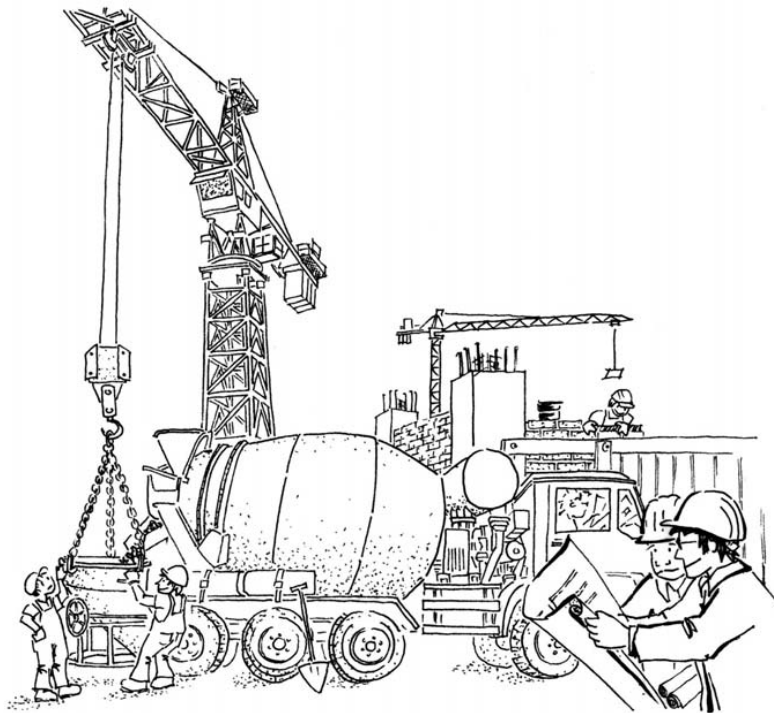


**Kazan State University
of Architecture and Building Construction**

Department of Foreign Languages

English for Construction



Kazan
2014

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

**КАЗАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АРХИТЕКТУРНО –
СТРОИТЕЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

Кафедра иностранных языков

English for Construction

Методические указания
для студентов первого курса дневного отделения
направлений 270800.62 «Строительство», 230400.62
«Информационные системы и технологии», 270900.62
«Градостроительство», 280700.62 «Техносферная безопасность»,
271101.65 «Строительство уникальных зданий и сооружений»

Казань
2014

УДК 802.0

ББК 81.2 Англ.-923

English for Construction:

Методические указания для студентов-бакалавров 1-го курса дневного отделения направлений 270800.62 «Строительство», 230400.62 «Информационные системы и технологии», 270900.62 «Градостроительство», 280700.62 «Техносферная безопасность», 271101.65 «Строительство уникальных зданий и сооружений»/ Сост. М.К.Гулканян, Р.К. Ахметгареева, А.А.Хафизова - Казань: Изд-во Казанск.гос.архитект.-строит.ун-та, 2014. – 27 с.

Печатается по решению Редакционно-издательского совета Казанского государственного архитектурно-строительного университета

Методические указания на английском языке «English for Construction» составлены в соответствии с требованиями программы, определенной Государственным образовательным стандартом.

Методические указания предназначены для студентов–бакалавров 1-го курса направлений 270800.62«Строительство», 230400.62 «Информационные системы и технологии», 270900.62 «Градостроительство», 280700.62 «Техносферная безопасность», 271101.65 «Строительство уникальных зданий и сооружений», обучающихся на дневной форме обучения неязыковых вузов.

Основной целью данных методических указаний является выработать у студентов умение использовать языковой материал по теме в диалогической и монологической речи.

Рецензент Кандидат педагогических наук
Доцент кафедры иностранных языков КазГАСУ
Ф.М. Маршева

УДК 802.0

ББК 81.2 Англ.-923

© Казанский государственный
архитектурно-строительный
университет, 2014
© Гулканян М.К., Ахметгареева Р.К.,
Хафизова А.А., 2014

English for Construction

Методические указания
для студентов первого курса дневного отделения
направлений 270800.62 «Строительство», 230400.62 «Информационные
системы и технологии», 270900.62 «Градостроительство», 280700.62
«Техносферная безопасность», 271101.65 «Строительство уникальных зданий
и сооружений»

Редакционно-издательский отдел
Казанского государственного архитектурно-строительного университета

Подписано в печать

Формат 60X84/16

Заказ №

Бумага офсетная №1

Усл.печ.л. 2

Тираж 50 экз.

Усл.изд.л. 2

Печатно-множительный отдел КГАСУ

420043, Казань, Зеленая,1

Kazan State University of Architecture and Building Construction

Part I

Vocabulary

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Kazan State University of Architecture and Building Construction | 1. Казанский государственный архитектурно строительный университет |
| 2. University campus | 2. университетский городок |
| 3. underground crossing | 3. подземный переход |
| 4. covered bridge | 4. крытый переход |
| 5. purpose-built workshop | 5. специализированная мастерская |
| 6. purpose-built building | 6. здание предназначенное для |
| 7. well-equipped laboratory | 7. хорошо оборудованная лаборатория |
| 8. to establish | 8. основывать, устанавливать |
| 9. site | 9. площадка, строительная площадка |
| 10. to link (connect) | 10. соединять |
| 11. to get a start in life | 11. получить путевку в жизнь |
| 12. to imagine | 12. представить, вообразить |
| 13. to create | 13. творить, создавать |
| 15. economic prosperity | 15. экономическое процветание |
| 16. forge of highly qualified specialists | 16. кузница высококвалифицированных специалистов |
| 17. academic building | 17. учебное здание |
| 18. refectory and cafe building | 18. здание столовой и кафе |
| 19. students' health center | 19. студенческий профилакторий |
| 20. students' residence | 20. студенческое общежитие |
| 21. to have at one's disposal | 21. иметь в чьем - то распоряжении |

1. Read and translate the text.

Text

Kazan State University of Architecture and Building Construction is one of the best and prestigious higher schools in Russia.

