

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение  
высшего образования  
"НОВОСИБИРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
АРХИТЕКТУРЫ, ДИЗАЙНА И ИСКУССТВ имени А.Д. Крячкова"  
(НГУАДИ)

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Ректор НГУАДИ

\_\_\_\_\_ Н.В. Багрова

\_\_\_\_\_ 2024 г.

## СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

### рабочая программа дисциплины

Закреплена за кафедрой **Гуманитарных и социально-экономических дисциплин**  
Учебный план 07.02.01 Архитектура 9 кл\_2024.plx  
Специальность 07.02.01 АРХИТЕКТУРА

Квалификация **архитектор**

Форма обучения **очная**

Общая трудоемкость **102 часов**

Часов по учебному плану 102

в том числе:

аудиторные занятия 84

самостоятельная работа 18

Виды контроля в семестрах:

зачет с оценкой 4,5

другие формы контроля 3

#### Распределение часов дисциплины по семестрам

Семестр (<Курс>.<Семестр на курсе>)	3(2.1)		4(2.2)		5(3.1)		Итого	
	УП	РП	УП	РП	УП	РП	УП	РП
Практические	32	32	28	28	24	24	84	84
Итого ауд.	32	32	28	28	24	24	84	84
Сам. работа	6	6	6	6	6	6	18	18
Часы на контроль								
Итого	38	38	34	34	30	30	102	102

Разработчик(и):

канд.фил.наук, доцент, А.Н. Журин \_\_\_\_\_

Рецензент(ы):

канд. психол. наук, Зав.Кафедрой, Дьячков А.В. \_\_\_\_\_

Рабочая программа дисциплины

Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

Разработана в соответствии с ФГОС СПО:

Федеральный государственный образовательный стандарт среднего профессионального образования по специальности 07.02.01 АРХИТЕКТУРА (приказ Министерства просвещения Российской Федерации от 09.11.2023 г. № 843)

Составлена на основании учебного плана: "07.02.01 АРХИТЕКТУРА"

утвержденного ученым советом вуза, протокол № 53 от 26.04.2024.

Рабочая программа одобрена на заседании кафедры Гуманитарных и социально-экономических дисциплин

Протокол от 03.02.2023 № 6

Заведующий кафедрой \_\_\_\_\_ А.В. Дьячков

СОГЛАСОВАНО

Начальник УРО \_\_\_\_\_ Кузнецова Н.С.

Заведующий НТБ \_\_\_\_\_ Патрушева Н.А.

И.о. зам.директора Колледжа НГУАДИ \_\_\_\_\_ Кушнерук О.П.

## 1. ЦЕЛЬ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Цель - формирование у обучающихся знаний и умений в соответствии с планируемыми результатами освоения дисциплины.

## 2. МЕСТО ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ В СТРУКТУРЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

Цикл (раздел) ОП: СГ

## 3. ПЛАНИРУЕМЫЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Процесс изучения дисциплины направлен на формирование элементов следующих компетенций:

**ОК 09.: Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.**

### знания

- правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы;
- основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика);
- лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности;
- особенности произношения;
- правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности

### умения

- понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы;
- участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы;
- строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности;
- кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые);
- писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы

3.1 Знать:

3.2 Уметь:

## 4. ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПЛАН И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Код занятия	Наименование разделов и тем /вид занятия/	Семестр / Курс	Часов	Формируемые компетенции (с учетом РПВ)	Формы контроля
<b>Раздел 1. The history of Russian architecture.</b>					
1.1	Тема 1.1. A General characteristics of Russian architecture. Art styles. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и поиска информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка говорения./Пр/	3	6	ОК 09.	Наблюдение за деятельностью обучающихся в процессе освоения программы; Оценка выполнения практических заданий; Фронтальный опрос
1.2	Тема 1.2. Tomsk — a Town on the River. Stages of Tomsk history. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и поиска информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях./Пр/	3	4	ОК 09.	Наблюдение за деятельностью обучающихся в процессе освоения программы; Оценка выполнения практических заданий; Фронтальный опрос
1.3	Тема 2. Early Medieval Rus (the IX — Late XV Centuries). Dwelling houses. Agricultural buildings. Грамматика. Построение английских предложений. Порядок слов в повествовательных предложениях. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения,	3	4	ОК 09.	Наблюдение за деятельностью обучающихся в процессе освоения программы; Оценка выполнения практических заданий; Фронтальный опрос

