

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ  
КАЗАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ  
АРХИТЕКТУРНО-СТРОИТЕЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

Кафедра иностранных языков

# **Grammar for architects**

Казань  
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Методические указания по контролю и оценке усвоения знаний по грамматике для студентов архитектурного факультета.

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Целью данной работы является совершенствование грамматических знаний у студентов в ходе аудиторных и самостоятельных работ по следующим разделам грамматики английского языка.

1. Времена глаголов.
2. Пассивная форма.
3. Степени сравнения прилагательных.
4. Причастия.
5. Модальные глаголы.

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**Put the verbs to be or to have in the appropriate forms.**

1. Monks and their pupils ... often the designers of cathedrals.
2. The farmhouse ... the usual timber-frame construction.
3. The three-dimensional ogee arch ... a motif of great importance.
4. The church ... a tall slender tower to the pine trees among which it stand.
5. English cathedrals usually... a square end to the sanctuary.
6. Typical features in domestic buildings ... square-headed mullioned windows, ornamented fireplaces with heraldic carving, gables with carved pinnacles and high moulded chimney.
7. The graceful columns ... the beauty of animate beings.
8. Throughout most of architectural history, the arch ... the chief means of overcoming the spanning limitations of single block of stone or length of timber.
9. The drawings also ... a mechanistic feel, using block-printing techniques in sharp contrast to the handcrafted watercolour.
10. The Church ... a western tower, south entrance porch, transepts, square east end, and a sacristy.
11. The alternative method of construction ... an arrangement of timbers.
12. The windows ... flat arches of rubbed brick instead of segmental arches, and very thin glazing bars.
13. The local materials and craftsmanship ... responsible for differences.
14. The chapel ... a gallery for the master and his family, while the retainers ... on the floor below.
15. Terracotta ... also a favourite material, cast in large blocks to form ready-ornamented window-heads, porches and balustrades.
16. A mount, banqueting houses, fountains, bathing pools... desirable.

17. The original part of the palace ... of mellow brickwork, in diaper fashion, with battlemented parapets.
18. Grass roof ... many ecological advantages.
19. For seven centuries the palace ... the London residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury.
20. The pavilions ... some nicely contrasting architectural details, supposedly representative of the contrasting styles of the regions they represent.

**Choose the right preposition.**

1. The pyramids celebrated the divinity of the kings of Egypt, linking the people ... the gods of earth and sky.

- a) *under*      b) *about*      c) *with*      d) *at*

2. Planning may control the environment ... the design of architectural forms.

- a) *from*      b) *by*      c) *into*      d) *on*

3. Independent apartments had separate entrances with direct access ... the street.

- a) *near*      b) *to*      c) *above*      d) *in*

4. Colonnades became extremely popular with English architects, particularly ... the large supplies of purbeck marble which gave any elevation a special coloristic character.

- a) *over*      b) *through*      c) *for*      d) *because of*

5. Doric long remained the favourite order of the Greek mainland western colonies, and it changed little ... its history.

- a) *throughout*      b) *after*      c) *on*      d) *between*

6. The first step in architecture was simply the replacement of wooden pillars with stone ones, and translation the carpentry and brick structural forms ... stone equivalent.

a) *into*                      b) *onto*                      c) *under*                      d) *over*

7. ... buildings, the axes and placement of each space determine the amount of sun it receive.

a) *after*                      b) *within*                      c) *in*                      d) *from*

8. Colour has a practical planning function as well as an expressive quality ... the range of its reflection and its absorption of solar rays.

a) *of*                      b) *for*                      c) *into*                      d) *because of*

9. One of architect` s jobs is to balance the physical and economic advantages of wood ... the possibility of fire, termites, and mold.

a) *without*                      b) *against*                      c) *after*                      d) *before*

10. Today, heating, insulation, air conditioning, lighting, and acoustical methods have become basic parts ... architectural program.

a) *on*                      b) *above*                      c) *of*                      d) *at*

11. The number of functions requiring distinct kind of space within a building depends not only ... the type of building but also ... the requirements of the culture.

a) *upon*                      b) *to*                      c) *within*                      d) *for*

12. The beauty of the building derived ... adapting form to a technological culture.

a) *by*                      b) *after*                      c) *before*                      d) *from*

13. The area is a cross ... a large science museum and an impressive amusement park where science and fantasy have set aside their mutual antagonisme.

a) *between*                      b) *trough*                      c) *under*                      d) *in*

