

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего профессионального образования
«Пензенский государственный университет
архитектуры и строительства»
(ПГУАС)

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ

Рекомендовано Редсоветом университета
в качестве учебного пособия по английскому языку
для студентов, обучающихся по направлениям
07.03.01 «Архитектура», 07.03.04 «Градостроительство»,
54.03.01 «Дизайн» и 08.03.01 «Строительство»

Пенза 2014

УДК 811.111
ББК 81.2 англ-2
Г63

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Г63 Английский язык для профессиональной коммуникации: учеб.
пособие / О.В. Гринцова, С.В. Сботова, В.С. Горбунова. – Пенза:
ПГУАС, 2014. – 176 с.

Пособие содержит тексты на английском языке, предназначенные для магистрантов и студентов, изучающих архитектуру и дизайн. Пособие хорошо иллюстрировано, что позволяет наглядно продемонстрировать изучаемый материал. В пособии содержится англо-русский словарь и дефиниции специализированной лексики. Цель учебного пособия состоит в том, чтобы дать студентам и магистрантам информацию на английском языке по проблемам направления обучения на основе базисной лексики.

Учебное пособие подготовлено на кафедре «Иностранные языки» и предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по направлениям 07.03.01 «Архитектура», 07.03.04 «Градостроительство», 54.03.01 «Дизайн» и 08.03.01 «Строительство». Рекомендуются к использованию для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Пособие содержит тексты о архитектуре, градостроительстве и дизайне стран всего мира на английском языке. Представленные тексты сопровождаются иллюстрациями, облегчающими понимание прочитанного, а также вопросами и заданиями. В пособие включен англо-русский словарь, способствующий пониманию аутентичного текста на английском языке. Пособие может быть использовано для работы со студентами, имеющими различный уровень знаний. Цель учебного пособия состоит в том, чтобы дать студентам новую информацию по профилю обучения.

Part I. INTERIOR TRENDS

1. Read and translate the text:

House in Harlem (USA)

This house in Harlem has been renovated to connect the past and the present. A steel staircase between the second and the third levels of the dwelling forms a gallery. The palette of the living room is predominated by white, brown and black. The white walls intensify the light effects brought about due to huge transparent panels. A modern white sofa adjoins the low wooden tables. Simple black vases, filled with bamboo stems, and a black table with benches look good together. The kitchen is dramatic with a contrast between the tints of oak flooring, bamboo cabinets, birchen walls and ceiling, and the tones of grey granite floor tiles, a steel staircase and working tops. A children's zone and a penthouse at the gallery level are symmetrical. Opening up onto a terrace, the bedroom is served with a cloakroom located near the shower.

2. Describe the picture:



3. Answer the questions:

1. Why has the house in Harlem been renovated?
2. What staircase forms a gallery?

3. What is the palette of the room?
4. What kind of panels are there?
5. What colour is a sofa?
6. What colour are vases and the table with benches?
7. What can you say about the kitchen?
8. Where is the bedroom?
9. Where is a cloakroom located?

4. Tell about the house in Harlem in English.

5. Match the words with definitions:

staircase	a house where people live
level	the inner surface of the top of a room
dwelling	a separate division of the surface of a door, wall
gallery	a set of stairs with its supports and side parts
wall	the surface on which one stands indoors
panel	a line or surface parallel to the ground
ceiling	an upper floor built out from an inner wall of a hall
floor	an upright dividing surface intended for enclosing smth

1. Read and translate the text:

Apartment in New York (USA)

This apartment was remade for an independent business lady. Her lifestyle, business qualities and talent of making timely decisions became the guarantee of success. The owner wanted to see her apartment as a modern, bright and unusual one. The obvious merit of this apartment is its erker, where the living-room is situated. It serves as a salon and a relaxing zone. The rest of the area is distributed among the hall, the bedroom, the dining room, the kitchen, two toilets and the study. One of the walls of the hall with a hidden wardrobe in its entrails is finished by the maple panels. The opposite wall is painted in terracotta colour. Just this shade became the basis of the colour scheme. The authors of the project consider it to be the colour of success. The hall divides the apartment into two parts: the left one is for the private area and the right one is for the salon. The paths of the floor tile in the hall and the ceiling lights show the way of the movement. The space of the bed-room which is situated to the left has light and beige colour range.

2. Describe the picture:



3. Answer the questions:

1. What was this apartment remade for?
2. What kind of person is she?
3. Does it serve as a salon and a relaxing zone?
4. What rooms are there in the apartment?
5. What wall is painted in terracotta colour?
6. Who considers this colour to be the colour of success?
7. What parts does the hall divide the apartment into?
8. Do you like this apartment?

4. Tell about the apartment in New York in English.

5. Match the words with definitions:

apartment	the passage just inside the entrance of a house
living-room	a set of rooms in a building
dining room	a piece of furniture in which one hangs up clothes
wardrobe	the main room in the building
hall	a room where food is cooked
bedroom	a room where meals are eaten in a house
kitchen	a room for sleeping in

1. Read and translate the text:

Apartment in New York (USA)

Starting the work on this three-leveled apartment the architectures definitely knew the owners' wishes. They needed a classic interior with guest-rooms, children's rooms, a study and a gym. Particular attention was paid to the day area; the living-room, the chimney room and the dining-room are joined with the kitchen. The authors consider this apartment to give the idea of the house in the whole. Combination, variations and convenience are the clue principles of the decoration of the interior. All the parts of the day-staying zone are joined the only separated room is the kitchen. The staircase is the central constructive element of the interior that joined all the three levels of the apartment. On the first floor the living-room, the dining-room and the kitchen are situated. And there are the bedroom, the children's rooms, the toilets and the wardrobes on the second floor. Eclecticism, decorativeness, freedom and lightness in the interior form the cozy atmosphere of this apartment.

2. Describe the picture:



3. Answer the questions:

1. What kind of the interior is it?
2. Is the apartment three-leveled or two-leveled?

3. What did the owners need?
4. What was particular attention paid to?
5. What are the clue principles of the interior decoration?
6. Are all the parts of the day-staying zone joined?
7. Is kitchen the only room separated?
8. What rooms are there on the first floor?
9. What rooms are situated on the second floor?

4. Tell about the apartment in New York in English.

5. Match the words with definitions:

guest-room	a passage rising above the roof of a building
study	a building for people to live in
gym	a room used for private work
chimney	a room where meals are eaten in a house
house	a room for fitness training
interior	a bedroom which is kept for visitors to sleep in
kitchen	the part which is inside

1. Read and translate the text:

Apartment in New York (USA)

Customer's will was the main point of the project, he chose almost everything. The space was divided into three big zones: daytime place containing the united living room, the dining room and the kitchen, the «children's part» and the parent's room. Every zone has its own toilet. The division of the living area in is comfortable and functional for a big family. The bartender is the compositional center of the apartment around which every other room is situated. The hall and the salon zone walls are almost white and used as a background for the abstract collages. Graphical rectangle borders of the trimming create the area zones. The children's room and the owner's bedroom are more colorful and reflect the tastes of the family. Children's part of the house contains the living area, the wardrobe and the separate bathroom. The colour decision is in two main shadows – chocolate brown and wine colour. There is minimum of furniture in the room, but the combination of colours and accessorized this eclectic interior be simple.

2. Describe the picture:



3. Answer the questions:

1. Whose will was the main point of the project?
2. How was the space divided?
3. How many zones are there?
4. What can you say about the rooms?
5. Is this apartment for a big family?
6. What is the compositional center of the apartment?
7. What colour are the hall and the salon zone?
8. What does the word “collage” mean?
9. What creates the area zones?
10. Which rooms reflect the tastes of the family?
11. What does children’s part contain?
12. What is the colour decision?
13. What kind of interior is it?
14. What’s your opinion about this apartment?

4. Make up the description of your future apartment.

5. Find Russian equivalents of the following words in the dictionary:

Customer, will, project, hall, border, rectangle, wardrobe, shadow, furniture, space, zone, living room, dining room, interior, kitchen, eclectic, bartender, background, comfortable, parents.

1. Read and translate the text:

Apartment in New York (USA)

The work under this project begins with the re-planning. The entrance of the two-leveled flat was organized on the second floor despite the original layout. The entrance area consists of a hall, a guest toilet and a store room. The garret area is occupied by the kitchen. The living room joint to the kitchen has a complicated shape and a good degree of illumination due to the numerous window openings. The red-white sofa, the shelves and the table by Florida emphasize the geometry of the space. The walls of all the rooms are covered with tiles, material which is usually used for decorating bathrooms and toilets. On the lower level there is a bedroom, a spacious walk in wardrobe, a children's room, a study and a bathroom. The partitions in the apartment are of two types: glass and plaster slab. The integration of a Stanley wardrobe with a glass construction creates a complicated spatial construction.

2. Describe the picture:



3. Answer the questions:

1. What does the work under this project begin with?
2. What kind of flat is it?
3. Where is the entrance of the flat?
4. What do you know about the original layout?
5. What does the entrance area consist of?
6. What does “the garret area” mean?
7. Where is it located?
8. Which shape does the living room have?
9. What can you say about illumination of the living room?
10. Can you describe the furniture?
11. What are the walls of the rooms covered with?
12. What are the tiles usually used for?
13. What is there on the lower level?
14. What kind of partitions are there?
15. What creates a complicated spatial construction?

4. Match the words with their definitions:

entrance	a flat long and narrow board fixed against a wall;
layout	a room where goods are kept until needed;
store room	a small unpleasant room at the top of a building;
garret	opening by which people enter a place;
shape	the way in which something large with many parts is arranged;
shelf	a thin shaped piece of baked clay used for covering roofs, walls, floors;
tile	the outer form of something.

1. Read and translate the text:

Loft in New York (USA)

The main idea of this interior was to transform various furnishing elements for providing more convenient and functional domestic decisions. The furniture designed by the authors is moveable and multifunctional. The living-room with the fireplace is the center of the interior composition. It divides the space of the loft into two parts. The first one contains the bedroom and the toilet, the second one unites the dining-room and the kitchen and the children's rooms. The height of the walls let the architects make the mezzanine above the kitchen area with a kind of children's playground there. The rooms are united by the staircase, the

roof and the roof garden. To save a bit of space the two upper levels of the staircase were mounted like a console. Their stairs don't reach the ground to solve this problem a stepped post was designed. It is used as a flight of stairs and a kitchen dresser. The tendency to unite bedroom and bathroom areas here got a strange interpretation. In the top of the head of the bed a steel washbowl with sliding mirrors are mounted.

2. Describe the picture:



3. Answer the questions:

1. What is the main idea of this interior?
2. Is the furniture moveable and multifunctional?
3. What room is the center of the interior composition?
4. Does the living room divide the space of the loft into two parts?
5. Where is the mezzanine made?
6. Are the rooms united by the staircase?
7. What was done to save a bit of space?
8. Do the stairs reach the ground?

4. Tell about this apartment in English.

5. Match the words with definitions:

furnishing	the covering on top of a building
furniture	a room containing a bath and a toilet
fireplace	a piece of ground kept for children to play on
mezzanine	a flat surface

playground

bathroom

roof

console

the opening for a coal or wood fire in the room

a floor between the bottom floor and the next floor up

articles that makes a space convenient to live in

articles of furniture

1. Read and translate the text:

House in Seattle (USA)

The space of this house on the Pacific coast near Seattle, USA, is designed in such a way that each of its rooms offers wonderful views of the sea, the mountains and the city. Large windows let much daylight in and allow the multicoloured evening lights of the city, the airport and the seaport to brighten up the interior. The dwelling is filled with a collection of antique furniture, which calls the tune in the décor. Wood and glass are dominating among finishing materials. Based upon the decoration principles of prosperous houses the palette includes white, beige and ochroid tints contrasting to the dark furniture, marble flooring and fireplace, wrought-iron elements of lamps and a staircase.

2. Describe the picture:



3. Answer the questions:

1. Where is this house situated?
2. Which view do each of its rooms face?
3. Is this house located in Seattle?
4. Do windows let much daylight in?
5. Is the house located near the seaport?
6. What kind of furniture is there?
7. What can you say about the owners of the house?
8. What finishing materials are used here?
9. What can you say about the palette?
10. What material is used for flooring?
11. How big is the house?
12. Does it have a staircase?
13. Why do the owners have a fireplace?
14. Would you like to live in such house?

4. Match the words with their definitions:

view	the decorative furnishing and arranging of a place;
space	the natural force that takes away darkness, so that objects can be seen;
palette	something measurable in length, width or depth;
light	the part which is inside, indoors;
dwelling	the particular colours used by a painter;
interior	something seen from a particular place;
décor	a place where people live.

1. Read and translate the text:

House on Long Island (USA)

Modernist in spirit, this house with its horizontal elements predominant in composition, simple forms and floor-to-ceiling windows have been renovated to become warmer, more comfortable and respectable. The lobby has been finished with lime plates. The colour and rough texture of the stone have determined the selection of finishing and upholstery materials. Candelabra add a mysterious touch to the interior. A huge fireplace serves to zone the living room. Cushioned furniture of classical forms is arranged around a wooden table by the fireplace. There is a black 18th century piano at the window. Softness and comfort of the interior design are accentuated with dark spots: cushions, a couple of armchairs,

table-lamps and curtains. The library is possessed of a cozy and tranquil atmosphere Louis XIV armchairs and a massive table form a dining set in the dining room. The contrast between black and white is even sharper within the kitchen area.

2. Describe the picture:



3. Answer the questions:

1. What do you know about the Style Modern?
2. What does this house look like?
3. What kind of house is it?
4. What has the lobby been finished with?
5. What can you say about the colours?
6. What kinds of materials are used here?
7. How is the sitting room furnished?
8. How old is the piano in the sitting room?
9. Are there many lights?
10. What can you say about the library?
11. What do you know about Louis XIV furniture?

4. Tell about this house in your own words.

5. Make up a dialogue with your classmate about this house.

1. Read and translate the text:

House in Los Angeles (USA)

Created by Michael Jantzen, a southern California architect, M-house is a unique project made from the M-vironment system. Relocatable M-vironments are made of a wide variety of manipulatable components that can be connected in many different ways to a matrix of modular support frames. The frames can be assembled and disassembled in different ways to accommodate changing needs. A series of rectangular panels are attached with hinges to an open space frame grid of seven interlocking cubes. The hinges allow the panels to fold into or out of the cube frames to perform various functions. Some of the panels unfold from the face of the cubes to become places to sit, to sleep, to work or to eat. All of the M-house components are interchangeable and can be increased or decreased in numbers and size. The minimalist interior design of the M-house can also undergo any transformation and represents a great example of hi-tech style.

1. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Apartment in Philadelphia (USA)

The designers got the task to create an interior in style “Just for man”, to make an apartment for a bachelor. The owner’s quarters occupy two upper floors of the high rise building. The lodging has open layout and the outlet to the terrace on the roof. The functional purpose of the levels of the apartment is non-typical. The first floor is a private area with a resting zone, there is a bedroom, a hall and a toilet; the second floor is devoted to parties. The open area of the upper level is the starting point for room arrangement. The housetop is bricked with grey-brown tiles. In warm seasons chaise longue and small tables are exposed into the air. The interior of the entrance area resembles a street. The large street clock on one of the walls, the ceiling luminaries in the shape of lanterns give to the interior the sense of the exterior design.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Apartment in Warsaw (Poland)

The architects call the style of their decoration as a “home high-tech”. Specific materials and artistic skills are used in the apartment design – glass, metal and lightning. Orange and ochre details add the warmth in the interior. The studio space as the salon zone divides the apartment into the children’s and the adults’ zones. Every part has its own toilet. The large studio unites the living room, the dining room, the bar and the hall. The kitchen containing the working and the dining zones is placed on a podium and has a remarkable feature: a revolving propeller, placed into the glass cylinder to bring motion in the static interior. The living room bartender is made out of the rare natural stone from the depths of the ocean and contains pieces of ancient shells. The bathroom is decorated with round tiles and has an aquarium. The cardboard wall of the bedroom has a curving form. There are two bedrooms and a toilet in the children’s zone. The playing zone of an abstract style with crossing lines is situated not only on the floor but on the ceiling too, taking places between them.

2. Describe the picture:



3. Complete the sentences:

1. The architects call the style ofas a “home high-tech”.
2. Specific materials and are used in the apartment design.
3. details add the warmth in the interior.

4. The large studio unites , the dining room, the bedroom and the hall.
5. The kitchen containing and the dining zones is placed on a podium.
6. The bathroom is decorated with and has an aquarium.
7. The cardboard wall of the bedroom has a ..., form.

4. Tell about the apartment in Warsaw in English.

5. Match the words with definitions:

decoration	a stiff like thick paper
lightning	a piece of baked clay used for covering
studio	he equipment that lights a room, a house bar ornament
podium	a counter where alcoholic drinks are served
aquarium	a room where dancing can be practised
cardboard	a small raised area
tile	a transparent container for fish

1. Read and translate the text:

Apartment in Albany

The task, the architecture and the designer got, was to provide the high quality of the finishing work, expensive materials, using of floor tile and wall coverings of grey, anthracite and brown colours, minimum of furniturings. The authors of this project offered modern decision of the layout; to divide the area into private and salon zones. The first one includes the living-room with a studio layout combined with the kitchen and the dining-room the second zone consists of the bedroom, the wardrobes and the bathrooms. For a family pet there was made an individual toilet. The designer paid special attention to the textile and decorating of the windows. Rome and Japanese textile shutters are used in the apartment. The kitchen furniture was carefully selected as the kitchen area combined both with the living-room and the dining-room. Despite the prevalence of white and grey the authors of the project managed to escape the boredom using the complicated shades of colours and structures.

2. Describe the picture:



3. Answer the questions:

1. What was the task of the architecture and designer?
2. What did the authors of the project offer?
3. What does the private zone include?
4. What does the salon zone consist of?
5. What did the designer pay special attention to?
6. What kind of shutters are in the apartment?
7. Was the kitchen furniture carefully selected?
8. What colours prevail in the apartment?

4. Tell about the apartment in Albany.

5. Match the words with definitions:

layout	a particular space or surface
area	a glass opening in the wall of the building
zone	something that keeps out light
window	a material made by weaving
shutter	the way in which something is arranged
textile	covering that keeps out the light
shade	a division marked off from others by particular qualities

1. Read and translate the text:

House in Munich (Germany)

There was made a decision to extend the living area by cutting the ceiling height and overbuilding the fourth mansard level. The ground level of the house was also renovated and the garage place was rebuilt into a spacious hall. The walls here are covered with beige finishing and the space is lighted with a chandelier and a couple of Baga sconces. The kitchen and the dining-room are united and connected with the porch by tall windows. The huge windows are decorated with the roman curtains and long beige portieres. The staircase with blacksmith handholds is the core of the house connecting four levels. The borders of the flights are decorated with coloured glass paintings. The second level is an elder son's private zone and on the third level the bedroom, toilet, the cloakroom and the housemaid's room are situated.

2. Describe the picture:



3. Answer the questions:

1. What decision was made to extend the living area?
2. Was the garage place rebuilt?
3. What is the covering of the walls?
4. Are the kitchen and the dining room united?
5. What kind of curtains are the huge windows decorated with?
6. What is the core of the house?
7. Where is the elder son's private zone?
8. Do you like this house? Why?

4. Tell about the house in English.

5. Match the words with definitions:

height	a set of stairs between one floor and the next
mansard	a piece of cloth that can cover a window or a door
garage	a roofed entrance built out from a house
chandelier	a roof with a lower and upper part
sconce	a building in which vehicles can be kept
porch	a high position or place
curtain	a holder for candles or electric lights
flight	a holder in a wall for candles or electric lights

1. Read and translate the text:

Apartment in Hannover (Germany)

The decorating of this apartment began from the serious reconstruction – two not great flats were united into a one. The living space is separated into two parts: the zone of the day staying and the private quarters hidden behind the doors. The arrangement of the rooms around the planning axis which goes through the center of the corridor is very convenient and functional. The large mirror in the hall enlarges the space. The undulating outline of the red furniture, the streaming scarlet curtains hidden the corners and the arc of the bar with the spotlight continue the theme of smooth contours, bends and ovals. The saturated colour range is smoothed by the light peach pink colour of stucco the walls coated with. The colour spectrum of the private area (the bedroom, the children's room, the bathroom and the walk in wardrobe) is rather bright but less than the zone of the day staying. One can enter in the children's room from the living-room the door to the parents' bedroom opens to the small corridor leading to the hall. Different in colour and style the quarters are united by the designer's conception and build the harmonious interior puzzle.

2. Describe the picture:



3. Answer the questions:

1. Were two flats united into a one?
2. Where are the private quarters hidden?
3. Is the arrangement of the rooms convenient and functional?
4. What thing enlarges the space?
5. What is the colour of the furniture?
6. Is there a bar in the apartment?
7. What are the walls coated with?
8. Can we enter the children's room from the living room?
9. What is the designer's conception?
10. Do you like this apartment? Why? Why not?
11. Would you like to design such apartment?