	перевода и поиска информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка говорения./Пр/				
1.4	Тема 2.1. The roof structures in Russian folk architecture. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и поиска информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка говорения. Грамматика. Word order in interrogative sentences (порядок слов в вопросительных предложениях)./Пр/	3	4	ОК 09.	Наблюдение за деятельностью обучающихся в процессе освоения программы; Оценка выполнения практических заданий; Фронтальный опрос
1.5	Повторение пройденного материала по темам 1 и 2./СР/	3	2	ОК 09.	
1.6	Тема 3. Early Architecture in Cities. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и поиска информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка говорения./Пр/	3	4	ОК 09.	Наблюдение за деятельностью обучающихся в процессе освоения программы; Оценка выполнения практических заданий; Фронтальный опрос
1.7	Тема 3.1. Fortresses and Fortified Towns in early Russian architecture. The traditional Russian fortified citadel. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и поиска информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка говорения./Пр/	3	4	ОК 09.	Наблюдение за деятельностью обучающихся в процессе освоения программы; Оценка выполнения практических заданий; Фронтальный опрос
1.8	Повторение пройденного материала по теме 3./СР/	3	2	ОК 09.	
1.9	Тема 4. Architecture in the XV-XVII Centuries. The cathedral /of the Dormition. The Church of the Ascension. at Kolomenskoe, Bell tower of Ivan the Great. Church of the Trinity. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и поиска информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка говорения./Пр/	3	4	ОК 09.	Наблюдение за деятельностью обучающихся в процессе освоения программы; Оценка выполнения практических заданий; Фронтальный опрос
1.10	Подготовка к зачетному занятию по пройденным темам./СР/	3	2	ОК 09.	
1.11	Промежуточная аттестация: другие формы контроля. Семестровая оценка./Др/	3	2	ОК 09.	
1.12	Тема 5. Architecture of Churches. Types of churches. The cathedral	4	4	ОК 09.	Наблюдение за деятельностью обучающихся в процессе

	of St.Sophia in Novgorod. The Cathedral of the Transfiguration of the Savior at Kizhi.. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и поиска информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка говорения./Пр/				освоения программы; Оценка выполнения практических заданий; Фронтальный опрос
1. 13	Тема 6. The Baroque Style In Russia. General characteristics. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и поиска информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка говорения./Пр/	4	4	ОК 09.	Наблюдение за деятельностью обучающихся в процессе освоения программы; Оценка выполнения практических заданий; Фронтальный опрос
1. 14	Повторение пройденного материала по темам 5 и 6./СР/	4	2	ОК 09.	
1. 15	Тема 7. Famous architectural designs of the baroque style in Russia. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и поиска информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка говорения./Пр/	4	4	ОК 09.	Наблюдение за деятельностью обучающихся в процессе освоения программы; Оценка выполнения практических заданий; Фронтальный опрос
1. 16	Тема 7.1. The late baroque style in Russia (mid XVIII c.) Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и поиска информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка говорения./Пр/	4	4	ОК 09.	Наблюдение за деятельностью обучающихся в процессе освоения программы; Оценка выполнения практических заданий; Фронтальный опрос
1. 17	Тема 8. Masterpiece of early and severe neoclassicism Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и поиска информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка говорения./Пр/	4	2	ОК 09.	Наблюдение за деятельностью обучающихся в процессе освоения программы; Оценка выполнения практических заданий; Фронтальный опрос
1. 18	Повторение пройденного материала по темам 7 и 8./СР/	4	2	ОК 09.	
1. 19	Тема 9. Lofty neoclassicism (1800s -1840s). Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и поиска информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка говорения./Пр/	4	4	ОК 09.	Наблюдение за деятельностью обучающихся в процессе освоения программы; Оценка выполнения практических заданий; Фронтальный опрос
1. 20	Тема 10. Eclecticism in Russian architecture . Изучение основных лексических единиц на	4	4	ОК 09.	Наблюдение за деятельностью обучающихся в процессе освоения программы;

	иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и поиска информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка говорения./Пр/				Оценка выполнения практических заданий; Фронтальный опрос
1. 21	Подготовка к зачетному занятию по пройденным темам./СР/	4	2	ОК 09.	
1. 22	Промежуточная аттестация: зачет с оценкой (дифференцированный зачет)./ЗаО/	4	2	ОК 09.	
1. 23	Тема 10.1. Konstantin Top Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и поиска информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка говорения./Пр/	5	4	ОК 09.	Наблюдение за деятельностью обучающихся в процессе освоения программы; Оценка выполнения практических заданий; Фронтальный опрос
1. 24	Тема 11. The style “Modern” (Art Nouveau) (1890s-1910s). Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и поиска информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка говорения с использованием профессиональной терминологии./Пр/	5	4	ОК 09.	Наблюдение за деятельностью обучающихся в процессе освоения программы; Оценка выполнения практических заданий; Фронтальный опрос
1. 25	Повторение пройденного материала по темам 10 и 11./СР/	5	2	ОК 09.	
1. 26	Тема 12. Tomsk buildings at the turn of the XX century. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и поиска информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка говорения./Пр/	5	4	ОК 09.	Наблюдение за деятельностью обучающихся в процессе освоения программы; Оценка выполнения практических заданий; Фронтальный опрос
1. 27	Тема 13. Architecture in post revolutionary period in Russia Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и поиска информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка говорения./Пр/	5	4	ОК 09.	Наблюдение за деятельностью обучающихся в процессе освоения программы; Оценка выполнения практических заданий; Фронтальный опрос
1. 28	Повторение пройденного материала по темам 12 и 13./СР/	5	2	ОК 09.	
1. 29	Тема 14. Modern architecture. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и поиска информации в тексте.	5	4	ОК 09.	Наблюдение за деятельностью обучающихся в процессе освоения программы; Оценка выполнения практических заданий; Фронтальный опрос

	Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка письма./Пр/				
1. 30	Тема 15. Tomsk houses with wooden lace. Tomsk churches. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях./Пр/	5	2	ОК 09.	Наблюдение за деятельностью обучающихся в процессе освоения программы; Оценка выполнения практических заданий; Фронтальный опрос
1. 31	Подготовка к зачетному занятию по пройденным темам. /СР/	5	2	ОК 09.	
1. 32	Промежуточная аттестация: зачет с оценкой (дифференцированный зачет)/ЗаО/	5	2	ОК 09.	

## 5. КОНТРОЛЬ И ОЦЕНКА РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Текущий контроль успеваемости и промежуточная аттестация проводится в соответствии с Положением об организации текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации по образовательным программам среднего профессионально образования, программ высшего образования, программ магистратуры в ФГБОУ ВО НГУАДИ имени А.Д. Крячкова

Порядок и периодичность текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации представлены в фонде оценочных средств дисциплины.

## 6. УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

### 6.1. Информационное обеспечение реализации программы

	Авторы, составители	Заглавие	Издательство, год	Кол-во экз
<b>6.1.1. Основная литература</b>				
Л1.1	Гаврилов Александр Николаевич, Гончарова Наталия Эдите Николаевна	Английский язык для архитекторов. Architecture in Russia	Москва: Юрайт, 2024	ЭБС

### 6.1.2. Дополнительная литература

Л2.1	Соловьёва К. В.	Грамматика английского языка в таблицах (начальный этап обучения)	Саратов: Саратовская государственная консерватория имени Л.В. Собинова, 2016	ЭБС
Л2.2	Краснопёрлова Ю. В.	Теоретическая грамматика английского языка	Саратов: Профобразование, 2019	ЭБС
Л2.3	Кузнецова Т. С.	Английский язык. Устная речь. Практикум	Саратов, Екатеринбург: Профобразование, Уральский федеральный университет, 2019	ЭБС