Our University was established in 1930. It's even difficult to imagine how many young people have got a start in life and how much they have done and created for the economic prosperity of our Republic of Tatarstan.

Our higher school is widely known as a large scientific center and a forge of highly qualified specialists for construction industry. There are members of the Academy of Sciences, doctors and candidates of sciences, professors, and assistant professors in our University.

The University is a real University campus on the site of more than 35 sq.km. There are 5 large academic buildings next to each other and linked by underground crossing and a covered bridge, the sports complex, including a gym-hall building with a sport ground and a tennis court. There are also some purpose-built workshops and well-equipped laboratories, a refectory and café building on the site of the University campus.

The complex of 3 students' residences for more than 1000 students, situated not far from the academic buildings, contains the students' health centre provided with up-to-date medical equipment.

So our University has at its disposal educational and laboratory base, a library with 4 reading halls, 3 residences, 3 gym-halls, a sports ground, a tennis court, a sports camp on the Mersha river, a refectory, a café and student's health centre.

Our University is located in Zelenaya St. close to the city centre, within easy reach to the city libraries, art galleries, the Big Concert Hall, theatres, cinemas and the Sports Centre. In addition to the refectory and cafe building there are pubs, bars to eat and to have a good rest close to the University in Vishnevskiy St.

2. Answer the following questions.

1. What are you? What higher school do you study at?
2. When was our University established?
3. What higher school is our University nowadays?
4. Why can we call our University a real University campus?
5. Where is the University located?
6. What led you to the decision to enter the University of Architecture and Building Construction?

Part II
Institutes. Departments. Courses.

Vocabulary

1. to register	1. регистрировать, вносить в список, здесь: насчитывать
2. full-time students	2. студенты дневного отделения
3. extra-mural (correspondence-course) students	3. студенты заочного отделения
4. post-graduate courses	4. аспирантура
5. post-graduate (student)	5. Аспирант
6. authoritative profession	6. авторитетная профессия
7. Institute of Architecture and Design	7. Институт архитектуры и дизайна
8. Institute of Transport Structures	8. Институт транспортных сооружений
9. Institute of Economics and Business Management in Construction	9. Институт экономики и управления в строительстве
10. Institute of Qualification Improvement	10. Институт повышения квалификации
11. department of general architecture and art education	11. факультет общей архитектурно-художественной подготовки (ИТС)
12. department of architecture	12. архитектурный факультет
13. department of design	13. факультет дизайна
14. department of general engineering training	14. факультет общей инженерной подготовки (ИТС)
15. department of building construction	15. строительный факультет
16. department of building	16. строительско-

	materials production technology	.	технологический факультет
17.	department of engineering systems and ecology	17	факультет инженерных систем и экологии
18.	department of highway construction	18	автодорожный строительный факультет
19.	department of road safety organization	19	факультет организации дорожной безопасности
20.	correspondence engineering department	20	заочный инженерный факультет
21.	correspondence department of economics and business management in construction	21	заочный факультет экономики и управления производством в строительстве, (Sunday and distance education - воскресное и дистанционное образование)
22.	correspondence department of highway construction	22	автодорожный заочный факультет
23.	the center of humanitarian education	23	центр гуманитарного образования
24.	Children's School of Architecture	24	детская архитектурная школа
25.	innovating degree course	25	новый курс с присвоением степени
26.	Bachelor of Sciences	26	бакалавр наук
27.	Master of Sciences	27	магистр наук
28.	tutorial	28	практическое занятие, консультация
29.	field trip	29	полевая практика
30.	to allocate to practice	30	выделять на практику
31.	business management	31	руководство производством

32. examination and valuation of real estate	32	экспертиза и оценка недвижимости
33. to acquire knowledge	33	овладевать знанием
34. civil and industrial construction	34	гражданское и промышленное строительство.
35. engineering systems	35	строительные системы (методы)
36. ecology environment conservation	36	защита экологии
37. process of building materials and structures production	37	технология производства строительных материалов и конструкций
38. highway and aerodrome construction	38	строительство автодорог и аэродромов
39. Certificate of engineer	39	диплом инженера
40. to offer a broad range of subjects	40	предложить широкое разнообразие предметов
41. strength of materials	41	сопротивление материалов
42. theoretical mechanics	42	теоретическая механика
43. surveying technology	43	геодезия
44. geology	44	геология
45. computing	45	вычислительная техника
46. drawing	46	черчение, рисунок
47. descriptive geometry	47	начертательная геометрия
48. basics of architectural design	48	основы архитектурного проектирования
49. painting	49	живопись

50. sculpture	50	скульптура
51. to create image, colour and pattern	51	создавать образ, цвет и форму
52. record-test	52	зачет
53. record-book	53	зачетная книжка
54. to take an examination (a record test)	54	сдавать экзамен (зачет)
55. to pass an examination (a record test)	55	сдать экзамен (зачет)
56. to fail in an examination (a record test)	56	провалить экзамен
57. final assessment of a student's performance	57	окончательная оценка работы студента
58. diploma certificate	58	диплом
59. defence of the diploma design (work)	59	защита дипломного проекта (работы).

