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**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ
ТА НАВЧАЛЬНІ ЗАВДАННЯ**

до практичних занять і самостійної роботи з навчальної
дисципліни «Іноземна мова професійного спілкування
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Вступ

Навчальна дисципліна «Іноземна мова професійного спілкування» є невід’ємною складовою формування загальних і спеціальних компетентностей здобувачів другого (магістерського) рівня вищої освіти, необхідних для життя і професійної діяльності в сучасному глобалізованому суспільстві. Формування англомовної комунікативної компетентності дозволить розвивати у студентів здатність комунікувати з міжнародною науковою та професійною спільнотою, здатність використовувати іншомовні джерела для власного професійного розвитку, аналізувати, критично мислити, тощо.

Дані методичні рекомендації та навчальні завдання спрямовані на:

- формування професійної лексичної компетентності та напрацювання функціональних мовленнєвих структур для здійснення англомовної професійної комунікації;
- поглиблення навичок читання, перекладу, критичного аналізу англомовних фахово-орієнтованих текстів;
- розвиток граматичних навичок, найбільш властивих у технічному і науковому контексті;
- формування стратегій пошуку, аналізу та інтерпретації англомовної професійної і наукової інформації,
- вивчення основ академічного письма, структурних, мовних і комунікативних особливостей різножанрових текстів, зокрема наукових, публіцистичних, технічних;
- практичне оволодіння мовними навичками для підготовки презентацій, коментування даних, відповідей на питання під час дискусій з теми фаху.

Методичні рекомендації та навчальні завдання складаються із трьох фахово-орієнтованих змістових модулів, які містять необхідний лексичний мінімум і завдання для його актуалізації, фахово-орієнтованих текстів та завдань для розвитку професійного усного та письмового мовлення, покликань для роботи з автентичним текстовим і відеоматеріалом, а також завдання із розвитку навичок підготовки презентацій.

LEAD-IN

Task 1. A. Answer the questions you are likely to be asked during an interview.

1. Tell about yourself and the past experiences you have relevant to the role of an Architect?
2. What company do you want to work for as an Architect?
3. In your opinion, what are the necessary skills and qualities needed to be an Architect?
4. Tell how you organise and plan your work as an Architect?
5. What are the three main costing methods open to Architects and which, in your opinion, is the best for our business?

B. Match possible answers to the questions above.

a) I believe there are a few really important skills and qualities needed to be a competent architect. First of all, you need a genuine passion for your work that breeds hard work, determination and also a commitment to excellence. Other qualities you need are confidence in your work, a desire to maintain technical competence, an adaptable approach to projects and also exceptional communication skills.

b) I always plan my work by deciding which tasks or projects require my attention in line with the objectives of the company I am working for, or the project I am accountable for. At all times I aim to be both effective and efficient. Effective is basically doing the right tasks, and efficient is doing those tasks in the right manner. I am also very good at time management, and I have an innate ability to complete architectural tasks and projects in time, regardless of their complexity.

c) I want to work for a company that puts good architectural design at the core of everything it does, and also one that has a strong reputation in the industry that attracts the most challenging projects to work on.

d) I am someone who is very passionate about my work as an Architect. I am highly professional, creative, flexible, and above all, I hold the relevant knowledge and expertise to carry out this job in line with the expectations of your company. The past experiences I have relevant to this role include, previous stints as an Architect at

both small and medium-sized organizations, whereby I was often working with a diverse range of clients on complex architectural projects that involved large numbers of interested stakeholders and contractors.

e) They are percentage basis, lump-sum, and charge-for-time. There are the pros and cons with each of them. However, the best for your business would have to be the charge-for-time costing option, as this means you can accurately get paid for the exact work you carry out for a client. The percentage fee option is useful for very large projects but with this option the exact scope of work must be agreed beforehand. Finally, the lump sum option is great for certain projects, providing the exact works are defined before the work commence. This option means you have the foresight to allocate the exact resources, personnel and time needed to the project based on the prior-agreed lump sum amount.

Task 2. Follow the link and watch the video dealing with the top 20 architecture interview questions and answers. Point out the questions which are the hardest to answer and those which are the easiest for you. Make sure you can answer each question with

confidence:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=94h92BYltDQ>

MODULE 1 ARCHITECT JOB

UNIT 1. ARCHITECT JOB DESCRIPTION

Task 1. Fill in the job descriptions in their places:

1. Production architect at a large firm
2. Intern (0-5 years of experience)
3. Specifications writer
4. Principal at a large firm.
5. Contract Administrator
6. Architect at a mid-size to small firm
7. Sole practitioner or firm owner
8. Design architect at a large firm

What Exactly Does an Architect Do?

Ask different architects the details of their job duties and you'll get a different answer every time. What an architect does on a daily basis depends on where they live (big city or small town), what kind of firm they work for, and a range of other factors. Before deciding to be an architect, figure out what your ideal work day would be like, then look for a match below. Here are a few job descriptions for architects:

(A) _____ If you work for a big company, you will be living in a large metropolitan area. Design architects are involved in the artistic side of the process: sketching freehand, making initial computer generated images of the projects, making and delivering presentations for clients. These architects have strong artistic abilities and a lot of their day is spent on creative visualization activities. Note that competition for these jobs is stiff since this is what most architects like to do. To compete in this arena, you'll need a strong portfolio showing your artistic skills. However, if you would rather be involved in all aspects of a projects, this job may not be for you.

(B) _____ Large firms have architects and interns that work exclusively on the production of building plans or "blueprints" (architects call these "construction drawings"). These plans are what the contractor will use to construct the building. Working on a production team gives architects the ability to understand how a building is built and how the details fit together. If you are technically minded, you might find a nice niche here!

(C) _____ This specialist has reached the top of a large firm. They are well paid because they have extensive experience (20+ years) as well as profitable relationships and connections (e.g. they bring in new work). They frequently pull in 6 figure plus salaries and are involved in the design and planning of projects. If you make the right choices in your career, you can get here by your 50s. Don't expect it to be sooner. If you want the quick win, be a lawyer.

(D) _____ Some architects spend their days compiling thick books of 'project specifications'. These are not drawings, but physical descriptions of the quality standards and materials that should be used to build a project. For instance, the specifications tell

the builder what paint to use when painting steel outdoors, and the quality of steel used to frame a wall. These architects spend their days researching building materials and editing large Word documents. If you enjoy reading and writing technical manuals, then you may want to consider being a spec writer!

(E) _____ Specialists at mid-size to small firms may not have the opportunity to work on large skyscrapers or monumental projects, but because these firms are smaller, these architects get more opportunities to be involved in every aspect of a project. Most upper level architects (20+ years) do a little of everything. They may do a little design, meet with clients, and manage junior architects.

(F) _____ Many people get into architecture because they dream of owning their own firm or 'being their own boss'. The rewards and flexibility of starting your own architecture firm are enticing to many, but it is pretty difficult. Sole practitioners and small firm owners work long hours and deal with tight finances. If on the other hand you don't mind the responsibility and value flexibility, this can be a rewarding path.

(G) _____ Before you can reach any of the above positions you need to pass 3-5 years of internship doing (mostly) menial tasks 8 hours a day sitting in front of a computer. Interns at smaller firms might do some creative work, but most of their day is spent drafting on a computer.

It is important to decide what you like doing best so that you can steer your career in that direction. Some architects design houses. Some design schools. Each is a very different experience. Some architects sit at a desk all day. Some architects are outside all day visiting construction sites. Some architects draw all day. Some architects never draw. And some architects do a little of everything.