4. Tell about this apartment in English.

5. Match the words with definitions:

axis	a piece of glass that reflects
corridor	egg-shaped
mirror	the point at which two surfaces meet
outline	part of a curved line or circle
corner	a curved part
arc	a line that divides a regular shape into equal parts

spotlight	a passage between two rows of rooms
bend	a line showing the shape of something
oval	a covering of plaster on the walls
stucco	a lamp with a narrow beam at a particular object

1. Read and translate the text:

Apartment in Nuremberg (Germany)

The designer's recipe of contemporary interior is natural materials and high technology flavored with romance and luxury and spiced with humor, coquetry and mischief. The working process began with the dividing the quarters into the zones. According to that division the salon area is in north part of the apartment, the living room is weld together with the dining room adjoined with the kitchen. The interior of the apartment is full of the atmosphere of solemnity. One can feel it from the hallway where the console and hallstand in the luxury style of Luis XIV stand. The living room is decorated with splendid textile. The silk, linen and cotton curtains shade not only the windows but also the doorways. In the private part of the apartment the accent is stressed on the blue colour. The colour scheme of the bedroom is based on the combination of sky-blue.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

House in Neuenrade (Germany)

The owner didn't want the TV-devices and bookshelves to be placed in the living room and suggested to set them in different rooms. Such a decision contraries to the idea of a traditional German dwelling. The cottage consists of three functional zones: rest, conveniences, entertaining. The rest area includes the bedroom, the walk-in-closet, the bathroom, the TV-room. The part of the house, which can be named a zone of conveniences, is occupied by the kitchen, the hall, the WCs, the dining room and the garage. The entertaining area is fully occupied by the library. All the zones are connected by the living room which resembles an ancient atrium. The living room is separated from the hall by glass partition. All the rooms while looking quite original still communicate with the environment. The decorative concrete in combination with wood and right illumination was used to make the interior of the house.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Apartment in Prague (Czech Republic)

The only customer's desire was decor moderation request and refusal to copy the evident palace style. The strict symmetry with checked proportions according to the classicism canons became the apartment composition. Delimitation into the public and private zones was made with a simple division into two equal parts. There is a main hall and the living-room that is connected with the kitchen and the dining-room by the arch way decorated with the columns in the first part. In the second private zone a bedroom, a living-room and a toilet are situated. There were no cardinal re-planning but the kitchen needed to be extended, so they just included the loggia into the living area. Plaster columns with stucco moldings, arches, profile cornices, heavy roman curtains and Venetian plaster are the signs of the classic style. The furniture copies the classical examples. The central detail of the living-room is the fireplace. Though technically it was impossible to build in a real one they imitated it with lighted candles and mirrored back.

2. Describe the picture:



3. Complete the sentences:

1. The only customer's desire was ...
2. The strict symmetry with ... became ...

3. Delimitation into the public and private zones was made with ...
4. There is a main hall and the living room that is connected with ...
5. In the second private zone a bedroom, a living room and a toilet ...
6. There are no cardinal re-planning but ...

7. Plaster columns with stucco moldings, arches, profile cornices ... the signs of the classic style.

8. The furniture copies ...

9. The central detail of the living room is ...

4. Make up your own questions to each other.

5. Match the words with definitions:

décor	a tall upright stone post
palace	a sort of open-sided room at the side of the house
cornice	a mixture of lime, water, sand, is used on walls
delimit	the decorative furnishing and arranging of a place
arch	a decorative border at the top edge of the building
column	an effect of pleasing balance
loggia	a large grand house
plaster	a curved top on two supports
molding	to fix the limits of
symmetry	a decorative band of stone round the edge of a wall

1. Read and translate the text:

Apartment in Prague (Czech Republic)

From the oriels of the living-room combined with dining-room there can be seen a beautiful view on the house in baroque style with the façade decorated with stucco molding and paintings. Thus along the windows of the salon area a classical portal was made as a baguette which frames the picturesque view of the city. The apartment seems to be sparsely and light because it is two-side oriented. There are two zones in the suite: a private area and a public one. The serious changes were made only in the bathroom its total area was enlarged and there were set a bath and a sauna due to the wishes of the owners. The entrance to the bathroom is decorated with a fake column. The stained glass which looks from one coloured side onto the living-room and the other mat one into the bathroom is very impressive. The light streaming through the stained glass

forms colour pillars which become the accents of the interior. The interior of the apartment is laconic, with minimum of decorations and furniture. It is a space to live with comfort.

2. Describe the picture:



3. Answer the questions:

1. What architectural style was used in the construction of this apartment?
2. What is the façade decorated with?
3. What was made along the windows of the salon area?
4. Is the apartment two-side oriented?
5. How many zones are there?
6. Where were the serious changes made?
7. What was the entrance to the bathroom decorated with?
8. What is very impressive?
9. Is the interior of the apartment laconic?
10. Can people live in this apartment with comfort?

4. Ask questions to your classmate to know his opinion about this apartment.

5. Give him or her advice how to arrange his or her dwelling.

1. Read and translate the text:

Apartment in Tallinn (Estonia)

An ordinary three-roomed apartment according to the wishes of the owner was to turn into the flat with original layout and exclusive design. The appearance of the African savannah formed the basis of the new interior. The walls of the living-room are covered with decorative stucco of peachy colour. The landscape of an African village is hardly seen on one of the walls. The accessories decorating the room are represented by the souvenirs the client brought from the numerous journeys. The luminaire by Terzani are built in the panel near the window hidden by the carved wooden frieze decorated by the African tracery. The antique brass oil lamps symmetrically hanging on the chains over the tea table are also noteworthy. The floor of the part of the living-room served for tea-drinking and smoking the hookah is faced by tiles imitated the stippling of rosy marble. The bedroom shaped as irregular hexagon is designed in the contemporary style. Slight area was assigned to the kitchen, despite the absence of a window there.

2. Describe the picture:



3. Answer the questions:

1. Was it a three-room or a two-room apartment?
2. What formed the basis of the new interior?

3. Which material was used to cover the walls of the living room?
4. What is seen on one of the walls?
5. What accessories decorate the room?
6. Are the antique brass oil lamps hanging symmetrically?
7. What kind of tiles is the floor in the living room faced by?
8. Is the bedroom designed in the contemporary style?

4. Give definitions to the following words and translate them into Russian:

apartment, layout, design, interior, room, stucco, colour, village, journey, marble, style

5. Tell about the apartment in Tallinn in English.

6. Match the words with definitions:

design	a sort of limestone that is hard and used for buildings
savannah	a shape with six sides
accessory	a drawing showing how something is to be made
frieze	a yellow metal, a mixture of copper and zinc tracery
hexagon	grassy land in a warm part of the world
brass	a tobacco pipe whose smoke is drawn through water
hookah	decorative pattern with branching and crossing lines
marble	something which makes it more useful
	a border along the top of the wall of a building

1. Read and translate the text:

House in Tallinn (Estonia)

As the house was bought at the step of foundation laying there was a possibility for changing the façade by enlarging window apertures and glassing two sides of the house blocks. The configuration of the building resembles three cubic blocks merged into united extent. Each of them is one of the functional zones of the house. The main block is occupied by the living room, the rest – by the private zone. The conception of the lodging is laconic and not overcrowded with unnecessary details. The designers believed that the interior and exterior to be united thus the surrounding landscape became an important part of the decoration. The floor is faced with unruffled tiles which reflect the furniture in the room and the trees outside, creating the magical effect of human and nature unity. Simple forms and clear lines, the absence of window decoration with the whole ascetic interior seem to be unusual and refined.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

House in Punta Del Este (Uruguay)

At the heart of this house lies an experimental project of architect Diego Montero that helped to low the construction price and at the same time create a significant and offbeat building. The house contains two bodies – an eclipse with the living and dining-rooms and a square with bedrooms and children rooms. In the composition the architect set these two bodies against each other by their shape, materials and surface intelligibility. Between these two constructions there is a large closed from every door goes to the yard. The special detail of the interior is the ellipse, because outside wind and sound flows around and from inside it commands a view of the sea and the vicinity. The transparent walls make the space unstable, rough and longing for the Space. The red wall in the house is the only coloured and bright platitude that repeats the ellipse and identifies the object. The slots in the windows make the accent on the shape and colour and make an illusion of levitation.

2. Describe the picture:



3. Answer the questions:

1. Who helped to low the construction price of the house?
2. What does the house contain?
3. Where is the yard situated?
4. Does every door go to the yard?
5. What kind of walls are there?
6. What colour is the wall?
7. What makes an illusion of levitation?
8. Do you like the project of architect Diego Montero?
9. Are there any advantages or disadvantages?
10. What would you like to suggest for improving this project?

4. Match the words with definitions:

architect	a statement that is true but not new
construction	an enclosed area next to a building
building t	he curved shape
house	the loss of fame, power, success
eclipse	a person who plans new buildings
square	a structure with a roof and walls

yard
ellipse
platitude

the work of building
a shape with four equal sides
a building for people to live in

1. Read and translate the text:

House near Laguna Blanca (Uruguay)

Located among pine trees, this house near Laguna Blanca in Uruguay combines strength of concrete and stone, warmth of wood, delicacy of glass in order to grasp sunlight coming through the trees. Large windows cut into stone walls serve to break down the border between the interior and the surroundings. Furniture chosen for the project is made of cedar and Uruguayan flax. The natural colour of cedar, hoddén textiles and white lime on the walls constitute the interior palette. The house consists of two blocks: one for a salon area and the other for bedrooms. Such accents as a coffee-table, a carpet, red and yellow ornaments on a table make the white space of the living room livable. Supplied with a whole-wall window, the dining room with a table for 12 people is attached to the kitchen. The first level also contains a home-theatre with a big white sofa, and a kids' room featuring two beds and a black pouf.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

House near Lake Como (Italy)

When an architect makes a house for his family and himself there is no place for a misunderstanding between the conception of the architecture and the wishes of his client. There is time and possibilities to realize all the ideas. It took Arturo Montanelli two years to make the project of his house. Stone House, so Montanelli called it, is situated on bank of Lake Como. As much as possible the architecture tried to blend the building with the nature surrounded it. The idea was to create harmony between the landscape and the building. There were used only natural materials: stone, marble, wood. According to the architecture's idea simple forms and materials can only be compared with the nature. The local materials were used in all the rooms of the house. The floors of the dining room and the hall are laid with the stone from Varenna, the town where Stone House is located. The colour scheme of the interior is reserved. It sets on the contrasts of the natural shades of wood, iron and stone. Furniture, lights and carpets add some colour accents.

2. Describe the picture:



3. Answer the questions:

1. How much time did it take Arturo Montanelli call his new house?
2. How did Montanelli call his new house?
3. What was the idea of the designer?
4. What materials were used for the construction?
5. What materials and forms can only be compared with the nature?
6. Were local materials used for the construction of the house?
7. Which material was used for the floors?
8. What things add some colour and accents?

4. Tell about your project of the house of the future.

5. Match the words with definitions:

to blend	to put in a particular place or position
to create	to set apart or keep for a special purpose
to realize	to produce by work or action
to compare	to mix together thoroughly
to locate	to produce something new
to reserve	to be all around on every side
to make	to examine in relation to another thing
to situate	to find the position of
to surround	to understand and believe

1. Read and translate the text:

Apartment in Milan (Italy)

The poetic view of this Japanese interior is based on the nuances, which have the symbolic and aesthetic meaning. The task was to create the interior with breathing of Japan. The spacious entrance area divides the whole space into the private and salon zones. All the furniture of the hall is made by the designer's drafts. The main adornment of the living room is a wedding kimono which was brought from Kyoto. The roman shutters of pure tender rosy silk have the flower pattern. There is a wall-painting in the dining room depicted the traditional theme of the Japanese art and literature called "Flowers of four seasons". The main motif of the textile, upholstery and embroidery is a peony, the flower which is particularly honored in Japan for it symbolizes abundance, fame, wealth and joy. The mat glass of the sliding partition between the kitchen and dining-room looks like the paper framing of Japanese screens. The bedroom is minimum furnished. But it is not ascetic. Rosy and golden shades of the upholstery satiated the rooms with warmth.

2. Describe the picture:



3. Complete the sentences according to the content of the text:

1. The poetic view of this Japanese interior is based on ...
2. The task was ...
3. The spacious entrance area divides ...
4. All the furniture of the hall is made by ...
5. The main adornment of the living room is ...
6. The Roman shutters of pure tender rosy silk ...
7. There is a wall-painting in the dining-room ...
8. The main motif of the textile, upholstery and embroidery is ...
9. The mat glass of the sliding partition between the kitchen and the dining-room looks ...
10. The bedroom is ...
11. Rosy and golden shades of the upholstery satiated the rooms ...

4. Make up dialogue about the apartment.

5. Match the words with definitions:

poetic	personal, secret
symbolic	not shiny
aesthetic	showing a highly developed sense of beauty
spacious	having qualities of deep feeling
private	being or using a symbol

tender
mat

sensitive to touch
having a lot of room

1. Read and translate the text:

Apartment in Milan (Italy)

The apartment has two spacious zones united with the hall-salon which contains a cinema zone and a library and a living room, a kitchen and a dining room in the other. In the private zone there are a bedroom and an elder daughter's room. The spacious hall is a «geographical» centre of the apartment; here the doors to the private zone and movable partitions between the living room and the cinema are situated. The door portals, borders and wardrobes were made out of dark range to special order. The apartment is decorated with accessorizes of the red colour. The kitchen is furnished with Bontempi set. The cinema is not less specious as living-room. Two walls in the room contain the wardrobes with the large bibliotheca. The main colour is purple.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Apartment in Rimini (Italy)

The owner wanted to have laconic art deco interior with a chic front staircase with exclusive stainless steel rails going to the second floor. To make a private zone for every family member they united the apartment with the room next to it. A huge floor mirror in a wooden frame visually extends the space of the entrance zone and it is bordered with the living room with beige and brown tile on the floor. The living room is separated from the dining area with the part of the spandrel in which a two-sided Pictofocus fireplace is situated. To light the area a difficult system was installed into a multileveled caisson ceiling. The passing zones are illuminated with low light. The studio floor is cherry wood. A podium marks out the kitchen area with Del Tongo furniture.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

House on the Ibiza Island

The villa which was built in the sixties is situated on the high hill from which the marvelous and picturesque view of the island opens. The convenient position and the complicated relief with considerable difference of heights let the architecture create the terraced composition. The ensemble of the villa includes the house, the pool, the open verandahs and observing areas. The one-storied building is raised on the platform and has stretched layout. During the day the eastern facade is sunlit with the heat rays so there the gallery with the kitchen and all the store rooms are situated. All the recreation rooms are on the western side are lightened with the rays of sunsets. Several flats of the areas are joined by the stairs go up to the main terrace. There is a swimming pool on one of them. Remaking of the ex-porch into the living area with enlarging the actual living space was the important aim. The architecture managed to create the house with the beautiful nature of Ibiza as an integrate part of it, as the borders between the outer and the inner sides are washed away.

2. Describe the icture:



1. Read and translate the text:

House in Samedan (Switzerland)

Albert Obrist has rebuilt this old chalet “The Gruebehus” in the Alps, having preferred clean lines and modern type design. The left part of the house serves as a dining area, and the right one contains bedrooms. A large living room with wooden ceiling is decorated with Swiss painters’ works. The perimeter of the room is marked by three couches upholstered with thick white fabric. Stone plates and steel tops combined with wood make the kitchen exceptionally comfortable. Equipped with a long wooden table and carved chairs, the dinning room is done to keep Swiss rural traditions. The soft light of an “oil” lamp and a cozy wood finish add to the peaceful atmosphere. The interior combines pieces made by contemporary designers with arts and crafts such as an ancient sideboard in the dining room. A balcony has fantastic views of the woods and the mountains.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Apartment in Vienna (Austria)

To bust stereotypes, to give freedom to imagination is the credo of this project. The process of finding the right conception for the interior had been not an easy task upon the moment the architect came across the book about Austrian famous painter Fridensreich Hundertwasser. She was inspired by curved lines and complicated forms of his works. The idea of this painter is to create objects similar to the nature. All the surfaces of the apartment are made of plasterboard blocks and grind out with a plane. As the result there is no sharp corner in all the lodging. The central element of the living room is a glass painting of an eye. The construction of the shelve stand is unusual either. Along the wall, apart, a second wall was built; to make the shelves in this double wall construction the holes of an irregular form were cut out. The same technique was used to make the child's bed.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Apartment in Marseilles (France)

This interior is made in fusion style where incompatible things mix. To the left from the entrance is a studio-styled living room united with the kitchen and dining room, to the right – a bedroom, a study, a bathroom and a guest toilet. The hall walls are finished with Sweet Home Decor Studio contrast Venice plaster-sand on the top and deep chocolate in the bottom. To the right from the door there is a Salvador Dali painting copy and a Chelini mirror in the shape of the sun. There is Tarkett oak parquet on the floor around the apartment. The living room is furnished with Toon leather sofas and has big windows decorated with silk yellow curtains in the salon zone. An interesting idea with plaster slab niches is used in the study where the cotton window curtains accord with the Amsterdam “open windows” rule. The bedroom is divided in two areas and plays on a contrast of calm olive walls and deep cherry furniture.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Apartment in Paris (France)

This small apartment has a wonderful view over the centre of Paris and the Seine River. That has determined upon the current customer's decision to have an interior design executed in tasteful combination of French classics and industrial motifs of New York. Thus, utility pipes painted grey fit into the general composition in the best way possible. Modern furniture also adds to the urban concept. Antique pictures and chairs impart a classical touch to the space. Design luminaries supply the area with a feeling of solemnity. The dominant interior colours of grey and white have provided field for such colourful items as a red lamp or variegated cushions. The terrace is an excellent leisure area partly finished with wood and filled with house plants.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

House in Goa (India)

Goa is a mysterious land where traditions of different nations and cultures unite and this fact explains the variety of architectural forms. Every Gerard da Cunha project is unusual and reflects the master's style. The exterior of this house and its interior is made in colonial style with Indian and European motives combine. The house itself is a huge two-storied mansion with a peculiar configuration and a complex of architectural objects around it. There is a great semi-circular pool with tile representing an ocean picture. According to the Indian house principles the inside area has tall ceilings to provide good ventilation. From the living room on the first floor one can get into four verandahs with Arabic furniture. Goa traditional arches and columns were used in decoration. Architect's aim was to unite the exterior and the interior, so this monumental and light at the same construction with a soft wave form harmonize with the nature around.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

House near Brest (Belarus)

The architecture of this mansion is made after the rethought impressions of modern style. The architect tried to create a contemporary comfortable living place with the impression of the Silver Age architecture. The colour scheme is based on tender, warm colours, but it is also based on contrasts. The chocolate shade of the parquet in the living room combines with the crème colour of the sofas, the matt silver tint of the house appliances contrasts with the gold of underneath illumination. The kitchen is coloured in orange, milk-green and lilac. These lighting and colour combinations help to create the completeness of the interior. Such a colour range which includes various tints of golden, brown, orange, olive, green and lilac colours, is favourite colour scheme of the artist lived in the beginning of the twentieth century. Both the first and the second levels are decorated in laconic but cozy style.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Apartment in Minsk (Belarus)

The layout of the apartment was completely changed. As a result of it a bedroom, two nurseries, a spacious bathroom, a lavatory, and an unusual living room appeared. The walls in the living room were no longer straight and the size of the room increased due to the diminishing of a hall. A mosaic portrait of Napoleon is the main accent and the core of the social area. All the furniture units in the apartment are counted and have their own definite place. A big sofa, kitchen equipment, a table, chairs – everything that is necessary for life. Furniture in the bedroom fits well in the style of the apartment while textile decoration with Eastern elements adds unusual elements to the whole interior complex. The system of illumination is intricate and has several layers. Lamps fitted in the floor make the walls “fly”; ceiling lamps follow the layout of the rooms; black-and-white shades fix the dinner area.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Apartment in Taipei (Taiwan)

The dwelling occupies the old mansion in the very center of the city. The conception of the interior was to create an apartment which would look like library. The owner wanted the books to be conveniently, rationally and attractively arranged. They were to be placed in full view and still not to overload the space. The dwelling is furnished with the most necessary pieces, smooth surfaces and simple forms dominating here. The white colour prevails even in the dining room the colour of the furniture is white. The maximum of illumination was made at the expense of light shades and enlarging of the window openings. The minimalism and simplicity of the interior is supported by usage of built-in wardrobes and fewness of decoration. The living room is decorated with the elements of the art deco style.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

House in Rio de Janeiro (Argentina)

The forms and the interior design of architect Andre Piva's house have been predetermined by the wonderful surroundings. Huge windows along the perimeter of the house open onto a magnificent view of Rio de Janeiro, a wide bay and the Corcovado Mountain. High glass doors lead into a terrace and farther out to a large swimming pool. Stone, glass and iron have mainly been used in the interior finishing. Leather and wood add coziness to the interior. The dwelling contains only two rooms. A bedroom and a bathroom are arranged under the roof. The lower level is occupied by a kitchen, a dining area, and a large living area. There is also an additional room and a small library in a gallery. Andre's passion for chairs is obvious: there are plenty of them in the house. The palette is constituted by the colours of black, white and brown. The bathroom is designed in green mosaics. The designer wanted it to look like a modern sauna.

