

Ex.1 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;

Ex. 22 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.mascaron | 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. |

Ex. 1 Translate the text;

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, topog-

raphy, 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 analyzed 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.

Ex. 48 Write a composition telling about the funniest/strangest architectural design/building and explain your choice.

Ex. 50 Prepare a report about current architectural city trends. How do you think our cities can change in the future?

Unit 4. Architectural Features of Castles

Ex. 23 Read the text and translate the unknown words;

Caerphilly Castle is the second largest in Britain. It is famous for its large-scale use of water for defence and the fact that it is the first truly concentric castle in Britain.

Apart from the remodeling of the great hall and other domestic works in the 14th century, no more alterations were carried out, making it a very pure example of late 13th-century military architecture.

Its usefulness as a home and defence diminished, and by the 15th century, it was gradually vacated. After the Civil War, in which it played little part, Oliver Cromwell attempted to destroy the castle with gunpowder. The damage caused resulted in the famous 'leaning' south-east tower, which can be seen today. The Green Lady, a ghost of a Caerphilly Castle, is said to live in this 'leaning' tower.

From a military point of view Caerphilly Castle is a masterpiece, its defences are a combination of massive moats and great, thick stone walls. There are many walkways which link the castle so that areas could be held independently in times of attack if necessary. It also meant that any attackers breaching the outer walls could be then surrounded with very little chance of getting beyond the inner walls. The castle's defences were never really tested in any great way as the need for a stronghold in the area had diminished once Edward I had crushed the main thrust of the Welsh opposition. The castle soon fell into ruin and the some of the stonework was used to build nearby properties.

The Earl of Bute restored it in the 19th century along with Cardiff Castle and Castell Coch. Thankfully this has meant that there is a lot still remaining of this great fortification, and it is said to be one of the largest and best preserved medieval castles in Europe.

Ex.24 Match the words from the text with their meanings;

- 1) _____ (verb) changing the structure, shape, or appearance of (something)
- 2) _____ (adj) walls located toward the inside of something
- 3) _____ (verb) to give up the occupancy of
- 4) _____ (adj) of or relating to the period of European history from about A.D. 500 to about 1500
- 5) _____ (verb) to cause the destruction of (something) or to damage (something) so badly that it cannot be repaired
- 6) _____ (verb) staying in the same place after the other things have disappeared
- 7) _____ (adj) inclining or bending from a vertical position
- 8) _____ (noun)(pl) a deep, wide trench, usually filled with water, surrounding the rampart of a fortified place, as a town or a castle.
- 9) _____ (noun)(pl) the act, or result of changing or altering

something

10) _____ (adj) having a common axis

11) _____ (verb) to cause (something) to become less in size, importance, etc.

12) _____ (noun) (pl) any passage for walking, especially one connecting the various areas of a castle.

13) _____ (noun) a large building usually with high, thick walls and towers that was built in the past to protect against attack

14) _____ (adj) concerning the armed forces

15) _____ (verb) to return (something) to an earlier or original condition by repairing it.

Ex. 1 Write the full words; use the Glossary for reference;

1. tall, movable wooden tower on wheels, used in sieges B.....

2. stone bracket projecting from a wall or corner to support a beam C.....

3. a small tower rising above and resting on one of the main towers, usually a lookout point T.....

4. an earthwork mound on which a castle was built M.....

5. vertical sliding wooden grille shod with iron designed to protect the gate P.....

6. the inner stronghold (keep) of a castle the inner stronghold (keep) of a castle D.....

7. circular or polygonal end of a tower or chapel A.....

8. the jail, usually found in one of the towers. D.....

9. a projection in the battlements of a wall with openings through which missiles could be dropped on besiegers. M.....

10. overhanging corner turret. B.....

Ex. 12 Translate the words below and match them with their definitions;

**Elevation Gable Molding Awning Niche Façade
Rustication Semi-detached Lunette Bay**

1. The triangular section of a wall on the side of a building with a double-pitched roof. _____

2. The half-moon shaped space framed by an arch, often containing a window. _____

3. A metal frame clad with fabric attached over a window or door to protect from the weather. _____

4. A regularly repeating division of a façade, marked by fenestration.

5. A drawing of a face of a building with all the features shown.

- _____
6. The main exterior face of a building, sometimes distinguished from the other faces by elaboration of architectural or ornamental details. _____
7. A piece of trim that introduces varieties of curved contours in edges or surfaces. _____
8. A recess in a wall for a statue. _____
9. Rusticated stonework composed of blocks of masonry separated by wide joints. _____
10. A building attached to a similar one on one side but unattached on the other. _____

Ex. 25 Match the words with the meanings;