1. Read and translate the text.

Text

Kazan State University of Architecture and Building Construction registers more than 7000 students including full-time students, extra mural (correspondence-course) students, over 100 post-graduates and some foreign students. Today's students of our higher school are the future specialists of the most peaceful and authoritative profession on earth.

Our University contains the Institute of Architecture and Design, which includes the department of general architecture art training, the department of architecture and the department of design; the Institute of Transport Structures which includes the department of general engineering training, the department of road safety organization; the department of highway construction; and the correspondence department

of highway construction; the Institute of Economics and Business Management in Construction which includes the department of economics and business management in construction and the department uniting correspondence, Sunday, distance and the second higher education.

There are also such departments at our University as the oldest department of building construction, the department of building materials and structures production technology, the department of engineering systems and ecology and the correspondence engineering department.

There is also the innovating degree course training Bachelors and Masters of Sciences, the center of humanitarian education and the children's school of architecture.

The students acquire knowledge in the following main specialties: architecture, civil and industrial construction, highway and aerodrome construction, bridge and tunnel construction, environment conservation, process of building materials and structures production, economics and business management in construction, housing and communal services, municipal economy, examination and valuation of real estate.

The levels of professional qualifications are Bachelor of Sciences (4 years), Certificate of engineer (5 years), Master of Sciences (6 years), post-graduate courses (3 years).

Our University offers a broad range of subjects: higher mathematics, physics, chemistry, building materials, strength of materials, theoretical mechanics, surveying technology, computing, a foreign language, drawing, descriptive geometry, history, philosophy taken in common by all the students. The students of the department of architecture are also taught the basics of architectural design, painting and sculpture.

The academic process includes lectures, tutorials, seminars, laboratory work and practical training for students.

Examinations and records tests are taken by students twice a year

at the end of each term. Final assessment of a student's performance is based upon the diploma work. Diploma certificate is awarded upon completion of the training course and defense of the diploma design. The University trains highly qualified specialists: architects, economists and civil engineers.

Our graduates have an excellent chance to get a Diploma Certificate of additional profession as translators in professional communication.

2. Answer the following questions.

1. How many Institutes does our University consist of?
2. How many departments are there at our University?
3. What department do you study at?
4. What subjects are the most difficult for you?
5. How often do students take record tests and exams?
6. What levels of professional qualification does our University award to its graduates?
7. What are you going to obtain?

Part III

Aims. Teaching methods. Entry requirements.

Vocabulary

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. broadly based education | 1. образование широкого профиля |
| 2. to reason logically | 2. рассуждать логически |
| 3. to undertake research | 3. проводить научное исследование, заниматься научным исследованием |
| 4. to communicate to | 4. сообщать, передавать |
| 5. to equip the graduate | 5. дать выпускнику необходимое знание |
| 6. to undertake planning work | 6. заниматься планировочной работой |

7.	to be creatively responsive	7.	творчески реагировать
8.	job and wealth creation	8.	создание рабочих мест и благосостояния
9.	to maintain a healthy interest	9.	поддерживать здоровый интерес
10.	current design trends and developments	10.	современные тенденции и разработки проектировании
11.	commitment	11.	стремление
12.	to tend	12.	стремиться
13.	to cope with the changing and emerging conditions	13.	справляться с изменяющимися и возникающими условиями
14.	modern approach to construction	14.	современный подход к строительству
15.	in compliance with the requirements	15.	согласно требованиям
16.	syllabus	16.	учебная программа
17.	construction management	17.	управление строительством
18.	market research	18.	изучение рынка
19.	contract administration	19.	договорное управление
20.	financial management	20.	управление финансами
21.	communication skills	21.	искусство общения
22.	course is designed	22.	курс запланирован
23.	to train highly qualified specialists	23.	готовить высококвалифицированных специалистов
24.	liberal education	24.	широкое общее образование, гуманитарное образование
25.	teaching staff	25.	преподавательский штат (состав)
26.	the need is established	26.	создается потребность
27.	general certificate of secondary education	27.	аттестат среднего образования
28.	to take competitive examinations	28.	сдавать конкурсные экзамены
29.	applicant	29.	абитуриент

- | | |
|---|--|
| 30. to call for an interview | 30. вызвать на собеседование |
| 31. selection procedure | 31. процедура отбора |
| 32. to assess the University facilities | 32. оценить университет и его помещения. |

1. Read and translate the text.

Text

Aims. The aims of the course are: to provide a broadly based education in planning and construction which gives students the ability to think clearly, to reason logically, to undertake systematic research and to communicate facts and ideas to other people.

To equip the graduate not only to undertake planning work but also to be creatively responsive to a rapidly changing world in which economic development and job and wealth creation are important.

Students are expected to research fully and analytically in order to develop the best possible solution of design problems: Students are expected to maintain a healthy interest in current design trends and developments through reading and study and to increase their confidence and commitment to achieve high standards of professional skill.

Teaching methods. At present it's quite evident that our University is moving away from its traditional methods. It is tending to organize more realistic courses to cope with the changing and emerging conditions in the practice of architecture and construction industry that requires graduates with a modern approach to construction. And the University tries to give its students the contemporary education in compliance with the requirements of modern market economy.