(Adapted from: <https://archimash.com/articles/what-does-an-architect-do-exactly/>)

Task 2. Choose the right option to complete the sentences:

1. Design architects are involved in the _____ side of the process: sketching freehand, making initial computer generated images of the projects, and putting together presentations for clients.

a) artistic

b) scientific

c) practical

2. Working on a production team gives architects the ability to understand how a building is built and how the _____ fit together.

- a) *projects* b) *details* c) *ideas*

3. For instance, the specifications tell the _____ what paint to use when painting steel outdoors, and the quality of steel used to frame a wall.

- a) *builder* b) *architect* c) *owner*

4. Specialists at mid-size to small firms may not have the opportunity to work on large _____ or monumental projects, but because these firms are smaller, these architects get more opportunities to be involved in every aspect of a project.

- a) *high-rises* b) *blocks of flats* c) *skyscrapers*

5. The rewards and _____ of starting your own architecture firm are enticing to many, but it is difficult, if not impossible.

- a) *flexibility* b) *challenges* c) *outcomes*

Task 3. Read the text again and identify the duties and responsibilities of an architect. Which of them are you good at and which ones need to be improved?

Task 4. There are different areas that architects can specialise in. Match the area with the specific type of Architects. Get ready to speak about the area which is of outmost interest for you personally.

1. Landscape architect	A. These professionals design homes, townhouses, apartment buildings and condominiums for families and individuals.
2. Commercial architect	B. These Architects review blueprints of historic buildings and other structures and take measures to restore them by implementing the same architectural techniques.
3. Residential architect	C. These professionals focus on designing gardens, public parks, college campuses and other green spaces. They select the plants that work best in that environment and consider how to make it aesthetically pleasing.
4.	D. These individuals specialise in designing

Sustainable architect	public buildings like office parks, restaurants, churches and other commercial spaces.
5. Restoration architect	E. This type of Architect specialise in designing environmentally-friendly buildings using the right materials and implementing design features like solar panels and rainwater management systems.

(Adapted from: <https://www.indeed.com/job-description/architect>)

Task 5. Follow the link <https://targetjobs.co.uk/careers-advice/job-descriptions/architect-job-description>, read the information and get ready to speak on the following:

- ✓ typical work activities
- ✓ qualifications and training
- ✓ typical employers
- ✓ key skills

Task 6. Watch the video under the following link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yFZf9ZDbio> and get ready to speak about the vision of modern architecture.

UNIT 2. FAMOUS ARCHITECTS

Task 1. Read the texts about two famous architects and answer the questions below.

Tom Wright

Is it possible to become one of the greatest modern architects of our time if you are only noted for one building? When the building is the most recognizable hotel in Dubai, yes. British architect, Tom Wright is responsible for the Burj Al Arab in Dubai. Acclaimed for its luxurious amenities as a hotel and also one of the most recognizable buildings in modern architecture. Noted with the world's tallest atrium, and equipped with its own helicopter landing pad and tallest tennis court at the top, Tom Wright definitely deserves to join the list of great modern architects.

The Burj Al Arab (Tower of the Arabs) was conceived in October 1993 and completed on site in 1999. Tom Wright's first drawing of

the Burj al Arab concept was shown to the client in October 1993 which along with the simple card model convinced the client that the tower should be built. The felt pen illustration was an early development sketch of the hotel drawn by Wright on a paper serviette whilst he sat on the terrace of the Chicago Beach hotel which stood adjacent to the site of the Burj al Arab.

The brief to the architect was to create an icon for Dubai. The Tower of the Arabs was founded in 1993 and completed on site in 1999. The building became the symbol of the place, as Sydney has its opera house, so Dubai was to have the Burj al Arab.

(Adapted from: <https://biggestconstruction.com/tom-wright/>)

1. *What made Tom Wright one of the world's most famous architects?*
2. *What are the features of Burj al Arab that make it so unusual?*
3. *How did Tom Wright develop the idea of the building?*

Zaha Hadid

Dame Zaha Hadid is the uncrowned queen of contemporary iconic architecture. Hadid's projects are characterized by their dynamic formal qualities of sinuously, curving shapes, or crystallized strata. This sums up as a kind of new Baroque, a sensuous, more vibrant and engaging type of architecture. Zaha Hadid goes beyond the boundaries of architecture. Her work experiments with new spatial concepts are outstanding. She was the first woman to win the Pritzker Prize for Architecture in history. Zaha Hadid is famous for the Contemporary Art Centre in Cincinnati, a car factory for BMW and the Phaeno Science Centre. These buildings show her ability to transform her spatial inventions into solid form. Another example of her versatility is when she created a new, high fashion boot for the Lacoste brand. Today, Zaha Hadid Architects create landmarks projects for all types of functional programs. Their buildings are never bland or mundane, but moreover assertive statements of a particular view, that the world may indeed look different.

1. *How can you characterize Hadid's projects?*
2. *What are the examples of Hadid's versatility in architecture?*
3. *What are the most famous projects of the architect?*

Task 2. A. Fill in the list of the most famous architects with the proper names from those given judging from the descriptions:

<i>Frank Lloyd Wright</i>	<i>Le Corbusier</i>	<i>Frank Gehry</i>	<i>Walter Gropius</i>	<i>Daniel Libeskind</i>
<i>Antoni Gaudi</i>	<i>Zaha Hadid</i>	<i>Renzo Piano</i>	<i>Ludwig Mies van der Rohe</i>	<i>Rem Koolhaas</i>

1. _____ – The most famous modern female architect in the world. She was a pioneer who transformed architecture in the 21st century. Some of her buildings include the Serpentine Galleries, the London Aquatics Centre, the Bridge Pavilion in Zaragoza, and the Guangzhou Opera House.

2. _____ – One of the most famous architects in the world today. Some of his buildings include the Guggenheim Museum in Spain, the Walt Disney Hall in Los Angeles, and the Dancing House in Prague.

3. _____ – The creator of the Prairie House architectural style and one of the most celebrated architects in the world. Some of his most famous works include the Falling Water House, the Robbie House, and the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo.

4. _____ – One of the pioneers of modern architecture. Some of his buildings include Villa Savoye, Notre Dame Du Haut, and the United Nations Headquarters in New York, paved the way for the modern architecture we know today.

5. _____ – He had a unique style that made him stand out from his peers. He also took a different approach to designing his buildings, preferring to work in 3D models as opposed to drawing the plans of the buildings he intended to build. Some of his work includes the Sagrada Familia, Casa Mila, Park Guell, and Casa Battlo.

6. _____ – One of the founding fathers of modernism, and the mind behind the Bauhaus. Some of his buildings include the

Fagus Factory, the MetLife building, the Gropius House, and the US Embassy in Athens.

7. _____ – An architect without a signature style. However, his buildings are all as masterful as they are diverse. Some of them include the Shard in London, the Whitney Museum in New York, and the Menil Collection in Texas.

8. _____ – A master of deconstructivism and distortion. Some of his most striking works include London's Imperial War Museum, Denver Art Museum, Bord Gais Energy Theatre in Dublin, and the Contemporary Jewish Museum in San Francisco.

9. _____ – Pritzker prize winning architect, he is known for his innovative creations. Some of them include the CCTV Center in Beijing, the De Rotterdam Complex, the Garage Museum of Contemporary Art in Moscow, and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange in China.

