

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

1. An engaged pier or pillar, often with capital and base. P.....
2. A small porch composed of a roof supported by columns, often in front of a doorway. P.....
3. The middle horizontal member of a classical entablature, above the architrave and below the cornice. F.....
4. The side parts of a window frame or window opening, as distinct from head and sill. J.....
5. The triangular space forming the gable end of a roof above the horizontal cornice. P.....
6. A structural form, usually of masonry, used at the corners of a building for the purpose of reinforcement, frequently imitated for decorative purposes. Q.....
7. The vertical segment of a column or pilaster between the base and the capital. S.....
8. A drawing of the footprint of the subject building and immediate adjacent buildings indicating the location of the proposed work. S..... P.....
9. A metal frame clad with fabric attached over a window, door, porch opening or storefront to provide protection from the weather. A.....
10. A railing composed of balusters and a top rail running along the edge of a porch, balcony, roof, or stoop. B.....

Ex. 1 Circle the right variant;

1. Building or other structure of special architectural or historic interest included on a statutory list and assigned a grade.
a) Tomb b) Listed Building c) Tower
2. Outdoor areas accessible to the public.
a) Public realm b) Public building c) Property
3. The recovery of reusable materials from waste.
a) Production b) Manufacturing c) Recycling
4. Environmentally responsible development.
a) Enhanced construction b) Sustainable development c) Sprawl
5. The appearance and character of buildings and all other features of an urban area taken together as a whole.
a) Modification b) Outlook c) Townscape
6. A continuous area facilitating the movement of wildlife through rural or urban environments.
a) Wildlife corridor b) Green belt c) Sustainable development
7. The volume of space that may be occupied by a building, usually defined

by a series of dimensional requirements such as setback, stepback, permitted maximum height, maximum permitted lot coverage.

- a) Frame b) Structure c) Building Envelope

8. The characteristics of different designs which, despite their differences allow them to be located near each other in harmony, such as scale, height, materials, fencing, landscaping and location of service areas.

- a) Balance b) Compatibility c) Compliance

9. Criteria established to guide development toward a desired level of quality through the design of the physical environment, and which are applied on a discretionary basis relative to the context of development

- a) Demands b) Requirements c) Design guidelines

10. Energy generated from resources that are unlimited, rapidly replenished or naturally renewable such as wind, water, sun, wave and refuse, and not from the combustion of fossil fuels.

- a) Renewable energy b) Energy preservation c) Energy inputs

Ex. 1 *Fill in the gaps;*

***spaces modernistic traditional convert illuminate
residential fertile retain landlords houses(v)***

Residential Architecture – Recent Trends from Japan

There are 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 house 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)_____

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.

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

1. A metal structural support for a rigid projecting sign. A.....
2. A horizontal sash member. R.....
3. A projecting molding that tops the elements to which it is attached; used especially for a roof or the crowning member of an entablature, located above the frieze. C.....
4. A three-lobed decorative form used in Gothic architecture. T.....
5. Dismantling or razing of all or part of an existing improvement. D.....
6. A drawing of a face of a building with all the features shown, as if in a single vertical plane. E.....
7. The crowning ornament of a pointed element, such as a spire. F.....

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 authorized 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 man-made Serpentine Lake provides a safer, urban replacement for Royal deer hunting, as shown in this video profile.

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;

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|--------------|--|
| 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-