Communication skills are essential for modern managers. Students are placed in realistic situations requiring problems to be solved and decisions to be made. Providing a liberal and practical education our teaching staff tries to develop the creative and critical potential of each student.

Entry requirements. Before entering university applicants think a

lot, attend Welcome Day which is generally held in winter and spring, surf the Internet and then make their decision.

For entry any higher school you should have General Certificate of secondary Education and Unified State Certificate. USE is taken by all the pupils in Russia. There are two compulsory exams (Mathematics, Russian Language and Literature) and any number of optional exams.

For entry our University the applicants should have Certificate of Secondary Education and USE Certificate (Mathematics, Physics, Russian Language and Literature).

On Welcome day applicants are given the opportunity to visit the relevant Department and to assess the University and its facilities.

2. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the main aims of the courses?
2. What do you know about teaching methods on our University?
3. What education should you have to enter our University?
4. Is it prestigious to study at our University?
5. How did the entry requirements change?

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Part I

Great Britain

Vocabulary

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. an island ['aɪlənd] | 1. остров |
| 2. to wash | 2. омывать |
| 3. English Chanel | 3. Ла-Манш (Английский канал) |
| 4. the Strait of Dover
['streɪtəv'dəʊvə] | 4. Дуврский пролив (Па-де-Кале) |
| 5. the Gulf Stream
['gʌlfstri:m] | 5. Гольфстрим |
| 6. the North Channel | 6. Северный пролив |
| 7. Ireland ['aɪələnd] | 7. Ирландия |
| 8. mountainous ['maʊntɪnəs] | 8. гористый |

9. lowland ['ləʊlənd]	9. низкая местность, низина, долина
10. moderate ['mɒd(ə)rət]	10 умеренный
11. insular ['ɪnsjələ]	11 островной
12. humid ['hju:mɪd]	12 сырой, влажный
13. mild [maɪld]	13 умеренный, мягкий
14. discrepancy [dɪs'krep(ə)n(t)sɪ]	14 несоответствие, расхождение
15. Scotland ['skɒtlənd]	15 Шотландия
16. Wales [weɪlz]	16 Уэльс
17. county ['kaʊntɪ]	17 графство
18. peninsula [pə'nɪn(t)sjələ]	18 полуостров
19. Londonderry ['lɒndəndərɪ]	19 Лондондерри (город и графство)
20. the Welsh [welʃ]	20 жители Уэльса
21. parliamentary (constitutional) monarchy	21 конституционная монархия
22. the queen (king)	22 королева (король)
23. absolute [æbs(ə)'l(j)u:t]	23 неограниченный, полный, абсолютный
24. to act on the advice of	24 поступать по совету
25. legislation [lɛdʒɪ'sleɪʃ(ə)n]	25 законодательство
26. Magna Charta [mægnə ka:tə]	26 Великая хартия вольностей
27. Habeas Corpus Act	27 основной английский закон

[heɪbrɪəs'kɔ:pəs]	.	
28. Bill of Rights	28	билль о правах
	.	
29. Judicature Act	29	Закон о судопроизводстве
[ˈdʒu:dɪkətʃə ækt]	.	
30. the House of Lords	30	палата лордов
	.	
31. the House of Commons	31	палата общин
['kɒmənz]	.	
32. peer [piə]	32	пэр, лорд
	.	
33. Tory	33	партия Тори
	.	

1. Read and translate the text.

Great Britain

Great Britain (the official name – the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) is situated on two islands, the larger of which is Great Britain, the smaller is Ireland. In addition to these two islands Great Britain includes over five hundred small islands. The total area of Great Britain is 244,000 sq. kms, its population is about 60 mln people. In the north-west and west the country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea, in the east – by the Irish Sea. The island of Great Britain is separated from France by the English Channel. Northern Ireland, which is a part of Great Britain and which is situated on the island of Ireland, is separated from Great Britain by the North Channel.

The island of Great Britain is divided into two parts: mountainous (in the north and west of the island) and lowland (in the south and east). There are no very long rivers in Great Britain. The most important rivers are the Thames (the deepest) and the Severn (the longest). The rivers seldom freeze in winter. Due to the moderating influence of the sea Great Britain has an insular climate, rather humid and mild, without striking discrepancy between seasons.

Great Britain consists of four main parts: England, Scotland, Wales

and Northern Ireland. Administratively Great Britain is divided into 55 counties. The biggest cities of Great Britain are London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh and Cardiff.

England is the largest part of Great Britain (it occupies over 50% of the territory and its population amounts to 83% of the total population of Great Britain). Wales is a peninsula in the south-west of the island of Great Britain. It occupies about 9% of its territory with the population of 4,8% of the total population. Scotland is the most northern part of Great Britain with a territory of 32% of the total territory and with a population of 9% of the total population of Great Britain. Northern Ireland occupies the north-east part of the island of Ireland. Its territory amounts to 5,2% of the total territory of Great Britain. The main cities of Northern Ireland are Belfast and Londonderry.

The Welsh have their own language. However, many Welsh people do not know Welsh, and English is spoken by everyone in Wales. Scotland and Ireland also have their own languages, but these are rarely spoken and English is known by everyone there.

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. Officially the head of the state is the Queen (or the King). However, the power of the Queen in Great Britain is not absolute. She acts only on the advice of ministers and the Parliament. There is no written constitution in Great Britain. The main principles of British legislation are expressed in other documents, like “Magna Charta”, “Habeas Corpus Act”, “Bill of Rights”, the Parliamentary Act which decided the position of the House of Lords, and the Judicature Act. British legislation does not provide written guarantees of individual political rights.