10. _____ – One of the pioneers of modern architecture, and one of the most important architects of our time. Some of his buildings include the Barcelona Pavilion, Farnsworth House, Seagram Building, and the 330 North Wabash.

B. Can you add any other names to the list to make it fuller?

Task 3. Read and translate the text:

Da Vinci's Urban Plan for the Ideal City

In 1515, the French King invited Leonardo to the royal summer home, Château du Clos Lucé, near Amboise. The young French king had hired the Renaissance master as "The King's First Painter, Engineer and Architect."

Francis I was barely 20-years-old when he became King of France. He loved the countryside south of Paris and decided to move the French capital to the Loire Valley, with palaces in Romorantin. King Francis hired da Vinci, the seasoned professional, to carry out his dreams for Romorantin. Plans for Romorantin incorporated many of Leonardo's idealistic ideas. His notebooks show designs for a Royal Palace built on water; redirected rivers and manipulated water levels; clean air and water circulated with a series of windmills;

animal stables built on canals where waste water could be safely removed; cobbled streets to facilitate travel and the movement of building supplies; prefabricated houses for relocating townspeople.

However, Romorantin was never built. It appears that construction had begun in da Vinci's lifetime, however. Streets were created, carts of stones were being moved, and foundations were laid. But as da Vinci's health failed, the young King's interests turned to the less ambitious but equally opulent French Renaissance Château de Chambord, begun the year of da Vinci's death. Scholars believe that many of the designs intended for Romorantin ended up in Chambord, including an intricate, helix-like spiral stairway.

(Adapted from: <https://citymonitor.ai/environment/how-leonardo-da-vinci-designed-ideal-city-and-helped-invent-urbanism-4593>)

Task 4. Comment on the following, give extended examples:

What Do Architects Do?

1. Design and plan structures for aesthetics, safety, and accessibility.
2. Turn ideas into reality.
3. Manage the building project.
4. Continue their education throughout their career.

Task 5. Prepare a presentation about a world famous architect and his or her most prominent works with special attention to the distinctive style features.

UNIT 3. FAMOUS PLACES AND ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Task 1. A. Discuss the names below. Where is each one found?

Why is each one famous?

The White House

The Great Wall

Notre Dame

The Coliseum

The Taj Mahal

Eiffel Tower

Use Travellers point website to find more information about world's famous buildings under the link

[https://www.travellerspoint.com/guide/Famous Buildings/](https://www.travellerspoint.com/guide/Famous_Buildings/)

B. Follow the link to learn more about one of the masterpieces of world's architecture from National Geographic website:

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/magazine/article/notre-dame-rises-again-feature>

Task 2. A. Read the article quickly and decide which of the headlines summarizes the main idea of the article:

Leaning Tower Now Straight

Leaning Tower of Pisa Leaning Less, to Reopen

Eleven Years of Work to Fix Leaning Tower

Leaning Tower, Famous Italian Building

ROME Friday April 6 (Reuters) – After 11 years of work to haul it closer to the vertical, the Leaning Tower of Pisa will reopen to visitors in November, Italy's Public Works Minister Nerio Nesi said Friday.

The 12th-century tower, one of Italy's most famous images, was closed in 1990 because it was deemed to be leaning too far for tourists to climb safely.

Michele Jamiolkowski, head of the team straightening the tower – but not by too much – said the lean had been reduced by 39.6 centimetres (15.59 inches) so far and the eight-story edifice should be nudged back another four millimetres (0.1575 inch) over the next few days.

“Eleven years of work are not that much when you consider it took 200 to build the monument in the first place,” Nesi said.

The lean team pulled the tower back using huge lead counterweights and said the work should keep the building, which stands apart from the main body of Pisa's cathedral, safe for the next 300 years.

** to nudge – to push very gently*

B. Answer the questions to the text:

1. How long have the repairs taken?
2. Why was the tower closed?
3. When will the tower be reopened?
4. How tall is the tower?

5. What was the job of the ‘lean team’?

C. Guess the meaning of the words below from the article.

“After 11 years of work to **haul** it closer to the vertical, the Leaning Tower of Pisa will reopen to visitors in November, Italy’s Public Works Minister Nerio Nesi said Friday.”

haul – _____

“The 12th-century tower, one of Italy’s most famous images, was closed in 1990 because it was **deemed** to be leaning too far for tourists to climb safely.”

deemed – _____

“Michele Jamiołkowski, head of the team straightening the tower – but not by too much – said the lean had been reduced by 39.6 centimeters (15.59 inches) so far and the eight-story **edifice** should be nudged back another four millimeters (0.1575 inch) over the next few days.”

edifice – _____

Task 3. Consider the issues of future architectural decisions and development. Follow the link <https://www.resite.org/talks?gclid> and get ready to speak on one of the talk presented paying special attention to current trends in the area:

- ✓ smart homes and cities
- ✓ green buildings
- ✓ minimalism
- ✓ multifunctional spaces
- ✓ sustainability

Task 4. Read the text about architectural styles. Make notes, identify the key features and compare. Write a summary (abstract) of the text highlighting its key points.

**To write an effective summary, see the notes below.*

TOP 8 ARCHITECTURAL STYLES THAT CAN EASILY BE RECOGNIZED

The design of a building is one of the first things that will capture your attention. If a building is architecturally remarkable, it often becomes a landmark that defines a city and is visited by tourists from all over the world.

Memorable buildings often follow certain architectural styles that are immediately identifiable. Many of these design elements are still being utilised by architecture and design consultants adopting timeless principles of good design as an inspiration for their design projects.

Here are 8 of the most recognised architectural styles that have been applied in many popular structures around the globe.

Greek and Roman Classical Architecture

This type of architecture refers to the style that was prominently used in ancient Greece and Rome. This architectural style adhered to the concept of building structures utilising a set template. Classical architecture is often expressed by the temple, an oblong enclosure or surrounded by columns.

The Greek order of columns, Doric, Ionic and Corinthian, are some of the more identifiable elements of classical architecture. These guidelines were followed by Roman architects, with the Corinthian being the more favoured style used in many Roman buildings.

Some of the most popular examples of classical architecture are the Acropolis complex in Athens and the Colosseum in Rome.

Gothic Architecture

Some of the most famous churches in Europe feature the Gothic style of architecture. This architectural type that dominated for hundreds of years began in France and was then adapted throughout the continent. This is a style of stonework / masonry building that is characterised by three main features: sharply pointed arch, ribbed and vaulted columns, and flying buttress.

One of the most famous examples of French Gothic architecture is the Notre-Dame in Paris, France. Other prominent examples of structures that used Gothic architecture are Canterbury Cathedral in

England, Cologne Cathedral in Germany, Milan Cathedral in Italy, Basilica of St. Denis in Paris, and Salisbury Cathedral in England.

Baroque

This style of architecture originated in Italy and was said to be a more emotional and dramatic style designed to appeal to the senses. Baroque architecture usually includes curving forms such as ovals, as well as concave and convex forms that suggest motion. Distortion is also another key aspect in this style where you will see figures that are broken, elongated or manipulated to make them stand out.

Some of the examples of buildings with the Baroque style are the Palace of Versailles in France, St. Paul's Cathedral in London, St. Peter's Square in Vatican, and Schönbrunn Palace in Vienna.

Neoclassical Architecture

As the name suggests, Neoclassical architecture is the revival of Classical architecture. The style is very reminiscent of the Greek and Roman forms. This resulted in 18th-century buildings somewhat resembling Greek and Roman temples.