2. Describe the picture:



3. Answer the questions:

1. What kind of windows are there in the house?
2. What material is used for making doors?
3. What materials are used in the interior finishing?
4. What rooms are under the roof?
5. What rooms are in the lower level?
6. Where is a small library?
7. Are there many chairs in the house?
8. What mosaics is used in the bathroom?

4. Give definitions to the following words:

design, surroundings, windows, view, doors, pool, finishing, area, library, mosaics

5. Complete the sentences:

1. Huge windows ... a magnificent view of Rio de Janeiro.
2. High glass doors ... into a terrace.
3. Stone, glass and iron ... mainly ... in the interior finishing.
4. The dwelling ... only two rooms.
5. A bedroom and a bathroom ... under the roof.
6. The lower level ... by a kitchen.
7. There ... also an additional room and a small library in a gallery.

6. Tell about the house in Rio de Janeiro.

1. Read and translate the text:

Apartment in Buenos Aires (Argentina)

There are four bedrooms, a living room, a dining room, a TV room, a kitchen, three bathrooms in the apartment. The serious reconstruction was made. The chimney and the fireplace were demolished the TV room had been a communicating one to a bedroom. To isolate the private zone from the TV room, the door between them was concreted and the wardrobe was set there. The living room was united with the dining room as a result of the door position changing. The covering of the walls and the floor in the bathroom was totally changed. The walls of the corridor are painted in red colour. Red is the main shade of the whole interior. The corridor works as a kind of gallery where the work of the famous Argentinean masters are exhibited. The living room is furnished with

three sofas and a coffee table. The colour scheme of the bedroom is based on the combination of green and white.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Apartment in Buenos Aires (Argentina)

For a long time the young architect Fernando Villario was looking for an apartment where he could both live and work. This one, which later became his home-studio, he liked from the first sight. It is situated in an old house in the center of the capital of Argentina and has got a big spacious terrace with panoramic view of Buenos Aires. The apartment has two floors. The architect's studio is upstairs while a living room, a dining room, a kitchen, a bathroom, a library, a bedroom and a wardrobe are downstairs. The flat is decorated in avant-garde style loved by its owner. The main colour palette consists of white, red and black colours. Walls, shelves, table surfaces are decorated by works of avant-garde artists of the 20th century, objects from the best collections of famous designers, souvenirs and stuff brought from numerous journeys. All the rooms in the apartment are separated from each other by sliding partitions. The walls in the salon area are painted in light colours and in the hall and bedroom they are bright and strong.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

House in Martenez (Argentina)

The house was reconstructed and as the result some new quarters appeared such as a bedroom combined with a bathroom, stuff rooms, playing room, TV-room, two swimming pools – one is for the adults and the other is for the children. The first floor was divided into two areas. One part is occupied by the living room, combined with the dining room, and the kitchen. The other consists of the stuff room and the playing room with the exit to the garden. The upper floor is a private zone with the bedrooms and the terrace. The living room consists of several rooms. A part of the exterior wall of the house was replaced by the transparent construction covered from the external side with a composition which doesn't let the people from outside see what happens inside. Such a solution creates the effect of open but sheltered space.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

House near Buenos Aires (Argentina)

A wonderful example of modern architecture and style; the bright house is made of stone and concrete slabs and has big windows that occupy large parts of the walls. Plain, regular geometric shapes form a unique composition of the building. Unusual striking details, combinations of materials, bright colours and a mixture of styles create an image which sticks in your mind. In some walls you can see square glass bricks and round yellow decorations fitted right into the concrete. They are used by the architects as elements which unite separate parts of the house and their design. Different combinations of the same materials, colour palettes and decorative elements were used. They do not repeat in any rooms but all the time come up as completely new.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

House in Buenos Aires Suburbs (Argentina)

A collection of contemporary art has specified the interior design of this house in Buenos Aires suburbs. The building is composed of cubic blocks with large glass surfaces and colourful planes. The centre of the house is a big glass cube forming the facade of the building, so the interior and exterior spaces comprise a single whole. The interior design concept is based upon the style of brutal minimalism. Surfaces are painted bright: the colours of sunrise on the east side of the building pass into yellow, red and orange at the southern facade and turn into the tints of sunset on the west side. On the north side is an all-glass facade. Couches and armchairs are arranged around a coffee-table on a beige carpet in the living room. The bedrooms decoration abounds in glass and mirrors.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Apartment in Madrid (Spain)

The most difficult in this apartment was to use every square meter efficiently. Architect's personal ideas of comfort have become the base of the interior and the planning here is the challenge to the existing limits. As a result the apartment has everything necessary for the owner. It was decided to divide the salon zone from the private area with a small WC. The salon part is the studio and is conditionally divided in three. To accent the areas independence the walls were marked out with the contrasting wall papers. Rafael Heras has created a miracle by turning a small apartment into a multifunctional place thanks to his inventiveness and professionalism. He has succeeded in hiding the primitive architecture, improving the planning, making the needed things accessible and visually enlarging the space. The furniture now has not only utilitarian function, but ergonomically uses the occupied territory.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Apartment in Kiev (Ukraine)

Making wise projects of modern houses is a difficult but interesting task. The experience of modernist architects in designing special type of houses – “machine for living in” – where everything is based on rational and functional approach is very valuable. But only in the 21st century due to the high level of technological development these projects became real. Free space was divided into areas and rooms whose destination was determined before. Some areas were united to minimize their size. The designer worked out a special light system which could emphasize the division in areas and create different interior situations, easily changed according to the desire of the owners. That’s why a clever house system was used. A living room is separated from a kitchen by a transparent glass partition. In dark hours two highways passing nearby draw the pictures of a night city on it. The walls in the apartment are painted in light-brown colours. In customers’ opinion the interior should be a good, high-grade and stylish background for people who live there.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Apartment in Moscow

The style of minimalism is very heterogeneous and varies greatly in its types and realizations. It has its own attributes: monochrome palette, plain geometry, regular shapes and simple composition. In the interior of this apartment the architect had to embody the oriental wisdom which values equilibrium as the basis of prosperity and relates comfort to functionality without also depriving it of aesthetic qualities. The author did not use directly any elements of traditional Japanese culture but tended to create a certain system of signs. Light and glass mean air which associates with cold; wood and terracotta clay are symbols of earth and warmth; water symbolizes movement. The Daosist saying “reach void and everything will come back to you” serves as a base for the interior composition comprising a minimum of objects, calm spatial pauses, lack of expression.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

House in Limburg (Belgium)

A house which was built by the architect for his family and him became too small and cramped. It comprised both the architect's work space and rooms for living. That is why an additional building was constructed behind the older one. There the architect decided to place his bureau. Only private rooms were left in the former house-office. The new office building looks as a two-storey rectangular building from the outside. Inside the building has a complicated architecture with an original atrium. The back wall of the building is completely made of glass. A private bedroom is situated in an attic just below the roof. Downstairs is a living room, a bar and a fireplace. The building interior is based on contrasts: straight – curved, light – dark, old – new, warm – cold, smooth-textured. All the rooms in the building can easily change their destination if necessary.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

House in Tokorozawa (Japan)

Modern Japanese architecture presents an amazing phenomenon. It combines incompatible things: unique traditionalism and the most modern technologies and design tendencies. As a result of it you can see some objects that are very specific in their aspect and interior space but still have the real spirit of the Japanese culture. The house located in this suburbs of Tokorozawa in Saitama Prefecture is if these houses. Among the cottages that surround it, it looks like a strange, foreign object. Plain geometric shapes and planes of black and white walls cutting into each other make the whole composition look uneven and rough. The front side of the building might remind you of an unassailable fortress, but looking from garden (situated inside the house) you will see absolutely transparent and pellucid walls made of glass. This fact shows the traditional Japanese architecture which tends to erase borders between the house and the garden.

2. Describe the picture:



Part II. PUBLIC PLACES

1. Read and translate the text:

Café in Warsaw (Poland)

The refined and glamorous interior of this lounge-café reflects the designer's credo: considerate attention to details, the right selection of the colour scheme and the balance in the styles fusion. The restaurant has two entrances: from the street and from the supermarket second level. The total area includes two spacious halls, united by the wide corridor. One of the halls is for dancing, the other one is for the private meetings. It is defined by the four square columns draped with the thin wine-coloured gracefully painted guipure. There are two rest zones furnishing with cherry sofas. The expressive red colour is smoothed by the slight lighting and the extra colours such as vinous and lilac.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Restaurant in Geneva (Switzerland)

The idea of this project was born under the author's impressions of the journey over Indonesia. The quarters selected for Nabi are the ex-restaurant so there was no need to reconstruct it. The entrance area is separated from the hall by a small and low chest of drawers with the figures of three antique elephants on its top. The sitting furniture was brought from all over the world. There are armchairs with carved wooden legs and crocodile leather upholstery or in classic style with velvet sittings of purple as there are also modern chairs with gilding. The wicker furniture is made on Java Island. The colour scheme of the halls of the restaurant includes different hues of the brown colour. The furniture and all the main finishing materials are of red-brown colour range. The uniqueness of this interior is in the fact that 90% of its furnishings are antique and were brought from Asian countries.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Hotel on the Phuket Island (Thailand)

Evason Phuket Resort, the hotel complex, includes unusual buildings such as a five-level hotel, villas, bungalows, restaurants, a spa-complex, gyms, greenhouses. Only recycled materials were used during the construction. The public area and the rooms are decorated with natural materials such as cotton, polished stone, wood and clay. All the litter and wastes were utilized with a special technology. Owing to the considered layout and design there are a lot of secluded nooks which are perfectly suitable for sweethearts. The baths in the rooms resembles the islands. They are surrounded by water, reeds and water-lilies. The shower rooms fenced off by glass walls are placed in the open air. All the buildings are surrounded by the tropical vegetation. The main complex consists of the five levels with the different classes rooms. 80% of these rooms views to the sea. The interior is a mix of Asian and Mediterranean traditions.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Dentist Clinic in Phuket (Thailand)

Ubovan Pakamaetavi is a children dentist. That is why she wanted her clinic not to look like as an ordinary dentist's but to let her little patients feel calm and comfortable. The interior should have been bright and well-planned. The spacious vestibule is divided into two parts: on the one side there is a children's corner and an administration desk, on the other – a lounge room. To enlarge and lighten the space visually the architect used several methods: the facade wall was demolished and replaced with glass partitions, the floor was faced with white tiles, the ceiling was painted in white and a lot of small lightings were set in it. The rather shallow aquarium was set in the floor of the vestibule. The children's corner was lifted on the podium and separated from the rest space of the vestibule by the decorative barrier. The hall of the second level was decorated as a traditional nursery room.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

School Library in Phuket (Thailand)

The zoning of the library area is relative. A round computer table with a massive futurism style cover separates the entrance zone from the reading room. The entrance part of the library consists of transport turnstile which supposed to be just an element of décor and now is used to count down the visitors and administrator's post. The room is separated from the junior classes and the preparatory group zones by a low curved partition. There are apertures glazed with coloured stained-glass windows. A honeycomb construction is attached to the shelving. Children can get into them and sit with the books like bees. There is a soft mattress on the floor to avoid injuries. Colour and light consonance, successful design solutions make the interior bright and dynamic. The architect has not only avoided the common standards but created a place that can put one in good spirits and give a chance for young readers to spend time with joy and use.

2. Describe the picture:

3.



1. Read and translate the text

Restaurant in St Petersburg (Russia)

Cozy houses of the Russian intelligentsia of the end of the 19th – the beginning of the 20th centuries, slowness and calmness with the sense of nostalgia Chekhov's plays are filled in the basis of this restaurant conception. The restaurant is located in ancient building in the historical center of St Petersburg. The space is divided into several zones: the living and dining ones, the tapestry room, the study, the porch, the musical room and the playing one. Such zoning provides an intimate area around each table of the same hall. There are wicker armchairs round the big table and an aviary for singing birds between the walls on the porch.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Restaurant in Moscow (Russia)

To create a restaurant in the very center of Luxury Village, the elite trade center in Barvikha, was a rather complicated task. But Jan Michel Kosnu, French designer, didn't hesitate. His perfect sense of taste suggested to him the solution. The lodging occupies two levels. The main hall is situated on the ground floor. The tables are grouped around supporting props, along the walls and the windows. In spite of the fact that the number of the tables is considerable, there is no narrowness in the quarters. On the contrary, the room seems to be spacious, full of air. The windows occupy the part of the walls are shaded with curtains. The walls as also the ceiling are covered with the paint of mocco tint. The columns are the most remarkable detail of the interior. Due to an ingenious touch they are literally dissolving in the space. The supporters and their large square coffers are covered with braid gold.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Night Club in Dubai (United Arab Emirates)

The black conning tower of this giant submarine shines in the night in the center of the park. The building itself suggested the naval idea, but the construction needed to be improved. Near the entrance there are several water pools with artificial naval mines. From above the submarine disguised as an open restaurant. Because of the relief part of the submarine is under the ground, so few false mirror illuminators were built in. Walls inside the submarine are blue, the furniture in the VIP-zones is red and the supporting constructions are yellow. The disco takes place on the command bridges and a real compass with the navigation device helps not to wander from a course. The space inside the original building determined the disco interior.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Restaurant in Bremen (Germany)

The offside restaurant is located on the ground floor of a housing estate. Initially the client fond of active kinds of sport wanted to turn these two not great halls into a sport-bar. But in a while that intention was changed and the owner decided to make a restaurant. Only the toilet area was divided. The key principle of the decoration is providing comfort, accommodation for the guests. Most of them are haunTERS and good friends of the owner. The particular attention is paid to ventilation and air conditioning facilities, mounting of audio and video systems. The interior is decorated with natural materials, using of polymers and plastic is reduced almost to zero. Choosing the furniture an architect decided not to be guided only by the conditions of esthetic or beauty but think of the comfort which leads to the long pastime in the restaurant.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Skyscraper in Dortmund (Germany)

22-stored RWE-tower is the highest building in Dortmund. It plays the important role from the city's downtown silhouette. The unusual layout of the RWE-tower looks as a double-convex lens and resembles an eye. The central part of the building with all the communications has the same shape. The ground floor is divided into three zones grouping round the center – the lift hall. The floor is tiled with the granite of the same colour as the facade is painted with. The walls are plastered and painted. The reception desk made of wood is at the entrance area. The planning and decoration of the offices are repeated. On every floor the small kitchens are equipped at the end of the corridors. The doors made of glass are coated with semi-transparent pellicle. It allows the daylight to come through and to light up the corridor.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Natural Science Museum in Wolfsburg (Germany)

It was a real experiment to build the Centre of Science Achievements into the industrial landscape. Phaeno is a terminal of important of important cultural buildings in this city and at the same time a connecting link with the north bank of the Mittelland canal – the automobile Volkswagen city. The museum looks like an artificial unusual porous block levitating in the air and one will not find there such traditional architectural elements such as windows and doors. The kaleidoscope of openings on the façade destabilizes the architectural image of the building. It reminds a ship lifted up above the earth by the cone-shaped bearings. In these bearings museum bookshop, auditorium for 250 people, conference hall, bar and café are situated. It seems like the furniture inside the museum is growing from the earth and a special device helps them to keep horizontal surface whatever angle has the floor.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Office in Budapest (Hungary)

The five leveled suburban town house was to become a private office consisted of several functional departments. The owners, the couple of lawyers, wanted a bureau of contemporary style and spacious layout. The architects offered the reconstruction which would help to enlarge the space curtailing the staircase area, joined all the levels of the town-house. The staircase made of iron is painted in black colour. The transparent cabin of the lift with the open lifting gear, piercing all the floors as a pivot, lets watch the work of the staff while going up and down. The glass doors of the conference hall which are set on the rails are moved together to provide some closed area if it's necessary. The study of the owner is on the third level. According to the conception of the open space the study is separated from the office area by the glass partitions only.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

University in Pilishchabe (Hungary)

This Catholic University, found in 1635 and named after Peter Pazmany, is the oldest in Hungary. The campus is situated in a nature reserve where buildings should not dissonance with the landscape harmony. The building is designed according to the rules of Organic architecture. Such architecture is determined by non geometric forms, they are dynamical and incorrect as a result of contacts with nature. Studies take place in seven main buildings. The walls, ceilings and floors in the building look the way as if they were parts of each other and it creates the continuity. The constructional materials such as stone, brick, wood and concrete almost have no finishing in order of reaching the organic look.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Restaurant in Riga (Latvia)

“Dada” is the 20th century beginning avant-garde art movement, gave the name to the restaurant. The owner suggested the conception visitors can make on the plait their own composition according to. The Dada’s idea of ironic mocking any standards embodies in the character of the restaurant. The restaurant is a part of the supermarket area. The large windows looking into the street seemed to be an advantage at first but finally turned out to be a problem. The designers decided to turn the bigger part of interesting details worth of long and attentive examination. Almost all the decorations are made by the designers themselves or assembled from the things bought at flea markets.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Night Club in Riga (Latvia)

On the one hand, the atmosphere of this house excites visitors with its bright colour selection and the abundance of gold in the decoration. On the other hand, the multitude of lying places disposes to the romantic mood. The modern elements and the attributes typical for the Ancient Egypt are generously used in the interior. By the entrance there is a sculpture construction looks like shell of a pyramid and stylizations to statues of the ancient Egypt divinities with the head of an animal and the body of a man. The porter's counter is moulded with gilt friezes with a tracery typical for the house of Pharaoh. In front of it lavatories with the doors made out of ebony with sculptured pattern of scarabs are situated. The same pattern is used in the decoration of the doors of make-up rooms, which are situated in the main hall behind the stage. There is a bar and a stage for evening shows in the center of the hall. The special chute is situated above the bar surface. It is filled up with the alcohol which is set on fire during the dancer's performance.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Office in Riga (Latvia)

PBLC, one of the leading building companies, recently has moved to a new office. The task was to create the interior expressing the philosophy of the company. The office is to mark the status and the type of the firm, demonstrate latest building techniques. The architect gave preference to natural materials (glass, metal, wood, stones) and latest hygienic polymers. It was important to use the building techniques and methods PBLC has in the disposal. The walls are covered with plaster and partly faced with artificial stones and wooden panels. The light was chosen according functional not decorating needs. The furniture corresponds to the reserve architecture of the building. The colour scheme is built on the neutral colours – light grey and beige: red, the colour of the brand, was chosen as the accentual. Big floodlights make the room light and bright. The background colour of the interior is white, while blue chairs and black table surfaces look like bright spots.

2. Describe the picture:



1. *Read and translate the text:*

Café in Kiev (Ukraine)

The coffee house with enigmatic name “Theater of Coffee” gives to its visitors the opportunity to familiarize with the culture of partaking coffee. Coffee tree is known to grow in the South countries with their specific climate but just owing to the Europeans this beverage spread all over the world. Therefore the project of the architect combines European classic style of the 19th century with the African style of reed huts. Originally the space given under the “Theater of Coffee” was living quarters. So there needed the fundamental reconstruction. The machine for frying coffee beans, an exact copy of a coffee machine of the beginning of the 20th century is the center of this hall composition. On the ground floor the walls imitate of a cob African hut. Bamboo stalks can be seen under the layer of the stucco.

2. *Describe the picture:*



1. Read and translate the text:

Hotel in Kharkov (Ukraine)

The hotel is situated in the historical center of the city. The ten-floor building has the central part marked by the colour and form: the main part of the building is painted in the light-sandy colour. The staircase with the open work banisters leads to the second floor, where the restaurant and the bar are situated. There are 52 suites of five categories and de luxe suites in hotel. The rooms are furnished in the classical style. The decoration is based on the bardoux and beige colours, textile and classical furniture.

2. Describe the picture:



1. *Read and translate the text:*

Restaurant in London (Great Britain)

Designer David Collins is responsible for some of London's most beautiful venues, among them one of Nobu's restaurants in Mayfair. The restaurant was built on the land where the old Mayfair Club has been situated. The designers of David Collins Studio gave to the building a new interior and life. The main staircase, the only thing which rest from the former interior, is planked with metallic panels with embossed tracery. The conception of the interior is based on the image of a tree. The reception counter is made of wood. Streamlined it flows into the bar area. The benches upholstered with pistachio green leather were made by the Studio's designers. The spreading branches of the sculpture of the tree invented with David Collins himself occupy the entire wall behind the bar. The supporters arranged around the hall are put into shape of a trunk of an old tree with metallic even bark. The design of the bar stools resembles tree roots. They seem to be rocky but indeed they are very comfortable.

