

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

**КАЗАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АРХИТЕКТУРНО-СТРОИТЕЛЬНЫЙ  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**Кафедра иностранных языков**

**Architectural Gems**

**Архитектурные жемчужины**

**Методические указания**

**для студентов-бакалавров направлений  
подготовки 270100, 270200, 270300, 270900**

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Методические указания предназначены для студентов дневного отделения архитектурного факультета. Основная цель методических указаний – развить навыки самостоятельной работы над текстом по специальности.

Рецензент

Кандидат архитектуры, доцент кафедры

Проектирования зданий КГАСУ

**Ф.Д. Мубаракшина**

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**Text 1. 1. Read and translate the text. Consult the Vocabulary at the end of the text.**

### **ST BASIL'S CATHEDRAL**

No description can do justice to the inimitable and magnificent St Basil's Cathedral, silhouetted against the skyline where Red Square slopes down towards the Moskva River. Foreigners have always seen it as a cryptic clue to the mysterious Russian soul. St Basil's was commissioned by Ivan the Terrible to celebrate his capture of the Tatar stronghold of Kazan in 1552, on the feast day of the Intercession of the Virgin. Officially named the Cathedral of the Intercession of the Virgin by the Moat, its popular title commemorates a "holy fool", St Basil the Blessed (1468-1652), who came to Ivan's notice in 1547 when he foretold the fire that swept Moscow that year, and was later buried in the Trinity Cathedral which then stood on this site. St Basil's was built in 1555—1560, most likely by Postnik Yakovlev who, legend has it, was afterwards blinded on the Tsar's orders so that he could never create anything to rival the cathedral (in fact he went on to build another cathedral in Vladimir). Napoleon was so taken by St Basil's that he planned to dismantle it and reassemble it in Paris.

Despite its apparent disorder, there is an underlying symmetry to the cathedral, which has eight domed chapels (four large and octagonal, the others smaller and squarish) symbolizing the eight assaults on Kazan, clustered around a central, lofty tent-roofed spire. In 1588 Tsar Fyodor added a ninth chapel on the northeastern side, to accommodate the remains of St Basil; its small yellow-and-green cupola is studded with orange pyramids. Rather than using the main arcaded staircase, visitors enter the cathedral through an inconspicuous door near the ticket kiosk. Sadly, the interior is far plainer than the facade, with restorers' scaffolding making the small chapels even more claustrophobic. The floral designs covering the walls and vaults, and the fact that the floor tiles have been so worn down that the grouting forms ridges underfoot, are the most notable features. In the garden out in front stands an impressive bronze statue of Minin and Pozharsky, who rallied Russia during the Time of Troubles. Dmitry Pozharsky was a prince, while Kuzma Minin was a butcher from Nizhniy Novgorod, whose citizens funded the volunteer army that drove out the invading Poles in 1612. Erected in 1818 by public subscription, the statue was Moscow's first monumental sculpture, and Original stood in the middle of Red Square.

*From "Along Moscow Street".*

### Vocabulary:

capture-захват

to blind-ослеплять

scaffolding-леса(строительные)

vault-свод

tile-черепица

inconspicuous-незаметный

lofty-высокий, величественный

spire-шпиль

assault-атака

### 2. Read text again and find out if the following statements are true or false.

1. St Basil's was commissioned by Peter the Great.
2. St Basil's was built in 1555—1560, most likely by Postnik Yakovlev.
3. Napoleon was so taken by St Basil's that he planned to dismantle it and reassemble it in Paris.
4. The cathedral has seven domed chapels symbolizing the seven assaults on Kazan.
5. The floral designs covering the walls and vaults are the most notable features.
6. An impressive bronze statue of Postnik Yakovlev stands in front of the cathedral.

### 3. Complete the sentences.

1. He could never create anything to rival the...

- a) architect                      b) cathedral                      c) cultures

2. There is an underlying symmetry to the cathedral, despite its apparent...

- a) disorder                      b) order                      c) light

3. Tsar Fyodor added a ninth chapel on the northeastern ...

- a) part                      b) site                      c) side

4. Its small yellow-and-green cupola is studded with orange ...

- a) pyramids                      b) symbols                      c) forms

5. Visitors enter the cathedral through an inconspicuous ...

- a) window                      b) vault                      c) door

6. The statue was Moscow's first monumental ...

- a) sculpture                      b) ornament                      c) feature

### Exercises

#### 1. Find English equivalents of the following word combinations in the text.

Вырисовываться на фоне неба; оценивать по достоинству; привлекать внимание кого-либо; взятие Казани; церковь Святой Троицы; тайный ключ к разгадке чего-либо; юродивый; штурм города; восьмиугольный; лестница под сводами; загадочная русская душа; неповторимый; часовня; придел; реставрационные леса; ветхий, изношенный; сплотить народ; быть под сильным впечатлением от чего-либо, жертвования граждан; народное ополчение.