Neoclassical architecture is defined by clean, elegant lines, uncluttered appearance, free-standing columns and massive buildings. Some of the more popular examples are the Bank of England Building in Liverpool, the White House in the United States, and the General Post Office in Dublin.

This is not always necessarily true, and that's why involving sustainability experts early in the design process is a critical decision. Working with a design team that understands the complexities, demands, and challenges of constructing a sustainable building will be able to better offer proven solutions that can deliver both the required environmental benefits and cost-efficiency.

Modern Architecture

This architectural style is an umbrella term that encompasses several different styles that became prominent during the first half of the 20th century. This is a minimalist style that was practised by many architects until after World War 2.

The modernist style prioritises simplicity of form, clean structure, lack of ornamentation, and function over form. This style also took advantage of the advances in steel, glass and concrete.

Some of the best known architects of the 20th century flourished during this era including Frank Lloyd Wright and Le Corbusier.

It follows that some of the most iconic examples of Modern architecture include Frank Lloyd Wright's Fallingwater house in the United States, Le Corbusier's Villa Savoye in France, and Ludwig Mies van Der Rohe's Neue Nationalgalerie in Berlin.

Post-Modern Architecture

As a reaction to the austerity and rigidity promoted by Modern architecture, the Post-Modernist architects launched this design movement in the 1960s. The post-modern designs incorporated artistic ornamentation and decorative elements into the building's façade as opposed to just the clean lines upheld by modernist styles.

The Post-modernist style refused to be boxed to just one type so designs often drew inspiration from a mix of architectural styles. For some buildings, this combination often resulted to a somewhat hybrid and whimsical design.

The Vanna Venturi House in Pennsylvania, USA designed by Robert Venturi is one of the first prominent structures of the post-modern architecture movement. Two famous structures designed by architect Frank Gehry, the Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, Spain and the Dancing House in Prague are also notable examples.

Neofuturist Architecture

Neofuturism is an architectural style that is seen as a more idealistic approach to the future. The designs increasingly take advantage of new technologies to build seemingly impossible forms and innovative structures that have never been done before. Neofuturist architecture is identified with structures that seem to defy natural physics which were only previously seen in sci-fi movies. One of the best-known architects of Neofuturist architecture is ground-breaking Iraqi-British architect Zaha Hadid. In 2004, she was the first female architect to be awarded the Pritzker Prize in Architecture which was considered the Nobel Prize in the architecture world. She was also a two-time recipient of the Riba Stirling Prize— the UK's most prestigious architecture award.

Hadid, who passed away in 2016 at the age of 65, was known for her distinctive projects including The New Riverside Museum in Glasgow, Serpentine Sackler Gallery in Hyde Park, the 2020 Tokyo

Olympic Stadium in Japan, the 2022 FIFA World Cup Stadium in Qatar, and the Heydar Aliyev Cultural Centre in Azerbaijan.

Victorian Architecture

This style of architecture refers to buildings that were constructed during the reign of England's Queen Victoria. Unlike other styles, Victorian architecture is not limited to a single particular design but is used as a broad term that saw the revival of Gothic, Romanesque, and Tudor elements.

The Victorian style was applied to residential house designs during the industrial revolution. Many homes in the UK, US, and Australia utilised this style. One characteristic that most Victorian homes share is the “dollhouse” look having elaborate trims, vivid colours, and asymmetrical designs.

Some of the more prominent Victorian buildings are the Palace of Westminster and Royal Albert Hall in London, Osborne House in the Isle of Wight, Balmoral Castle in Scotland, and Postcard Row in San Francisco, California.

(Adapted from: <https://www.barker-associates.co.uk/service/architecture/most-recognised-architectural-styles/>)

➤ **Summary: notes**

A summary has several important features:

- *it's short*
- *talks about the main idea*
- *provides important information (e.g. examples) that make the main idea easy to understand*
- *excludes unnecessary information*
- *uses your own words, though some key words from the original story are okay*

Key expressions

a) The article

deals with
discusses
is devoted to

the problem of ...

The text tells us about ...

b) Disclosing the problem the author dwells on (upon) such matters as...

The major	<i>points problems issues</i>	of the text are the following: ...
c) The author	<i>pays special attention to ... draws readers' attention to ...</i>	
<i>Much Special</i>	attention is paid to...	
The author	<i>concentrates on, focuses on, dwells on stresses, underlines, emphasises points out, gives the classification of</i>	

Task 5. Look at the pictures below and match an architectural style with each one. Give arguments for your answer.

Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3



Picture 4



Picture 5

Picture 6



Picture 7



Picture 8



MODULE 2 ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES AND TYPES OF HOUSES

UNIT 4. EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR FEATURES

➤ Architecture Vocabulary

Task 1. A. Match the groups of the words below to the following categories:

1. People associated with buildings	2. Materials associated with buildings	3. Equipment that architects use
4. Parts of a room	5. Parts of a house or flat	6. Parts of a building
7. Types of house	8. Types of other buildings	9. Things architects do and produce

A. Floor Ceiling Air conditioning Handle Socket Double glazing Dormer Cornice	B. Fitted kitchen Balcony (Roof top) terrace Open-plan dining room Playground Veranda	C. Plan Drawing Sketch 3D model Doodle Blueprint
D. Ground floor / First floor Lift / Elevator Basement / Cellar Foundation Penthouse Communal area Gate Window cleaning cradle Fire escape Bicycle racks Roof Mezzanine Sewage Lobby Partition wall Skylight	E. Detached house Semi-detached house Terraced house Cottage Bungalow Mansion Skyscraper Cabin Chalet Mobile home Castle Chateau / Manor Site-built home Prefab home Modular home Manufactured home Panel home	F. Block of flats / Apartment building Condominium (Condo) Care home Multi storey car park Luxury flats Studio flats Hospital Public building Old people's home / Nursing home Community centre Shopping centre/ Mall Health centre/ clinic Department store
G. Concierge Security guard Builder Bricklayer Surveyor Site manager Landscape architect Plumber Electrician Civil engineer Interior designer	H. CAD programmes Pen tablet Set square Ruler Protractor Rubber/ Eraser Foam/ Styrofoam Automatic pencil / Mechanical pencil Compass GPS	I. Brick Reinforced concrete Tile Stone Wood Nails Glue Paint Plaster Wallpaper Plywood

Decorator Carpenter Electrician Safety inspector Roofer Plasterer Architectural engineer	Surveying equipment	Insulation Screw
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B. Choose one of the words above that you know and explain which one you are thinking of without using any part of its name until your partner works out which one you are talking about.

Useful language: You can find it... It's used for... It's (usually/always) made of...

C. Answer the following questions:

What are the differences between the words divided by dashes (/)?

Which categories from above are and aren't useful for you to talk about your work?

In the categories which are useful, which words are and aren't useful?

Task 2. Fill in the words which mean the following:

<i>Plastic</i>	<i>Laminate</i>	<i>Foyer</i>	<i>Threshold</i>
<i>Louver</i>	<i>Mullion</i>	<i>Jalousies</i>	<i>Terrazzo</i>
<i>Terra Cotta</i>	<i>Wall-bearing construction</i>	<i>Molding</i>	

1. A house's entrance hall. _____
2. Adjustable glass louvers in windows or doors that regulate light/air and prohibit rain. _____
3. Ventilator that's slatted and pitched to keep out moisture.

4. Piece that covers construction joists or edges. It's usually a narrow strip of wood and may be decorative. _____
5. Vertical framing on a window that divides it into major sections. _____
6. Thin plastic sheet material for finishing off interior mill-work.