14. Parthenon has the unparalleled portrayal of a contemporary event ... the frieze of the building.

a) *from*                      b) *on*                      c) *at*                      d) *of*

15. The Romans were great builders and engineers famous ... their factories, roads aqueducts and bridges, theatres, and temples.

a) *over*                      b) *into*                      c) *under*                      d) *for*

16. English early Gothic was often characterized by lancet window ... tracery.

a) *after*                      b) *without*                      c) *on*                      d) *in*

**Change adjectives into the correct form.**

1. The (beautiful) feature here is the colonnade with wreaths of majolica, fruits and flowers wound round the pillars.
2. The organic, wave-form main staircase is the (striking) feature of the interior design.
3. Furniture became (abundant) in quantity and (decorative) in quality.
4. The (perfect) examples of early iron architecture, the suspension bridges, are the work of engineers, not of architects.
5. This cathedral is now (old) and (interesting) sight of Zvenigorod, one of (early) artifacts of Moscow architectural styling.
6. Ionic order was (little) heavy than the Doric and (little) elaborate than the Corinthian.
7. Planning should provide (good) physical shell.
8. Typical of Perpendicular architecture is (small) possible wall area with large windows and extensive vaults.
9. The chapels were (numerous) in abbeys and cathedrals where the privilege of burial could only be obtained by some offering.
10. The fine fan-vaulted roof, with its carved stone pendants, is (exquisite) architectural feature of the Chapel.

11. The development of (strong), (versatile) materials and new construction techniques should enable us to construct buildings.
12. Even the floor plans should be (diversified) with the development of new and (flexible) building materials.
13. The Corinthian is (slender) and (ornate) of the three Greek orders.
14. The Ionic order was (fussy) and (ornate), (little) stereotyped than the Doric.
15. The columns are of (fine) marble, selected for their colour and variety.
16. The decoration has become (bad).
17. At present the trend is towards (high) buildings, (large) windows, (good) finishing of the interior.

**Choose the right modal verb (must, can, should, may, to have to, to be to) and put it into appropriate form.**

1. The architect ... to combine art, advanced technology, science and economics in his work.
2. We ... speak of the tendency in England to use timber for house building.
3. If you try to build a Romanesque, you ... to use arches of three different diameters.
4. New type of architects who... build St. Denis and the later French and English cathedrals was the master craftsman.
5. Town planners ... organize land and buildings for group living.
6. The architect`s education ...constantly expand.
7. The dome ... be regarded as three - dimensional counterpart of the arch.
8. The leaning skeletal spiral-like monument of the iron wire and steel bones ... be regarded as either sculpture or architecture.
9. Walls and roofs ... buckle, crack, or collapse if they are not properly designed.

10. Loads ... be transmitted both along the meridian lines of the vertical arches and the horizontal rings.
11. Architects ... to familiarize themselves with all new developments in computer technology.
12. The character of a building ... reflect its function.
13. The office ... to have adequate parking.
14. The client ... express a preference for a symmetrical villa.
15. The bank ... to be a hybrid structure, combining two offices with two restored outer walls of the original two- story mansion, the façade of which runs parallel to the street.
16. The expression of construction ... to be the basics for all building design, with emphasis on functional machine parts.
17. The Exhibition explored the unconventional use of a material that ... to become the mainstay of the modern movement in architecture.
18. The various spaces ... to be contained within three pure shapes, a cube, a pyramid and a cylinder suspended within the structure.
19. Only very lucky visitors ... to go inside to catch a glimpse of the stained glass windows, wolf-guarded staircase and grand fireplace.
20. You ... visit the chapel by going up the staircase on the left through the door.
21. Wren ...to make some other changes in his original plan.
22. We ... to conceive the life in and among the bricks and stones in the London of 21 st century.
23. Built on an awkward site the temple ... to serve the different cults.
24. To make buildings habitable comfortable the architect ... control the effects of heat, cold, light, air, moisture and dryness.



25. Orientation ... control air for circulation and reduce the disadvantages of wind, rain, and snow.
26. Craftsmen ... to work with imported raw materials.
27. The demonstration of the constructive solution ... to be the basis for all building design, with emphasis on functional machine parts.
28. The coverings or upper parts of building ... tie the walls and give strength and firmness to the construction.
29. The architect or designer ... decide, what the size of the walls, the floors, the beams, the girder and the parts, which make up the framework, will be and how they will be placed and arranged.
30. The heritage of the past ... not be ignored, but it ... be expressed in modern term.