### 6.2. Электронные информационные ресурсы

1	Электронно-библиотечная система "Юрайт" – Режим доступа: <a href="https://urait.ru/">https://urait.ru/</a>
2	Электронная библиотечная система «IPRbooks» – Режим доступа: <a href="http://www.iprbookshop.ru/">http://www.iprbookshop.ru/</a>

3	Электронная информационно-образовательная среда (ЭИОС) НГУАДИ Режим доступа: <a href="http://www.portal.nsuada.ru/">http://www.portal.nsuada.ru/</a>
4	Электронно-библиотечная система "Лань" – Режим доступа: <a href="https://e.lanbook.com/">https://e.lanbook.com/</a>

### **6.3. Перечень программного обеспечения**

Windows 7 – операционная система, LibreOffice, PowerPoint Viewer, Kaspersky Endpoint Security 10, 7-Zip x64

## **7. МАТЕРИАЛЬНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

Учебная аудитория, для проведения учебных занятий всех видов, в том числе групповых и индивидуальных консультаций, текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации, оснащённая комплектом учебной мебели и мультимедийным оборудованием с возможностью подключения к сети «Интернет» и доступом к электронной информационно-образовательной среде НГУАДИ.

## **8. ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИМ РАБОТНИКАМ**

Реализация дисциплины обеспечивается работниками университета относящимися к профессорско-преподавательском составу и иными педагогическими работниками, а также лицами, привлекаемыми к реализации образовательной программы на условиях гражданско-правового договора, в том числе из числа руководителей и работников организаций, направление деятельности которых соответствует области профессиональной деятельности 10. Архитектура, проектирование, геодезия, топография и дизайн (имеющих стаж работы в данной профессиональной области не менее трех лет).

Требования к квалификации. Высшее профессиональное образование или среднее профессиональное образование по направлению подготовки "Образование и педагогика" или в области, соответствующей преподаваемой дисциплине, без предъявления требований к стажу работы либо высшее профессиональное образование или среднее профессиональное образование и дополнительное профессиональное образование по направлению деятельности в образовательном учреждении без предъявления требований к стажу работы.

Педагогические работники, привлекаемые к реализации образовательной программы, должны получать дополнительное профессиональное образование по программам повышения квалификации не реже одного раза в три года с учетом расширения спектра профессиональных компетенций, в том числе в форме стажировки в организациях, направление деятельности которых соответствует области профессиональной деятельности 10. Архитектура, проектирование, геодезия, топография и дизайн, а также в других областях профессиональной деятельности и (или) сферах профессиональной деятельности при условии соответствия полученных компетенций требованиям к квалификации педагогического работника.

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**  
федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение  
высшего образования  
"НОВОСИБИРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
АРХИТЕКТУРЫ, ДИЗАЙНА И ИСКУССТВ имени А.Д. Крячкова"  
(НГУАДИ)

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ**

**для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации**

Учебная дисциплина:  
Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности  
Специальность: 07.02.01 Архитектура

Составитель: Овчинникова Ю.Н.,  
преподаватель

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Зав. кафедрой ГиСЭД Дьячков А.В.

Новосибирск 2024

## 1. ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Фонд оценочных средств (ФОС) включает материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации.

Целью текущего контроля (ТК) и промежуточной аттестации (ПА) является контроль освоения запланированных по дисциплине знаний и умений, направленных на формирование у обучающихся компетенций в соответствии с рабочей программой дисциплины.

Настоящий ФОС по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» является неотъемлемым приложением к рабочей программе дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» (РПД). На данный ФОС распространяются все реквизиты утверждения, представленные в РПД по данной дисциплине.

## 2. КОМПЛЕКТ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ

### ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

#### Тема 1. The history of Russian architecture.

#### **A General characteristics of Russian architecture. Art styles. Tomsk — a Town on the River. Stages of Tomsk history.**

Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и поиска информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка говорения.

#### **Make the sentences using the following words and phrases:**

the scene of invasions and colonization; several origins; as early as the tenth century; to take over the Christian faith; was rapidly developed; something intrinsically Russian; was not content to be back; various art currents; owing to its geographical situation; the special charm; to be adjusted to; from the early days of its history; so-called; to have a powerful position; the diverse foreign elements; to be quite distinct from.