7. A hard clay product that's typically used for exterior ornamenting. _____

8. A hard-wearing floor finish made from small pieces of coloured marble or stone and embedded in cement and polished with a high glaze. _____

9. Strip of stone, wood or metal that's placed beneath a door in order to cover a change in floor materials and to receive weather-stripping. _____

10. Structural system where the floor and roof are carried directly by the masonry walls rather than by a structural framing system.

Task 3. Guess the words using the Glossary (<https://buffaloah.com/a/DCTNRY/vocab.html>), the first letter has been given to you:

1. A window projecting out from a sloping roof or the entire roofed structure containing the window. **D**_____

2. A crowning projection at a roof line, often with molding or other classical detail. **C**_____

3. The projecting edge of a roof that overhangs an exterior wall to protect it from the rain. **E**_____

4. An exterior wall, or face, of a building. **F**_____

5. A band of richly sculpted ornamentation on a building. **F**_____

6. The top of a building which protects the inside from the weather. **R**_____

7. A roof with two slopes – front and rear– joining at a single ridge line parallel to the entrance façade. **G**_____ Roof

8. A horizontal piece of structure supported at both ends. **B**_____

9. A horizontal, flat element often combined with a cornice and architrave. **F**_____

Task 4. Write the full words, use the Glossary (<https://buffaloah.com/a/DCTNRY/vocab.html>) for reference:

1. A vertical, cylindrical support. **C**_____
2. The upper portion of an end wall formed by the slope of a roof.
G_____
3. The main exterior face of a building, sometimes distinguished from the other faces by elaboration of architectural or ornamental details. **F**_____
4. The number, shape, organization and relationship of panes (lights) of glass, sash, frame, muntins or tracery. **C**_____
5. A shallow channel of metal or wood set immediately below and along the eaves of a building to catch and carry off rainwater.
G_____
6. A piece of trim that introduces varieties of outline or curved contours in edges or surfaces as on window jambs and heads. **M**_____
7. A semicircular or semielliptical window above a door, usually inset with radiating glazing bars. **F**_____
8. A projecting bay window carried on corbels or brackets.
O_____

Make sure the words from the exercises are in your professional vocabulary. Use the website to check your knowledge:
<https://quizlet.com/201686326/architecture-1-flash-cards/>

UNIT 5. TYPES OF HOUSES

Task 1. Fill in the names for the houses in their places, there is one you won't need:

1. Bubble Castle, France
2. Chameleon House, Michigan
3. Leaf House, Brazil
4. Free Spirit Sphere, British Columbia
5. Rotating House, Australia
6. Flintstone's Cave, Canada
7. The Nautilus, Mexico

(A)_____ The roof of this architectural masterpiece looks like a giant flower with six petals, each of which covers a different section of the home. A curved swimming pool works its way through the house before culminating as a small pond stocked

with fish in the backyard. The interior of this house is free of hallways, providing ample space for the beach winds to blow through.

(B)_____ This octagonal house can rotate a full 360 degrees with the touch of a button. A rotating drive consisting of 32 outrigger wheels and powered by two 500-watt electric motors are used to spin the house on demand, a process that can take anywhere from 30 minutes to two hours.

(C)_____ This seashell-shaped home was completed in 2006. The stone steps running along the shrubs lead to the front door, which blends into the mosaic façade. The house was created to imitate a crustacean's shell, and its interior is filled with vegetation and small trees. "It's not common that you would see such a home," the architect says. "However, it's very enlightening and something that we can all learn from."

(D)_____ This is a perfect example of a radical approach to rethinking the built environment. There are no sharp angles or straight lines in this design. The architect unified the home with its natural surrounding by bringing outdoor elements inside, including palm trees and a waterfall. The house has already been deemed a historic monument, despite the fact that it's not even 50 years old.

(E)_____ This hanging room is the brainchild of a family couple that builds these spherical living spaces for customers around the world. The spheres can be ordered fully loaded, equipped with plumbing, electricity and insulation. An average sphere weighs 500 kilos. The architects say that the structures gently rock in the wind, a nice thought depending on just how windy it is.

(F)_____ This home was completed in 2006 atop a hill overlooking a cherry orchard. The striking structure took less than eight weeks to build thanks to the use of prefabricated materials. The steel frame of this house is wrapped in translucent acrylic slats, allowing it to reflect the changing colours of the landscape, like a chameleon.

(Adapted from: <https://pacific-homes.com/2015/06/17/20-of-some-of-the-worlds-weirdest-houses/>)

Task 2. Choose the right option to complete the sentences:

1. The roof of this architectural masterpiece looks like a giant flower with six petals, each of which covers a different _____ of the home.
a) *section* b) *angle* c) *form*
2. This octagonal house can _____ a full 360 degrees with the touch of a button.
a) *circle* b) *section* c) *change*
3. The stone steps running along the shrubs lead to the front door, which blends into the mosaic _____.
a) *floor* b) *façade* c) *stairs*
4. There are no sharp _____ or straight lines in this design.
a) *forms* b) *tiles* c) *angles*
5. The spheres can be ordered fully loaded, _____ with plumbing, electricity and insulation.
a) *equipped* b) *built* c) *demolished*
6. The striking structure took less than eight weeks to build thanks to the use of _____ materials.
a) *eco* b) *recycled* c) *prefabricated*

Task 3. Fill in the words in the gaps:

<i>town houses</i>	<i>one-story house</i>	<i>condominiums</i>
<i>two-story house</i>	<i>high-rise apartment</i>	<i>semidetached cottage</i>

1. _____ Houses of the same height built in more or less the same style and separated by party walls.
2. _____ Tall building containing multiple dwellings.
3. _____ Single-family dwelling separated from another dwelling by a party wall.
4. _____ Group of lodgings belonging to separate owners who share the building's maintenance costs.
5. _____ Single-family dwelling that contains only one level, the first floor.
6. _____ Single-family dwelling that contains two levels, the first floor and a second floor.

4. _____ room off the kitchen for keeping dry foods and storage items.
5. _____ the largest bedroom in the house; used by parents.
6. _____ storage room at the very top of the house
7. _____ the lowest level of the house.
8. _____ room for baby or young child.
9. _____ outdoor area in front or backyard; usually sits slightly off the ground.

Task 6. Read the descriptions of the houses, translate the unknown words. Choose the one you like the most.

A. A detached cottage in a rural setting standing in gardens approaching one acre and enjoying views over surrounding countryside. The property has gas-fired central heating with accommodation comprising: a kitchen with open access to the dining area, lounge, ground-floor shower room. On the first floor, a double bedroom and a second bedroom. Outside: gardens in need of some attention and small paddock.

B. A fine, individual detached 4-bedroom family house situated in a cul-de-sac on the popular south side of town, within about a mile of the main station. Offers superbly appointed accommodation in immaculate order, comprising: entrance hall, cloakroom, large living room, dining room, fitted kitchen/breakfast room, master bedroom with ensuite bathroom and dressing area, family bathroom, twin garages, pleasant rear garden, gas-fired central heating, fitted carpets included, double glazing, security alarm.

C. This beautifully presented three-bedroom bungalow enjoys a semi-rural locality on the outskirts of the town surrounded by open fields. Nevertheless, there is easy access for commuting to surrounding centres. The property requires a full inspection for full appreciation. The large garden offers potential for further extension, parking, garage construction etc.