**Translate the sentences with there + to be.**

1. There is a huge white rotunda outside, stained glass windows and wall decorated with an oriental style pattern in majolica.
2. There are no gables and the roofs are hidden by pierced parapets.
3. On the sides of the court opposite the vestibule there were no columns.
4. There is variety of types the tie-beam roof, the arch-braced roof, the hammer-beam roof and others.
5. There was an absence of towers and painted glass in Monastic Order.
6. There is no feature more typically English than the timber roof, with all its variations of structure and design.
7. There were fires in the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries and the building was restored in different style.
8. There are individual gems big, enough to be engraved with verses from Koran or the names of the emperors who owned them.

9. Inside the church, there are fragments of paintings made by Andrei Rublev, the most famous Russian medieval painter.
10. There were three-storey houses in Rome as early as the end of the republic.
11. In the residential parts of London there are long, rather gloomy-looking rows of houses, all built in the uniform style.
12. There was also the growth of towns in the Middle Ages.
13. There are many cutting-edge industrial facilities employing highly qualified gifted personal.
14. There are pavilion-like structures, consisting of a wooden framework of uprights and tie beams.
15. There is a large mirror on the wall which reflects the marble floor.
16. There is a stone warrior sculpture by the entrance door, a huge TV-screen and an original church clock at the reception.
17. There are many regional variations in different materials of the simple small house or cottage designed by the local builder.
18. There were various trees and plants, labyrinths, a fountain with its basin of white marble, columns and pyramids of wood, a summer-house with white marble statues.

**Put the verbs in the brackets in the correct form of Indefinite Tense.**

1. New Gothic features (*to appear*) in the interior.
2. The Early English style (*to lack*) the quality.
3. The pointed arches (*to come*) into general use.
4. The first floor (*to repeat*) the unusual motif with Ionic columns and incised ornament.
5. Glass with iron and steel (*to enable*) the engineers to make the whole roofs and whole walls transparent.

6. Reinforced concrete (*to be introduced*) at the end of the century.
7. Cathedrals in Medieval times (*to occupy*) the place of first importance in national life, and men (*to be engaged*) on their construction from one generation to another.
8. In England chapels differed according to the type of building to which they (*to be attached*).
9. In the Norman period the great stone fortress (*to reach*) the climax of its development.
10. Architecture (*to begin*) to be less military, and to provide primitive comforts such as sanitation, fireplaces and glass in the windows.
11. The design (*to show*) the same features, including windows with decorated tracery, as churches of the same date.
12. The fifteenth century (*to see*) a rapid development of the manor house.
13. Local materials (*to determine*) the character of the structure.
14. The typical villa plan of the ground floor (*to include*) hall, lobby, parlour, library, dining-room, kitchen.
15. Architects (*to mix*) many materials, and (*to create*) such forms of ornaments as the red and yellow striped brick.
16. This type of planning of course (*to demand*) a flat roof.
18. The twin steel towers (*to be faced*) with granite and Portland stone.
19. Domestic buildings (*to differ*) in function, importance, and architecture at different periods.
20. The cathedral (*to consist*) of a nave of ten bays with aisles and lofty north porch, main transepts with eastern aisles and choir.
21. Our architects (*to put*) progressive ideas of town planning into practice.
22. Gothic cathedrals (*to depend*) for their enrichment chiefly upon sculpture and stained glass.

23. The designers (*to experiment*) with new spatial forms and lighting.
24. Proportions of floor dimensions, height and length of walls (*to follow*) fixed standards.
25. The still unfinished interior of the building (*to show*) reinforced-concrete skeleton with its bundles of rib and intertwining lancet arches.

**Complete these sentences using one of these verbs.**

*To grow, to see, to be designed, to carry, to enable, to be used, to involve, to study, to be destroyed, to lead, to be divided, to show, to prefer.*

1. The architect lived many days with the monks and ... the burnt walls.
2. The typical church ... transversely into three parts by screens, walls, or steps, and there were often no aisles.
3. An outside staircase ... to the entrance.
4. The great country mansion of the same period ... often with a lot of roofs, towers and twisted brick chimneys.
5. The end of the eighteenth century was a period in which London ... very quickly, and the new streets, squares and terraces were built in the simple Georgian style.
6. The craftsman ... great imagination in the use of local materials and designed his houses carefully in relation to their gardens.
7. If we look at the plans of monastic buildings we ... that some space was left for gardening within the protection of their walls.
8. New discoveries in manufacture of building materials, prestressed concrete, etc., combined with revolutionary building methods and techniques, ... architects to build higher buildings.
9. The palace ... as a royal residence and a parliament house.
10. The church ... by fire.
11. People ... to live in flats, which are single floors spread out one above another, so that each person has the whole of one level.