The Parliament in Great Britain has existed since 1265 and is the eldest Parliament in the world. It consists of two Houses – the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords consists of 1000 peers who are not elected by the people. The House of Commons is a nation-wide representative body which is elected by the people at a general election, within 5 years of the last election. After the general

election the Queen appoints the head of the government – the Prime Minister. As a rule the Prime Minister is the leader of the party that has won the election. The Prime Minister appoints ministers to make up the government.

There are two main political parties in Great Britain: the Conservative party and the Labour party. The Conservative party came into being in the 19th century as a result of the evolution of the Tory party. The Labour party was founded in 1900. Since 1906 it has borne the name of the Labour party. The Labour party won the election for the first time in 1945.

Great Britain is a highly-developed industrial country. The main fields of British industry are machine-building, ship-building, metallurgy and electronics.

2. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the official name of Great Britain?
2. What is the total area of Great Britain?
3. What is its population?
4. What are the most important rivers in Great Britain?
5. What are the main parts of Great Britain?
6. What is Great Britain from the political point of view?
7. Who is the official head of the state?
8. What does the Parliament consist of?
9. Who appoints the Prime minister?
10. Who appoints ministers to form a government?
11. What are the main political parties in Great Britain?

Part II

London

Vocabulary

1. fortification [fɔ:tɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n] 1. укрепленный пункт,

2. to spread [spred]	2. распространять
3. outwards ['autwədʒ]	3. наружу, за пределы
4. as a matter of fact	4. а) фактически, на самом деле; б) в сущности
5. distinct [dɪ'stɪŋkt]	5. отчетливый
6. entertainment [entə'teɪnmənt]	6. развлечение
7. trade	7. торговля, ремесло, профессия
8. stock exchange [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ], [eks-]	8. фондовая биржа
9. shares [ʃeə]	9. акции
10. insurance [ɪn'ʃʊə(ə)n(t)s]	10. страхование
11. Lloyd's [lɔɪdz]	11. Ллойд (рынок страхования)
12. Central Criminal Court [kɔ:t]	12. Центральный уголовный суд
13. the Old Bailey ['beɪlɪ]	13. Олд Бейли
14. Fleet Street [fli:t stri:t]	14. Флит Стрит
15. wharf [(h)wɔ:f]	15. верфь
16. warehouse ['weəhaus]	16. склад
17. Petticoat ['petɪkəʊt] Lane market	17. рынок на улице Петтикоут Лейн
18. sight	18. достопримечательность, точка зрения
19. Trafalgar Square [trə'fælgə]	19. Трафальгарская площадь
20. Regent Street ['ri:ɔʒ(ə)nt]	20. Риджент стрит
21. Soho [səʊhəʊ]	21. Сохо
22. Piccadilly Circus ['sɜ:kəs]	22. площадь Пикадилли

23. Leicester Square ['lestə]	23	площадь Лестер сквер
24. Shaftesbury Avenue ['ævən(j)u:]	24	Шафтсбери авеню
25. glamour ['glæmə]	25	чары, волшебство, обаяние, очарование
26. to commemorate [kə'meməreɪt]	26	праздновать (годовщину), отмечать (событие), чтить память, служить напоминанием
27. whodunits [,hu:'dʌnɪt]	27	детективные пьесы
28. UK - United Kingdom (of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	28	Соединенное Королевство (Великобритании и Северной Ирландии)
29. BBC radio news - British Broadcasting Corporation ['brɔ:dkɑ:stɪŋ]	29	Британская вещательная корпорация «Би-Би-Си» - радионовости ВВС
30. chime [tʃaɪm]	30	куранты, перезвон, выбивание
31. Westminster [ˌwes(t)'mɪn(t)stə] Abbey ['æbɪ]	31	Вестминстерское аббатство
32. royalty['rɔɪəltɪ]	32	королевская власть, королевское достоинство, величие, царственность
33. monarch ['mɒnək]	33	монарх
34. to bury ['berɪ]	34	похоронить, погребать

2. Read and translate the text.

London

London is the capital of Great Britain and is a very big city. It began life two thousand years ago as a Roman fortification. Around the town the Romans built a wall for defence.

Today not many people live in the city centre but London has spread further outwards into the country including surrounding villages.

Greater London now covers about 1600 square kilometers. The population of London is about 12 million.

It is difficult to speak about the centre of London as of one definite place. As a matter of fact it has a number of centres each with a distinct character: the financial and business centre is called the City, the shopping and entertainment centre is the West End, the government centre is Westminster, and the industrial part is the East End.

The City of London is the oldest part of the capital, it is just a small area, but it is the centre of trade and commerce. It is one of the biggest banking centres of the world. Here you will find the Bank of England and the banks of many nations. Nearby is the Stock Exchange, which is like a busy market where shares in commercial companies are bought and sold. A little further is Lloyds, the most famous insurance company in the world.

The Central Criminal Court of the country is also to be found in the City. It is called the Old Bailey after the street in which it is situated.

Fleet Street is famous as the home of the nation's newspapers but, in fact, only two of them -The Daily Express and the Daily Telegraph- are still in Fleet Street. However, people still say Fleet Street when they mean the press.

The East End is the industrial part of London. It grew with the spread of industry to the east of the City and the growth of the port of London. It covers a wide area, and there are many wharves and warehouses along the river banks. The East End markets are famous throughout the world. Petticoat Lane market takes place every Sunday morning and has become one of the sights of London.