D. This is a top-floor flat situated in the centre of town and having outstanding long-distance views. The property has all the usual amenities of a central position ready to hand. Whilst the flat has great character, it also offers the benefit of gas-fired central

heating and a fitted kitchen. This accommodation is deceptively spacious and a viewing is thoroughly recommended.

E. A well-presented semi-detached house with good-sized accommodation. Offers lounge, dining room, breakfast room. Gas-fired central heating, attractive garden to rear and garage. Convenient location for the town centre. Internal viewing highly recommended.

Task 6. Match the groups of words with the correct categories:

1. a bedsit/a studio flat/a villa	a) age
2. a wooden floor/a rug	b) type of accommodation
3. in the basement/in the loft	c) floor
4. convenient/isolated/not far from	d) location
5. modern/classical/elegant/ minimalist	e) style
6. spacious/huge/tiny/cramped	f) feel/atmosphere
7. cosy/intimate	g) size
8. high ceilings/tall windows/ fireplace	h) features
9. chilly/draughty/airy/has central heating	i) warm/cold interior
10. overlooks/has a view of	j) view
11. brand new/second hand/old-fashioned	k) position in the building

Task 7. Circle the right word:

The thing I appreciate most about my flat is the balcony. It is *tiny/spacious/airy*, but there is just enough space to sit out in the morning sun and enjoy breakfast. It's covered in flowers and *overlooks/is overlooked* by the small garden. The flat is in the *basement/ on the second floor* of an old house built in a very *classical/ modern style* with stone floors, tall windows with green shutters and white walls. The furniture is simple. I buy most of it *modern/ second hand/ancient* from the local markets – they're a long way *from/convenient/not far from* here – and they have lovely stuff. I don't want too much furniture; the rooms aren't huge and my style is rather *modern/classical/minimalist*. In the evenings, I light candles all round the flat and the atmosphere is very *huge/spacious/intimate*. On the downside, it can be a bit *chilly/airy/cramped* in the flat as there's no *fireplace/central heating*.

Task 8. Write the full words, use the Glossary (<https://buffaloah.com/a/DCTNRY/vocab.html>) for reference:

1. The part of a storefront that forms a base for one or more display windows. **B**_____
2. The decorated topmost member of a pilaster. **C**_____
3. A window sash that is hinged on the side. **C**_____
4. The lowest part of a classical entablature. **A**_____
5. A vertical structure that projects from a sloping roof and is covered by a separate roof structure. **D**_____
6. The overhanging edge of a roof. **E**_____
7. The stationary portion of a window unit that is affixed to the facade and holds the sash or other operable portions of the windows. **F**_____
8. The central wedge-shaped member of a masonry arch. **K**_____
9. A crescent-shaped or semicircular area or opening on a wall surface. **L**_____
10. A roof having a double slope on all four sides, the lower slope being much steeper. **M**_____

Task 9. Translate the words below and match them with their definitions:

<i>Fixture</i>	<i>Shaft</i>	<i>Console</i>	<i>Gutter</i>	<i>Fanlight</i>
<i>Tracery</i>	<i>Nave</i>	<i>Banister</i>	<i>Porch</i>	<i>Cornice</i>

1. The part of a column between the capital and the base.

2. An ornamental configuration of curved mullions in a Gothic sash. _____
3. The part of a church between the chief entrance and the choir (quire), demarcated from aisles by piers or columns.

4. A covered entrance to a building with a separate roof.

5. An appliance or device attached to the facade (e.g., awning, lighting fixture, conduit, or security gate). _____

6. A shallow channel of metal or wood set immediately below and along the eaves of a building to catch and carry off rainwater.

7. A molding or ornamentation that projects from the top of a building. _____

8. A semicircular window, usually located above a door.

9. A handrail along the staircase. _____

10. A scroll-shaped projecting bracket that supports a horizontal member. _____

Task 10. Read and translate the text, answer the question that follows:

Few New Yorkers, would agree that oversized apartments are among the prime problems of city living. For thousands, perhaps millions, a single room in a tiny share is all they can hope to call home. Persons with spacious one-bedrooms tend to be the envy of their friends. Ironically, this condition is the legacy of 20th century reformers, who argued to introduce measures like mandatory minimums on apartment size and mandatory maximums on occupancy. But today things have changed. In too many areas, the smallest allowable apartments – 37 square meters – have become too expensive.

With the population and rents expected to keep going up, New York City planners are challenging architects to design ways to make it comfortable to live in such micro dwellings. A possible solution to the problem has been showed as “micro-apartments”, as little as 23 sq m each. Each apartment features 3m-high ceilings, a full kitchen, lounge area, bedroom and balcony, but measures only between 23 to 35 sq m. That is little more than two average-size shipping containers. The designers can cram all those features in – because the rooms are made to change so they can be used for different things. For example, the bed can fold away to be replaced by a couch when entertaining guests.

The apartments are meant to be an “affordable” option. Rent for those will be between \$US900 and \$US1800 a month. San Francisco has tried to tackle its space problem more aggressively by approving

a block of apartments, each as tiny as 20 sq m. A similar project is under way in Boston where 300 sq ft units are being developed. The trend has been occurring in many of the world's large cities, including London, Vancouver and Tokyo.

What kind of trend in accommodation options is described? Provide the substantiation of this trend.

Task 11. Writing. Write a composition describing your real or ideal house / flat and furniture. Use the vocabulary from Units 4 and 5 and key terms.

Task 12. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the following accommodation options:

A terraced house in a city

An apartment in a skyscraper

A small cottage in the countryside

MODULE 3

URBAN PLANNING AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

UNIT 6. URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN

Task 1. Read the text and answer the questions below:

CONTEMPORARY PLANNING

The ways in which planning operated at the beginning of the 21st century did not conform to a single model of either a replicable process or a desirable outcome. The concept of participatory planning has spread to the rest of the world, although it remains limited in its adoption. Generally, the extent to which planning involves public participation reflects the degree of population activity in each location. Within a more participatory framework, the role of planner changes from that of expert to that of mediator between different groups, or “stakeholders.” This changed role has been endorsed by theorists supporting a concept of “communicative rationality.” Critics of this viewpoint, however, argue that the process may suppress innovation or simply promote the wishes of

those who have the most power, resulting in outcomes contrary to the public interest. They are also concerned that the response of “not in my backyard” precludes building affordable housing and needed public facilities if neighbourhood residents are able to veto any construction that they fear will lower their property values.

To sum it up, the enormous variety of types of projects on which planners work, the lack of consensus over processes and goals, and the varying approaches taken in different cities and countries have produced great variation within contemporary urban planning. Nevertheless, although the original principle of strict segregation of uses continues to prevail in many places, there is an observable trend toward mixed-use development – particularly of complementary activities such as retail, entertainment, and housing – within urban centres.

1. *What is the concept of participatory planning?*
2. *How does the role of urban planner change?*
3. *What are the main concerns of the local population in city areas towards new construction?*
4. *What is the main reason for the existing great variation in contemporary urban planning?*
5. *Is the original principle of strict urban segregation still in use?*

Task 2. Translate the words below, match them to their definitions:

<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Enforcement</i>	<i>Affordable housing</i>
<i>Pedestrian</i>	<i>Landmarks</i>	<i>Density</i>
<i>Conversions</i>	<i>Green Belt</i>	<i>Vernacular</i>
		<i>Podium</i>

1. Low cost housing for sale or rent, often from a housing association. _____
2. The sub-division of residential properties into bedsits, self-contained flats 18 or maisonettes. _____
3. Buildings, structures and spaces which create distinct visual orientation points that provide a sense of location to the observer within the neighbourhood or district. _____
4. All people on foot or moving at walking speed.