#### 2. Make up sentences of your own with the word combinations from exercise 1.

#### 3. Answer the following questions.

1. What was St Basil's Cathedral commissioned to celebrate?
2. What was the official name of the Cathedral?
3. How did St Basil the Blessed come to the czar's notice?
4. Where was the famous "holy fool" buried?
5. How many chapels does the Cathedral have?
6. What impression does the interior of St Basil's give the visitor?
7. How is the monument standing in front of St Basil's connected with the Time of Troubles in Russia?
8. What projects did Napoleon build concerning the famous Russian cathedral?

#### 4. Translate the following into English.

1. Собор Василия Блаженного — выдающийся памятник русской архитектуры, расположен на Красной площади в Москве.
2. Собор был построен в 1555—1560 гг. по приказу Ивана Грозного.
3. Собор Василия Блаженного состоит из восьми отдельных церквей.
4. В 1588г. к собору была добавлена девятая церковь.
5. Посетители входят в собор через неприметную дверь рядом с билетным киоском.

6. Стены и своды собора покрыты цветочным дизайном.
7. Бронзовая статуя Минина и Пожарского стоит напротив собора.
8. Горожане создали народное ополчение.
9. Памятник возведен на пожертвования горожан.

**5. Summarize the text.**

**Text 2. 1. Read and translate the text. Consult the Vocabulary at the end of the text.**

**THE PATRIARCH'S PALACE AND CATHEDRAL OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES**

The accessible part of the Kremlin begins from the State Kremlin Palace, where the Patriarch's Palace and the Cathedral of the Twelve Apostles come into view. The two form one structure, with an arched, covered balcony inset with polychrome tiles, and gilt frills on the three rounded gables and the balcony roof, surmounted by five small domes. Though the palace was begun in 1640, it is chiefly associated with Patriarch Nikon, who split the Russian Orthodox Church by his reforms during the years that he held the post (1652—1658). While Nikon desired to restore the Church to the purity of its Byzantine origins, many Russians saw him as a heretic bent on imposing foreign ways. He also tried to assert the primacy of the Church over the state, thus angering Tsar Alexei, who refused to reinstate Nikon as Patriarch after he resigned in a fit of pique.

Today, the palace is a Museum of Seventeenth-century Life and Applied Art, displaying ecclesiastical regalia, period furniture and domestic utensils. The palace's highlight is the vaulted Cross Chamber, measuring 19 by 13 metres, which was the first hall of such size to be built in Russia without a central supporting column. Its inauguration occasioned a day-long feast. Decades later, the chamber was used for the preparation of miro, or holy oil, which explains the huge stove.

The Cathedral of the Twelve Apostles was built above the archway leading to Sobornaya ploshchad, as it was deemed sacrilegious to site an altar above rooms used for everyday life. The cathedral's Baroque iconostasis was moved here from the now-demolished Convent of the Ascension; on the wall to the left hangs the Passion of the Apostles, depicting a dozen martyrdoms in detail. Also notice the small window high up on the west wall, through which Nikon could observe services from his private chapel on the floor above. Like all the windows in the palace, this is glazed with mica instead of glass, imparting

a frosty hue to views of the outside world. The Cross Chamber occasionally hosts concerts of choral or instrumental music by top Russian soloists.

*From "Architecture of Moscow"*

**Vocabulary:**

- gable- фронтон
- to surmount-преодолевать
- to assert-утверждать, защищать
- utensil-посуда, утварь
- highlight-основной момент
- sacrilegious-кошунственный
- gilt-позолота
- to depict-изображать
- martyrdom-мученичество
- to demolish-сносить

**2. Choose the right word.**

1. Nikon desired ... the Church.
  - a) to restore
  - b) to destroy
  - c) to build
2. He also tried... the primacy of the Church over the state.
  - a) to impose
  - b) to assert
  - c) to penetrate
3. The chamber was used for the preparation of miro, or ... oil.
  - a) ancient
  - b) scarce
  - c) holy
4. The Cathedral of the Twelve Apostles was built above the ... leading to Sobornaya ploshchad.
  - a) archway
  - b) pediment
  - c) column
5. The vaulted Cross Chamber, measuring 19 by 13 metres, was the first hall of such size to be built in Russia without a central supporting ...
  - a) axe
  - b) column
  - c) room
6. The cathedral's Baroque ... was moved here from the now-demolished Convent of the Ascension.
  - a) Iconostasis
  - b) picture
  - c) arcade