2. *Describe the picture:*



1. Read and translate the text:

Show-Room in London (Great Britain)

The main problem was to place the big-volume kitchens inside comparatively small area. The Show-room is situated in an up-market London district where replanning is impossible. That is why the only opportunity to extend the space was the design solutions. On the first floor there are different Pedini kitchen models: Outline, Integra and Artika. The last two are arranged like “Islands”. White colour of the doors and windows gives special lightness, lines and forms clearness and feeling of freedom and immensity. In a sunny day the room is full of bright sunlight. White colour matches with steel details of the minimalism style furniture. Arch window openings are flanked with pilasters the cornices continue them and divide the ceiling on equal rectangle segments. These segments zone the area of the show-room. Clear geometrical forms are smoothed by the bearing columns lines of the “island” part of the central exposition and ceiling lamps.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Hotel in London (Great Britain)

“Andaz” is the first realized project in the chain of hotels. It is built in Liverpool Street in London. The façade of the building is the same as it was in 1884 when there was the Great Eastern Hotel. The inner and the external décor of the hotel correspond to the cultural and architectural peculiarities of Great Britain and London. In the décor there are a lot of allusions to the history of the city. The central part of the hotel is the cozy living room. There is no reception area in the inn. The hall is furnished with leather sofas and armchairs, the walls are decorated with mirrors. The corridors are adorned with the pieces of contemporary British art. There are 267 rooms in the hotel, 23 of them are suits. There is no room which looks like the other. The hotel includes five restaurants, four bars and fourteen conference halls. “Andaz Studio” is a private dining area, the new word in the hotel business.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Hotel in Paris (France)

The historical facade of this avant-garde hotel is the only thing which recalls the past. Inside there are 41 rooms, a two-level lounge bar with its total area of 150 m, the extravagant Ice-bar, two meeting rooms and a gym. The theme de jour of this design project is the north. The square yard and the reception of the cubic form prepare visitors for perception of the inner geometry of the hotel. The large windows of the lounge bar are curtained with the light transparent tulle with the piping of flaming red colour which resembles purple sunsets of the North. The columns are freshly decorated with the black synthetic fur curtains. The hotel is noteworthy for the Ice Cube, the first and the only ice-bar in France. The inner temperature of the bar is about 5 °C. For such a design experiment 20 tons of ice were used. In front of the entrance to the bar visitors are supplied with warm coats.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Hotel in La Rochelle (France)

The name of the hotel, “Masqhotel”, means «mask». The owner of the hotel, designer, traveller and collector of masks, Michel Dufour gave this name to his property. The conception of the interior decoration was based on the idea that the hotel was to be decorated as if it was the owner’s own house. The interior is elegant and simple it has nothing in common with out of place chic. He carefully chose the furniture and paid much attention to the decorating details. The reception area, the bar, the mini internet-café by seventy six suits. The walls of the hall are decorated with the masks from New Guinea. The prevailing colours of the interior are black, red and orange. The bar was hand-made by the owner. The canteen is painted in light colours with simple lines as the designer wanted to make the room light.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Castle-Hotel in Ile-de-France (France)

After the restoration the inside interesting planning of the middle of the 20th century was saved. The hotel part of the castle includes five rooms and is situated on three floors connected by graceful hammered staircases. On the first floor one can find the hall, big salon and living-dining room. Interior of the “Ava” room is white-and-black. The “Alcee” spacious suite is designed to create a cozy home atmosphere. The “De la Tour” room (“in the tower”) is situated in the ancient castle tower. The feminine architecture of the castle with its smooth lines, ovals and graceful turns is noticeable in this interior. The “Faye” room is interesting with its splayed ceiling and the XIX century bed which dictates the whole design. The main secret of de Buno’s spell is its “human scale”. Its many centuries history is wrapped in romantic aura.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Castle-Hotel in Dordogne (France)

Mysterious and romantic castles still heat the imagination. “Chateau de la Treyne Hotel” in the south of France is a real fortress erected on the high abrupt mounting on the edge of the Dordogne. To turn the old chateau into a comfortable hotel the reconstruction was needed. The mistress of the hotel Mrs Stefani Gomber took upon herself all the troubles for the remount. On the first floor there is a reception, a number of halls for the rest and a bar. While the interior of this area is rather modern and colourful it still keeps the sense of old age. The interior of the suits differs. The main adornment of the rooms is stucco paintings on the ceiling, fireplaces, stained-glass windows, things which create the charm of the castle with the long history.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Beauty Salon in Paris (France)

This quite small area was to house several functional zones such as the reception, the cosmetic and perfumery trade exhibition, La Bulle Kenzo original articles stand and several booths for cosmetic procedures. The colour, the light and the form became the main instruments for space division. The water and river theme is played up in the fluctuating and wavy ceiling. Every procedure booth has its own unique design aimed at relaxation and harmony. In this interior special focus is given to the palette: the dark wood is the symbol of power, white planes of the ceiling, walls and floor symbolizes tenderness and all the other colours so different and so close to natural ones creates an ecological atmosphere and high spirit mood. Thanks to this brave mixture of different materials, textures, forms and colours the main task of the designer was accomplished.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Café in Paris (France)

The main accent in the decorating was made on rich colours, illumination, using, of smooth round forms. The space was divided into three zones: the bar zone with the showcases, the hall with the seats for guests, and the terrace for open air dinners. The bar is in white colour. The bar and the stools which look like ice cream cornet are made of corian. The glass showcase, encircled the bar, is set so high advisedly to excite the feeling from childhood when one had to stand on the tiptoes to see the cakes in a confectionery. Yellow, green, orange and cherry-colour seats of the bar stools add some variety to the colour scheme of the white room. In the afternoon the central hall is full of the light which goes through the glass ceiling and the wall looking onto the terrace. In the evening the shop is illuminated with the large white lamps in the form of balls.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Café in Paris (France)

An original youth café “Etienne Marcel” is situated in the street of the same name in the centre of Paris. The base of the inside interior conception is a collective image of the French Coffee House so popular in the country. Meeting, friendly chat and listening together to the music became the philosophic core theme of the place. The central room composition is based around a symbolic tree as a meeting place. Bright cheerful wall colours, posters and original furniture have left no sign of the former butchery. Designer’s main choice for décor was wood, metal and plastic. Harmony of style and colour can be seen in every room, because coffee for designers is “the dramatic unities”. Due to its colour scale, geometry of forms and texture interior of café “Etienne Marcel” is modern, youth, informal and harmonic at the same time. According to its creators’ idea this lyrical and a little bit nostalgic café treasures the spirit of the real French Coffee Houses.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Restaurant in Paris (France)

“Apollo” Restaurant occupies the north wing of the city railway station in Paris. The design concept of the venue captures the spirit of the 1970s, which has determined the name of the place. The restaurant is furnished with Indonesian tables decorated with pearl. Light leather couches are placed along the walls. Zoning the space, columns melt into the white walls. The dining-hall interior is given singularity due to convex mirrors on the walls and the palette including orange, red, salad green, white and pink colours. Bright collages are striking to the eye. Any volunteer can join the activities of making collages. The bar helps to conceal the kitchen from the stranger’s eye. Light plays an important part within the interior. Colourful lamps hang from the ceiling in a sparkling row. Ceiling light fittings are wrapped with textile. In the evening candles are burning atop the tables and the collages cast neon light. The summer terrace seats to 280 people.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Restaurant in Paris (France)

The decoration of L'eclaireur bar-restaurant in the centre of Paris is dedicated to Italian innovator artist, sculptor and designer Pietro Fornazetti. His creative work in recent days attracts big interest and unites Italian temperament and romantic with mysterious elements of surrealism. The restaurant interior in its every even small detail reflects the artist's work with different surfaces such as glass, porcelain, wood, textile and other materials. The restaurant area is divided into three zones: the entrance zone which is formed by the terrace with a fence roof, the bar and restaurant zones. The decoration and the light in the restaurant create romantic and mysterious atmosphere. The main piece of décor in the restaurant zone is big panel called "Playing cards", it is fresco painting depicting a study with a bookcase and a ladder on which as if accidentally a hat is left. Thanks to the volume effect and the picture perspective the eye is cheated and the visibility of the second reality appears.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Restaurant in Paris (France)

The designers had to reconstruct, redo the interior of the eatery which had been there before. To solve this problem the designers chose the multifunctional conception. Such a layout when a room is conditionally divided into independent zones helps to underline the scale of the restaurants and offers a big variety of the interiors to satisfy any person. The interior is distinguished for the perfect combination of the lines of the furniture with the metal covering of the ceiling. The space of the restaurant is reflected in the spherical brass lamps as in a drop of water. To the right of the entrance there is a cozy small salon with the fireplace and solid red-leather armchairs. The bar zone of the first floor has the style of classical Parisian bistro. The bar counter is surrounded by a row of chairs with square or quadratic shape.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Restaurant in Paris (France)

The author's idea was to create a new presentable and comfortable atmosphere that would correspond with the high status of this historical building as Printemps store which is one of the symbols of Paris. Didier Gomez has singled the main characteristics for the future restaurant: the modernity, the warmth, the luxury and sensuality. He wanted to breathe into style the restaurant new life and not to make dissonance with the ancient architectural style of the building. The space was divided on several functional parts united with the common round wall. And a central bar tender is situated in the middle of the restaurant; a big white luminous ball is suspended above it. Round and oval forms common for the inside architecture has been repeatedly played up by the designer. The circles can be seen on the made to order carpet, and the ovals can be seen in the forms of plexiglass backs of the chairs. One of the restaurant walls is decorated with black-and-white pictures of the previous Printemps interiors.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Design studio ILMC in Paris (France)

A new office of the French designer company ILMC was located in a house built at the end of the XIX century. The main work was carried by Laurent Croissandeau. As a result of all transformations the layout became functional, aesthetic and stylish. It suited quite well to the office of a design studio which occupied two floors. A large hall, a manager's room, a meeting hall, several other rooms and a big working area are upstairs. Another working hall where tables for the staff are put together and placed in the middle of it is downstairs. The laconic design of the interior space is based on the contrast of red, white and black colours. On the other hand, modern office design does not look too ascetic because many decorative details are used there. The advantages of the hall are big windows; nevertheless every table is provided with a lamp and several ones are fixed on a ceiling for those who work at dark hours. «The result of our efforts», says the architect «is a comfortable and stylish space where new ideas easily come to the mind and innovative projects are born. Here every day work turns into a real pleasure».

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Tourist Office in Paris (France)

The conception of this interior denies the traditional idea of office décor. The reception area of the agency amazes the visitors with its unusual floor. Due to the project set on the ceiling the images of various kinds of fish can be seen on the floor. Crystal pendants imitating water streams hang down from the wavy ceiling. The spacious and light sale office is decorated in the styles of different cultures. The special deformation of the pearl-blue rubber floor makes an impression of waving water surface. They are set on the round carpets of gravel colour and screened off by semi-transparent curtains made of threads looking like water jets. The most noteworthy detail of the interior is its several wall decorated with natural plants typical for the countries of America, Asia and Africa.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Boutique in Paris (France)

A boutique of French lingerie, Chantal Thomass, occupies an old mansion with a frontage adorned with moulding and possesses a romantic feeling within its walls. As if enveloped in delicate rosy light, it combines things which are difficult to bring together: festivity and intimacy, elegance and glamour with maximum comfort in selecting items and trying them on. The space within the two levels of the boutique is designed to replicate a boudoir. The first level contains a cash-desk and transparent rosy showcases. Oval windows are cut into the walls to feature dummies wearing underwear. Four columns in the centre of the room mark a space for receiving guests. Dressing rooms are finished with rosy satin. Crystal wall bracket lamps, mirrors and transparent cabinets make visitors feel comfortable within the space. Furniture pieces are rather few, but they look elegant. The interior decoration is provided with a slight ironic touch as if suggesting the idea of the character of a beautiful but fretful lady all these wonderful clothes were brought here for.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Boutique in Hong Kong

The department store Megabox is situated in the heart of a big trade centre which looks like a huge red box. This glossy macro-architectural building on the sea coast is visible from any point of the bay. Client wanted to create an active place to make impression on its visitors. The main architectural principle here is visual unification of every part of the total area. The Novo design conception is the colour and form union. The organic white and soft surface twining the ceilings with its winding lines has become the source of inspiration. It looks like the ceiling moves pierced with myriads of amoeboid forms which helps to cover the technical rooms behind it. The dark red colour in the interior reminds a pulsing heart of the Megabox.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Contemporary Art Museum in Luxemburg

The Musée de Art Moderne Grand-Duc Jean (MUDAM in abbreviated form)

is the Contemporary Art Museum in Luxemburg. According to the architect's idea the most important aspect of this project is the game between the past and the present, the past and the future where the fortress ruins symbolizes the past. The museum building is situated on the bar which embanked the fortress walls in a form of arrow's pike. Nowadays the asymmetrical building with a V letter form with 45 degrees angles towers the old ruins. The fortress walls are the essential part of the new architectural construction. This contrast is even more noticeable because of the several volumes of the geometrical forms which are classical and modern at the same time. Ieoh Mihg Pei, the author of the project, his architecture is based on formalism principles and is moderate and solid.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Café in Rimini (Italy)

The building thirteen meters high has several areas: the entrance area on the side of the sea-front, the household level with the WCs, the open terrace. The interior forms around the central supporting column. The white colour is dominating in the interior. The wall, the sofas, the table tops, the curtains are white. This domination of the colour is upset by the bright spots of red, black and silver. There is a bar on the first floor. A lot of spot lightings are set in the bar. The lounge is decorated in red tone. The terrace has the oak floor and decoration made of the real sail. Exclusively for café the movable kitchen was constructed. The furnishing of the open zone consists of chairs covered with white cloth, aluminum stools, rattan furniture and metal and the details of the sails are illuminated from beneath with the spotlights.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Restaurant in Padua (Italy)

The conception of the new Le Buone Voglie restaurant located in the center of Padua combines the traditional Italian restaurant and pizza-hut culture with the system of fast food. The Fast Restaurant Pizza system determined the zoning of the area. Le Buone Voglie occupies an old house in style of late Liberty. There was a restaurant before but the fast food system needed some changing in the usage of the area so the reconstruction touched all the interior of the restaurant. The entrance area from the Del Popolo avenue and the covered gallery lead to the range of bar-counters. To the right there is a canteen – grocery with the bar, covered with teak panels, for the visitors who came to have a cup of espresso. The three tables standing between two avenue entrances are prepared for the clients who have enough time for a conversation with the aperitif. The corner zone of the bar decorated with an interesting and unusual photo – panel which introduces the spirit of youth in all the entrance area, is the most dynamic part in the entire restaurant.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

The building thirteen meters high has several Club-Bar
in Vicenza (Italy)

In February this year the famous Gallery, night club and disco, went through the real resting which transformed the building into a stylish and multifunctional institution. Under the same roof the café, the restaurant, the cocktail-bar, the music and the disco. The facade is covered with the dark reflecting glass. Behind it there is a parallel world, a kind of musical box with mess of sounds and pictures. The lounge, separated from the other rooms by the stringing curtains, is the real center of the club. The long bar, decorated with large-scale handmade tiles, stands in front of the cocktail-bar and the DJ's stand. To separate the functional zones of this vast club, the panels were set and pulled down from the ceiling, films and slide-shows are often projected on the very panels. There is a special VIP hall, situated to the right from the main entrance. It was decorated in classic style and divided from rest of the quartets by the glass.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Lounge & Bar in Genoa (Italy)

“C dream” is an unusual and exclusive lounge & bar in the very centre of old Genoa. “C dream” was created by Costa Crociere Company as the place for corporate parties, fashion shows, presentations and enjoyable leisure. The task the architects tried to solve was to create a united space with several bright accents describing the history of Costa Crociere. The centre of the interior composition is Spirula, magnificent art-object by Jacopo Foggini. It is made in the form of spiral and beaded with transparent disks. To the left of the entrance there is a fantastic swinging sofa hanging on gilded cables. In front of it there is a water screen creating additional sensual effect. In the most hidden and isolated part of lounge there is a so called private zone. In the High Tech Relaxation area one can rest on the exclusive chaises lounge with magnificent flowery motifs and make a journey around a Costa ship using table computers near each of the chaise.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Club in Italy

The club is situated in the center of Genoa in the building of the eighteenth century, which was reconstructed after the World War II. Before the Beautiful Loser club appeared in the building it had been occupied by a tavern. To reveal the beauty of the original brickwork of the walls and vaults there needed to wash out the soot and old stucco. There are no external windows in the club thus the illumination plays the great role in the interior. It underlines the texture variety of textile, the beauty of the old brickworks and the smoothness of the plastered surfaces. All the entrance area is decorated according to the principle “Mangiobevosentovivo” which means eat-drink-hear-live. The main hall is painted in white and red colours. There is a long red bar of parallelepiped form. The furnishing consists of tall metal tables of white colour and high stools with the seating in the form of a bear lid. The floor is covered with the carpet depicted Woody Allen.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Fur Shop in Milan (Italy)

The main purpose of the architect was to create an interior of a Fur Shop in the centre of Milan. In decoration were used mainly white marble, timber and glass. The main destination of the ground floor is the shop itself. The floor there has a little platform with shop-windows the furthest wall is decorated with a mirror to increase space. Next to the mirror stand two wooden armchairs made of black leather. The ceiling of the hall is decorated with silver-powdered plaster. The shop's office is situated on the second floor. To the left of the entrance, behind a matt partition, there is a show room of fur where you can try it on or just admire well-dressed pieces of fur lying on an antique table or hanging on the walls. The floor is covered with bear skins. An interesting piece of interior is a chandelier imitating a white fur sphere. The reception room has only one window, decorated with light-grey curtains, a table for a secretary with glass surface.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Boutique in Milan (Italy)

The boutique occupies two ground floors of the building. Upstairs there is an office and a laboratory where the staff make eyeglasses, file the orders, gauge up frames. The façade is tiled with glass panels thus in the evening the interior is look like a big shop-window. The complete glazing plays the one of the major roles in the interior. It unites all the levels of the quarters. The design of the shop-windows like a metaphor which joins all the zones of different functional purpose. Decorative, metal consoles of square section forms regular graphic composition on the background of light and transparent surfaces. Inside the shop these consoles continued as long flat showcases where various models of glasses are demonstrated. All the composition resembles a kind of assembly line along which the glasses from the laboratory get to the shop.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Hotel in Milan (Italy)

A new NHOW hotel of the world's famous hotel brand was opened last year in September in Milan. According to architect Matteo Thun the idea of the new hotel should keep the "traces" of industrial area. But old body needs new soul. Designer has made a decision to keep the cast-iron bearing beams, dominating grey colour, industrial cement on the floor and iron tint on the walls. He also used "basic" raw natural materials such as wood and stone. Light rules here in everywhere: it is various and modern to the utmost. Hotel public zones are open and comfortable, extra transparent windows create an illusion of unity of the interior and the exterior. Each of the 250 rooms is designed according to "American loft" conception: the rooms flow one into the other.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Hotel in Cagliari (Italy)

T-Hotel is situated in the centre of Cagliari, resort city, near Parco Della Musica. Marco Piva designed the complex consisted of four buildings: three of them form a triangle with an atrium; in the corner of this figure tower is set. The fifteen-storey cylindrical building is dominated of the complex. The main expressive devices used in design are water, stones and lighting. The interior of the hotel is remarkable for its fresh and bright colours. On the first level there is a restaurant, the reception area and a roomy hall. T-Hotel contains 207 rooms of various classes. The style of suits differs from classic to modern luxury. There are two main types of the suits: rooms with inner staircase and the view on the theater and more democratic rooms, well-furnished and comfortable but less expensive. For businessman there is a centre of agreement containing 700 people.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Hotel in Bologna (Italy)

According to the idea of Marco Piva Bologna is the crossroad of habits, the customs of languages and letters. The content of the letters seemed to the architect to be the artifact. The conception became the basis of the interior project. Marco Piva suggested taking the letters as the main idea and the decoration way of the new place devoted to the tourism. The guests see the lines from the letters on the indicator boards on the walls of their rooms. They are written almost in all the world languages. The selected letters tell about journeys, adventures and deeds of the famous travellers. The furnishing of all the 99 apartments alike, it is ascetic but very comfortable. Their colour decision matches the colour of the window glass. One can choose the colour of a room according to his or her taste. UNA Hotel is notable for its original romantic and philosophic conception of travelling.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Beauty Clinic in Florence (Italy)