The West End is the name given to the area of central London. It includes Trafalgar Square, the main shopping area of Oxford Street, Regent Street, Bond Street and the entertainment centres of Soho, Piccadilly Circus, Leicester Square and Shaftsbury Avenue. The name

West End is associated with glamour and bright lights. Most of London's big department stores are situated in Oxford Street and Regent Street.

Trafalgar Square was built at the beginning of the 19th century to commemorate the Battle of Trafalgar. Admiral Lord Nelson's statue stands on top of a column in the middle of Trafalgar Square. The large square is a traditional place for people to meet: all sorts of protest meetings are held in Trafalgar Square. Piccadilly Circus is the centre of night life in the West End. To the north of Piccadilly Circus is Soho, which has been the foreign quarter of London since the 17th century.

London is famous for its theatres. In the West End there are over thirty theatres. They offer a great variety of shows to choose from: opera, musicals, drama, comedies, whodunnits, and so on.

Westminster. Every day, when people in the UK and overseas switch on their radio to listen to BBC radio news, they can hear one of the most famous sounds in London: the chimes of Big Ben on the Elizabeth Tower.

The Houses of Parliament occupy a magnificent building on the left bank of the Thames in a part of London called Westminster that has long been connected with royalty and government.

Westminster Abbey. Opposite the Houses of Parliament stands Westminster Abbey. A church has stood here since Saxon times. Since William the Conqueror's times British monarchs have been crowned there, and since the 13th century they have been buried there.

Many other famous people are also buried in Westminster Abbey.

The street called Whitehall stretches from Parliament Square to Trafalgar Square. Whitehall is often associated with the government of Britain.

Downing Street, which is a small side street of Whitehall, is the home of the Prime Minister who lives at number ten.

2. Answer the following questions.

1. When was the city of London founded? Why did the Romans build a wall around the city?
2. How large is the territory of Greater London now?
3. Why is it difficult to speak about the centre of London as of one definite place?
4. What is the Old Bailey?
5. What is the Fleet Street famous for?
6. Where are the most of London's big department stores situated?
7. What does Trafalgar Square commemorate?
8. What monument stands in the centre of Trafalgar Square?
9. In what part of London is the building of the Houses of Parliament situated?
10. What is Big Ben?
11. What is Westminster Abbey famous for?
12. Who lives in Downing Street number 10?

Construction work

Vocabulary

1. to draw [drɔ:] the plans	1. составлять планы
2. building operations	2. строительные работы
3. stage [steɪdʒ]	3. период, стадия, ступень, фаза, этап
4. hanging ['hæŋɪŋ] stage	4. люлька (для маляров)
5. to define the size [saɪz]	5. определить размер
6. floor joist [flɔ:] [dʒɔɪst]	6. балка пола, ригель пола
7. beam [bi:m]	7. балка; брус, перекладина
8. girder ['gɜ:də]	8. балка; брус; перекладина
9. well-proportioned [welprə'pɔ:(ə)nd]	9. пропорциональный, соразмерный
10. correctly designed	10. правильно спроектированный
11. clearing ['klɪəɪŋ]	11. расчистка участка
12. grading ['greɪdɪŋ]	12. выравнивание площадки
13. bulldozer ['buldɔ:zə]	13. бульдозер
14. scraper ['skreɪpə]	14. скрепер (землеройно-транспортная машина); волокуша
15. to dig an excavation [ekskə'veɪ(ə)n]	15. копать котлован
16. excavator ['ekskəveɪtə]	16. экскаватор; драга, землечерпалка
17. earth [ɜ:θ] moving	17. перемещение грунта
18. to carry out	18. выполнять, осуществлять
19. foundation [faun'deɪ(ə)n]	19. фундамент, основание
20. foundation wall [wɔ:l]	20. фундаментная стена; стена

	.	подвала
21. below ground [graund] level	21	ниже уровня земли
	.	
22. to carry the weight [wert]	22	держат вес; нести нагрузку
	.	
23. basement ['beismənt]	23	базис, основание, фундамент, цоколь
	.	
24. to transfer [træn(t)s'fɜ:z], [trɑ:n-]	24	переносить, превращать
	.	
25. brick [brɪk]	25	кирпич; клинкер
	.	
26. stone [stəun]	26	камень
	.	
27. reinforced concrete [ri: :ɪn'fɔ:stkɒnkri:t]	27	железобетон
	.	
28. concrete slab [slæb]	28	бетонная панель
	.	
29. framework ['freɪmwɜ:k]	29	остов, корпус, каркас
	.	
30. to impose [ɪm'pəuz]	30	класть, помещать
	.	
31. to raise [reɪz]	31	начинать
	.	
32. to infill ['ɪnfɪl]	32	заполнять, наполнять
	.	
33. brickwork ['brɪkwɜ:k]	33	кирпичная кладка
	.	
34. window frame ['wɪndəu , freɪm]	34	оконная рама
	.	
35. and so forth [fɔ:θ]	35	и так далее
	.	
36. to enclose [ɪn'kləuz], [en-]	36	окружать, огораживать
	.	
37. to support [sə'pɔ:t]	37	поддерживать, подпирать; нести нагрузку
	.	
38. exterior [ɪk'stɪəriə], [ek-] walls	38	наружные стены
	.	