#### **Translate the sentences.**

They have set up road blocks around the city.

A special committee was set up to discuss the problem of housing construction in this district of the city.

The architects agreed to set aside the question of replanning for two years.

Western elements have poured into Russian art and set in there.

When Russian art was affected by western influences, a special charm and the peculiarity of old Russian architecture were not set aside.

The architect set out a lot of reasons for his decision to build the church on the hill.

John decided to set up as a graphic designer.

#### **Translate the sentences paying attention to different meanings of the verbs “to be” and “to have”.**

The exact number of towers in the first Tomsk fortress is not known up to present days.

In spiritual, intellectual and artistic matters Russia has always been independent.

During its long history Russia was influenced by different artistic style.

Traditionally the towers in the fortresses were built in the places where the walls were to change their direction.

#### **Translate the sentences paying attention to different meanings of the verbs “to be” and “to have”.**

Men have always settled near water sources.

Russia was not content to be back and had to absorb various currents.

After the Russian State had consolidated its position in Siberia Tomsk fortress lost its military significance.

By the turn of the XIX century Tomsk had central streets paved and brightly lit.

**Paraphrase the sentences using the construction “there + to be” and translate them.**

From the middle of the seventeenth century the Western influences had a powerful position in art.

Russia has diverse foreign elements in architecture which are quite distinct from any elements created in other countries.

The special charm of Russian buildings lies in the integration of different styles.

Russia's specific geographical position resulted in the absorption of different art.

The architecture in Russia has the elements of various Eastern sources.

Russian people were of various origins, faith and cultures.

**Translate the sentences paying attention to the tense form.**

For thousands of years Russia had been the country of various origins, faiths and cultures.

Tomsk was constructed according to the rules of Russian town-planning art.

Foreign art and culture were constantly pouring into Russian architecture.

Ideas, styles and techniques were accepted by old Russian architecture.

**Look through the text and find out whether the following sentences are false or true. Use the phrases: I think..., I suppose..., to my mind..., if I'm not mistaken..., It's correct..., It's wrong..., It's false..., It's true..**

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

For centuries the land that constitutes modern Russia had been the cross-roads of migration, the scene of invasions and colonization by peoples of several origins, faiths, and cultures. In spiritual, intellectual and artistic matters Russia has always been independent. This was demonstrated as early as the tenth century when Russia took over the Christian faith from Byzantium and its architecture was rapidly developed into something intrinsically Russian. Russia was not content to be set apart from other countries and absorbed various art currents which, owing to its geographical situation, were constantly pouring into Russian architecture. Ideas, styles and techniques were accepted but architects took only elements to be adjusted to the established Russian practice. Thus, a special charm and peculiarity of Old Russian architecture lies in the integration of West European architecture with the Far Eastern and Persian architecture.

The architecture cultivated in Russia has preserved the elements of various Eastern sources. There is evidence of the influence of Persia, India, China, Greece, Asia and Byzantium. From the early days of its history Russia was influenced by Romanesque architecture (in Vladimir), the Italian Renaissance (the early Moscow Kremlin), and the Italian-Polish-German phases of the Baroque (the churches of so-called Naryshkin style of the end of the seventeenth century and the churches and palaces of the eighteenth century). Russian architecture was thus affected by all phases of Western architecture.

From the middle of the seventeenth century the Western influences had a powerful position at the expense of the Byzantine traditions. However, these influences were not merely imported, but usually reworked and recreated. The combined influences of soil, landscape, climate, religion and history have changed the diverse foreign elements, and architecture which was quite distinct from any other one has been created.

From the end of the sixteenth century Russian architecture was influenced by Western art.

There is evidence of the influence of India, China, France and Italy to preserve foreign elements in Russian architecture.

Russia absorbed various art currents due to its location.

The influence of soil, landscape and climate of Russia have not changed the borrowed foreign elements.

Architects did not take elements which were not characteristic to the established Russian practice.

## **Тема 2. Early Medieval Rus (the IX — Late XV Centuries). Dwelling houses. Agricultural building. The roof structures in Russian folk architecture.**

Грамматика. Построение английских предложений. Порядок слов в повествовательных предложениях. Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и поиска информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка говорения.