The medieval building in the historical center of Florence turned into one of the most glamorous parts of Europe. Not long ago the beauty clinic was opened there. The owner, famous cosmetic surgeon Dr Jorgos Foukis, wished his clinic to be decorated in futuristic style. Still the combination of historical and contemporary elements should have been balanced. The clinic is situated on the ground floor of the building, in the lodging of the former antique store. The conception of the design is based on the combination of medieval tradition and the last technologies. The space of the clinic is divided between eight rooms: an operating-room, massage rooms, conference halls and reception. The most difficult task was to combine the needs of the medical center with spa zones and boudoirs décor. The most part of the interior is covered with corian.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Hotel in Greece

The hotel Oceania Club is located on the coast of Greece. It is unique because of its high class system of service Ultra all-inclusive; the hotel doesn't close in winter. The complex of the hotel fits perfectly in the landscape of flat hills covered with cypresses and olive trees. All buildings slope to the sea like an ancient amphitheatre. A system of swimming pools forms a cascade. The main building, Oceania spa, is situated on the top of entire complex. The side which faces the sea has six floors while from the mountain side it looks like a one-storey building. In that building you can find restaurants, a spa-centre, main areas for social activities, a billiard room and a library. Due to the fact that the hotel is terraced, some special design ideas were applied to the layout of the building. The hotel's reception is on the upper fifth floor.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Hotel in Halkidiki (Greece)

Halkidiki, peninsula hardly touched by the civilization, is one of the most attractive regions of northern Greece. It consists of three peninsulas which resemble Poseidon's trident. The middle one is called Sithoniaia. There Athena Pallas Village is situated. The place with its sandy beaches, calm bays, deciduous and pine forests is perfect for those who like solitary rest. The hotel complex consists of a building with one hundred of standard rooms, a house with 35 lodgings of Superior suite class and two Executive suites and Armonia, residence with 30 Superior suites and an Executive one. The word "village" in the name of the hotel is not a coincidence. The developed infrastructure of the complex lets feel oneself a dweller of a Greek village.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Café in Tallinn (Estonia)

This modern café is situated in an area with high concentration of office buildings. The room now occupied by a café used to be a diner which was not very popular among the citizens. The authors of the design project rejected the idea of its full reconstruction and managed to find good compromise solutions by removing some defects (low ceilings, unwieldy ventilation system in the kitchen). The café is divided into three parts: an internet-café with a through-passage, a bistro and a café-lounge. The floor in the café is raised a little while low ceilings create a cozy atmosphere. The bright colours of the bistro stand in total contrast to the internet-café area which is soft in every respect and excludes sharp angles and bright colours presenting only white white-brown-blue colours. Above the wooden tables and egg-shaped chairs hang original lamps that look like tractor's wheels. The whole bar, its furniture and wooden elements are exclusive.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Café in Tallinn (Estonia)

The name of this popular café is ironical. This sound combination is a usual accompaniment of greeting kisses. The restaurant is situated on the ground floor of the Kaubamaja. The eatery is located on the ground floor of a large shopping centre. The goal of the project was to create an interior which both can satisfy a visitor, coming at 8 a.m. for a cup of coffee and a pair, calling at the café for a romantic evening. Considering the small area of the café the architect divided it in two zones. One of them is for smoking guests, and the other, lifted on a short podium, is for non-smoking callers. The difference of the lighting and colour schemes as also the usage of the different materials and textures emphasize the effect of zoning. The interior is made in dark coffee – coloured tints with purple and mustard colour accents. The smooth carpet and the cozy sofas, upholstered by patterned cloths, dispose to leisure and rest.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Interior Showroom in Hampton (New York, USA)

This mansion in Hampton, New York, USA, offers an exhibition of entire interior solutions as art objects. Various styles (from classical to ultramodern), colour schemes (from monochrome to multicoloured) and creative approaches are introduced within the walls of the building. Even the grounds around the house are a masterpiece of landscape design. Living room interiors are the focal point for the exposition. There are possibly all variants of furniture layout displayed within these living rooms. The configuration of the roof often serves as part of the art solution for the interior decoration. Bedrooms are also offered in a wide variety. Besides, all the passages between the rooms and staircase landings are, in fact, unique design solutions.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Restaurant in Mexico

Located in Mexico, the restaurant El Divino occupies an eccentric neo-Gothic residence, a monument of architecture built between the 19th and the 20th centuries. The designers have carefully preserved the look of the building with its mysterious atmosphere. The restaurant, which offers a menu of «international Catalan cuisine», is designed to accord subtle recognition to the Catalan art movement with its masters Dali, Gaudi and Miro. Most open stone walls and vaulting have been essentially retained. The strength of stone is accentuated by drapery of deep yellow and red colours. The first thing the visitors see as they enter the venue is a winged dragon. Door openings and antique mirrors are decorated with purple velvet; soft upholstered banquettes are arranged along the walls. The vaulting of the central room rises up and up. The space is lit with massive chandeliers. Spaces between wood ceiling beams are filled with ornamental paintings featuring arabesque – a reference to the period of Hispano – Moors art.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Hotel in Goa (India)

This private hotel which can be called exquisite is the beloved resort for the people used to comfort with spicy taste of India. The hotel is built according to the principles of private house. The only thing that can remind one that it is the hotel is the hall organization containing reception zone, little cozy bar and the restaurant for the quests. Because of the heavy humidity the construction is made of natural stone. The hot climate of these places required an inner yard that is why the bursting nature is all around it. The real decoration of the exterior is the system of artificial basins with fountains and waterfalls that makes the hotel even more attractive to the tourists. The other areas are decorated as a traditional Indian home. Everything here is ruled by the tradition and logical construction of the comfortable and cozy house. In every hotel room one will find a living room, a bedroom and two verandahs as a minimum.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Boutique Hotel in Goa (India)

“Nilaya” in translation means “heavens”. Architect’s main principle is using local materials and traditional constructional methods together with author’s interpretation and form. The walls are made out of local stone laterite. Old architectural elements such as temple columns are included into the complex structure. The hotel area contains a spacious tropical garden due to it the space seems to be open with the buildings and squares around. Hotel walls are decorated with traditional ceramic mosaic tile mainly bright ultramarine colour widely used in old Indian buildings décor. The central core of this unusual beautiful building is the lodging of the owners and the guests of the hotel. Each contains living room, dining room, hall and bedroom. Interiors in the living rooms are dedicated to space thematic: air and fire, the stars, the moon, the earth and the sun. “Nilaya” is a rare pleasure resort with its exterior reminding a castle built around the central block.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Hotel in Galle Suburbs (Sri Lanka)

One of the main aims was to bring into the interior of the rooms the so called “private luxury”. Architects embodied it in sexy open bathrooms with ocean view and in small water pools in some of the hotel rooms. All the furniture in Fortress is a design work of C&C STUDIO, Senanayake & Co and Zanotta. Inside “Beach Guestroom” and “Ocean Loft Guestroom” hotel room walls are planked deep dark to tone down the brightness of the sun and the ocean. In the Wine restaurant walls are finished with coloured wood and stone. Designers created a heavy wooden construction to cross the restaurant and bar zones, which are situated on the ground floor. This partition became a dominant element in the room. Light in this interior is very important because it creates the mood and provides atmosphere. Architects tried to avoid bright and noisy colours so popular at the local resorts.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Boutique in Rovin (Croatia)

Accessories boutique Rebrum is situated in the most romantic city of Croatia – Rovin. The name of the boutique means «red, coral» and this tint is the main colour in its interior. Two walls of this small place are finished with coral colour plaster, and the other two walls and the ceiling are sea sand colour. The ceiling is decorated with beam constructions, coloured as dark wood. The main and the showiest element here is the boat at the upholstered with a fishing net coral wall background. The boards are coloured sky-blue and they match with the colour of the oak block flooring. Different in construction are the glass shop windows. One can find the main one on the ceiling; it is fixed there with the metallic rope. Thick logs smoothly blend with the boat and are the base for the shop window with glass shelves to demonstrate the collection of bags. Everything here from the rattan chair to hammered elements of the furniture reconstructs the fishing hut.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Jewellery and Watch Boutique in Shanghai (China)

Boutique Breil, a part of the trading net made in the common conception of the design still has the unique appearance. The main principle of the interior is the dynamics set on the contrast of black and white. In the small quarters of the shop the illusion of a large space was created. The combination of white and black surfaces adds to the lodging the impression of mobility and transformation. The wall-showcase consisted of cubes of different volumes is the central part of the shop. If one looks on the wall from the entrance it seems to be black, if one stands in front of it then the wall seems to be white. The cash-desk area and the client's zone area are situated in front of the smooth glossy metal wall, edged with horizontal panels and equipped with a lot of cases. The cash-desk is illuminated under beneath.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Hotel in Spain

“Marques De Riscal Hotel” is situated in Rioja region, one of the most famous wine-growing centers of Spain. The hotel complex unites the wine-making traditions of the past and avant-garde design of the 21st century. “Maraues De Riscal” complex contains a building with rooms, two restaurants, a conference hall, Spa-zone and wine cellars of the 19th century. The right-angled blocks made of sandstone are the main part of the building. They are supplemented with curved whimsical panels made of wine-red, gold and silver coloured titan and stainless steel. The decorative metallic details symbolize the petals and stems of wine. The building is lifted on the bearings above the ground. The free space appeared under the construction is used as an approach area from which one can get to the vestibule and wine bar. Natural materials like leather and raw maple wood are prevailed in the decoration of the suites.

2. Describe the picture:

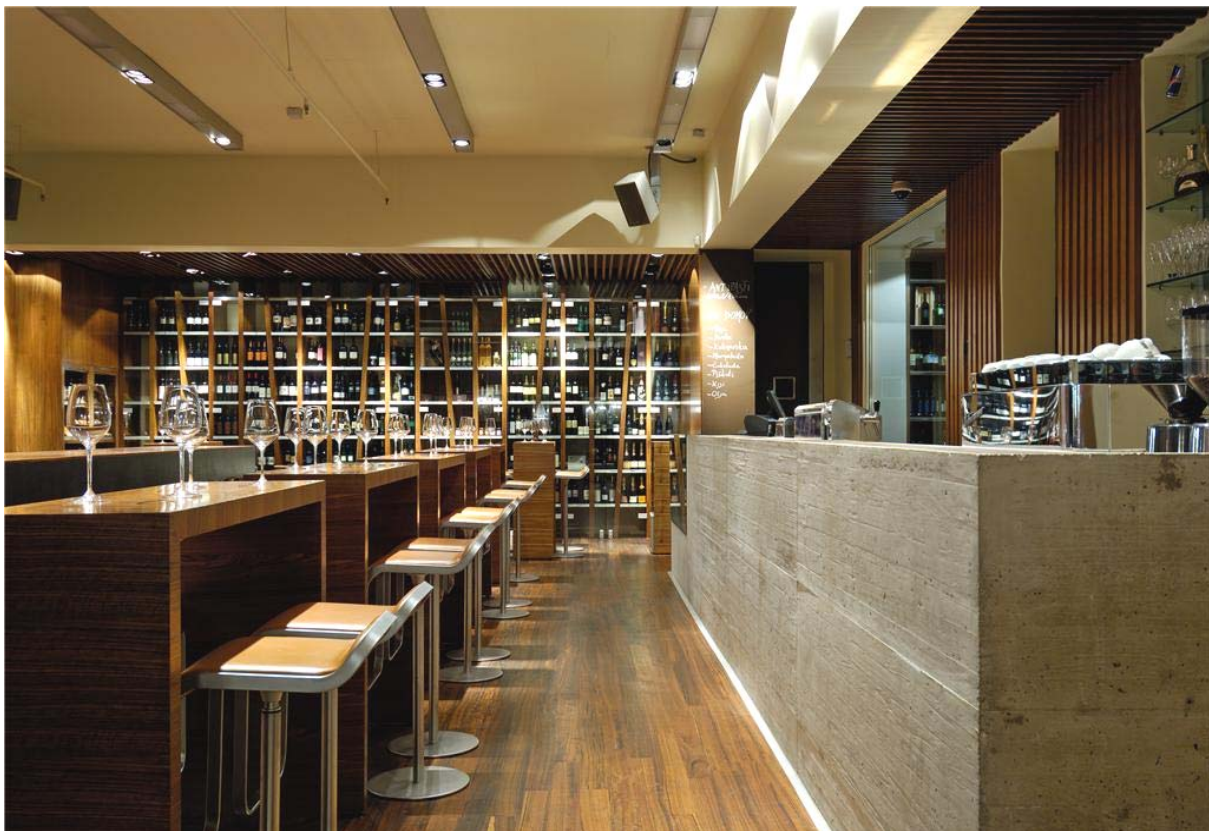


1. Read and translate the text:

Café-Restaurant in Maribor (Slovenia)

The house in modern style, built in the sixties of the 20th century, is an architectural monument situated in a pedestrian street of the old part of Maribor. The building needed repairing, as the owner wanted to unite a restaurant, a good cellar, a gallery and a café. Viennes architect Heinz H. Brunner tried to solve the communicational system and settled a new modern façade from the south part of the house. Translation of the word “rosemary” from Latin means “sea dew”. Light-purple colour of this plant is the basis of the colour scheme. The space of the quarters is divided into five levels: the café, the restaurant, the good cellar and the smoking room. All the rooms are united by the same palette, way of lighting and materials.

2. Describe the picture:



1. Read and translate the text:

Office in Taichung (Taiwan)

According to the company philosophy that connects the dawn with water designers was inspired with two key themes of the interior design – “red colour” and “water”. They are united in a red metallic ribbon-river that became the main element of the interior design. Every functional zone of the office is made with its crooks and gaps. The ribbon begins at the right office wall creating a light working space along the windows. The transparent doors are like the gate to the Aurora city. The “city inside the city” idea was used in the meeting zone interior so it became open. The only details, hint on the purpose of the area, are two white circles on the floor and a narrow red ribbon on the wall. The design of the interior and a graphical collage on the wall named “Work in style” representing happy stylish employees who work with delight will tell a lot about the company itself. The elegant simplicity is the charm of the furnishing.

2. Describe the picture:



EXERCISES

1. Complete the sentences with the correct words:

*build building builder architecture architect house
apartment flat resident inhabitant tenant*

1. There's a bus stop right opposite my
2. The tennis courts were at the back of the main
3. St Paul's Cathedral was designed by the famous ... , Sir Christopher Wren.
4. He drove up in a red car and parked it in front of the
5. ... are not allowed to keep pets.
6. Our house was ... in the early 1930s.
7. There are some very old ... in this part of town.
8. ... of Glacier Bay are complaining about the pollution caused by cruise ships.
9. Her ... is on the third floor.
10. He ... a model of ship for me.
11. From the outside, it looks like an ordinary
12. The church roof is being repaired by a local
13. The City Hall is a fine example of Gothic
14. Local ... are protesting about the new road.
15. In those days most of the houses were ... of wood, and were easily destroyed by fire.
16. The World Trade Centre is one of the world's tallest
17. The company's success is ... on its very popular home computers.
18. They live in a small ... on the ground floor.
19. We spent the afternoon walking around Rome, admiring the
20. A brand new office ... is in the centre of Tokyo.
21. Have you found any ... for your house yet?
22. He has an apartment in London as well as a country
23. The Romans ... roads all over Europe.
24. The outside walls of the ... were covered with graffiti.
25. He has ... up a good business over the years.

2. Complete the sentences with the correct words:

*build building builder architecture architect house
apartment flat resident inhabitant tenant*

1. Carlo has a basement ... in Grand St.
2. She studied ... at university.

3. Copenhagen has about 1.4 million
4. The church is one of the oldest ... in the city.
5. The ground-floor ... is empty at the moment.
6. The cost of ... the new football stadium was over \$ 3 million.
7. Who was the ... of Buckingham Palace?
8. The ... next door has been sold.
9. Parking spaces are for ... only.
10. We must paint the outside of the
11. Are you coming to Sophie's ... tonight?
12. He has an eighth-floor ... with a view of the ocean.
13. They rent the ... from a retired businessman.
14. Hal's rented ... downtown.
15. Do you live in an apartment or a ... ?
16. This is a poor rural area, with only one doctor per 10000
17. I've lived in Paris for many years, and it feels like ... to me now.
18. Our ... overlooked a small courtyard.
19. The city of Barcelona is famous for its wonderful
20. They have just bought a ... in Pacific Palisades, a wealthy suburb of Los Angeles.
21. There are plans to ... a giant shopping centre on the outskirts of Glasgow.
22. The ... was hidden among the trees.
23. Her ..., she said, was in Hong Kong, but she hadn't been there since she was a child.
24. The lights were on inside the
25. Our ... is on the top floor.

3. What type of house do you live in? Match the words with their definitions:

bungalow	a house in the USA in which all the rooms are on the same level, with a roof that does not slope much;
house	a small house in which all the rooms are on the same level;
detached house	a house that is in a row of houses that are all joined together;
ranch house	a house that is not joined to another house;
terraced (row) house	a house that is joined to another house on one side;
semi-detached house	a building that people live in, especially a building on more than one level that is used by one family or group of people.

4. What type of apartment do you live in? Match the words with their definitions:

apartment	a large building at a college or university that consists of separate rooms where students live;
block of flats (apartment building)	a small apartment with one main room, usually for only one person to live in;
condominium	a set of rooms that are usually all on the same level and are part of a larger building;
hall of residence / hall (dormitory/dorm)	a building that consists of different levels and has several apartments on each level;
studio apartment (bedsit / studio flat)	an apartment in a building that consists of several apartments, all of which are owned by the people who live in them.

5. Which floor is your apartment on? Match the words with their definitions:

basement	a level of a building;
floor the part of ground floor	a building that is on the same level as the ground; the level of a building that is below the the level of the ground.

6. Is it owned by someone else? Match the words with their definitions:

landlord / landlady	the money that you pay to live in a house or apartment that someone else owns;
to rent	a house, apartment that you pay money to someone else to live in and do not own yourself;
rent	the man or woman that you rent a house or apartment from;
rented	to pay money regularly to live in a house or apartment that someone else owns.

7. Who lives with you? Match the words with their definitions:

live with somebody	to live with someone who is not a member of your family and not your sexual partner;
live together	to live in the same room as someone at college;
share a house (apartment/room)	to live in the same house as someone else with somebody in a sexual partnership, but without being married;

room with somebody	someone that you share an apartment with, who is not a member of your family and not your sexual partner;
flatmate (roommate)	to live in the same house and have a sexual relationship.

8. Who lives in the same house as someone else? Match the words with their definitions:

live	to live in a place during the time when you are a child;
grow up	to start to live permanently in a country or city, after you have lived in several different places;
settle	to have your home in a particular place.

9. Who lives in a place? Match the words with their definitions:

population	someone who lives in a house, apartment, or room and regularly pays money to the person who owns it;
resident	one of the people who live in a place, especially in a town or city or in an area of a country;
inhabitant	all the people who live in a country or town or area, or the number of people who live in it;
tenant	someone who lives in a particular area of a town, a particular street or apartment block.

10. What can you see from the window? Match the words with their definitions:

overlook	to have or give a view of from above;
view	the whole area that you see when this area is very large or beautiful.

11. What sort of area is it in? Match the words with their definitions:

area	an area outside the centre of a city, where many people live;
estate	a small area of a town or city where people live;
project	an area of a town or city;
neighbourhood	a particular part of a town or city;
part of town	a group of houses or apartments for poor families, usually built with money from the government;

suburb	the outer areas or limits;
outskirts	an area where there are a lot of houses or apartments which are very similar and were all built at the same time;
downtown	the part of a town or city where most of the shops, theatres are;
in town	areas close to the centre of a big city, where many poor people live and there are often social problems;
inner city	the part of a town or city where most of the shops, banks, theatres are;
centre (center)	the part of a city where most of the shops, banks, theatres are.

12. Is it in the town or the country? Match the words with their definitions:

country (countryside)	the city where the government of a country or state;
land the land outside	cities or towns, land used for farming or left unused;
town	a big and important town;
city	a place with a few houses, shops, which is in the countryside and is smaller than a town;
village	a place with houses, streets, shops, which is bigger than a village and smaller than a city;
capital	ground owned as property.

13. How big is it? Match the words with their definitions:

one-bedroomed / two-bedroomed	very small, and there is not enough room to move around in;
overcrowded	a house or building has three levels, four levels etc;
poky	a house or room has plenty of space, so it is comfortable and pleasant to live in;
spacious	a house or apartment has one bedroom, two bedrooms etc;
three-storey / four-storey	a house has too many people in it, and is (three-story / four-story) unpleasant and uncomfortable to live in.