39. bricklayer ['brɪkˌleɪə]	39	каменщик
	.	
40. to lay down course of bricks	40	сложить ряд кирпичной кладки
	.	
41. to bond [bɒnd]	41	связывать, соединять, скреплять
	.	
42. mortar ['mɔːtə]	42	известковый раствор; строительный раствор
	.	
43. trowel ['traʊəl]	43	лопатка, мастерок
	.	
44. brick hammer ['hæmə]	44	молоток каменщика
	.	
45. brick chisel ['tʃɪz(ə)]	45	скарпель каменщика (для рубки кирпича)
	.	
46. opening ['əʊp(ə)nɪŋ]	46	отверстие, дыра, брешь, пролом, щель
	.	
47. door frame ['dɔːˌfreɪm]	47	дверная коробка
	.	
48. to place in position	48	разместить в позиции
	.	
49. partition [pɑːˈtɪ(ə)n]	49	перегородка, переборка
	.	
50. to divide [dɪˈvaɪd]	50	делить (на несколько частей, групп), разделять
	.	
51. storey ['stɔːrɪ]	51	этаж; ярус
	.	
52. to assemble [əˈseɪbl]	52	собирать
	.	
53. prefabricated unit [priːˈfæbrɪkeɪtɪd]	53	сборное изделие; сборный блок; сборный элемент
	.	
54. to manufacture [mænjəˈfæktʃə, mænjuˈfæktʃə]	54	производить, изготавливать; выделывать, обрабатывать, перерабатывать
	.	
55. housebuilding	55	домостроительство
	.	
56. plant [plɑːnt]	56	завод
	.	

57. to deliver [dɪ'livə]	57	доставлять
58. site [saɪt]	58	стройплощадка; площадь, место (для строительства)
59. lorry ['lɒrɪ]	59	грузовой автомобиль, грузовик
60. trailer ['treɪlə]	60	автоприцеп; трейлер
61. team [ti:m]	61	группа, артель
62. tower crane ['taʊə] [kreɪn]	62	башенный кран
63. assembly [ə'sembli] workers	63	рабочие-сборщики
64. to pick up	64	поднимать, подбирать; забирать
65. prefab ['pri:fæb]	65	сборный
66. to hoist [hɔɪst]	66	поднимать (что-л.)
67. plumber ['plʌmə]	67	водопроводчик
68. electrician [elɪk'trɪʃ(ə)n], [ɪ ,lek'-]	68	электрик; инженер-электрик
69. erection [ɪ'rekʃ(ə)n]	69	монтаж, сборка, установка
70. gasman ['gæsmæn]	70	газопроводчик, слесарь- газовщик
71. installation [ɪnstə'leɪʃ(ə)n] of services	71	установка услуги

1. Read and translate the text.

Construction work

Construction is growing from year in our great country. Millions of people get new flats and houses built by modern methods and materials.

How are the houses built? What are the main stages in building operations?

The first step in any building is the designing and complete planning of all the operations. If a house is to be built architects and designers draw the plans and define the size of the walls, floor joists beams, girders and the parts which go to make up the framework. All the parts of the building should be correctly designed and well proportioned.

Building operations on the site begin with clearing and grading the site area. This work is done by the bulldozers and scrapers.

The traditional way of building a house is to dig an excavation for the basement. Earth moving is carried out by excavators. After this foundations are built. Foundations carry the weight of the building and transfer it to the basement. Foundation walls are constructed below ground level. They may be constructed of brick, stone, or concrete slabs.

The part upon which the stability of the structure depends is the framework. Its ability is to carry the loads which will be imposed upon it. The framework is raised upon the foundations and infilled with brickwork, window-frames, panels and so forth.

Walls are constructed to enclose areas and to support the weight of floors and roofs. Exterior walls are usually made of brick, stone, concrete blocks or panels. In the case of a brick structure, raising the walls follows directly the foundation work. Making brick walls, bricklayers lay down courses of brick and bond them together with mortar. The instruments used by the bricklayers are a trowel, a brick chisel and a brick hammer. Openings for windows and doors are made in the walls.

Window-frames and door-frames are placed in position only later.

Partitions are made to divide the floor space into rooms.

Floors divide the building into storeys. Stairs are provided for access to and descent from the upper storeys of a building.

The whole structure is crowned by the roof.

Today most of the blocks of flats are assembled on the site from prefabricated units. All the units for houses are manufactured at housebuilding plants and delivered to the construction sites by powerful lorries or trailers. Efficient cranes pick up the prefab units from the lorries and hoist them into position. Erection is simple. A team of assembly workers of 7-9 men complete erection in a short time.

The electricians, plumbers and gasmen begin their work on the installation of services.

2. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the first step in any building?
2. What is the function of the foundations?
3. What materials are foundation walls made of?
4. What does the stability of the structure depend upon?
5. What is its ability?
6. What is the framework infilled with?
7. For what are walls constructed?
8. What materials are exterior walls made of?
9. What specialists lay down courses of brick?
10. What instruments do they use?
- .
11. What is the function of partitions, floors and stairs?
- .
12. What is the crowning part of a house?
- .
13. What units are blocks of flats assembled from?
- .
14. Where are the units for houses manufactured?
- .
15. How are they delivered to the site?
- .

16 What work is done by architects and designers?

.

17 How do building operations begin on the site?

.

18 What work is carried out by excavators?

.

19 What specialists carry out erection?

.

20 Whom is the installation of services done by?

.