### **Make the sentences using the following words and phrases:**

every type of structures; later; masonry architecture; political and economic development; were being built; as early as the end of the X century; surviving examples; date from; as it is known; had no heat-ing; being the main element; any architectural composition; the most difficult in construction; looked like; grown-up; rather than; man-made; while erecting; the basic quarter; an additional room; farm implements; enclosed by a solid fence; quite simple kind; ground floor; remained unchanged.

### **Translate the sentences.**

The workers had to keep to the suggested project in constructing the building.

The construction techniques and decorative details of the X century were kept up and remained unchanged during several centuries.

He kept on rebuilding the house to make it more attractive.

This work is known to be hard but you should keep at it and not give it up.

While designing the houses around the cathedral the architects need-ed to keep their height down.

### **Translate the sentences.**

In the course of time early decorative motifs became more complicated.

Stone was more durable material for building ancient houses.

In the XVIII century wooden houses in towns were less popular than masonry ones.

The most attractive roof constructed without nails first appeared in Early Medieval Rus.

A roof was known as the most expressive and expensive unit of Russian wooden houses.

### **Translate the following sentences with participles.**

From ancient times the main building material was wood used for almost every type of structures.

The main element of any building is a roof presenting the most expressive and expensive element of the building.

In the XIV century two Russian speaking nations appeared.

Wooden church on the shore of the lake Onega being the surviving example of early Russian architecture dates back to the XIV century.

The basic part of a peasant house was a living quarter formed by four walls.

Store-houses showing a great variety of shapes were used for different purposes.

**Imagine you are an architect and you are asked to design a country house. Make a presentation of your project according to the plan:**

Suggested plan:

the plan of the building and its proportion;

the number of buildings included in the country house and the purposes of their usage;

the number of storeys and rooms;  
the materials used;  
the type of the roof;  
architectural elements and details.

### **Тема 3. Early Architecture in Cities. Fortresses and Fortified Towns in early Russian architecture. The traditional Russian fortified citadel.**

Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка письма.

#### **Make the sentences using the following words and phrases:**

democratic urban society; a well organized democratic society; the most populated state; predominantly religious; to form the principal scheme; decorated with niches and pilasters; the harmony of mosaic and fresco paintings; various ornamental patterns; showed the harmony of; similar to; both religious and secular themes; the store of medieval art; unique and quite original art; fundamental features; to adapt prototypes to local conditions; crushed brick and limestone.

#### **Change sentences from Active into Passive. Translate the resulting sentences:**

Pilasters and various ornamental patterns in brick decorated the walls.

At the end of the tenth century the Slavs organized the first state in the north around Novgorod.

The basic elements of Byzantine architecture have formed the principal scheme of Russian church buildings.

In the XIII century the builders developed the structural device for the support of cupolas and cupola drums.

In Suzdal the builders used cut limestone instead of brick while constructing the churches.

#### **Translate the sentences.**

At the end of the eleventh century the population of Kievan Rus being about 7 million people included the cities of Kiev, Novgorod and Smolensk.

Kievan Rus was the most populated state in Europe.

The city of Novgorod is the greatest state of Medieval Russian art with more than fifty churches erected from the eleventh to the seventeenth century.

It was in Pskov where builders developed a new structural device for supporting cupolas and cupola drums.

There was the modern North Ukraine, Belarus and the regions of Novgorod and Smolensk in the first Slavonic state.

#### **Change the subordinate clauses using participles or participle constructions.**

The roofs of churches that were the main element of any architectural composition were the most complicated in construction.

When dwelling houses were being erected new methods of construction were used.

This type of a house had an open yard that was enclosed by a solid fence.

The main element of a peasant house was a stove which was located in the centre of it.

#### **Change the subordinate clauses using participles or participle constructions.**

The entrance was at the front and the roof had one or two slope surfaces.

Store-houses were used for storing crops, household goods and equipment for hunting and fishing.

The citizens of Suzdal who adopted Byzantine general features of the square plan and four columns used cut limestone instead of brick typical to Byzantine and Kievan Rus architecture.