12. Two lifts ... the public on the top where there is an observation platform, a cocktail bar and restaurant with a slowly revolving floor.
13. Planning involves the manipulation of the bricks and stones and concrete and glass, which make up cities.
14. The white mosaic floor in the hall ... a classic touch to modern architecture.

**Put the verbs in the brackets in the Perfect Tense.**

1. Le Corbusier` works (*to become*) monuments of modern architecture with their general independence of terrain as well as a rich variety of interior and exterior spaces.
2. Sevastopol (*to be*) and will forever be a golden gateway and a permanent battlefield.
3. Construction began in the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century, but the building since (*to have*) numerous reconstructions and additions.
4. Recent renovation work (*to restore*) some of the original features.
5. The time (*to ruin*) many architectural masterpieces.
6. The building`s construction (*to permit*) the architects to illuminate the interior of the mosque`s main space to the maximum using stained glass windows.
7. The reliance on natural resources to create a well-tempered environment and maintain abundant daylight also (*to give*) the college a rare opportunity to use its physical setting to support the goal of progressive education in the arts and design.
8. Operational acceptance of the project takes part when the guarantee test (*to be completed*) successfully and the guarantee met.
9. The style (*to develop*) through different building types but was especially associated with research into new kinds of housing where the functional and social aspects of the design were of major importance.

10. The few traces that (*to be found*) of building in England before the Roman occupation show that was so primitive in character as hardly to allow of its classification as architecture.
11. The introduction of steel and concrete construction (*to eliminate*) the necessity of continuous weight-bearing walls.
12. Metal framework and beams (*to be left*) open to keep the decoration concept.

### **Change Active forms into Passive.**

**Example.** *Lancet windows without tracery often characterized Early English Gothic. - Early English Gothic was characterized by lancet windows without tracery.*

1. Spacious arcades, gallery trifoliate and spacious clerestory windows reduced the wall to a minimum.
2. Abundant geometric ornament covers surfaces.
3. The builders plaster and leave unpainted the walls in the house.
4. Arched openings and niches articulated the band of facing.
5. White flat walls with no extra applied decoration, severely cubic forms, large areas of glazing and open planning characterize the International style.
6. Rounded windows, wrought iron and a mosaic orchid frieze soften the geometric planes.
7. Principally new and wealthy trading family erected manor houses.
8. The white – painted wooden cornices often replaced the former projecting eaves.
9. The merchants of the late Middle Ages owned many manor-houses.

### **Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

1. The exteriors were enlivened with porticos and colonnade, rooms were designed to catch the view, or the sun in winter or the shade in summer.

2. The work of the group is characterized by use of cubic forms and attention to the quality of materials.
3. The block has been finished on the outside with a simple grey stucco.
4. The facades are constructed in load-bearing masonry with a decorated frieze.
5. The future will be related to the development of new materials, new construction methods, computer designing, and a sociological changes, we undergo.
6. The furniture doors are lacquered white.
7. This magnificent building will be encircled by mature trees.
8. The columns in the center of the first and the second floors are embellished with multilayer painting.
9. Twenty – first- century visitors will be given a possibility to see the museum` ample collections in all their variety.
10. The room with a timber ceiling and draped walls is equipped with leather, wooden cabinet, and fireplace.
11. The kitchen has been moved down from the back of the house to its front part, rich in large windows.
12. The composition of the interior is based on the collateral subordination of the central space and adjacent four naves.
13. All the internal partitions have been pulled down.
14. The band of facing is articulated by arched openings and niches framed with red quartzite with marble incrustation.
15. Apartment has been replanned to accommodate a long room and combining a living room, a kitchen and a recreation zone.
16. The reception room is furnished with green plastic armchairs and can be transformed into separate working places when the need arises.

17. To expand the space of the club, a ground floor and a mezzanine have been built.
18. The restaurant area is equipped with green steel hand-made standard lamps.
19. The external surface of the walls is sprayed with titanium.
20. The central section is faced with mirrors of white marble with gold crosses.