Construction methods

Vocabulary

1. to use (to apply) construction methods ['meθəd]	1. использовать (применять) строительные методы
2. block [blɒk]	2. блок
3. component [kəm'pəʊnənt], member	3. компонент
4. three-dimensional section [θri :di'men(t)ʃ(ə)n(ə)]	4. объемная секция
5. factory-made parts	5. части заводского изготовления
6. prefab ['pri:fæb]	6. сборный дом
7. prefabrication	7. сборное строительство
8. entirely	8. целиком, полностью
9. preassembly	9. предварительная сборка
10. external [ɪk'stɜ:n(ə)], [ek- finishes	10. наружная отделка
11. to apply [ə'plai] finishes	11. применять отделку
12. to assemble [ə'sembəl] by a crane	12. собирать краном
13. to level the site	13. выравнивать площадку
14. to handle the units	14. поднимать элементы
15. to put in position	15. устанавливать на место
16. carpenter ['kɑ:p(ə)ntə]	16. плотник
17. crane operator ['ɔp(ə)reɪtə]	17. крановщик
18. block-units construction	18. строительство из блочных элементов
19. block-units construction method	19. строительный метод из блочных элементов
20. box-units method	20. строительный метод из объемных элементов
21. to increase ['ɪnkri:s] the speed of construction	21. увеличить скорость строительства
22. to cut (to reduce) cost	22. снижать стоимость
23. both [bəʊθ] and	23. как так и
24. to improve [ɪm'pru:v]	24. улучшать
25. to be in operation [ɔp(ə)'reɪʃ(ə)n]	25. работать (о машинах)

26. within [wɪ'dɪn] a year	26. в течение года
27. manufacture conveyor [mænjə'fæktʃə, mænju'fæktʃə]	27. производственный контейнер
28. advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ]	28. преимущество
29. formwork	29. каркас (опалубка)
30. a scaffolding ['skæfəuldɪŋ], [-f(ə)ld-]	30. строительные материалы
31. blocks of flats	31. жилой многоквартирный дом; многоквартирный жилой дом
32. trend	32. направление
33. considerably [kən'sɪd(ə)rəblɪ]	33. значительно
34. similar ['sɪmlə]	34. похожий
35. immense [ɪ'men(t)s]	35. огромный

1. Read and translate the text.

Construction methods

Russian builders use both traditional and industrial methods of construction. Building methods are being constantly improved. Within a short period of time, brick work was replaced with blocks, blocks with panels, and panels with three-dimensional sections. New blocks of flats, public buildings and factories are now constructed mainly from prefabricated concrete units with ready interior and exterior finishes.

Prefabrication is the most important trend in modern housing construction. What is prefabrication?

Prefabrication means that the structures are assembled entirely from factory-made units and parts.

Most of the parts of a prefabricated building are made at the factory. The external finishes are also applied in the factory.

Each design unit is in most cases a completely finished product ready for transportation to the building site and assembly by a crane. Thus prefabrication is preassembly in the factory so that the building can be more quickly erected on the site. This process makes building much

quicker and considerably cuts costs. Modern gigantic buildings can be constructed within a year or even much less. Small prefabricated buildings with their factory-made parts can be erected by assembly methods within a day or two. Hundreds of factories are built in many towns of our country for the manufacture of building components. In Moscow two new plants are in operation producing floor and wall slabs for multi-storey blocks of flats. The other units for these structures are made in other factories in Moscow. Similar large plants are built in other large cities. In some factories the members are made on conveyors.

While the units are being manufactured at the factory, work is done on the site of the structure. The site is leveled and the foundations are constructed. The work on the site is mechanized. Excavators and bulldozers are in operation on our sites. Powerful cranes handle the heavy units and carefully put them in position. The number of highly trained workers is increased. Carpenters and bricklayers are less seen now. Their place is taken by crane operators and assembly workers. Large panel construction is most popular among industrial methods. And the block-units method is even more economical. A five-storey block of flats can be assembled by this method within a week.

In Moscow a number of experimental blocks are being assembled now with three-dimensional sections.

The advantages of using factory-made units over traditional methods are immense. The main advantages of using prefabricated parts are in brief the following:

1. economy of formwork and scaffolding;
2. economy of labour force;
3. the production of prefab parts in the factory is independent on weather conditions;
4. speed of construction is greatly increased.

2. Answer the following questions.

1. Are building methods being improved?

2. What methods of construction are used at present?
3. From what parts are most structures constructed now?
4. What is the most important trend in modern housing?
5. What is prefabrication?
6. Where are the units manufactured?
7. How are the factory-made units delivered to the site?
8. What work is done on the site?
9. What machines are in operation on the sites?
10. How are heavy units put in position?
11. What specialists work on modern construction sites?
12. What industrial methods are used in our country?
13. Which of them is most economical?
14. How long does it take to assemble a five-storey block of flats by block-units method?
15. What advantages has prefabrication over traditional methods of construction?

English for Construction

Методические указания
для студентов первого курса дневного отделения
направления 270800.62 «Строительство», 230400.62 «Информационные
системы и технологии», 270900.62 «Градостроительство», 280700.62
«Техносферная безопасность», 271101.65 «Строительство уникальных зданий
и сооружений»

Редакционно-издательский отдел
Казанского государственного архитектурно-строительного университета

Подписано в печать

Формат 60X84/16

Заказ №

Бумага офсетная №1

Усл.печ.л. 1,6

Тираж 50 экз.

Усл.изд.л. 1,6

Печатно-множительный отдел КГАСУ

420043, Казань, Зеленая,1