7. Like all the ... in the palace, this is glazed with mica instead of glass.

- a) doors                      b) parts                      c) windows

**3. Fill in the gaps with the words from the text.**

1. The ... part of the Kremlin begins from the State Kremlin Palace, where the Patriarch's Palace and the ... of the Twelve Apostles come into view.
2. The palace is a Museum of Seventeenth-century Life and Applied Art, displaying ecclesiastical regalia, period ... and domestic utensils.
3. The two form one structure, with an arched, covered ... inset with polychrome tiles.
4. Palace's highlight is the vaulted ... Chamber.
5. On the wall to the left hangs the Passion of the Apostles, depicting a dozen ... in detail.
6. Nikon could observe ... from his private chapel on the floor above.
7. The Cross Chamber occasionally hosts ... of choral or instrumental music by top Russian soloists.

**EXERCISES**

**1. Find English equivalents of the following word combinations in the text.**

Скругленные фронтоны; занимать пост; сердить кого-либо; в порыве раздражения; лучшие исполнители; слюда; придавать колорит морозного узора; муки, мученик; Вознесение; барочный иконостас; алтарь; сводчатый проход; центральная опорная колонна; Крестовая палата; представлять особый интерес; церковные регалии; повседневная жизнь; застеклять окна; увенчанный куполами.

**2. Make up sentences of your own with the word combinations from task 1**

**3. Answer the following questions**

1. Where does the accessible part of the Kremlin begin?
2. Who is the Patriarch's Palace chiefly associated with?

3. What was the essence of Nikon's reforms?

4. What is the Patriarch's Palace today?

5. Which special feature of its architecture can't be overlooked?

6. What function does the Cross Chamber occasionally fulfill nowadays?

7. Why was the Cathedral of the Twelve Apostles built right above the archway to Cathedral Square?

8. Was the iconostasis of the Cathedral built here originally?

9. Which things inside the Cathedral should be noticed?

**4. Translate into English.**

1. Главная изюминка дворца - это сводчатая Крестовая палата.
2. Палата использовалась для приготовления священного масла.
3. Собор Двенадцати Апостолов был построен над сводчатым проходом.
4. Все окна во дворце застеклены слюдой вместо стекла.
5. На стене собора изображены в деталях двенадцать мучеников.

**5. Summarize the text.**

**Text 3.1. Read and translate the text. Consult the Vocabulary at the end of the text.**

**THE CATHEDRAL OF THE ASSUMPTION**

The Cathedral of the Assumption, the oldest and most important of the Kremlin churches, has symbolized Moscow's claim to be the protector of Russian Orthodoxy ever since the seat of the Church was transferred here from Vladimir in 1326, together with a revered icon that was installed in a small cathedral erected by Ivan I. By the 1470s this cathedral had become so decrepit that Ivan III ordered a replacement worthy of Moscow's stature; unfortunately the first effort by native builders collapsed before completion, so Ivan hired the Bolognese architect Alberti Fioravanti — dubbed "Aristotle" — who arrived in 1475, bringing engineering techniques a century ahead of any in Russia. Having visited the ancient cities of Vladimir, Suzdal and Novgorod to study Russian architectural traditions, he took only four years to finish the cathedral, which so harmonized with native forms that Patriarch Nikon would later recommend it as a model for Russian architects. Fioravanti's reward was to be thrown in prison after he begged permission to return to Italy; he died there in 1486.

Given the cathedral's exalted status, its exterior is remarkably plain, like that of the Cathedral of the Assumption in Vladimir, which Fioravanti was ordered to emulate. Built of limestone with brick drums and vaulting, its

rectangular form incorporates portals on three sides and barely protuberant apses on the eastern facade. The only decorative features are a horizontal belt of blind arcading punctuated by slit windows, a series of frescoes added in the 1660s beneath the gables on the east and west sides, and the ogee-shaped porches on the north and south facades. The current entrance is through the doorway sited opposite the Church of the Deposition of the Robe, which has now been enclosed to form a vestibule. The interior of the Cathedral of the Assumption is spacious, light and echoing, its wall, roof and pillars entirely covered by frescoes applied onto a gilt undercoating that gives them the richness of an illuminated manuscript- the predominant colours are amber, russet, indigo, green and scarlet. Originally the cathedral was decorated by a team of artists led by the famous icon painter Dionysius; most of the frescoes extant today, however, date from the cathedral's first restoration in the 1640s, and were restored in Soviet time.

