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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

В соответствии с программой по английскому языку для бакалавров по специальности 07.03.01 Архитектура, целью данного пособия является формирование компетенций, обеспечивающих эффективную профессиональную деятельность обучающихся с помощью иностранного языка.

Основу пособия составляют современные аутентичные профессионально-ориентированные тексты. В них содержится полезная информация из истории развития архитектуры, о профессии архитектора, о выдающихся архитекторах мира и т.д. Пособие включает также упражнения по грамматике, направленные на совершенствование грамматических навыков у обучающихся, лексические упражнения, ориентированные на накопление специальной лексики по будущей профессии.

В пособии есть задания с элементами проектирования, которые формируют у обучающихся навыки высказывать свою точку зрения, выдвигать новые идеи на иностранном языке, а также способствуют поддержанию интереса к изучению иностранного языка, развивают креативность, нестандартность мышления и расширяют кругозор.

UNIT 1. Eclecticism

Speech practice

Exercise 1. Choose all the courses at the University which are the most important for your future profession as an architect:

- 1) History of arts;
- 2) Architectural graphics;
- 3) Urban planning;
- 4) Engineering materials;
- 5) Computer technologies;
- 6) Design types;
- 7) Landscape design;
- 8) Descriptive geometry;
- 9) Technical mechanics;
- 10) Materials science;
- 11) English;
- 12) Physical education.

What courses are you studying now and will study in the future?

Make up University courses which are the main ones in your opinion for students.

Choose one or two of your favourite courses and characterize them using your list of words from this exercise.

Exercise 2. Read the text for comprehension, give the title to the text, render it.

The term “Eclecticism” draws its roots in Ancient Greek philosophy. In Greek, “eklektikós” means choosing what seems to be the greatest. After Plato and Aristotle, Greek philosophers attempted to merge various ideas to expand their philosophical apparatus.

The custom of intellectual interlacing came to the fore, although calling someone eclectic was not considered to be a compliment. In this regard, architectural eclecticism is a 19th and 20th-century style that consists of a combination of elements from preceding historical styles to generate an idiosyncratic form. These elements can include structural features, decorative motives, traditional cultural motifs, furniture, and distinct historical ornament or styles from foreign lands.

The composition is usually contingent on its suitability to the project and general aesthetic.

All the same, eclectic architecture is committed for the most part to the combination of architectural currents. In other words, its main attribute is to fuse two or more architectural styles to create a new structure with both characteristics of the currents it merged and new ones. In the late 18th century and during the 19th century, standards and attributes of popular styles became outdated, and architects and their customers grew tired of the constraints of classical styles and wanted something very special.

There are two perspectives on eclecticism. Some art theorists proclaimed that eclecticism comes about in transitional periods when creativity is significant and new designs become possible. On the flip side, other theorists maintain that eclecticism impedes progress, hinders the emergence of new styles, and does not add any value to the overall aesthetic.

In all instances, this new architectural style manifested itself in theatres, tenements, houses, government buildings, shops, banks, schools, universities, and so forth. Some architects designated their approach as revivalist because they did not merely draw aimlessly from some of their favored styles but rather selected the elements in conformity with the building’s purpose, surroundings, and context.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions:

1. What does “eklektikós” mean in Greek?
2. When did architectural eclecticism appear?
3. What does eclecticism consist of?
4. What can elements of eclecticism include?
5. Is eclectic architecture committed for the most part to the combination of architectural currents?
6. Why did architects and their customers get tired of the constraints of classical styles and want something very special?
7. Some art theorists proclaimed that eclecticism comes about in transitional periods, didn't they?
8. What statements have some art theorists made?
9. In which buildings did eclecticism manifest itself?
10. Why did some architects designate their approach as revivalist?