14. Match the styles with definitions.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. Baroque | a) a search for new forms of expression representative of modern times, especially a tendency in the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s to make a complete change from the past in using simple forms, artificial materials in building; |
| 2. Classicism | b) the quality of being simple, balanced, and controlled, not giving way to feeling, and following ancient models; |
| 3. Eclecticism | c) the showing of things as they really are; |
| 4. Empire | d) a style of building common in Western Europe between the 12 th and 16 th centuries, with pointed arches, tall pillars, and tall thin pointed windows often with coloured glass in them; |
| 5. Functionalism | e) not following any one particular system or set of ideas, but using parts of many different ones; |
| 6. Gothic | f) the idea and practice of making buildings and other objects for use and convenience without considering beauty or appearance; |
| 7. Modernism | g) a highly decorative style which was fashionable in art, buildings in Europe during the 17 th century; |
| 8. Postmodernism | h) a style fashionable in Europe from the late 17 th to the 18 th century, with a great deal of curling decoration; |
| 9. Rococo | i) a style that is typical of the period in France when Napoleon was the Emperor, at the beginning of the 19 th century; |
| 10. Realism | j) a style in European art that emphasized the importance of emotion and imagination rather than thought; it first became popular at the end of the 18 th century and it remained an important influence for most of the 19 th century; |
| 11. Romanticism | k) a style of building, decoration, art, especially in the 1980s, which uses an unusual mixing of old and new forms. |

15. Match the orders with definitions.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Corinthian order | a) the oldest and simplest style of ancient Greek building; |
| 2. Doric order | b) a type of ancient Greek building which is not highly decorated; |
| 3. Ionic order | c) a style of Greek architecture that uses decorations of leaves cut into stone. |

16. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1) arcade | a) a form of art in which shapes stand out slightly from the surrounding surface, which has been cut away; |
| 2) arch | b) a rounded roof on a building or room; |
| 3) column | c) a curved top on two supports, for example under a bridge or a church roof or above a door or window; |
| 4) colonnade | d) something that is added to make something else more beautiful; |
| 5) bas-relief | e) the front of a building, especially of a grand building; |
| 6) facade | f) a tall solid upright stone post used in a building as a support or decoration or standing alone as a monument; |
| 7) ornament | g) a square post that usually sticks out only partly beyond the wall of a building and is usually only decorative; |
| 8) molding | h) a covered passage, especially one with a roof supported by arches or with a row of shops on one or both sides; |
| 9) dome | i) a decorative band of stone or wood round the edge of a wall, a piece of furniture, a picture frame; |
| 10) pilaster | j) a row of columns usually supporting a roof or row of arches. |

17. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1) fascia | a) a line of a colour or pattern different to that of the area or material on either side of it; |
| 2) corbel | b) a swelling of a surface caused by pressure from inside or below; |
| 3) fluting | c) a building joined or added to a larger one; |
| 4) annex(e) | d) a set of hollow curves cut on a surface as decoration; |
| 5) cornice | e) a long band or board on the surface of something, especially one over a shop bearing the shop's name; |
| 6) band | f) the top part of a column; |
| 7) frieze | g) a border along the top of the wall of a building or along the top of wallpaper in a room, usually decorated with pictures, patterns; |
| 8) groove | h) a decorative border at the top edge of the front of a building or pillar or round the top inside edges of the walls in a room; |
| 9) capital | i) a long narrow usually regular path or track made in a surface, especially to guide the movement of something; |
| 10) bulge | j) a piece of stone or wood built out from a wall as a support for a beam or other heavy object. |

18. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1) flute | a) a covering of plaster on the walls of buildings, often formed into decorative shapes; |
| 2) niche | b) a three-sided piece of stone or other material placed above the entrance to a building, found especially in the buildings of ancient Greece; |
| 3) pediment | c) a decoration or shape like a rolled-up piece of paper; |

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 4) porch | d) to make long thing inward curves in something as a decoration, especially parallel curves along the whole length of a pillar; |
| 5) portico | e) a narrow flat shelf or surface, especially one on the edge of an upright object; |
| 6) rotunda | f) a roofed entrance built out from a house; |
| 7) scroll | g) a hollow place in a wall, usually made to hold a piece of art such as a bust or statue; |
| 8) stucco | h) a part of something, especially of a building, which stands out from the main or central part; |
| 9) wing | i) a round building or hall, especially one with a dome; |
| 10) ledge | j) a covered entrance to a building, sometimes consisting of a roof supported by pillars. |

19. Put the words into the correct order to make sentences.

1. arranged our The agent accommodation travel.
2. The antiques of full palace is priceless.
3. arches had seven bridge The.
4. cathedral the architect was of St Who Paul's ?
5. priceless museum some The art of contains works.
6. apartment lives a basement She in.
7. He brick own brick house by his built.
8. are now that new They area building houses in.
9. colour you the What door paint did?
10. construction in industry He the works.

20. Choose the correct answer.

1. There are two new hotels under ...
 - a) building
 - b) constructing
 - c) build
 - d) construction

2. The firm contracted ... the new railway within the year.

- a) to construct
- b) to build
- c) building
- d) constructing

3. Room 101 is at the end of the ...

- a) passage
- b) lane
- c) corridor
- d) road

4. They dreamed of buying a little ... in the country.

- a) cottage
- b) accommodation
- c) house
- d) flat

5. She came through the ... into the room.

- a) way
- b) passage
- c) door
- d) corridor

6. Don't go too near the ... of the cliff.

- a) rib
- b) brim
- c) edge
- d) brink

7. Their house is at ... of 2000 metres.

- a) elevation
- b) altitude
- c) height
- d) high

8. Excuse me, where is the ... to the park?

- a) gate
- b) entrance
- c) door
- d) entry

9. They were talking across the garden

- a) wall
- b) barrier
- c) fence
- d) gate

10. Who lives in the top ... ?

- a) flat
- b) apartment
- c) room
- d) accommodation

21. Write the words correctly.

1. I must sweep the kitchen ...

(ofrol)

2. There was an animal ... in the little girl's bedroom.

(zeiefr)

3. I cut my hand on some broken ...

(aslgs)

4. How ... is the building?

(ihgh)

5. What's your ... address?

(omeh)

6. The whole ... was woken up by the noise.

(uheso)

7. We usually eat breakfast in the ...

(ecikhnt)

8. Turn the key in the ... to open the door.

(clko)

9. He had a vase in a ...

(ecnih)

10. There are little ... on the mantelpiece.

(etomsarnt)

22. Match words from list A with words from list B that have similar meaning.

A

recall
modern

B

famous
broadcast

show
surroundings
popular
negative
transform
invent
stone
produce
audience

change
contemporary
viewers
rock
make
hostile
remember
create
environment

23. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words from exercise above.

1. a) Cinema ...loved the movie.
b) Millions of ... switched on their TV sets to watch football.
2. a) The lawyer asked the witness what she could ... about the accident.
b) I'm always forgetting things. I just can't ... anything.
3. a) We must stop polluting the
b) She grew up in very comfortable
4. a) He's a very ... president; I'm sure people will vote for him again.
b) When her photo appeared on the front page of the newspaper, she became ... overnight.
5. a) The BBC ... all over the world.
b) The film was first ... at the Cannes Film Festival.
6. a) They live in an old ... cottage in the country.
b) The ship hit some ... and sank.

USEFUL DEFINITIONS

Abutment – the lateral supporting structure of a bridge, arch.

Acanthus – a conventionalized representation of an acanthus leaf, especially on Corinthian column capitals.

Annex(e) – a building joined or added to a larger one.

Arcade – a covered passage, especially one with a roof supported by arches or with a row of shops on one or both sides.

Arch – a curved top on two supports, for example under a bridge or a church roof or above a door or window. The curve of an arch displaces weight from above, directing it to the spring line, where it is then supported vertically by abutments or pillars. In a classical arch, such as the basket type, the curve is formed from a series of interlocking blocks (voussoirs), with the central stone referred to as the keystone. A reinforcing piece of stonework, known as the impost, is situated at the spring line. The first curved arches were built by the Etruscans, but as architectural styles have varied in different locations and eras, so too has the form of the arch. Types of arch: Basket arch, Caliphal arch, Nasrid arch, Trefoil arch, Lancet arch, Tudor arch.

Architrave – in classical architecture a main beam resting across the tops of column; the molded frame around a door-way or window.

Art Nouveau – popular throughout Europe and influential in the USA, the style of art nouveau was characterized by the use of extended, flowing lines based on organic forms such as plants, waves, and the human body. Taking its name from a Parisian shop of the time, art nouveau was most prevalent in the fields of decorative art and architecture. One of its leading exponents was the French architect Hector Guimard. He is best known for its elaborate entrances to the metro stations in Paris, which are characterized by shell-shaped canopies made of glass and wrought iron.

Band – a flat, thin strip or loop of material put round something; a strip of material forming part of a garment.

Baroque – highly ornate and extravagant in style, especially of European art of the 17th and 18th centuries. The baroque style emerged in Rome during the 17th century, rising from the growing confidence of the Roman Catholic Church. Originally it was developed to appeal to the increasing number of new members within the congregation, and to lure others away from the more austere Protestantism. Characterized by religious subjects, this ornate and theatrical style travelled across Italy, into other parts of Europe, and to the American colonies, as the influence of Catholicism spread internationally. The style was adopted by many of the architects, sculptors, and painters of the period.

Bas-relief – a form of art in which shapes stand out slightly from the surrounding surface, which has been cut away.

Bulge – a swelling of a surface caused by pressure from inside or below.

Byzantine – a highly decorated style developed in the Eastern Empire. Following the division of the Roman Empire in AD 395, the Eastern section sited its capital in Byzantium (now Istanbul). Architects fused Roman and oriental styles, constructing buildings from brick and concrete, faced with marble. External walls were ornamented with decorative brickwork and internal walls with intricate mosaics. A large central dome was often surrounded by smaller domes.

Capital – the top part of a column.

Colonnade – a row of columns usually supporting a roof or row of arches.

Column – a tall solid upright stone post used in a building as a support or decoration or standing alone as a monument. The ancient Egyptians and Greeks first incorporated columns into architectural designs. There were three orders, Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, each with clearly defined conventions governing proportion and appearance. Roman and Renaissance architects imitated these, and devised two others: Composite and Tuscan.

Corbel – a piece of stone or wood built out from a wall as a support for a beam or other heavy object.

Corinthian – a term applied to one of the three principal orders of classical architecture. Invented in Athens in the 5th century BC, Corinthian architecture was also widely used by the ancient Romans, and borrowed some features from both the Doric and Ionian orders.

Cornice – a decorative border at the top edge of the front of a building or pillar or round the top inside edges of the walls in a room; a horizontal molded projection crowning a building or structure.

Cove – a concave arch or arched molding, especially between a wall and a ceiling.

Dado – the lower part of the wall of a room when visually distinct from the upper part; the plinth of a column.

Dentil – any of a series of small rectangular blocks as a decoration under the molding of a cornice in classical architecture.

Dog-tooth – a small pointed ornament or molding, especially in Norman and Early English architecture.

Dome – a rounded roof on a building or room. Domes are curved roofs that were first built on palaces and religious buildings as striking symbols of the building's status. They can be categorized according to the shape of the dome. The frame-work of the dome often has very complex bracing systems. The shape

of the base depends on the plan of the walls on which the dome is constructed, known as the drum. Types of dome: hemispherical, polyhedral, saucer, onion.

Doric – the Doric order, which dates from the 7th century BC, is the oldest of the three main ancient Greek architectural orders. Doric temples have fluted columns with plain capitals and no bases. The friezes are decorated with carved panels called triglyphs, which are separated by plainer panels called metopes.

Emboss – carve or mold in relief.

Entablature – the upper part of a classical building supported by columns, comprising architrave, frieze and cornice.

Facade – the front of a building, especially of a grand building. A building's façade offers a unified face to the world, while providing an opportunity for architectural expression. Types of façade vary greatly among building styles, from the formal ordering of classical architecture to the intricate detailing of Gothic buildings or the theatrically of the baroque.

Fascia – a long band or board on the surface of something, especially one over a shop bearing the shop's name.

Finial – an ornament finishing off the apex of a roof, pediment, gable, tower-corner, canopy.

Flute – to make long thing inward curves in something as a decoration, especially parallel curves along the whole length of a pillar.

Fluting – a set of hollow curves cut on a surface as decoration.

Flying buttress – a buttress slanting from a separate column, usually forming an arch with the wall it supports.

Frieze – a border along the top of the wall of a building or along the top of wallpaper in a room, usually decorated with pictures, patterns; the part of an entablature between the architrave and the cornice.

Gothic – the style of architecture prevalent in West Europe in the 12th-16th centuries, characterized by pointed arches. Gothic architecture flourished from the mid-12th century into the 16th century, when many of Europe's greatest cathedrals were under construction. Gothic buildings are characterized by pointed arches, flying buttresses, rib vaults, and ornamental stone tracery. Such features are often complemented by high-quality stained glass and sculpture.

Groove – a long narrow usually regular path or track made in a surface, especially to guide the movement of something.

Hip roof – a roof with the sides and the ends inclined.

House – Most Western houses are built from materials such as timber, stone, brick and concrete. Foundations, walls and roof spaces are usually constructed to provide insulation and conceal pipes and cables for gas, electricity, water, drainage and heating. In houses of the future, solar panels may be a regular energy-saving feature.

Ionic – the term Ionic applies to one of the classical architectural orders. It is especially attributable to temple architecture, and is characterized by the use of fluted columns, volutes (spiral scrolls) on each capital, and a continuous, sculpted frieze. The triangular pediment on the main façade is generally simple and unadorned.

Lancet arch (light, window) – a narrow arch or window with a pointed head.

Ledge – a narrow flat shelf or surface, especially one on the edge of an upright object.

Lintel – a horizontal supporting piece of timber, stone, across the top of a door or window.

Lunette – an arched aperture in a domed ceiling to admit light.

Mansard – a roof which has four sloping sides, each of which becomes steeper halfway down.

Molding – a decorative band of stone or wood round the edge of a wall, a piece of furniture, a picture frame.

Moorish – relating to the Moors.

Neoclassical – a revival of a classical style or treatment in the arts. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, Europe became fascinated with the cultures of classical Greece and Rome. This interest was in part stimulated by the discovery and excavation of the remains of a number of ancient sites. Artists and architects were greatly influenced by the ancient civilizations, and imitated their style very deliberately.

Niche – a hollow place in a wall, usually made to hold a piece of art such as a bust or statue.

Norman – relating to the Norman style of architecture. From the late 10th to the late 12th centuries the Norman style of architecture prevailed in Normandy and, from 1066, in most of England. The main characteristic features of this style were massive solid stone-work, semicircular arches, arcades, pitched roofs, cylindrical or polygonal piers, and ribbed stone vaulting.

Ornament – an object possessed because it is (thought to be) beautiful rather than because it is useful; something that is added to make something else more beautiful.

Palladian – a neoclassical architectural style derived from the Renaissance buildings and writings of Andrea Palladio (1508-80). Palladio's Villa Rotonda bears many of his hallmarks. The villa's design, both plan and elevation, is symmetrical, and centres on a domed room. Each of the four facades is identical, and is dominated by huge columns and a pedimented temple porch, a favourite motif of Palladio.

Pantheon – a building in which illustrious dead are buried or have memorials. The term pantheon is often used to refer specifically to the Pantheon at Rome, which was built by the Roman emperor Hadrian (AD 76-138). Its huge hemispherical dome is a symbolic reference to the temple's dedication to all the gods in the universe.

Pargeting – plaster, especially with an ornamental pattern.

Pedestal – the part of a column below the base, comprising the plinth and the dado if present.

Pediment – a three-sided piece of stone or other material placed above the entrance to a building, found especially in the buildings of ancient Greece.

Perpendicular – the third stage of English Gothic (15th-16th c.) with vertical tracery in large windows.

Pier – a support of an arch or of the span of a bridge, a pillar; solid masonry between windows.

Pilaster – a square post that usually sticks out only partly beyond the wall of a building and is usually only decorative.

Plinth – the lower square slab at the base of a column.

Porch – a roofed entrance built out from a house.

Portico – a covered entrance to a building, sometimes consisting of a roof supported by pillars.

Postmodern – a movement reacting against modern tendencies. Postmodernism is a late 20th-century term used in various disciplines to refer to a rejection of modernism's preoccupation with pure form and technique. Postmodern designers use an amalgam of style elements from the past, such as the classical and baroque, introducing ornament, colour, and sculpture, often with ironic intent.

Quatrefoil – a four-pointed or four-leafed figure, especially as an ornament in architectural tracery.

Relief – a method of molding or carving or stamping in which the design stands out from the surface, with projections proportioned and more or less closely approximating to those of the objects depicted.

Renaissance – the revival of art and literature in the 14th-16th centuries. The Renaissance saw an intellectual and artistic “rebirth” in Europe, built around an interest in naturalism and the revival of the art and literature of classical Rome. Architects studied proportions and features of Roman buildings, while painters developed an interest in allegory, myth, history, and the technique of perspective.

Rib – a supporting ridge, timber, rod, across a surface or through a structure.

Rococo – a late baroque style of decoration prevalent in 18th – century continental Europe, with asymmetrical patterns.

Roof – the upper covering of a building. Most roofs are pitched and consist of a wooden frame and some form of covering, such as tiles, slates, thatch or lead. The inclined part of the frame is formed by rafters. To prevent sagging or bowing, these need to be supported by curved or diagonal beams (braces), which together form strong trusses. Types of pitched roof: hip roof, cable-and-valley roof, pavilion roof, sloped turret roof.

Rose window – a circular window with roselike tracery.

Rotunda – a round building or hall, especially one with a dome.

Sash window – a window with one or two sashes of which one or either can be slid vertically over the other to make an opening.

Scroll – an ornamental design or carving imitating a roll of parchment.

Shrine – a chapel, church, altar, sacred to a saint, relic.

Spire -

Stained glass – dyed or coloured glass, especially in a lead framework in a window.

Steeple – a tall tower, especially one surmounted by a spire, above the roof of a church.

Stucco – a covering of plaster on the walls of buildings, often formed into decorative shapes.

Temple – a building devoted to the worship, or regarded as the dwelling place, of a god or gods or other objects of religious reverence. The structure of a temple is often symbolic. In the Aztec temple of Tenochtitlan in Mexico, two shrines dedicated to the gods were built at the top of a structure symbolizing a mountain. By climbing it, priests came closer to the gods, to whom human sacrifices were made.

Tracery – ornamental stone openwork especially in the upper part of a Gothic window.

Vault – an arched roof; a set or series of arches whose joints radiate from a central point or line. Usually composed of stone, concrete, or brick, vaults are heavy structures that exert downward and outward pressure on to their supports. The simplest form is the barrel vault. Two intersecting barrel vaults form a groin vault. If ribs are added along the groins, a ribbed vault is made. Adding decorative fan patterns creates a fan vault. Types of vault: barrel vault, groin vault, ribbed vault, fan vault.

Volute – a spiral scroll characteristic of Ionic capitals and also used in Corinthian and composite capitals.

Window – an opening in a wall, roof, usually with glass in fixed, sliding, or hinged frames, to admit light or air and allow the occupants to see out. Originally used by the ancient Romans, glazed windows were rare until the Middle Ages, when glass became more available. As a result, the size of

windows grew, so that by the Renaissance period they were quite large. Buildings can often be dated by their windows.

Wing – a part of something, especially of a building, which stands out from the main or central part.

Woodcarving – the act or process of carving wood; a design in wood produced by this art. Woodcarving was a popular way of providing an attractive finish for building interiors and furniture from the Middle Ages through to the 19th century. A highly skilled, labour-intensive craft, large pieces of wood are first removed with a wooden mallet and a chisel; the intricate details and textures are then achieved by using a range of chisels to shave away wood by hand.

Wood engraving – a relief cut on a block of wood sawn across the grain.

POSITION AND DIRECTION

1. IN A PLACE

in (preposition)

use this when you are not saying exactly where someone or something is within a particular area:

in the garden / in the sky / in the city / swimming in the lake

use this with names of countries and towns:

My uncle lives in Canada. / I work in Birmingham.

at (preposition)

use this when you are saying exactly where someone or something is:

I was waiting at the bus stop. / Let's meet at Bill's house. / Turn left at the church. / He was sitting at his desk. / They're at the airport.

use this with names of buildings, shops, hotels, theatres, schools etc:

We're staying at the Holiday Inn. / He studied economics at Harvard Business School.

use this with addresses:

The Prime Minister lives at 10 Downing Street.

on (preposition)

on the beach / coast / shore / island

a city on the west coast of Australia / He spent the rest of his life on the island of St Helena.

on the first / second etc floor

The manager's office is on the third floor.

on a farm / ranch

She lived with her parents on the farm.

Don't say "in our home". Say "at home".

We decided to spend a quiet weekend at home.

Don't say "I stayed in my bed". Say "I stayed in bed".