5. A base to building or structure. _____
6. In the case of residential development, a measurement of either the number of habitable rooms per hectare or the number of dwellings per hectare. _____
7. Facilities for gas, electricity, telephone, cable television, water and waste water. _____
8. Landscape or architectural style common to, or representative of, an area. _____
9. Procedures by a local planning authority to ensure that the terms and conditions of a planning decision are carried out. _____
10. Specially designated area of countryside protected from most forms of development in order to stop urban sprawl and preserve the character of existing settlements and encourage development to locate within existing built-up areas. _____

Task 3. Write five questions to the text and discuss the main principles discussed in the text with your partner (use the notes below):

CITY PLANNING, URBAN DESIGN AND ARCHITECTURE: FUTURE PROSPECTIVE

Urban design as a term has been defined in many scopes, approaches and classification with varied scales and interpretation. Definitions found for urban design can possibly be as many as the number of writers and the practitioners of urban design; for example, it was defined as: a bridge between architecture and urban planning; a multidisciplinary, complex process confining more than architecture and planning only; a relationship between built and unbuilt space. It was defined also as the art and qualities of city form; the art of making better places for people and public life; a way of thinking.

Nowadays, there's a growing movement to restore the vibrancy and enhance the experience of city life for people. This vision for the city of the future is a place that values walkability and a mix of uses. It's a place that is scaled to people, providing safe pedestrian

environments and open space for public life. Most importantly, it's a place that is grounded in the unique culture and values of its people while embracing modern technology and the global community. This idea for the city of the future draws on city-building precedents from the past, yet it adds modern approaches to transportation and environmentally sensitive building systems.

The city of the future values people and their everyday experience. By following key principles that put people at the center, architects and planners can set the stage for healthy, vibrant communities that are lasting and adaptable over time. It's not a one-size-fits-all solution, but rather a recognition that successful cities are unique reflections of their climate, culture, economy, and history.

PLACEMAKING

Creating a sense of place is about building communities by designing a public realm where people meet and share the joys of daily life. Placemaking is about the textures, materials, and patterns that have evolved over time and make a place unique. It's where context and culture become tangible, nourishing the senses.

WALKABILITY

Successful cities are walkable. They provide neighbourhoods where people can live, work, shop, and learn without having to rely on cars. In new urban districts where it's possible to place parking and service delivery belowground or carefully hidden from public view, the streets and sidewalks can be returned to people. A network of streets improves the experience, along with vegetation and interesting storefronts.

SUSTAINABILITY

Over centuries, cities were built by artisans and craftsmen who responded to the local climate. Roofs, for example, were made to provide shade in hot climates, and walls were designed to capture prevailing breezes. Combined with building strategies that deliver modern comforts while preserving the planet, these traditional responses still make sense.

MIXED USES

Successful cities are filled with an engaging variety of activities generated organically by a mix of uses. This is how human settlements traditionally grew, and the benefits of mixed-use

development are widely accepted again. Mixed-use districts offer greater housing variety and density. They result in more compact development and synergy of uses, reducing the distance between destinations, encouraging people to walk and bike, and spurring activity 24/7.

AUTHENTICITY

The great urban centres we've come to admire are places that naturally blend commerce, culture, and street life. They feel authentic. They are rooted in place, with a subtle blend of forms, materials, and other distinctive attributes that are tied to local traditions. They have open spaces that are suited to their climate and customs – public places that encourage social interaction and the shared experiences that sustain local culture.

MOBILITY

Networked transit systems, bicycle paths, and innovations like ride-sharing and autonomous vehicles provide the ease and choice of movement that make cities flow and connect. Urban-scale solutions for moving people from place to place keep pace with rapid growth, reduce dependence on natural resources like gasoline, and make more efficient use of utilities and infrastructure.

(Adapted from: <https://www.gensler.com/designing-cities-of-the-future>)

➤ **Functional Vocabulary for holding discussion** **What you think about somebody/something**

- As far as I'm concerned ...
 - In my opinion ...
 - As far as I know ...
 - In my view ...
- I think / I don't think ...
- Well, if you ask me ...
- If you want my honest opinion ...
- I've never come across the idea that ...

How to agree/disagree

- I must admit that ...
- I totally/fully/partly agree.
- I agree/don't agree with you.

- *I believe/don't believe ...*
 - *I'm convinced that ...*
 - *The way I see it ...*
 - *It seems to me that ...*
 - *I wouldn't say that ...*
 - *I don't think so.*
 - *That can't be right.*
 - *I don't agree at all.*
 - *As a matter of fact, ...*
 - *That's right/wrong.*
 - *Exactly.*
 - *It's hard to say.*
 - *It's a fact that ...*
 - *However, ...*
 - *That's why ...*
- ***Asking for clarification***
 - *What do you think?*
 - *What's your opinion?*
 - *Would you like to say something?*
 - *What do you mean?*
 - *What are your ideas?*
- ***How to interrupt politely***
 - *I'm sorry, but ...*
 - *Can/May I add something?*
 - *Sorry to interrupt, but ...*
- ***Other opinions***
 - *On the one hand ... on the other hand ...*
 - *They claim that ...*
 - *They also say ...*

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with the words given below:

<i>spaces</i>	<i>modernistic</i>	<i>traditional</i>	<i>convert</i>	<i>illuminate</i>
<i>retain</i>	<i>landlords</i>	<i>houses(v)</i>	<i>fertile</i>	<i>residential</i>

Residential Architecture – Recent Trends from Japan

There are a few hard and fast rules in contemporary (1)_____ architecture. Today's homes run the gamut from glamorous and

(2)_____ to unusual and detailed.

One trend takes a page from cultures like Japan. Instead of one large home, the (3)_____ are often building a mini-compound of several small structures. One building might contain the living area, while another (4)_____ the kitchen and dining areas. Often these separate small units are connected by enclosed walkways.

Another trend is to (5)_____ commercial space into residential space. Old factories are a main example, with developers converting them into apartment buildings.

Yet another hot trend is re-designing older, historic homes. On the outside, these homes (6)_____ the charm of the past, while the interiors get a fresh, modern update.

House in Yamasaki, by Tato Architects, shows us the vitality of the residential architecture of Japan; a recurrent play with tradition, a careful display of furniture, a sensitive use of natural light, and an intricate articulation of (7)_____. The ground floor is visibly low, only 180cm high from the outside. The three translucent sheds are built over it. These sheds are three prisms that (8)_____ 21 the ground floor rooms. The sheds provide ventilation during summer, lighting, and an escape to the terrace that surrounds them and allows nice views to the mountains of the Hyogo prefecture.

The iconography of the (9)_____ house has been retrieved in the last 15 years and this house is also tuned with a trend of (10)_____ dialogues between tradition and modernity.

UNIT 7. LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Task 1. Read the text and get ready to speak about the role of organising green spaces in urban areas. Discuss the examples provided.

LANDSCAPE DESIGN IN CITY PARKS AND URBAN SPACES

As cities grow, it has become important to set aside green space where urban dwellers can enjoy trees, flowers, lakes and rivers, and wildlife. Landscape architects work with urban planners to design city parks that integrate nature into an overall urban plan. Some city parks have zoos and planetariums. Some city parks encompass many

acres of forested land. Other city parks resemble town plazas with formal gardens and fountains. Listed here are landmark examples of city park design.