Exercise 4. Read the sentences and mark if T (true) or F (false):

1. “Eklektikós” means choosing what seems to be the greatest.
2. Eclecticism is a 18th and 19th-century architectural style.
3. The composition depends on the customer's wishes and budget.
4. Eclectic architecture strives to combine different architectural styles.
5. At the end of the 18th century and during the 19th century, the standards and attributes of popular styles were still relevant.
6. Theorists have developed two perspectives on eclecticism.
7. Some art theoreticians proclaimed that eclecticism comes about in transitional periods when creativity is significant and new designs become possible.
8. Other theorists argue that eclecticism doesn't hinder progress and the emergence of new styles.
9. The new style appeared only in residential buildings.
10. Architects of that era called their approach as revivalist because they selected the elements in conformity with the building's purpose and context.

Exercise 5. Match the English word combinations with the Russian equivalents.

1) attempted to merge various ideas	a) стало устаревшим
2) suitability to the project	b) поддерживать
3) distinct historical ornament	c) любимые стили
4) consists of a combination of elements	d) архитектурные направления
5) to maintain	e) пригодность для проекта
6) become outdated	f) соответствующие элементы
7) architectural currents	g) состоит из комбинации элементов
8) the elements in conformity	h) проявляться
9) favored styles	i) различные исторические орнаменты
10) to manifest	j) пытались объединить различные идеи

Exercise 6. Skim the text, make up a plan of it, retell it in short (5–7 sentences).

Architects

From the late 19th century through about 1940, the Eclectic movement was the phase that followed the Victorian period. While the Victorians took inspiration from former classical architectural styles, they did so with great enthusiasm and light regard for historical accuracy. The Eclectic movement was much more concerned with accurate representation of earlier styles, such as classical Greek, Roman and European architecture. Greek and Roman architecture were strong influences in commercial and institutional architecture, examples of which you can readily see in banks and university buildings.

In the late 19th century, the eclectic movement continued to adopt and adapt historical architectural designs. The movement faded in popularity as the Prairie and Craftsman styles came along at the beginning of the 20th century but then had resurgence from about 1920 through 1940. Modernism began to take over the design world at about this time, which dampened the popularity of eclecticism, though we still see it used today.

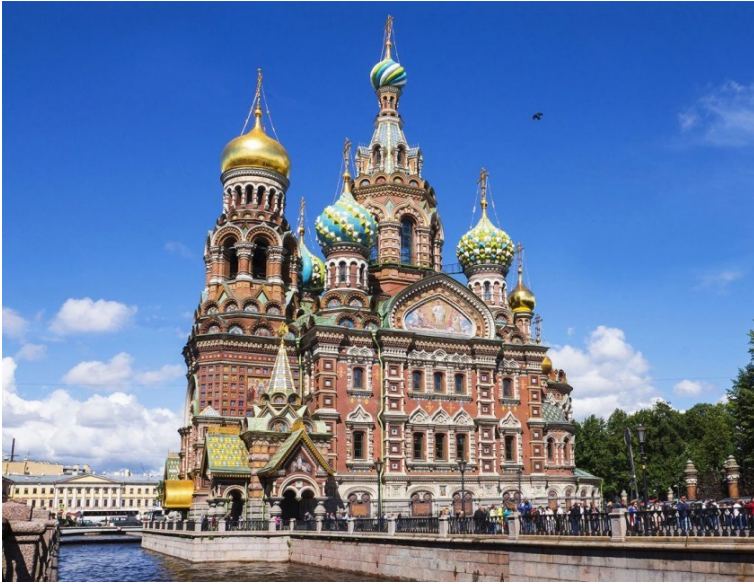
Let's consider the most famous architects of this style. Let's start in France, at the Church of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul in Paris, designed by Jean-Baptiste Lepère in the early 19th century. The bottom half of this structure looks very classical. We see ionic columns capped by a triangular pediment, just like a Greek temple. The statues on the pediment depict Saint Vincent, a Catholic figure. Two large towers over the pediment are borrowed from the Gothic architecture of medieval Europe. Consequently, the architect managed to combine the classical and gothic styles in his creation.

The building of the Paris Opera Garnier can rightfully be called the pearl of eclecticism. Jean Louis Charles Garnier was not only a French eclectic architect, but also an art historian. The Paris Opera is a benchmark for eclectic architecture in the Beaux Arts style, which is one of the branches of eclecticism that celebrates and continues the traditions of the Baroque and the Italian Renaissance. Garnier is considered the ideologist of this style, among the characteristic features of which one can note rich decor, the use of bas-reliefs and cartouches, and strict symmetry. Beaux-Arts, which literally translates as "fine arts", was spreading thanks to the Paris School of Fine Arts. There, the students had to master a variety of historical styles so that they could please any customer.