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. flanking tower | a) Area of some size enclosed by a stockade and located around the castle. |
| 2. rampart | b) Wall enclosing the base of the keep to defend it. |
| 3. machicolation | c) Small box or machicolation projecting from the wall to re-inforce its defense. |
| 4. bailey | d) Wall allowing defenders of the fortification to fire from a protected position. |
| 5. lists | e) Freestanding defense with arrow slits used to defend the castle's footbridge. |
| 6. battlement | f) Thick wall that formed the castle's outer defense. |
| 7. barbican | g) Balcony made of masonry with apertures in the floor through which projectiles were dropped on assailants. |
| 8. corbel | h) Stone projection on a wall to support the top of a tower or wall. |
| 9. brattice | i) Uncovered space bordered by the castle's buildings and curtain walls. |
| 10. chemise | j) Defense tower making it possible to fire a shot parallel to the curtain wall. |

Ex. 25 Fill in the words;

hidden recent legends fortress abandoned

England is full of castles, each with its own myths and (1)..... One such castle is on the east coast, 50 miles away from the city of Bath. Located on a huge outcrop of flat rock with sheer cliffs on three sides, it is the perfect place for a (2)....., and there has been one here since the 13th century. The castle has a long and exciting past. The Crown Jewels were (3)..... here in the 17th century so that Oliver Cromwell couldn't destroy them. It used to be one of the strongest fortresses in England. However, the castle was (4)..... in the

18th century and it fell into decay until 1925, when the government began repairs. Visitors can see the 14th century keep, which was built in 1392 and is still intact. There are also barracks, lodgings, stables and storehouses. The castle has become a lot more popular in (5)..... years since the site was used as one of the locations for a movie about knights. It is also popular with birdwatchers because of its location.

Ex. 1 *Castle vocabulary Quiz;*

Q1: Which of these was a courtyard?

- a) A bailey b) A chamfer c) A machicolation

Q2: What was a Donjon?

- a) A basement fortification b) The inner stronghold c) An overhanging turret

Q3 : What was the vertical sliding wooden grill, fortified with iron, that was let down to protect the gate?

- a) The bartizan b) The brattice c) The portcullis

Q4 : What was a Motte?

- a) A clay mixture used as mortar
b) A ditch encircling the castle, sometimes filled with water
c) A huge mound of earth on which the keep was constructed

Q5 : What was a castle's secondary gate or door called?

- a) A corbel b) A merlon c) A postern

Ex. 25 *Fill in the words;*

***monumental Abbey vanished treason tower
demolished impregnable crowned alive construction***

The Tower of London is named after the (1)..... White Tower, which sits at its heart. Begun by William the Conqueror to consolidate his victory at the Battle of Hastings in 1066, the White Tower is the greatest surviving example of a Norman great (2)....., or keep. There are many stories connected with this magnificent building, to name just a few.

In the Beginning The (3)..... of the White Tower by William the Conqueror, was begun in 1075-9, in order to deter invaders coming up river. Built as an (4)..... fortress, the White Tower was also designed for the King's occasional use as a residence, and probably for ceremonial occasions.

The Tudors and the White Tower Henry VIII wanted the Tower to look just perfect for the preliminary celebrations for the coronation of his new Queen Anne Boleyn, and improvements to the White Tower were made in 1532-3, before she was (5)..... there. However, a few years later the new Queen was imprisoned (again in the Queen's apartments of the Tower) after her arrest on 2nd

May 1536 and she was beheaded after being found guilty of (6)....., adultery and incest.

The Little Princes' bodies 'discovered' The sons of the dead King Edward IV, 12 year old Edward V and his younger brother Richard, were bought to the Tower on the orders of their uncle, the Duke of Gloucester. An eye witness last saw the boys (7)..... in June 1483 playing in the gardens or at the windows of the royal apartments. By July they were declared illegitimate, and the Duke was crowned Richard III, King of England. The Princes quietly (8)....., and were never seen again...The mystery of the Princes took on a new twist over 160 years later, when a building on the south front of the White Tower was being (9)..... in 1647. The skeletons of two children were discovered, and identified as those of the Princes. Charles II was king at the time, and had the bones re-buried at Westminster (10)....., the traditional resting place for Kings and Queen.