2. IN A BOX, ROOM

in (preposition / adverb)

in a container, room, building, vehicle:

There were some pink flowers in the vase. / He's in the office. / There were four people in the car.

be in / stay in to be in the building where you live or work:

She's never in when I call. / We're staying in this evening.

inside (preposition / adverb)

use this when you are talking about something completely enclosed in a container:

There's a key inside the envelope.

use this when you are outside and thinking about what is happening in a room or building:

The lights were on inside the house. / It was snowing outside, but inside it was nice and warm.

indoors (adverb)

inside a building, especially someone's home:

I hope you're not going to stay indoors on a sunny day like this.

indoor (adjective only before noun)

used or happening indoors:

indoor tennis / an indoor swimming pool

the inside (noun)

the part of something that is inside

+ **of** *The inside of the cupboard had not been painted.*

interior (noun)

the inside of a building or car:

The all-leather interior and CD player make this new model a truly luxurious car.

+ **of** *My eyes gradually became accustomed to the dark interior of the store.*

3. INTO

into (preposition)

I saw him going into a bar. / She got back into bed. / Pour the milk into a pan.

But: after **put, throw, jump, look** it is more natural to use **in** as a preposition:

Put it in the drawer. / My gloves are dirty – I dropped them in the mud. / I told him to go and jump in a lake. / Look in the cupboard and see if it's there.

in (adverb)

into the place where you are or the place you have just mentioned:

Come in and sit down. / Look who's just walked in. / All the gates were locked. How did they get in?

inside (adverb / preposition)

into an enclosed space such as a cupboard, or into a building from the outside:

Come inside, out of the rain. / Jane opened the cupboard and looked inside. / Go inside the cave and look around you.

indoors (adverb)

into a building, especially someone's home:

When it got colder, we went back indoors.

4. OUT OF

out (adverb)

moving or looking away from the inside of a building, room, or container:

I sent her out to buy a newspaper. / She opened her bag and took out her passport.

+ **of** *Sharon sat there, staring out of the window. / People came rushing out of the office to see what had happened.*

outside (adverb / preposition)

out of a building or room:

Look outside – it's snowing. / Why don't we go outside and sit on the patio? / As soon as I got outside the room, I wanted to cry.

5. OUTSIDE

outside (adverb / preposition)

not inside a building, room or area:

I'm going to sit outside in the sun. / Would you wait outside, please? / When I woke up, it was still dark outside. / There's someone outside the door. / I'll meet you outside the theatre.

outside Boston / the US / Europe:

Clark Air Base is the largest American military base outside the US. / We live just outside the town.

But: in American English you can also use **outside of** instead of **outside**.

outdoors / out of doors (adjective)

not inside any buildings – use this especially to talk about pleasant or healthy things that you do outside:

We often eat outdoors on summer evenings. / I spend my weekends out of doors, playing golf or working in the garden.

outdoor (adjective only before noun)

used or happening outdoors:

an outdoor swimming pool / outdoor activities such as skiing and climbing

out (adverb)

out in / out on / out there etc somewhere outside a room or building:

We had to stand out in the rain. “Where’s Martin?” / “He’s out in the corridor”. / It’s cold out there.

the outside (noun)

the part of something that you see from outside

+ **of** *We must paint the outside of the house.*

from the outside *From the outside, it looks like an ordinary townhouse.*

on the outside *I can’t eat these hamburgers – they’re burnt on the outside and raw in the middle.*

outside (adjective only before noun) on the outside of a building:

The outside walls of the school were covered with graffiti. / an outside toilet

6. TO / TOWARDS

on (preposition)

He’s gone to Australia. / She stood up and walked to the door. / the road to the airport / a trip to Palm Springs

on your way to (while going to a place)

We stopped for a drink on our way to the theatre.

Don’t say “I came in England”. Say “I came to England”.

Don’t say “We’re going to home”. Say “We’re going home”.

Don’t say “They go to the school / the college”. Say “They go to school / college”.

Don’t say “come to here” or “go to there”. Say “come here” and “go there”.

towards (preposition)

moving, facing or pointing in a particular direction:

Wright noticed two policemen walking towards him. / All the windows face towards the sea.

in the direction of

going towards a place that you know about but cannot see:

Bramwell rode off in the direction of Foxwood. / Guests were starting to move in the direction of the dining room.

up (adverb)

go / come / walk / drive up to go towards someone or something and stop near them:

He drove up in a red Mercedes and parked it in front of the house.

+**to** *An old man came up to me in the street and asked for money.*

7. (AWAY) FROM

from (preposition)

You can fly from St Louis to San Francisco. / He broke his leg when he jumped from an upstairs window.

away (adverb)

if you walk **away**, move **away**, run **away** etc you move in a direction that takes you further from someone or something:

He turned his back on me and walked away.

+ **from** *Keep away from the edge of the cliff – it's dangerous.*

off (adverb / preposition)

away from a place

go / walk / drive / ride etc off (leave a place)

Travis got into his car and drove off.

off the field / stage / platform etc

The referee sent him off the field. / She bowed to the audience and walked off the stage.

8. ON

on (preposition)

on the surface of something:

There was a glass and an empty bottle on the table. / You'll have to sleep on the floor. / Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon.

on the wall / ceiling / door

the pictures on the wall / a fly on the ceiling / You'll see his name on the door.

on somebody's body / finger / dress etc

*the diamond ring on her finger / torture that left no mark on his body /
There's lipstick on your collar.*

on top of

on the highest part of something:

*I found this card on top of the cupboard. / the silver star on top of the
Christmas tree*

one on top of the other (in a pile)

You'll have to stack the boxes one on top of the other.

onto (preposition)

moving to a position on the surface of something:

Nancy walked onto the stage and took the microphone in her hand.

But: after **put, throw, drop, land, fall** it is more natural to use **on**:

Put the books back on the shelf (not "onto the shelf").

over (preposition)

on something and covering it:

*There was a white sheet over the victim's body. / She wore a coat over the
sweater.*

put / lay / throw something over something

She put a blanket over the child's legs to keep him warm.

all over (on all parts of something)

Look, there are pieces of paper all over the floor.

9. NEXT TO

next to

closest to the side of another person, room or building – use this especially
when there are several people, rooms, buildings etc in a line:

I was sitting next to Mr Gregory. / Next to the church was a park.

right next to (next to and very close)

*I was standing right next to him, but I still couldn't hear what he was
saying.*

beside (preposition)

close to the side of something or someone:

*Leave the medicine on the table beside her bed. / She came and sat down
beside me. / Harriet was walking beside the river with her dog.*

by (preposition)

beside something:

I'll meet you by the entrance. / Relatives are waiting by the phone for more news of the crash. / a hotel by the sea

along (preposition)

continuing or moving close to the side of a river, coast, border etc:

the path along the shore / Walk along the canal as far as the bridge.

all along (from one end to the other)

There were thousands of tanks and guns all along the border.

at the side of

next to a road or path:

Richard left his motorcycle at the side of the road and started to walk.

side by side

if two people are walking, sitting or lying **side by side** they are next to each other:

We walked along slowly side by side.

next door

next to another building, house, office etc or living in the house next to someone:

The hotel's very noisy at night – there's a night club right next door.

the house / office / shop etc next door (next to the place you are in or the place you have mentioned)

The house next door has been sold.

+ **to** *There's a bookstore next door to the bank. / Mr Cottrel lived next door to my parents.*

next door neighbour (neighbor) – the person who lives next door

10. OPPOSITE

opposite (preposition / adverb)

in front of a building, thing or person, and on the other side of a street or table from them:

His wife was sitting opposite me at dinner last night.

just / right / immediately opposite (exactly opposite)

There's a bus stop right opposite my house. / The Harrisons live just opposite.

But: don't confuse **opposite** and **in front of**. If there is a bus stop **in front of** your house, it is on the same side of the street. If there is a bus stop **opposite** your house, it is on the other side of the street.

opposite (adjective only before noun)

opposite side / end / corner (the side etc facing you across an area)

I saw him walk past on the opposite side of the street.

facing something / somebody

a person, seat or building that is **facing** something or somebody is opposite them and has its front towards them:

an apartment facing the harbor / They sat facing each other across the table.

across (preposition)

on the opposite side of a road, river, border etc from where you are:

My friend lives across the road.

just across (on the opposite side and close to where you are)

Tijuana is just across the border in Mexico.

11. IN FRONT OF

in front

further forward than someone or something else:

The car in front started to slow down. / She walked in front carrying the baby.

in front of somebody / something

if something is **in front of** you, you are facing it; if something is **in front of** a building, object etc, the front of the building or object is facing it:

There was a tall man standing in front of me, so I couldn't see what was happening. / She parked her car right in front of the main entrance.

But: don't confuse **in front of** (directly next to the front of a building) and **opposite** (on the other side of the street).

ahead (adverb)

if something or someone is **ahead** of you, they are in front of you, and you are moving in the same direction or towards them:

He knows the way, so let him go on ahead and we'll follow.

far ahead

I shouted at him to stop, but he was too far ahead and didn't hear me.

+ **of** *We could still see their car ahead of us.*

the road / way / path ahead (the road etc in front of you that you are travelling along)

The road ahead was closed because of an accident.

12. BEHIND

behind (preposition / adverb)

Put your hands behind your back. / The sun disappeared behind a cloud. / I got here first – the others are following on behind.

at the back (British)

behind a building:

There's a small garden at the back.

+ **of** *The tennis courts were at the back of the main school building.*

in back (American)

behind something, especially a building:

You can park your car in back.

+ **of** *The garbage cans are in back of the house.*

round the back (British informal)

to or in a place behind a building:

If you go round the back, you can leave your boots next to the door.

13. BETWEEN / AMONG

between (preposition / adverb)

if something is between two or more things, they are on either side of it:

The ball rolled between the goalkeeper's legs. / I was standing between my mother and father.

halfway between

Nagoya is situated roughly halfway between Tokyo and Kyoto.

in the middle

if someone or something is **in the middle**, they are in the middle of a group or row, with one or more people or things on either side of them:

Here's a photo of all the family – that's Mario in the middle. / My parents sat at either end of the sofa with me in the middle.

+ **of** a seat in the middle of the front row

among (preposition)

in a group of people or things so that they are all around you:

I saw him standing among a group of students. / The house was hidden among the trees.

surrounded by something

if you are **surrounded by** people or things, they are all around you on every side:

Jill was sitting on the floor surrounded by boxes.

14. AROUND

around / round (preposition)

in a circle or moving in a circle, with something or someone in the middle:

The whole family was sitting around the dinner table talking. / A small crowd had gathered round us. / He had a bandage round his wrist. / People used to believe that the sun went around the earth.

15. ACROSS / THROUGH

across (preposition / adverb)

from one side of something to the other:

The children ran across the road. / sailing across the Atlantic / We gazed across the valley. / The traffic was heavy so it took a long time to get across.

+ **to** *He walked across to the window.*

over (preposition)

going from one side of something to the other, especially by flying, jumping, climbing or using a bridge:

A cat jumped over the fence. / the road over the mountains / one of the bridges over the Rhine.

through (preposition / adverb)

from one side or end of something to the other – use this about going through a town, a forest or a crowd, or looking through a hole, window etc:

I pushed my way through the crowd. / walking through the forest / We drove through Baltimore on our way to Washington. / I could see her through the window. / The trip through the tunnel takes about 40 minutes. / We found a gap in the fence and climbed through.

16. ALONG

along / down / up (preposition)

moving or looking from a place on a road, passage, line etc towards the end of it:

walking along the road / I could hear him coming along the corridor. / I looked down the line of prisoners, but I didn't recognize any of them. / Go up Main Street and turn right.

17. ABOVE

above (preposition)

in a higher position than something:

There was a light directly above the table. / Mexico City is 2400 metres above sea level.

the floor / room / apartment above (above where you are)

We could hear noises in the room above.

from above

Looking down from above, we could see the whole island spread out like a map.

over (preposition / adverb)

directly above something or moving in the air above it:

Black clouds hung over the valley. / As the planes flew over, Selim could see the Russian markings on their wings. / Riot police fired over the heads of the demonstrators.

overhead (adverb)

in the sky directly above your head:

Suddenly, they heard the rumble of thunder overhead. / The ship moved away slowly with seagulls circling overhead.

upstairs (adverb)

on a higher floor of a building, above where you are:

The bathroom is upstairs. / We got a note from the woman who lives upstairs.

upstairs (adjective only before noun)

The burglars got in through an upstairs window.

up (adverb)

up in / up on / up there etc in a higher position than where you are:

The cat's up on the roof again. / Is it safe up there?

18. UNDER / BELOW

But: if something is not directly under something else, use **below**: *the path below my bedroom window*; if something is hidden or covered by something else, or is moving directly under it, use **under**: *The cat was hiding under the table.*

under (preposition)

Wendy hid the box under her bed. / the first of the boats was already passing under the Golden Gate Bridge. / The ruins of the ancient city now lie under the sea.

you can also use this to say that something is covered by clothes, skin, paint etc:

I'm wearing a sweater under my coat.

below (adverb / preposition)

in a lower position than something:

We were standing on top of the mountain, looking down into the valley below. / He has a nasty scar just below the left eye.

the floor / room / apartment below (below where you are)

I work on the fourth floor and Gerry's office is on the floor below.

underneath (preposition)

directly under another object:

I found your keys on the sofa, underneath a cushion. / He got out of the car and looked underneath.

you can also use this to say that something is covered by clothes, skin, paint etc:

a disease caused by a tiny insect that lays its eggs just underneath the skin

underground (adverb)

under the ground:

The explosives are stored underground in concrete bunkers.

underground (adjective only before noun)

An underground passage leads from the castle to a secret cave.

downstairs (adverb)

on a lower floor of a building, below where you are:

I can hear someone moving around downstairs. / the people who live downstairs

downstairs (adjective only before noun)

I think it's in the downstairs cupboard.

19. UP

up (adverb / preposition)

moving, pointing or looking up:

Caroline looked up and laughed.

up a hill / ladder / tree / wall etc

He had climbed up a tree to get a better view.

+ onto / into at etc

Don't let the cat jump up onto the table.

straight up (directly towards the sky)

upwards / upward (adverb)

towards a higher position, especially towards the sky:

Most plants grow upwards, towards the light. / With a loud bang, the rocket shot upward into the night sky.

upward (adjective only before noun)

He signaled with an upward movement of the arm.

uphill (adverb)

going up a slope or hill:

It's hard work biking uphill. / The path continues uphill for another mile.

upstairs (adverb)

going up the stairs to a higher level of a building:

They carried her upstairs to the bedroom.

upstairs (adjective only before noun)

There was a slight movement at one of the upstairs windows.

20. DOWN

But: if you want to say that something comes onto the ground or a lower place, use **down**: *Come down from that tree!*

if you want to say that something is pointing towards a lower place, use the adverb **downwards** or the preposition **down**: *The path continued downwards / the path continued down the hill.*

down (adverb / preposition)

moving, pointing, or looking down:

I told you not to climb on the table. Get down! / Tears ran down his face.

+ **into** / **at** / **off** / **from** etc

Dr Morel glanced down at the notepad on his desk. / The accident happened as we were coming down off the mountain.

down a hill / hole / slope etc

We went down some steps into a cellar.

downwards / **downward** (adverb)

towards a lower position or place:

a path winding downwards through the woods to the valley below / He was gazing downward into the pit.

downward (adjective only before noun)

the downward pull of gravity

downhill (adverb)

going down a slope or hill:

We set off downhill, towards the lake. / From here it's downhill all the way to the beach.

downstairs (adverb)

going down the stairs to a lower floor of a building:

She said goodnight to the children and went downstairs. / After drinking half a bottle of whisky, he had fallen downstairs.

21. FORWARD

forward / **forwards** (adverb)

moving or looking towards a point in front of you:

She leaned forward to speak to the driver. / One of the guards stepped forward and raised his rifle. / Sit facing forwards with your legs stretched out.

ahead (adverb)

in front of you:

It was impossible to see ahead through the fog.

straight ahead (directly ahead)

He was staring straight ahead toward the gates at the end of the road.

straight on (British)

if you go **straight on**, you go directly forward, not to the left or right:

When you come to the crossroads, drive straight on.

22. BACKWARDS

back (adverb)

moving or looking towards a point behind you:

He looked back over his shoulder. / I stepped back to let them pass. / Police pushed the crowd back, away from the palace gates.

backwards / **backward** (adverb)

moving back:

She fell backwards onto the bed. / Harry took a step backwards, and stood on someone's toe.

23. TOP

the top (noun)

the top part or surface of something:

When you get to the top, wait for me.

+ **of** *There is a wonderful view from the top of the tower.*

at the top (on or near the top)

When I'm painting a wall, I always start at the top. / He was waiting for me at the top of the stairs. / Write your name at the top of the page.

top (adjective only before noun)

top shelf / **drawer** / **floor** / **layer** etc

The books are on the top shelf. / Our apartment is on the top floor.

upper (adjective only before noun)

upper part, / **teeth** / **lip** / **deck** etc the part, teeth etc at the top – use this when there is one part or set at the top and one at the bottom:

Several of his upper teeth are missing. / As the ship came in, she could see Henry waving from the upper deck.

24. BOTTOM

the bottom (noun)

the lowest part of something

+ **of** *There's a crack along the bottom of the wall. / The ship sank to the bottom of the ocean.*

at the bottom

Paul was waiting for her at the bottom of the stairs. / The answers are at the bottom of Page 51.

in the bottom (in the bottom of a container, hole etc)

There's a little paint left in the bottom of the can.

at the foot of something (in written descriptions)

close to the bottom of a mountain, a ladder, a tree, or some stairs:

a hotel situated at the foot of the Lamvern Hills / Jean stopped at the foot of the stairs and looked back at him.

bottom (adjective only before noun)

bottom shelf / drawer / layer etc the shelf, drawer etc at the bottom:

She searched through the bottom drawer of her desk.

lower (adjective only before noun)

lower part / lip / deck etc the part, lip etc at the bottom – use this when there is one at the top and one at the bottom:

We drove onto the lower deck of the ferry.

25. FRONT

the front (noun)

the part of something that is furthest forward, or the part of a moving object that is facing in the direction that it is moving

+ **of** *The front of the house was painted yellow. / You've spilt soup all down the front of your dress. / The hijacker walked down to the front of the plane.*

at the front (at the front of a room, area or space)

Come and sit at the front – you'll be able to see.

on the front (on the front surface or cover of something)

Her picture was on the front of "Time" magazine.

front (adjective only before noun)

use this about something that is at the front when there are other things of the same kind behind it

front row / seats / page / teeth / legs etc

I don't want to sit in the front row. / a story that was on the front page of every newspaper

front door / garden / room / entrance (not the one at the back, but the one facing the street)

I walked up to the front door and rang the bell.

26. BACK

the back (noun)

the back part or surface of an object, building, car etc

+ **of** *I wrote a message on the back of an envelope. / We walked past the back of the college.*

at the back (in the back part of the inside of a room, cupboard, drawer etc)

The students who were sitting at the back could not hear what the teacher was saying. / I found your passport. It was right at the back of the drawer.

in the back (in the back part of the inside of a car)

Just throw all your bags in the back of the car.

on the back (on the back of a piece of paper, clothing etc)

If you turn it over, you'll see the artist's signature on the back.

back (adjective only before noun)

use this about something that is at the back when there are other things of the same kind in front of it

back seat / row / page / teeth / legs etc

the back page of "The New York Times" / There were two children and a large dog on the back seat.

back door / garden / room (at the back of the house)

You forgot to lock the back door.

rear (adjective only before noun)

in or on the back part of a building, car, train or plane – used in official or technical information

rear window / exit / carriage etc

The two rear carriages of the train are reserved for non-smokers.

27. SIDE

side (noun)

the part of an object, building, car etc that faces left or right, not front or back

+ **of** *A motorcycle crashed into the side of the car, damaging the door on the driver's side. / There's a path along the side of the house.*

side (adjective only before noun) at the side: *the side entrance*

sideways (adverb)

towards your left or right side, not forward or backwards:

She glanced sideways out of the corner of her eye. / Lift your arm sideways and hold that position.

from side to side

towards the left and then the right, and then towards the left again etc:

The ship swayed from side to side.

28. CORNER

in the corner

at the place in a room where two walls meet, or at the place where two sides of an area meet:

The phone's over there, in the corner.

+ **of** *He had pitched his tent in the corner of the field.*

on the corner

where two roads meet: *the shop on the corner*

+ **of** *Ross was standing on the corner of the street, waiting for her.*

around / round the corner

at or to the other side of a corner, either the outside corner of a building or a corner where two roads meet:

If you go round the corner, you'll see the side entrance. / I think the gas station is just around the next corner.