1. Central Park in New York City. Central Park in New York City was officially born on July 21, 1853 when the State legislature authorised the City to buy more than 800 acres. The enormous park was designed by America's most famous landscape architect, Frederick Law Olmsted.

2. Parque Güell in Barcelona, Spain. Spanish architect Antoni Gaudí designed Parque Güell as part of a residential garden community. The entire park is made of stone, ceramic, and natural elements. Today Parque Güell is a public park and a World Heritage monument.

3. Hyde Park in London, United Kingdom. Once a deer park for King Henry VIII's hunting adventures, central London's popular Hyde Park is one of eight Royal Parks. At 350 acres, it is less than half the size of New York's Central Park. The manmade Serpentine Lake provides a safer, urban replacement for Royal deer hunting, as shown in this video profile.

Task 2. Find the words in the text above which mean the following:

1. _____ (adj.) of or relating to cities and the people who live in them;

2. _____ (v) to form a circle about; to go completely around;

3. _____ (noun) a person who designs buildings and advises in their construction;

4. _____ (noun) a building or place that is important because of when it was built or because of something in history that happened there;

5. _____ (adj.) manufactured, created, or constructed by human beings;

6. _____ (noun, pl.) a building or room housing optical devices for projecting various celestial images and effects;

7. _____ (verb) to give something wanted or needed to (someone or something): to supply (someone or something) with

something.

Task 3. Match the numbers 1-9 with the letters a-i, translate the unknown words:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. portico | a) An architectural ornament representing a face or head. This head (a human or an animal) is often frightening. |
| 2. festoon | b) A grotesquely carved figure that serves as a spout to carry water from a gutter away from the building. |
| 3. dome | c) A decorative element shaped in the form of four leaves. |
| 4. keystone | d) Ornamental garland, usually suspended from both ends. |
| 5. gargoyle | e) The wedge-shaped stone at the crown of an arch that locks all parts together. |
| 6. quatrefoil | f) A vaulted structure with an elliptical plan, usually a cross-section of a sphere, used to distribute an equal thrust in all directions. |
| 7. pediment | g) A tall ornamental structure, usually surmounting a tower and ending in a spire. |
| 8. mascarón | h) A wide, low-pitched gable, often surmounting a colonnade. |
| 9. steeple | i) A roofed porch usually supported by columns, often leading to the entrance of the building. |

Task 4. Read and translate the text, answer the questions that follow:

ASPECTS OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Garden and landscape design is a substantial part but by no means all of the work of the profession of landscape architecture. Defined as “the art of arranging land and the objects upon it for human use and enjoyment,” landscape architecture also includes site planning, land planning, master planning, urban design, and environmental planning.

Site planning involves plans for specific developments in which

precise arrangements of buildings, roadways, utilities, landscape elements, topography, water features, and vegetation are shown.

Land planning is for larger-scale developments involving subdivision into several or many parcels, including analyses of land and landscape, feasibility studies for economic, social, political, technical, and ecological constraints, and detailed site plans as needed.

Master planning is for land use, conservation, and development at still larger scales, involving comprehensive areas or units of landscape topography or comprehensive systems such as open space, park-recreation, water and drainage, transportation, or utilities.

Urban design is the planning and designing of the open-space components of urbanized areas; it involves working with architects on the building patterns, engineers on the traffic and utility patterns, graphic and industrial designers on street furniture, signs, and lighting, planners on overall land use and circulation, economists on economic feasibility, and sociologists on social feasibility, needs, and desires.

Environmental planning is for natural or urbanized regions or substantial areas within them, in which the impact of development upon land and natural systems, their capacity to carry and sustain development, or their needs for preservation and conservation are analysed exhaustively and developed as constraints upon urban design and master, land, and site planning. Within this framework of comprehensive survey, study, analysis, planning, and design of the continuous environment, garden and landscape design represents the final, detailed, precise, intensive refinement and implementation of all previous plans.

- 1. What does the concept of landscape architecture embrace?*
- 2. What does each of its components involve?*
- 3. What are the main activities of landscape architects?*

Task 5. Prepare a report about current architectural city trends. How do you think our cities can change in the future?

MAKING PRESENTATION

KEY POINTS

Function	Language
Welcoming your audience	Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Good afternoon, everybody.
Addressing the audience	I appreciate you taking your time to attend this presentation.
Introducing the subject	I'm going to talk about / present / give you an overview of / inform you about / Let's begin with _____ First of all, I'll _____
Formulating a purpose	The purpose of my presentation is to introduce _____
Giving an outline	To start with I'll describe _____. Then I'll mention some of the problems _____. After that I'll consider _____. Finally, I'll summarise my presentation. I'll be speaking about the following main points. My presentation will focus specifically on _____. I'll be glad to answer your questions while I'm speaking / at the end of my talk.
Starting the first point	That deals with the question of _____ Let's start with _____ We are pleased to announce / introduce our _____
Closing a point	Well, I've told you about _____ That's all I have to say about _____ I'll have to close here.
Starting another	Let's turn now to the question of _____ Now we'll move on to _____ I'd like now to discuss _____ – Next _____ Let's look now at _____ Now let me turn to _____
Referring to visual aids	I'd like you to look at this chart / graph.

Function	Language
Clarifying	Let me just go over that again.
Giving reasons / causes	Therefore, _____ So, _____ As a result, _____ Consequently _____ That's why _____
Giving an example	For example, _____ A good example of this is _____ As an illustration, _____ To give you an example, _____ To illustrate this point _____
Dealing with questions	If you have any questions, I'd be glad to answer them at the end. I'll try to answer all of your questions after the presentation. We'll be examining this point in more detail later on. I'd like to deal with this question later.
Summarizing and concluding	To conclude, _____ In conclusion, _____ Now, to sum up _____ So let me summarize (briefly) what I've said. So. We've covered three main points _____. .
Ordering	Firstly / secondly / thirdly / lastly, _____ First of all / then / next / after that / finally, _ To start with / later / to finish up, _____
Thanking your audience	Many thanks for your attention. May I thank you all for being such an attentive audience.

USEFUL LINKS

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=94h92BYltDQ>
<https://www.indeed.com/job-description/architect>
<https://targetjobs.co.uk/careers-advice/job-descriptions/architect-job-description>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yFZf9ZDbio>
https://www.travellerspoint.com/guide/Famous_Buildings/
<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/magazine/article/notre-dame-rises-again-feature>
<https://www.resite.org/talks?gclid>
<https://www.barker-associates.co.uk/service/architecture/most-recognised-architectural-styles/>
<https://buffaloah.com/a/DCTNRY/vocab.html>
<https://quizlet.com/201686326/architecture-1-flash-cards/>
<https://buffaloah.com/a/DCTNRY/vocab.html>
<https://www.gensler.com/designing-cities-of-the-future>

Glossaries and Dictionaries of Architecture Terms

<https://buffaloah.com/a/DCTNRY/vocab.html>
<http://www.visual-arts-cork.com/architecture-glossary.htm>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture
<https://www.bradford.gov.uk/media/2314/manninghamappendicesglossary.pdf>
<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/resources/dictionary.html>

Article Databases of open access journals

<https://architecture.journalspub.info/>
<https://guides.lib.ku.edu/c.php?g=609642&p=4232695>
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3. Рівненська обласна наукова бібліотека. URL: <http://litopys.com.ua/places/b-bl-oteki/r-vnenska-oblasna-un-versalna-naukova-biblioteka>.