From "Along Moscow streets"

### Vocabulary:

decrepit-ветхий  
to collapse-разрушаться  
to emulate-подражать  
limestone-известняк  
protuberant -выпуклый  
apse-апсида  
slit-щель, трещина  
russet-красновато-коричневый

### 2. Choose the synonyms to the words in italics.

- He took only four years *to finish* the cathedral.  
a) to complete      b) to erect      c) to begin
- The only *decorative* features of the cathedral are a horizontal belt of blind arcading punctuated by slit windows and series of frescoes.  
a) amazing      b) ornamented      c) popular
- The current entrance is through the doorway sited *opposite* the Church of the Deposition of the Robe.  
a) behind      b) over      c) in front of
- Its wall, roof and pillars entirely covered by frescoes *applied* onto a gilt undercoating that gives them the richness of an illuminated manuscript.

- a) used      b) prepared      c) worked  
5. The *current* entrance is through the doorway.  
a) new      b) modern      c) old

### 3. Choose the right adjective.

- The Cathedral of the Assumption, the oldest and most ... of the Kremlin churches.  
a) important  
b) ancient  
c) popular
- Unfortunately the first effort by ... builders collapsed before completion.  
a) European  
b) native  
c) oriental
- He visited the ... cities of Vladimir, Suzdal and Novgorod to study Russian architectural traditions.  
a) old  
b) new  
c) ancient
- The interior of the Cathedral of the Assumption is spacious, ... and echoing.  
a) light  
b) modern  
c) contemporary
- Originally the cathedral was decorated by a team of artists led by the ... icon painter Dionysius.  
a) important  
b) famous  
c) unknown

### EXERCISES

#### 1. Find English equivalents of the following word combinations in the text.

Местонахождение церкви; почитаемая икона; высокий статус собора; подражать; известняк; выступающие апсиды; наружный вид храма; прямоугольная форма; стрельчатые портики; быть огороженным; подчеркнутый узкими окнами; обветшалый; болонский архитектор; по своему техническому мастерству он превосходил Россию на целый век; находиться в гармонии с русскими формами; ставить собор в пример русским архитекторам.

## 2. Make up sentences of your own with the word combinations from task II.

### 3. Answer the following questions.

1. What claim has the Cathedral of the Assumption symbolized since ancient times?
2. What efforts of replacing the decrepit cathedral were made after the 1470s?
3. What kind of an architect was Alberti Fioravanti and how was he rewarded for his work?
4. What model was the Bolognese architect to emulate while working out the structure of the future cathedral?
5. How are the pillars of the Cathedral adorned?

### 4. Translate into English.

1. Успенский собор был построен в 1475—1479 гг. под руководством итальянского зодчего Аристотеля Фиораванти.
2. Первый собор на этом месте был сооружен в XIV веке, в царствование Ивана I.
3. Аристотель Фиораванти посетил древние города Владимир, Суздаль, чтобы изучить русские архитектурные традиции.
4. Он завершил строительство собора за четыре года.
5. Интерьер Успенского собора просторный и светлый.
6. Его стены, крыша и колонны покрыты фресками.
7. Доминирующие цвета интерьера — янтарный, красно-коричневый, индиго, зеленый и ярко-красный.
8. Собор был декорирован бригадой художников, возглавляемой известным иконописцем Дионисием.
9. Большинство фресок было сохранено в советское время.

### 5. Summarize the text.

#### Text 4. 1. Read and translate the text. Consult the Vocabulary at the end of the text.

### THE CATHEDRAL OF CHRIST THE SAVIOUR

One of the newest and most conspicuous additions to Moscow's skyline is the gigantic Cathedral of Christ the Saviour, near the Pushkin Museum, whose

gilt onion domes are visible from as far away as Manezhnaya ploshchad. Clad in marble and granite, with huge bronze doors covered in repousse saints, the cathedral is an awesome statement of the reformed power and prestige of the Orthodox Church. The original Cathedral of Christ the Saviour was built (1839—1883) to commemorate Russia's victory over Napoleon; it entailed the destruction of the medieval Alexeevsky convent (whose abbess reputedly cursed the site).