VOCABULARY

- absence – отсутствие, недостаток;
abundance – изобилие, множество;
accent – акцент, главная черта;
accessories – принадлежности;
accidentally – случайно;
accord – соответствие, гармония;
add – прибавлять, присоединять;
adjoin – примыкать, граничить;
admire – восхищаться;
adorn – украшать;
adornment – украшение;
adult – взрослый;
amphitheatre – амфитеатр;
ancient – древний, старинный, античный;
angle – угол;
anthracite – антрацит;
antique – старинный, антикварный;
apartment – комната, квартира, жилой дом;
aperture – проем, пролет;
aquarium – аквариум;
arabesque – причудливый, арабский;
arc – дуга, дуговой;
arch – арка, свод, арочный;
arrangement – устройство, расположение;
arrow's pike – наконечник стрелы;
artificial – искусственный;
artistic – художественный;
assemble – собирать, составлять;
assign – предназначать;
attribute – характерный признак, приписывать;
avant-garde – авангардизм (*художественное движение, объединявшее художников XX в., для которых характерны стремления к коренному обновлению художественной практики, разрыву с устоявшимися принципами и традициями, поиски новых, необычных средств выражения формы и содержания произведений, взаимоотношения художников с жизнью*);
aviary – вольер;
axis – ось;
bachelor – холостяк;
baguette – багет (*гладкая, профилированная планка для изготовления рам и карнизов к картинам, а также в строительстве*);

bamboo stalk – бамбуковый стебель;
bamboo stem – бамбуковый ствол;
banister – перила (лестницы);
banquette – банкет;
bar – стойка, бар, буфет;
bardoux – бордо, бордовый, темно-красный;
bark – кора (дерева);

baroque – барокко, причудливый (*направление в искусстве Европы и Америки 16-18 вв., барокко свойственны контрастность, динамичность образов, стремление к величию и пышности, к совмещению реальности и иллюзии*);

bartender – бармен;
basin – бассейн, водоем;
bay – ниша, пролет; залив, бухта;
beam – балка, перекладина;
bearskin – медвежья шкура;
beige – бежевый;
beloved – любимый, возлюбленный;
bench – скамья, карниз;
bend – изгиб, сгибать;
beverage – напиток;
birchen – березовый;
bistro – бистро, закусочная;
blacksmith – кузнец;
blend – смесь, смешивать;
booth – будка, кабина;
border – граница, кайма, бордюр;
boredom – скука;
boudoir – будуар (*дамский кабинет, хозяйская комната*);
boutique – небольшой магазин (*торгующий предметами дамского туалета*);

bracket lamp – бра;
braid – шнурок, тесьма;
brass – латунь, желтая медь;
brickwork – кирпичная кладка;
bungalow – бунгало, дом с верандой;
bureau – бюро, письменный стол, комод;
bust – бюст, женская грудь;
butchery – скотобойня;

caisson – кессоны (*квадратные или многоугольные углубления на потолке или внутренней поверхности арки, свода; играют конструктивную и декоративную роль*);

calm – тихий, спокойный;
 candelabra – канделябр;
 candle – свеча;
 canon – критерий, канон;
 canteen – буфет, столовая;
 capture – захватывать, увлекать;
 cardboard – картон, непрочный;
 cardinal – главный, основной;
 carpet – ковер, покрытие;
 cascade – каскад, водопад;
 cash-desk – касса;
 castle – замок, дворец;
 Catalan cuisine – каталонская кухня;
 cedar – кедр;
 ceiling – потолок, перекрытие;
 ceramic – керамический;
 chain – цепь, сковывать;
 chalet – шале, сельский домик (*в Швейцарии*);
 chandelier – канделябр, люстра;
 chat – дружеский разговор, беседа;
 cheat – обманывать, избежать, занимать;
 check – препятствие, проверять, препятствовать;
 cherry – вишневый;
 chest of drawers – комод;
 chic – шик, шикарный, модный;
 chimney – труба, дымоход;
 chute – желоб, крутой скат;
 citizen – гражданин;
 classicism – классицизм (*направление в искусстве 17-19 вв., обратившееся к античному наследию как к идеальному образцу, архитектуре присущи четкость и геометризм форм, логичность планировки, сочетание стены с ордером и сдержанным декором*);
 clay – глина;
 cloakroom – гардероб;
 clue – ключ;
 coat – пальто, покрывать;
 cob – ком, смесь глины с соломой;
 coffer – сундук, запирающий в сундук;
 collage – коллаж;
 colourful – красочный, яркий;
 column – колонна;
 combination – сочетание;

composition – структура, состав, композиция;
conceal – скрывать, маскировать;
confectionery – кондитерская;
configuration – конфигурация, очертание;
considerate – деликатный, тактичный;
console – консоль, кронштейн;
constitute – составлять, основывать;
constructive – конструктивный, творческий;
contain – содержать;
contour – контур, очертание, абрис;
convenience – удобство, комфорт;
convenient – удобный, подходящий;
convex – выпуклый;
coquetry – кокетство;
core – сердцевина, суть, ядро;
cornice – карниз;
couch – кушетка;
counter – прилавок, стойка;
couple – пара, соединять;
covering – чехол, обшивка;
cozy (cosy) – удобный, уютный;
credo – убеждения, кредо;
cube – куб, кубический;
curtail – сокращать, укорачивать;
curtain – занавеска, занавешивать;
curve – кривая, изгибать;
cypress – кипарис;
décor – оформление, орнамент;
decorate – украшать, отделывать, декорировать;
decoration – декор, отделка;
dedicate – посвящать, предназначать;
delicate – изысканный, тонкий;
delimitation – определение границ;
demolish – разрушать;
department – область, отдел, отделение;
department store – универмаг;
depict – рисовать, изображать;
destination – назначение, предназначение;
diner – небольшой ресторанчик;
disguise – скрытый, скрывать;
dispose – располагать, склонять;
dissolve – растворять;

distribute – распределять;
 divinity – божество, небесное создание;
 domestic – домашний; хлопчатобумажные ткани;
 downtown – деловая часть города;
 draft – чертеж, план, делать чертеж;
 dragon – дракон;
 drape (drapery) – портьера, драпировка;
 dresser – кухонный шкаф (стол) для посуды; туалетный столик;
 due to – благодаря;
 dummy – манекен, модель, макет;
 dwelling – жилище, дом;
 easy – легкий; удобный;
 ebony – эбеновое, черное дерево;
 eclecticism – эклектизм, эклектика;
 eclipse – потускнение, затмевать;
 egg-shaped – яйцевидный;
 ellipse – эллипс, овал;
 embank – защищать, огораживать;
 embody – осуществлять, реализовать;
 emboss – украшать рельефом; гофрировать;
 embroidery – вышивка;
 embrown – придавать коричневый, бурый оттенок;
 encircle – окружать, опоясывать;
 enigmatic – загадочный;
 enlarge – увеличивать, расширять;
 ensemble – ансамбль;
 entrails – внутренности;
 entrance – вход;
 envelop – обертывать, завертывать;
 equip – оборудовать, оснащать;
 erase – стирать, изглаживать;
 erker – эркер (*выступающая из плоскости фасада часть помещения; позволяет увеличить внутреннее пространство жилища, обычно остеклен по всему периметру*);
 evident – очевидный, явный;
 exquisite – изысканный, утонченный;
 extend – простирать, расширять;
 fabric – ткань, материал; структура;
 facade – фасад;
 facilities – возможности; оборудование;
 fake – подделка, фальшивка;
 false – фальшивый, искусственный;

fame – слава, известность;
 familiarize – ознакомить;
 feature – особенность, характерная черта, признак;
 fence – забор, изгородь;
 festivity – веселье, торжество;
 finishing – отделка;
 fireplace – камин, очаг;
 fishing net – рыболовная сеть;
 flaming – пылающий, яркий;
 flank – бок, сторона;
 flat – квартира; плоский, ровный;
 flea market – барахолка, «блошинный рынок»;
 flight – пролет лестницы;
 flooring – пол, настил;
 fluctuate – меняться;
 fortress – крепость;
 frame – рама; строение;
 framing – рама, обрамление;
 fresco – фреска, украшать фресками;
 fretful lady – капризная дама;
 frieze – фриз, бордюр;
 frontage – передний фасад;
 furnish – обставлять, меблировать;
 furniture – мебель, обстановка;
 fusion – слияние;
 gallery – галерея, портик, балкон;
 garage – гараж;
 garret – чердак, мансарда;
 gear – приспособления, принадлежности;
 gild (gilt) – золотить, украшать;
 glamorous – эффектный, очаровательный;
 glass – стекло, зеркало; вставлять стекло;
 glossy – блестящий, глянцевитый;
 gracefully – изящно, элегантно;
 granite – гранит;
 grasp – схватывать, захватывать;
 greenhouse – теплица, оранжерея;
 grid – решетка, энергосистема;
 grind out – вытачивать;
 guestroom – комната для гостей;
 guipure – гипюр (*тонкий, ажурный материал с выпуклым рисунком, напоминающем кружево*);

hall – холл, приемная, вестибюль;
hammer – молоток, ударять;
handhold – опора, поручень, перила;
handmade – ручной работы;
harmony – гармония;
haunter – постоянный посетитель, завсегдатай;
heaven – небеса;
heavy – тяжелый, трудный;
height – высота, верх;
hesitate – колебаться;
hexagon – шестиугольник;
high-tech – современная технология;
hinge – петля, шарнир, крюк;
hodden – грубая некрашенная шерстяная материя;
hookah – кальян;
housemaid – горничная;
huge – огромный;
humidity – влажность, сырость;
hut – хижина;
ice-cream cornet – вафля с мороженым;
illusion – иллюзия, тюль;
incompatible – несовместимый, несочетающийся;
inner yard – внутренний двор;
innovator – новатор, рационализатор;
inspiration – вдохновение, влияние;
intelligibility – понятность, вразумительность;
intensify – усиливать;
interior – интерьер, внутренний;
intimacy – тесная связь, близость;
iron – железо, железный;
laconic – лаконичный, краткий;
ladder – лестница;
landscape – ландшафт, пейзаж;
lantern – фонарь;
laterite – латерит (*красновато-коричневый камень*);
lavatory – уборная, туалет;
layout – расположение, план;
leather – кожа, кожаный;
level – уровень; горизонтальный, плоский;
levitate – поднимать в воздух;
lighten – освещать;
lightness – легкость;

lightning – молния, молниеносно;
 lilac – сиреневый, сирень;
 linen – льняное полотно, холст;
 lingerie – дамское белье;
 litter – мусор;
 living room – гостиная;
 lobby – вестибюль, фойе, холл;
 lodging – жилище, комната, квартира;
 loft – чердак, верхний этаж;
 log – бревно, полено;
 longing – сильное желание, стремление;
 lounge – холл, комната для отдыха;
 luminary – светило;
 luxury – роскошь, предмет роскоши;
 magnificent – великолепный, величественный;
 manipulate – манипулировать, управлять;
 mansard – мансарда, мансардная крыша;
 mansion – особняк, многоквартирный дом;
 maple – клен, кленовый;
 marble – мрамор, мраморный;
 marvelous – изумительный, удивительный;
 masterpiece – шедевр;
 mat (matt) – матовый, тусклый;
 match – подходить, соответствовать;
 melt – таять;
 merit – достоинство, качество;
 mess – беспорядок; общий стол;
 mezzanine – антресоли (*верхняя часть комнаты, разделенной на 2 полуэтажа; настил под потолком для хранения вещей*);
 mirror – зеркало, зеркальная поверхность; отражать;
 mischief – повреждение;
 mock – поддельный, ложный;
 moderate – умеренный, сдерживать;
 moderation – умеренность, сдержанность;
 monochrome – однокрасочное изображение;
 mood – настроение;
 Moresque – мавританский стиль;
 mosaic – мозаика, мозаичный;
 motion – движение;
 mount – картон; оправа; монтировать;
 multifunctional – многофункциональный;
 multitude – большое число, масса;

myriad – несметное число, бесчисленный;
naval – морской;
navigation device – прибор навигации;
niche – ниша;
nook – укромный уголок, удаленное место;
nostalgic – вызывающий ностальгию;
noteworthy – достопримечательный, заслуживающий внимания;
nuance – нюанс, оттенок;
nursery – детская комната;
oak – дуб, дубовый;
obvious – очевидный;
ochre – охра (*бледный коричневато-желтый цвет*);
offbeat – необычный, эксцентричный;
olive tree – маслина, олива;
on the contrary – наоборот;
openwork – ажурная ткань;
ordinary – обычный, обыкновенный;
oriel – углубление, закрытый балкон, эркер;
orientate (orient) – ориентировать; строить здание на восток;
outlet – выход;
outline – очертание, контур, набросок, абрис;
owner – владелец, хозяин;
painting – живопись, картина; малярное дело;
palace – дворец;
palette – палитра;
parquet – паркет, настилать паркет;
partaking – участие;
partition – перегородка; отделять, отгораживать;
passion – страсть, страстное увлечение;
path – тропинка, дорожка;
pattern – рисунок, узор; образец;
peach – персик, персиковый цвет;
peachy – персиковый;
pearl – жемчуг, перламутровый;
pellicle – кожаца, пленка;
pendant – орнаментная отделка в виде подвески;
penthouse – фешенебельная квартира на крыше небоскреба;
peony – пион;
perception – восприятие, ощущение;
perfumery – парфюмерия;
perimeter – периметр; круговой;
Pharaoh – фараон;

picturesque – живописный, яркий;
pierce – пронизывать, пронзать;
piercing – просверливание; пронзительный;
pillar – столп, колонна;
pine – сосна;
piping – игра; трубопровод; пронзительный;
pistachio – фисташковый цвет;
pivot – точка опоры, стержень; вертеть;
plait – коса; складка; закладывать складки;
plank – доска, планка; настилать, обшивать досками;
plaster – штукатурка; штукатурить;
platitude – плоскость;
playground – площадка для игр;
podium – возвышение, подиум;
porch – подъезд, крыльцо, веранда, балкон;
porcelain – фарфор; хрупкий;
portal – главный вход, тамбур;
portiere – портьера;
post – столб; располагать;
poster – плакат, афиша;
powder – порошок; усыпать;
predetermine – повлиять, предопределять;
predominate – господствовать, преобладать;
preserve – сохранять, оберегать;
prevalence – господство, преобладание;
price – цена, оценивать;
private – частный, личный;
procedure – образ действия;
profile – профиль, контур;
project – проект, план;
prop – опора, стойка;
prosperous – процветающий, удачный;
pulsing heart – бьющееся сердце;
pure – чистый, безупречный;
purple – фиолетовый, пурпурный;
puzzle – загадка, головоломка;
pyramid – пирамида;
quarter – четверть, сторона;
rail – перила, ограда;
range – предел, диапазон;
rare – редкий, необычный;
rattan furniture – мебель из ротанга;

reception – прием;
rectangle – прямоугольник;
reed – тростник, камыш;
refine – очищать, усовершенствовать;
reflect – отражать;
reject – отвергать, отказывать;
relaxation – расслабление, отдых;
relief – рельеф, контраст;
remind – напоминать;
remove – удалять, передвигать;
renovate – восстанавливать, ремонтировать;
replicate – повторять, копировать;
require – требовать, нуждаться;
resemble – походить, иметь сходство;
residence – проживание, пребывание;
resolve – решение, намерение; решать, обсуждать;
resort – курорт;
reveal – открывать; приоткрыть, четверть окна или двери;
rocky – каменистый, твердый;
roof – крыша; покрывать;
root – корень; причина;
rope – канат, веревка, трос;
rosy – розовый;
rough – неровный, грубый, необработанный;
row – ряд;
rural – сельский, деревенский;
sail – парус;
salon – гостиная, приемная, салон;
sandy – песчаный, песочный, рыжеватый;
satisfy – пресыщенный;
satin – атлас, атласный;
saturate – насыщать; промокший;
sauna – сауна;
savannah – саванна;
scale – масштаб; подниматься;
scarab – скарабей (*жук навозник*);
scarlet – алый, ярко-красный;
sconce – подсвечник, канделябр, бра;
seclude – отделять, изолировать;
separate – отделять, разделять;
shade – тень, оттенок;
shadow – тень, оттенок;

shallow – мелкий, поверхностный;
shape – форма, вид, образ;
sharp – острый, отточенный;
shelf – полка; выступ;
shell – раковина; каркас;
showcase – витрина;
shower – душ; орошать;
shutter – ставень, жалюзи;
sideboard – буфет, сервант;
significant – значительный, выразительный;
silhouette – силуэт, изображать в виде силуэта;
silk – шелк, шелковый;
singularity – оригинальность, особенность;
skyscraper – небоскреб;
slab – плита;
sliding – скользящий, подвижный;
slight – незначительный, тонкий, хрупкий;
slope – наклон, склон;
slot – щель, отверстие;
smooth – однородный, гладкий;
solemnity – торжественность, торжество;
solid – твердый, цельный;
solution – решение; раствор;
soot – сажа, копоть;
sound – звук, звучать;
spacious – просторный, обширный;
spa-complex – курорт с минеральными водами;
spandrel – пазуха свода;
sparkling – сверкающий, блестящий;
sparse – редкий, разбросанный;
spatial – пространственный;
spectrum – спектр;
spicy – пряный, ароматичный;
spirit – дух, общая тенденция;
spotlight – прожектор для подсветки;
stained glass – цветное стекло, витражное стекло;
staircase – лестница, лестничная клетка;
staircase landing – лестничная площадка;
static – статический, неподвижный;
stipple – рисовать, гравировать пунктиром;
stool – табурет;
storeroom – кладовая;

strict – точный; требовательный;
 string – натягивать, вешать;
 stucco – отделочный; штукатурить;
 studio – студия, мастерская;
 study – рабочий кабинет;
 submarine – подводная лодка;
 subtle – едва различимый; проницательный;
 suburban – пригородный;
 suite – набор, комплект; анфилада комнат;
 sunset – заход солнца, закат;
 surface – поверхность; отделывать поверхность;
 surrealism – сюрреализм (*направление в искусстве 20 в., провозгласившее источником искусства сферу подсознания, а его методом – разрыв логических связей, замененных субъективными ассоциациями*);
 surround – окружать;
 surrounding – близлежащий, соседний;
 sweetheart – возлюбленный;
 swimming pool – плавательный бассейн;
 symmetry – симметрия;
 tapestry – гобелен, затканная от руки материя;
 tavern – закусочная, бар;
 temple – храм; прижимная планка;
 tender – мягкий, нежный;
 tenderness – нежность;
 terrace – терраса, веранда;
 terracotta – терракотовый;
 textile – ткань, текстиль;
 thick – плотный, толстый;
 through-passage – свободный проход;
 tile – черепица, кафель; крыть черепицей, кафелем;
 timber – древесина; бревно, брус;
 tint – бледный, светлый; краска, оттенок, тон;
 tiptoe – ходить на цыпочках; быть в ожидании;
 tower – башня, опора; возвышаться;
 tracery – ажурная работа, узор, рисунок;
 tranquil – спокойный;
 transparent – прозрачный, просвечивающий;
 trimming – отделка;
 trunk of the tree – ствол дерева;
 tulle – тюль;
 turnstile – турникет, крестовина;
 twine – скручивание; вить, плести, окружать;

ultramarine – ультрамарин (*ярко-синий цвет*);
underline – подчеркивать;
underwear – нижнее белье;
undulate – волнистый, волнообразный;
unification – объединение;
unstable – неустойчивый, изменчивый;
unwieldy – громоздкий, неуклюжий;
upholstery – обивочный материал, обивка;
utilize – использовать, утилизировать;
variation – изменение, перемена;
variety – разнообразие;
vault – свод; подвал, погреб;
venue – место сбора, встречи;
verandah – веранда, терраса;
vestibule – вестибюль, передняя;
vicinity – окрестности, район; соседство; поблизости;
vinous – винный, бордовый;
volume – объем, масса; объемный;
volunteer – доброволец; предлагать помощь;
wander – бродить; извиваться; странствие;
wardrobe – гардероб; платяной;
warmth – тепло; теплый колорит;
washbowl – таз;
waste – потери, убытки; лишний, ненужный; портить;
waterfall – водопад;
water-lily – водяная лилия, кувшинка;
wavy – волнистый, рифленый;
wedding – свадьба, бракосочетание, свадебный;
wheel – колесо; описывать круги;
wicker furniture – плетеная мебель;
winding – извилина, изгиб;
wine – вино; темно-красный цвет;
wing – крыло дома, флигель;
wrap – заворачивать;
wrought iron – ковкая мягкая сталь;
yard – двор; сад.

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Учебное издание

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Сботова Светлана Викторовна
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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ДЛЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ
Учебное пособие

В авторской редакции
Верстка Т.А. Лилып

Подписано в печать 10.01.14. Формат 60×84/16.
Бумага офисная «Снегурочка». Печать на ризографе.
Усл.печ.л. 10,23. Уч.-изд.л. 11,0. Тираж 80 экз.
Заказ № 51.



Издательство ПГУАС.
440028, г. Пенза, ул. Германа Титова, 28.