The Sagrada Familia in Barcelona was started during the peak period of the fusion of styles (1883–1926), designed by Antonio Gaudi. In it you can see elements of the Gothic style, combined with oriental motifs and complemented by the forms of the natural world. As a result, a characteristic, original and recognizable style has been created, which has many fans — Catalan modern or Gaudí style.

Exercise 7. Describe the buildings in the picture from the point of view of an architect according to the plan:

- 1) the approximate time of its erection;
- 2) the style the building is designed in;
- 3) the materials used;
- 4) the number of stories;
- 5) the supposed place of its location;
- 6) architectural elements and details;
- 7) the supposed function of the house;
- 8) blending of the design with the surrounding environment.



a



b



c



d



e

Grammar

Exercise 8. Translate the sentences using modal verbs (can, must, may) with proper infinitive:

1. Не может быть, чтобы он был занят сейчас.
2. Должно быть, ему пришлось сделать это.
3. Поезд должен был прийти 5 минут назад.
4. Возможно, он все еще ждет меня.
5. Он, должно быть, уже сделал перевод этого текста.
6. Не может быть, чтобы она решила все уравнения.
7. Возможно, она сдала все экзамены на прошлой неделе.
8. Должно быть, они обсудят эту проблему на следующей лекции.
9. Должно быть, этот закон был открыт известным математиком.
10. Возможно, преподаватель использовал совершенно другую формулу для решения этой проблемы.

Exercise 9. Translate the sentences with the infinitive:

1. To make an advertisement about architectural project is very expensive.
2. To know the terms of payment you need to ask the trade manager.
3. To see is to believe.
4. To test new building material architects used new methods.
5. To solve this problem the student applied a new formula.
6. To understand the rule better I read it several times.
7. To go on with this discussion is to waste time.
8. To claim damages was not a pleasant thing to do.
9. To finish the experiment in time is the main thing to do.
10. To collect pictures with architectural monument is his hobby now.

Exercise 10. Translate the sentences with Complex Subject:

1. Many books are known to be published in our country every year.
2. His invention is considered to be of great importance.
3. For a long time the atom was thought to be indivisible.
4. He was said to be one of the most promising nuclear physicists.
5. She appeared to be an excellent actress.
6. This work seems to take much time.
7. The percentage of carbon in this steel turned out to be low.
8. They are sure to acknowledge your talent.
9. The article is likely to appear in the next issue of the journal.
10. She is not likely to change her opinion.

Exercise 11. Put “to” before the infinitive where it is necessary:

1. My son asked me ... let him ... go to the club.
2. You must make him ... practice an hour a day.
3. She was made ... repeat the song.
4. He is not sure that it can ... be done, but he is willing ... try.
5. Let me ... help you with your work.
6. She asked me ... read the letter carefully and ... write an answer.
7. You ought ... take care of your health.
8. I looked for the book everywhere but could not ... find it.
9. He was seen ... leave the house.
10. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold.
11. The man told me not ... walk on the grass.
12. Have you heard him ... play the piano?
13. You had better ... go there at once.
14. I would rather not ... tell them about it.
15. We shall take a taxi so as not ... miss the train.

Exercise 12. Translate the sentences into Russian:

1. Говорят, что это здание было построено в XVII веке.
2. Предполагают, что заседание закончится в десять часов.
3. Условия работы оказались более трудными, чем предполагалось.
4. Ваш приятель, кажется, очень интересуется древней историей.
5. Известно, что римляне построили на Британских островах хорошие дороги.
6. Говорят, что он работает над своим изобретением уже несколько лет.
7. Говорят, что эта статья переведена на все языки мира.
8. Ее рассказ, кажется, очень странный, но правдивый.
9. Думают, что неисправная электропроводка вызвала пожар.
10. Сообщают, что экспедиция достигла места назначения.