**Put the verbs in brackets in the Passive Voice.**

1. An effortless elegance (to achieve) with a simple, straightforward and efficient design.
2. Sometimes the names of the architects (to record) on the pavement of the naves.
3. The domes and bochka –roofs (to arrange) on the edges of the octahedrons and apses.
4. Gothic cathedrals on the continent (to decorate) richly with sculpture and carved ornaments.
5. New towns (to organize) in parallel narrow strips in a logical order to separate residential areas from industrial.
6. The new functional standard (to accompany) at least in a number of cases by a new aesthetic standard.
7. In England the term Renaissance (to use) to cover the art from fifteenth to the early nineteenth century.
8. The arched, semi-circular central entrance (to flank) by smaller opening.
9. The tranquil and reserved palette of the place (to enliven) by means of the bright colours of furniture covers.
10. Fireplaces or wall paneling (to copy) from engravings after medieval tombs screens.
11. The brick walls (to decorated) with plaster pieces.



12. The relief light plaster ceiling (to cross) by dark timber beams with carved brackets.
13. The name Romanesque (to give) to the style of architecture.
14. The walls (to cover) with a boldly patterned paper.
15. Plate glass (to use) in the windows in large panes.
16. During the fourteenth century castles (to adapt) increasingly to meet domestic comfort on the model of manor houses.
17. In the living quarters the windows also (to fit) with glass.
18. To make gardens picturesque decorated cottages, small villas, ice houses and other ornamental buildings (to design).

**Choose the necessary form of the verb.**

1. The architects (*were demonstrated, demonstrated, have demonstrated*) to the client that the existing shop buildings could be reused and converted to covered parking.
2. At the time filmmaking (*had become, has become, would become*) as important a part of the pair's architectural education as modeling or designing had.
3. The design (*creates, will create, is creating*) an imaginative and invigorating work space and updates a historic building to suit modern office requirements.
4. Often, structural engineers (*are being asked, have been asked, are asked*) to provide wind pressure data for a designer's building.
5. The traditional design (*include, included, will include*) large arched windows and horizontal ribbons of glass.
6. Around the church an area (*has been left, was left, will be left*) free for ritual processions.
7. The interior of the sanctuary (*deserved, deserves, has deserved*) attention with its effective combination of red brick and the texture of natural wood.

8. Many of the arts centre`s spaces including some performance halls (*will open, would open, will be opened*) to the outdoors.
9. The museum (*needs, will need, needed*) similar spaces that could be adapted to changing exhibitions.
10. The company also (*partnered, will partner, has partnered*) with world-renowned artists to offer a selection of handcrafted accessories, including ceramics, lighting, and wall décor.
11. In developing countries, design education usually (*emphasizes, emphasized, has emphasized*) technical skill over creative expression.

**Read and translate into Russian the following sentences paying attention to the Participles. Point out the sentences with Participle 1 and Participle 2.**

1. The temple` walls were covered with reliefs celebrating the achievements of the kings and the powers of the gods.
2. The walls made from concrete and gypsum slabs are covered with retroreflecting paint.
3. The basement, containing a billiard room, a home theatre and a cellar, is remarkable for the air of the Middle Ages.
4. Like many other architects of their generation across Europe, they were fascinated by the possibilities offered by new technologies, and were ready to reject the past in favour of a radical new architecture.
5. The four central pillars support a monolithic ring carrying monolithic dome with a diameter of 12 m.
6. The exterior cladding is of marble slabs fixed visibly with aluminium bolts.
7. The basis of the church consists of three timber octahedrons placed one upon another to form a pyramidal silhouette.
8. The glass varies from opaque to reflective and black, depending on the light and the seasons.
9. The use of naturalistic forms was rejected in favour of an abstract language composed of straight lines primary colours and black, white and grey.

10. The galleries are connected to a pivotal atrium rising up majestically through the whole height of the building.
11. The second floor accommodates a women`s wash-room, a balcony giving onto the main prayer room, and an office and cloakroom.
12. Gothic structures have great windows filled with stained glass and ornamented with elaborately carved stonework.
13. The plant comprises a number of buildings including office block, workshops, instrument and carpenters` shops and experimental laboratory.
14. The main feature of the structure is an office tower block rising above the two-storey podium.
15. Instead of continuing the debate, Art Deco accepted the new technologies, embraced the Bauhaus philosophy, and employed a rich variety of machine-inspired geometric decoration.
16. Thin, curving walls form an elliptical enclosure containing the pool, which is embellished with the curves of two interlocking spiraling ramps.

