

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 colored 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.....

Ex. 2 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.

1. What are the features of Burj al Arab that make it so unusual?
2. 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. She has also undertaken a number of high-profile interior works, such as the Z.CAR, the three-wheeled car. Another example of her versatility is when she created a new, high fashion boot for the Lacoste brand. Today, Zaha Hadid Architects create landmark 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?

Ex. 28 Complete these sentences with an appropriate word from A, B or C;

1. The building is _____. It's been ruined and abandoned for years.
A. destabilized B. derelict C. defunct
2. She lives on a large housing _____ near the centre of the city.
A. estate B. state C. estuary
3. There are several dirty districts inside the city, although most of these _____ are going to be replaced by high-rise apartments.
A. slumps B. scrums C. slums
4. The city council is going to _____ the old church and build a new one in its place.
A. demobilize B. demote C. demolish
5. You can't knock down that house; there's a _____ order on it which makes it illegal to destroy it.
A. preservation B. cautious C. presentable
6. Sir Richard Rogers is the _____ who designed the Lloyds building in London.
A. architect B. architecture C. architectural
7. Some of the problems in our _____ are drug-related.
A. inter-cities B. internal cities C. inner-cities
8. The cinema is going to be closed for two months while the owners _____ it.
A. renovate B. remonstrate C. reiterate

9. If you want to add an extension to your house, you will need _____ permission from your local council.

- A. planning B. construction C. plotting

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

Ex. 1 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 intri-

cate, helix-like spiral stairway.

Ex. 1 *Writing;*

Write a composition about your favorite architect and his/her main achievements in architecture and design; explain your choice

Ex. 1 *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