Exercise 13. Translate the sentences into English using infinitives:

1. Чтобы подготовить конференцию, надо разослать приглашения студентам на электронную почту.
2. Провести собрание с участниками архитектурного проекта было очень трудно.
3. Она провела немало опытов, чтобы получить новый материал для строительной смеси.
4. Ожидается, что шумоизоляция будет доставлена и установлена завтра.
5. Здание, которое будет построено на этой улице, проектировал знаменитый архитектор.
6. Сообщается, что конференция уже началась.
7. Где перегородка, которую надо установить в том помещении?
8. Соорудить прочное здание — это выбрать надежный проект, найти качественные стройматериалы и квалифицированных работников, которые возведут его вовремя.
9. Полагают, что этот дизайнерский проект будет удачным.
10. Она обзвонила несколько строительных компаний, чтобы найти сантехников.

Exercise 14. Make up your own sentences with Complex Subject (not less than 5–7 sentences) in English.

Exercise 15. Translate the following sentences using Infinitive Constructions:

1. Я думаю, что он хороший архитектор.
2. Никто не заметил, что она ушла из аудитории.
3. Что заставило Вас сказать это?
4. Мы не ожидали, что он опоздает на лекцию.

Exercise 16. Interpret the following text in Russian and identify the main problem.

From about the middle of the 19th century, the eclectic style appeared in Russia. This direction comes to replace classicism. But if the past style gave cities a regular layout, laid the foundation for centers, then eclecticism filled the rigid structure of quarters and completed urban ensembles.

Eclectic architecture differs from its predecessors in the abundance and variety of decorative elements. This gave the creators greater freedom of action and breadth of creative thought. Eclecticism allowed the simultaneous use of elements of various styles: Gothic, Baroque, Renaissance, Byzantine, Finnish, pseudo-Russian, and so on.

One of the brightest representatives of the eclectic style in architecture is located in Yekaterinburg. The building belonged to the proud official Sevastyanov, who built it in 1860–1863. The basis of the house was a corner building with a round rotunda. It was made in a classical style.

Despite the fact that the entire building was made in different eras, the architect decided to diversify the structure a little more. All the windows of the estate are different, for example, on the first floor, one size and one shape are used. On the second floor, everything is presented in a different style. And the windows of the third level are decorated in a different way, they are almost square. All this is a mixture of eras, in which you can see both baroque features and classical details. And gothic motifs give freedom to play with different styles.

If it comes to acceptable colors, then the Savior on Spilled Blood, which was created by the great architect Alfred Alexandrovich Parland, is the best one, cited as an example. Despite the fact that the creation of the temple is based on the Russian style, art historians find many mixtures in appearance. It is the beauty of the Savior on Blood that attracts many tourists. And this is not surprising, because this building is an example of an ideal combination of colors.

One of the best combinations of many styles can be found in the center of Moscow — this is the Lopatina mansion. The architect of this building was Alexander Kaminsky. The main facade of the building is represented by a belt of panels under the windows of the first floor, a series of archivolt on a wide frieze, piers between the windows and tiles preserved in their original form. Semi-circular windows are built into the Empire arcade. A high pyramidal roof with an openwork elevation on a ridge emphasizes the center of the house and sets the building apart from the general ensemble of the street. Walls made of multicolored facing bricks form the key ornament of the main façade. Lopatina's house is distinguished by the lack of stylistic unity between the external appearance of the building and its eclectic interiors.

Exercise 17. Put special questions to the text as much as possible using them as a plan of retelling.

Architectural design

Modern architectural design implies an architectural idea, embodied both on paper and on electronic media, with the help of special programs. This is the main step on the way to construction, to understand what and how to build. Careful design of the project allows you to understand how realistic it is to implement the architect's idea in real life. Most often, an architectural project consists of two parts — a graphic part and a text part. The text part implies a description of the finishing materials used in the design, a detailed description of the object and its characteristics, calculated indicators of the use of lighting. The graphic part, of course, implies the design of the initial sketches, and the drawings of the building, the plan of the projected structure by floors. When designing, such a basic factor is taken into account as the characteristics of the materials from which the building will consist, as well as the project allows you to calculate the cost of construction, which can significantly help to save on materials. Architectural design is a mandatory stage at the initial stage of building design. The concept of architecture arose out of necessity, because ancient people needed a way to worship deities. The architecture of Ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia showed the attitude of people to religion, because most of the buildings erected at that time were intended mainly for the worship of deities.