The original Cathedral of Christ the Saviour was destroyed in 1933 to make way for the centrepiece of a new Moscow — a gargantuan Palace of Soviets, envisaged as the most important building in the USSR. As conceived by its architects, it was to be 315 metres high and crowned by a one hundred-metres-tall aluminium statue of Lenin that would make it higher than the Empire State Building and the Statue of Liberty combined, and its eyes were intended to emit a bright red beam. Work progressed as far as sinking the foundations, but the girders were ripped out to make anti-tank "hedgehogs" in 1941, and when construction resumed after the war it was with less conviction. Ultimately the palace was never realized because the high water table made the ground unstable, so in 1959 the plan was dropped and an open-air swimming pool was built instead.

Today's cathedral was built between 1995 and 1997; the interior took another three years to decorate. Its murals are an exact replica of the originals, "only better", and gilded with 103 kilos of gold leaf. The centerpiece is a Holy Trinity spread over 1100 square metres of the main, cupola. Alas, it is only viewable on guided tours, which include access to an observation platform 40m above the ground, with a panoramic view of the Kremlin and the waterfront. Otherwise, you're limited to visiting the Church of the Resurrection and the museum beneath the cathedral, entered from Soimonovskiy proezd. The museum exhibits relics and plans of the original cathedral and a gouache of the Palace of Soviets, plus many pictures on religious themes which look like they were painted in the nineteenth century but actually date from the 1990s — affirming the regressive spirit underlying the whole project.

*From "Along Moscow street"*

#### **Vocabulary:**

- clad-покрытый
- to entail-влек за собой, навлекать
- repousse-рельефный
- awesome-устрашающий
- to conceive-понимать, постигать
- sinking-тонущий

girder-балка  
rip out-выдирать, вырывать

**2. Find the false sentences using information from the text. Correct them.**

1. One of the newest and most conspicuous additions to Moscow's skyline is the gigantic Cathedral of Christ the Saviour, whose silver onion domes are visible from as far away as Manezhnaya ploshchad.
2. Clad in marble and granite, with huge gold doors covered in repousse saints, the cathedral is an awesome statement of the refound power and prestige of the Orthodox Church.
3. The original Cathedral of Christ the Saviour was built to commemorate Russia's victory over Napoleon.
4. As conceived by its architects, it was to be 215 metres high and crowned by a one hundred-metres-tall aluminium statue of Lenin.
5. The original Cathedral of Christ the Saviour was reconstructed in 1933.
6. The museum exhibits relics and plans of the original cathedral and a gouache of the Palace of Soviets, plus many pictures on religious themes.

**2. Choose the right preposition.**

1. Clad ... marble and granite, the cathedral is an awesome statement of the refound power and prestige of the Orthodox Church.
  - a) on
  - b) in
  - c) from
  - d) to
2. The original Cathedral of Christ the Saviour was built to commemorate Russia's victory ... Napoleon.
  - a) at
  - b) after
  - c) over
  - d) with
3. Original Cathedral of Christ the Saviour was destroyed in 1933 to make

way ... the centrepiece of a new Moscow.

- a) before
- b) by
- c) for
- d) in

4. Today's cathedral was built ... 1995 and 1997.

- a) in
- b) about
- c) on
- d) between

5. The museum exhibits relics and plans ... the original cathedral.

- a) through
- b) in
- c) of
- d) at

**EXERCISES**

**1. Find English equivalents of the following word combinations in the text.**

Бросающийся в глаза, заметный, Храм Христа Спасителя; одетый в мрамор и гранит; барельеф на металле; Православная Церковь; заново обретенная мощь; благоговейный, приводящий в трепет; настоятельница женского монастыря; наложить проклятие, главное украшение Москвы, гигантский Дворец Советов, закладка фундамента, противотанковые ежи, высокий уровень грунтовых вод, зыбкая почва, быть точной копией оригинала, доступ к смотровой площадке, панорамный обзор Кремля, картины, исполненные гуашью.

**2. Make up sentences of your own with word combinations from exercise 1.**

**3. Work in pairs. Ask your partner to tell you about Cathedral of Christ the Saviour, its architectural feature, history of construction.**

Use the following phrases:  
Could you please tell me about ...  
Can I ask you a question concerning ...  
With great pleasure.



Certainly.  
I see, thank you.