**Replace the words in italics (A) by their contextual synonyms (B).**

- A.1. The general trend of the architecture is to improve the quality of its construction without lowering its massive scope and volume
2. The time has ruined many architectural masterpieces.
3. In the ordinary house the door led directly into the ostium, which opened directly into the atrium.
4. The interior surface of the edifice is richly decorated.
5. In British medieval towns the streets were unlit, dirty and insanitary.
6. Moslem architecture uses many variations of basic architectural elements pointed arches, conical domes, tunnel vaults, a wide variety of crenellations.
7. Great emphasis was put on the integration of buildings with their surroundings, the verandahs providing the transition.

8. Modern architecture appears to have no links with past styles.
9. Exhibitions provided opportunities to explore an environment created wholly by modern buildings.
10. The entablature is the upper part of a classical order between columns and pediment.
11. Brick was the main material used for the construction of church.

**B. terrace, possibility, pier, main, connection, ornamented, vestibule, imposing, destroyed, to employ, muddy.**

**Match the pairs of synonyms.**

*Example pillar = column.*

To withstand, exquisite, to cut, stupendous, predilection, to derive, hole, to recast, shell, to reveal, grandeur, to seek, attack, to discuss, outward, to attempt, device, to anchor, preference, to resist, opening, to remake, precious, to look for, refined, frame, to carve, means, to injure, external, to bind, to try, magnificence, to show, imposing, to evolve.

**Using the dictionary choose the appropriate Russian equivalents for the English word's combinations.**

Erected by primitive people, domestic buildings, to use timber, stone church, pilaster strips, wide arcaded openings, carved details, instead of capitals, to clarify space, more chapels, to achieve the same aim, semicircular arches, cylindrical pier, flat buttress, new aesthetic purpose, to construct satisfactorily, cooperation between artist and engineer, English cathedrals, creative craftsmen, the importance of the individual grew, the burnt walls, to have a safe and excellent building, vast sheets of glass, to be in perfect harmony with the interiors, conical roofs, to carve the ornaments, the different approach to architecture, the most influential order, independent decorative architecture, the walls with towers, groups of slender shafts, connected to the piers, the tendency towards the unified room.

**Increase your vocabulary. Make your own sentences using these verbs.**

To engrave, to attach, to elaborate, to bind, to articulate, to contribute, to correspond, to curve, to inspire, to evoke, to be decorated by, to be supported by, to be crowned by.

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

*Dimensional, ornament, developed, to contain, mansion, reduced, feature, employed, direction, Romanesque, servant, monks, in front of, pointed, churches.*

1. The English climate, with its winds and rain, had always its effect upon the plan and certain ... of architecture.
2. Timber was largely ... in domestic buildings.
3. The ... arch came into general use.
4. The Gothic of the 13 th century in Europe was slowly ... from Romanesque architecture.
5. A classic interior affects us in two ... only the façade-altar direction and the other, at right angles to it, which makes us to see the stained glass and the tracery on the right and the left.
6. The three - ... ogee arch is a motif of great importance.
7. The ... style is a style in which the adding of clearly defined spatial units is essential.
8. Gothic cathedrals on the continent were richly decorated with sculpture and carved ... .
9. Powerful statesmen, successful merchants, and the rich gentry required ... suitable to their new position.
10. Nature is no longer the ... of architecture.
11. Mouldings are ... to the minimum.
12. The ground floor of the house has severely plain arcading ...the wall.
13. In England ...often served a two-fold purpose and provided services for monks at one end and for citizens at the other.
14. ... and their pupils were often the designer of cathedrals.
15. The Kremlin Armoury ... unique collection of weapons of various times and epochs and thousand of objects made by Russian and foreign craftsmen.

**Match in pairs the following words combinations.**

*(Example the play of light and shade-узпа света и тени).*

**A.**

Rooms of simple shapes, completely rectangular, metal roof cresting, with two short wings on the side, the entrance with a pediment, rich woodcarving, opacity and density, the expressive meaning of structure, the logic of geometry, the nature of materiality, to crown the centre of the house, the flow of space, the meaning of scale, with elaborate steps and portico, facade motifs, landscape garden, decorated fanlight over the door, the use of stucco, contemporary artists and craftsmen, medieval architecture

**B.**

затененность и плотность, средневековая архитектура, богатая резьба по дереву, выразительная значимость строения, полностью прямоугольные, природа материального, вход с фронтонами, изобилие пространства, логика геометрии, значение масштаба, современные художники и ремесленники, мотивы фасада, садовый ландшафт, использование отделочного гипса, с тщательно разработанными ступенями и портиком, с двумя низким флигелями по сторонам, декорированное веерообразное окно над дверью, металлический конек крыши, покрыть центр дома.