In modern realities, the term “architecture” covers many different areas of design, professionals focus on specific types of architecture, each in its own field. For example, a landscape architect is engaged in projects only in his field — in the field of landscape. Such a division did not exist in ancient times, then all designers were engaged in the creation of projects, regardless of their purpose. Modern architects take into account shapes, textures, structures, space, materials and the cost of materials in their calculations before designing any building. For such calculations, the architect must have a good understanding of mathematics and have sufficient technical knowledge.

Exercise 18. Prepare a presentation of the famous architects of this period according to the plan:

1. Some interesting facts from biography.
2. Education.
3. Famous moments.
4. Contribution to the development of the style.
5. Peculiarities of his (her) style.

UNIT 2. Modern

Speech practice

Exercise 1. Answer the questions:

1. What architectural styles have you already studied?
2. What is your favorite architectural style? Why?
3. When did the Baroque flourish?
4. Who brought the Baroque to Russia?
5. Do you know who designed the majority of St. Petersburg's famous cathedrals and palaces?
6. What do you know about neoclassicism in Russia?
7. What famous architects at the beginning of the 19th century in Russia do you know?

What are the masterpieces designed by them?

8. Do you know any buildings in the eclectic style in Russia?
9. What new types of structures and up-to-date techniques appeared in the 19th century in Russia?
10. Do you know the name of the architect of the Yaroslavl Railway Station in Moscow?

Exercise 2. Read the text, choose the new words in each extract for retelling the main idea of the text, give the title to the text.

Art Nouveau is a decorative art style that flourished throughout Europe and the United States from the 1890s to the 1910s. The Art Nouveau style is characterized by the use of long, sinuous, organic lines and is often used in architecture, interior design, decoration and glass, posters and illustrations. It was an attempt to create a new style free from the imitative historicism that dominated 19th century art and design.

Early precursors of the style in England were the aesthetics of illustrator Aubrey Beardsley, which depended heavily on the expressive quality of organic line, and William Morris's Arts and Crafts movement, which emphasized the importance of lifestyle in applied art. On the European continent, Art Nouveau was influenced by the experiments with expressive line by painters Paul Gauguin and Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec. This movement was also partly inspired by the fashion for line patterns in Japanese prints.

A distinctive feature of Art Nouveau ornament is its undulating asymmetric lines, often with flower stems and branches, vines, insect wings, and other delicate and sinuous natural objects; a line can be elegant and graceful or full of powerful rhythmic and whip-like force. Architecture particularly demonstrates this synthesis of ornament and structure; a free combination of materials — iron, glass, ceramics and brick — for example, was used to create a unified interior, where columns and beams became thick vines with a tendency to spread. This approach was incompatible with traditional architectural values and structural openness.

Many artists and designers worked in the Art Nouveau style. Some of these were the Scottish architect and designer Charles Rennie Mackintosh, who specialized in mostly geometric lines and was particularly influenced by the Austrian Secession. Perhaps the most original artist of the movement, the Spanish architect and sculptor Antoni Gaudi did not adhere to the trend of transforming buildings into curved, large, brightly colored, organic structures.

After 1910, Art Nouveau was seen as outdated and limited, and was generally dismissed as a distinctive decorative style. However, in the 1960s the style was partially rehabilitated by major exhibitions. The exhibitions raised the status of the movement, often considered by critics to be a passing trend, to the level of the modern art movements of the late 19th century. Then the currents of movement were revived in pop and art.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions:

1. In what period of time did the Art Nouveau style exist?
2. In which region did the Art Nouveau style spread?
3. What architects in England were famous for Art Nouveau style?
4. Have the experiments with the expressive line in Europe had an impact on architecture?
5. What are peculiarities of Art Nouveau style?

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