#### **Compile the sentences into one sentence using Participle Constructions.**

Store-houses showed a great variety of shapes and location. They served for a lot of purposes.

Farm buildings were the monuments of wooden architecture. They dated from the early twentieth century.

In the course of time a wooden home became more complicated. At the beginning it was very simple.

The houses had one or two storeys with a staircase. Such houses were with or without a shed which was supported on pillars.

**Compile the dialogues on the churches of the medieval period (the XIX—XII c.) touching upon:**

their names and location

the building materials

the peculiarities of the church structures

their decorative elements

**Describe the difference between the Cathedral of St. Sofia in Kiev and the Cathedral of St. Sofia in Novgorod and characterize the architectural elements and details typical of medi-eval architecture in the IX—XII centuries.**

**Тема 4. Architecture in the XV-XVII Centuries. The cathedral /of the Dormition. The Church of the Ascension. at Kolomenskoe, Bell tower of Ivan the Great. Church of the Trinity.**

Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка письма. Активизация навыка перевода с русского языка на иностранный, с использованием активной лексики урока. Активизация навыка восприятия на слух. Аудирование по теме. Интерактивные задания.

**Make the sentences using the following words and phrases:**

the most complete idea; the construction was going on; technical ability; greatly expanded; made of brick; the most important feature; came into use in the XVI century; wooden tent-roofed churches; to transform its proportions; structural methods; specifically national characteristics; topped with a small cupola; a white-stone ribbing column; a feeling of spaciousness; the most renowned monuments; uniquely medieval Russian in content and form; diversity of its architectural forms; to borrow western stylistic elements and techniques; despite the fact.

**Translate the sentences paying attention to the phrasal verbs:**

If they don't come to a decision by midnight, the talks will be abandoned.

The organization comes under the authority of the United Nations.

With Christmas coming up few people have much money to spend.

Come on, we'll be late!

We came upon a little cottage just on the edge of the wood.

Something has come up at work so I won't be home until late tonight.

Your English is coming along really well.

One or two excellent ideas came out of the meeting.

**Explain the meaning of the words "that" ("those") in the sentences. Translate them.**

The architect must have full understanding of the general requirements of modern civilization so that his buildings may be efficient in their services.

It is important that the architect should possess a good knowledge of all methods of construction.

The great difference between primitive and modern construction is that the former required practically no tools.

It is pre-fabrication that speeds up construction work.

Both the design and the construction should be confined to those engineers who have had experience in it.

## **Тема 5. Architecture of Churches. Types of churches. The cathedral of St.Sophia in Novgorod. The Cathedral of the Transfiguration of the Savior at Kizhi**

Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях.

**Explain the meaning of the words “that” (“those”) in the sentences. Translate them.**

Facing materials are those made specifically to perform a decorative function.

It was in 1478 that Moscow became the capital of Russia.

That Bell Tower of Ivan the Great was built by Italian architects did not surprise anybody as the interest to Italian culture was great in the XVI century.

It was the construction of small churches with a single cupola that was going on in Moscow during the XV century when technical ability to create larger structures had greatly expanded.

**Explain the meaning of the word “one” in the sentences. Translate them.**

One of the churches that gives the complete idea about the beginning of Moscovite architecture is the Cathedral of Dormition in Zvenigorod.

The construction of small churches was not stopped in the XV century when technical ability to create larger ones had greatly expanded.

One of the most important requirements when using timber in construction is to see that it is properly dried.

A simple beam is one that lies on two supports at the ends.

5 One may say with certainty that one of the greatest advantages of man-made materials is their low cost compared to the cost of natural ones.

**Explain the meaning of the word “one” in the sentences. Translate them.**

The nature of the site of a building is one of the most important factors in architectural design.

The question of selection of a site is one which the architect is often faced with.

Any building today is the product not of one craft but of many crafts which are all interdependent one of the other.

In designing a building one should take care that most comfortable living conditions are created.

A beam can be built in one end and simply supported at the other one.

**Translate the following sentences paying special attention to the gerunds and verbal nouns.**

Cutting stones and timbers became possible with the invention of tools.

Erecting tall buildings without using building mechanisms is now un-thinkable.