Ex. 27 Match the words with the meanings;

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| | a) the prison cells at the bottom of the castle; |
| 1. Quoin | b) A Gate like barrier that closes up and down into the wall. It has holes in it so you can shoot arrows through it. There is always a door behind it; |
| 2. Motte and Bailey | c) An early form of castle building. A Motte is: a natural or manmade hill where the lord lives. A Bailey is: a wooden fence enclosed area, below the Motte. Villagers, peasants, soldiers, and servants lived there; |
| 3. Parapet | d) A toilet on the side of the castle wall; |
| 4. Finial | e) a slender piece of stone used to decorate the tops of the merlons, spire, balustrade, e.t.c; |
| 5. Garderobe | f) a stone at the corner of a building uniting two intersecting walls, sometimes inscribed with the year the building was constructed; |
| 6. Dungeon | g) protective wall at the top of a fortification, around the outer side of the wall walk; |
| 7. Portcullis | |

Ex. 1 Write the full words; use the Glossary for reference;

1. courtyard within the walls of the castle B.....
2. the low segment of the altering high and low segments of a battlement E.....
3. a wooden bridge leading to a gateway, capable of being raised or lowered D.....
4. a slender piece of stone used to decorate the tops of the merlons F.....

- 5. the inner stronghold of the castle K.....
- 6. a deep trench usually filled with water that surrounded a castle M.....
- 7. an outwork or forward extension of a castle gateway B.....

Ex. 4 Match the numbers 1-9 with the letters a-i; translate the unknown words;

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. rotunda | a) An arched structure of stone, brick or reinforced concrete forming a ceiling or roof over an enclosed space. |
| 2. gazebo | b) A building constructed as a burial chamber. |
| 3.turret | c) A circular or polygonal wall which supports a dome or cupola. |
| 4mausoleum | d) A recessed, usually square or octagonal panel in a ceiling, often used to lighten the weight of a dome. |
| 5. drum | e) A circular room, often with a dome. |
| 6. coffer | f) An arch with a pointed crown, typically seen in Gothic architecture. |
| 7.pointed arch | g) A series of arches supported by columns or piers, either attached to a wall or freestanding. |
| 8.vault | h) A small tower projected on a building. |
| 9.arcade | i) A freestanding ornamental pavilion - often at the top of a hill in a garden. |

Ex. 4 Castles Quiz;

- 1. Who were the first people to build Castles?
A. The Romans B. The Normans C. The Egyptians
- 2. There is a usually a tower in every Castle. What is the tower called?
A. The Moat B. The Keep C. The Drawbridge
- 3. Soldiers would stand behind the Battlements of a Castle and fire missiles. Where would you find the Battlements?
A. At the top of the Castle walls. B. At the Gateway.
C. On the Drawbridge.
- 4. Why were Castles often built on top of hills and surrounded by water?
A. To emphasize the status of the owners.
B. It was easier to build them on hills.
C. To make it harder for people to attack the Castle.
- 5. What defensive feature was a ditch or lake filled with water around the castle?
A. The keep B. The battlement C. The moat

Ex. 1 Translate the text;

In Western Europe the castle developed rapidly from the 9th century. Fortifications built in France in the 10th century often included a high mound encircled by

a ditch and surmounted by the leader's particular stronghold, as in the castles at Blois and Saumur. Later, one or more baileys or wards (grounds between encircling walls) were enclosed at the foot of the mound. During the 11th century this type of private fortress, known as the "motte [mound] and bailey" castle, spread throughout western Europe.

The thickness of castle walls varied according to the natural strength of the sites they occupied, often diverging greatly at different points of the site. The defense of the enceinte, or outer wall, of the castle was generally by means of one or more lines of moats, which were crossed in front of the gateways by drawbridges—i.e., bridges that could be drawn back or raised from the inner side in order to prevent the moats from being crossed. The gateway was often protected by a barbican—a walled outwork in front of the gate—and the passage through the gateway was defended by portcullises, doors, and machicolations. Portcullises were generally made of oak, were plated and shod with iron, and were moved up and down in stone grooves, clearing or blocking the passage. Machicolations were of two kinds: some were openings in the roof of the passage through which missiles were thrown on encroaching enemies and others were openings between the corbels of the parapets of walls and gates through which lethal missiles could be shot or dropped on the enemy below.

The baileys at the foot of the mound were enclosed by palisades and later by walls and towers of masonry. Almost at the same time that the shell keep was being erected in western Europe, the rectangular keep, a more compact form of citadel, was also being built. The keep, or donjon, was the focal point of the castle, to which, in time of siege, the whole garrison retired when the outer works had fallen; it was therefore the strongest and most carefully fortified part of the defenses. It had a well, contained the private apartments, offices, and service rooms, and held all the appointments necessary to sustain a long siege. Often the keep stood in line with the outer line of defenses, so that while one side looked toward the bailey (or succession of baileys) commanding the operations of the defense there, the other side commanded the field and the approaches to the castle. The side of the keep exposed to the field also presented a line of escape.

Ex. 1 *Speaking;*

Prepare a report about a castle at your choice; describe its main architectural features