#### 4. Summarize the text.

**Text 5. 1. Read and translate the text. Consult the Vocabulary at the end of the text.**

### THE CATHEDRAL OF THE ARCHANGEL

The last of the great churches to be erected on Sobornaya ploshchad, the Cathedral of the Archangel was built in 1505—1508 as the burial place for the rulers of Muscovy, who claimed the Archangel Michael as their celestial guardian. Unlike the vernacular Cathedral of the Assumption, its debt to the Italian Renaissance is obvious, for the architect Alevisio Novi incorporated such features as Corinthian capitals and the Venetian-style shell scallops that form the gables. Another characteristic is its asymmetrical layout, with the east and west walls being divided into three sections, and the north and south walls into five. To compensate for this, the western pair of domes is larger than the eastern pair; both sets are clad in silvery iron, in contrast to the gilded central dome. The cathedral's plan was further complicated by the addition of chapels to the apses during the sixteenth century; buttresses along the south wall were added after it cracked in 1773; and an annex or palatka was attached to the southwest corner in 1826. You enter the cathedral through its west portal, whose archway is framed by carvings of plants and a faded fresco depicting Christ and the saints, and the mass baptism of the Russians during the reign of Prince Vladimir.

Around the walls and pillars cluster the tombs of Russia's rulers; from Grand Duke Ivan I (1328—1341) to Tsar Ivan V (1682—1696), the moronic half-brother of Peter the Great. The only well-known tsars missing are Boris Godunov, who is buried at the Trinity Monastery of St Sergei, outside Moscow, and the False Dmitry. From Peter the Great onwards, all of Russia's rulers and their consorts were interred, in the Peter and Paul Cathedral in St Petersburg, except for Peter II, who died of smallpox in Moscow and was hastily buried in the Archangel Cathedral. All the dead repose in white stone sarcophagi, carved in the seventeenth century, to which bronze covers were added in 1903, inscribed with their names and dates in Old Slavonic script.

*From "Architectural gems of Moscow"*

### Vocabulary:

celestial-божественный  
vernacular-местный, народный  
scallop-зубцы  
buttress-контрфорс  
annex-пристройка  
cluster-скопление, кластер  
moronic-слабоумный  
consort-супруг

#### 2. Choose words from the following list to put in the sentences below.

*Tombs, addition, burial, sarcophagi, through*

1. The Cathedral of the Archangel was built as the ... place for the rulers of Muscovy.
2. The cathedral's plan was further complicated by the addition of chapels to the apses during the sixteenth century.
3. You enter the cathedral through its west portal.
4. Around the walls and pillars cluster the tombs of Russia's rulers.
5. All the dead repose in white stone sarcophagi.

#### 3. Use the following expressions to describe the cathedral.

- as the burial place;
- Corinthian capitals;
- asymmetrical layout;
- silvery iron;
- gilded central dome;
- addition of chapels to the apses;
- carvings of plants and a faded fresco

### EXERCISES

#### 1. Find English equivalents of the following word combinations in the text.

Место захоронения; поблекшие фрески; резной растительный орнамент; массовое крещение; небесный покровитель; апсиды; пристройка; коринфские капители; фронтоны в виде раковин; плакировать купола серебристым металлом; контрфорс (опора); могилы первых русских правителей; саркофаг; нанести удар по монголам; бесславное правление; погребенные правители.

2. **Make up sentences of your own with the word combinations from exercise 1.**

3. **Answer the following questions.**

1. What was the Cathedral of Archangel initially intended for?
2. Who was considered to be the celestial guardian of the rulers of Muscovy?
3. How does the architectural style of the Cathedral of the Archangel differ from other Russian churches?
4. Who worked at the cathedral's interior frescoes?
5. Which early Russian tsars were not interred in the Cathedral of the archangel?
6. What language were the inscriptions on sarcophagi made in?
7. Why can't tourists see the tomb of Ivan the Terrible?
8. Whose tomb is usually overlooked by guides and guidebooks and why?

4. **Translate the following into English.**

1. Архангельский собор был возведен в 1505—1508 гг. под руководством итальянского архитектора Алевизио Новый.
2. В обработке стен использованы мотивы зодчества итальянского Возрождения.
3. В соборе находятся фрески XV—XVI вв., а также деревянный иконостас с иконами XVII—XIX вв.
4. Сохранившаяся роспись собора была выполнена в 1652—1666 гг.
5. Архангельский собор с 1340 г. по 1730 г. служил усыпальницей московских великих князей, затем русских царей.
6. Всего в соборе 54 погребения, включая раки святых.

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Составитель Е.Н Коновалова

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