The use of fine tools resulted in developing building methods.

Timber, stone and brick being the oldest building materials is a generally accepted fact.

In building structures special attention must be paid to the proper use of materials.

**Translate the following sentences paying special attention to the gerunds and verbal nouns.**

The first efforts of our ancestors were aimed at obtaining shelters.

All churches of this type follow the plan with a central cube containing four piers.

The buildings acquired a dynamic and specifically Russian national characteristics.

Wooden churches influenced the design of masonry architecture by transforming its propositions and structural methods.

After its completion the original structure consisting of a central cube acquired two chapels and a gallery.

**Describe the characteristic features of Russian cathedrals in the XV—XVII centuries using the following key words and word combinations:**

Introduction; tent-shaped roofs; developed in wood; came into use; to influence the design; masonry architecture; to transform structural methods; the building acquired.

**Describe the Cathedral of the Dormition in Zvenigorod using the following key words and word combinations:**

Refer to; a small church; a single drum; a single cupola; to divide into; four columns; fitted columns; to have crosses; to contain four piers.

### **Тема 6. The Baroque Style In Russia. General characteristics.**

Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Аудирование по теме. Интерактивные задания.

**Make the sentences using the following words and phrases:**

decorative ensembles; a means of popularization; quiet monumentality; mainly created; western architectural tendencies; during the first 10 years of its existence; gave the status; was done at a fast speed; for visual emphasis; nothing special; a major religious centre; through-out the empire; rationally planned network; to supply with materials and qualified workers; represent a radical departure.

**Make the sentences using the following words and phrases:**

based on the cross-domed plan; a greatly elongated structure; gilded and surmounted with; elements of classical entablature; both for a ship and for a fortress; hired from abroad; to be divided into 3 aisles; specialized in fortification structures; to have priority over the rest of the structure; marble piers; done in the western manner; to meet the local conditions; organized on the principles; to show a great variety of; modified throughout Europe; new expression

**Translate the sentences:**

The only material which can be used in this case is reinforced concrete.

Only high quality cement should be employed for reinforced concrete work.

The only ingredients of reinforced concrete are steel, cement, sand and gravel.

For many centuries the usage of columns and beams was the only generally employed method of stone construction.

The introduction of a tent-shaped roof developed by Russian architects in the XVI century was not the only remarkable element in Russian architecture.

The structure of medieval Russian cathedrals was unique not only in content and form but also in technique and feeling.

### **Тема 7. Famous architectural designs of the baroque style in Russia.**

Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях.

**Explain the meaning of the words in bold type in the following sentences.**

The architecture of the XVII century differed from the architecture of previous centuries by gorgeous ornamentation for any type of building.

The church of the Trinity is remarkable for its wealth of decorative ornamentation.

Store-houses showing a great variety of shapes, location and usage of space served for a lot of purposes.

Farm buildings of the early twentieth century were the houses made of wood for their builders kept strictly to the ancient traditions of their craft.

**Explain the meaning of the words in bold type in the following sentences.**

**For** the next four centuries Kievan Rus has been developed into a powerful state.

The Cathedral of St. Sofia was originally taller **for** the two-meter thick cultural layer was formed during the last nine centuries.

Pskov's churches were small to contain columns **for** the support of the cupola.

The churches of the XII century represented the Kievan-Byzantine tradition **for** the citizens of Suzdal adopted general features typical of Byzantine style.

**Translate the following sentences. Give the synonyms to the words in bold.**

There was nothing special that **distinguished** St. Petersburg from other frontier outposts in the XVII century.

They created not only the Baroque style in Russia but also **trained** a new generation of brilliant architects.

To realize his ideas Peter the Great had to rely upon the skill of professional architects **hired** from abroad.

By November 1703 the fortress had been **completed**.

Domenico Trezzini was one of the most **talented** architects of his time.

**Give a short talk on the famous buildings in the Baroque style. The following questions will help you:**

When was Peterhof built?

Where was Peterhof built?

When did the idea to turn Peterhof into an imperial residence occur to Peter?

Who supervised the project of Strelna after Michetti's departure from Russia?

Who was the Church of the Archangel Gabriel built by?

What is the main entrance of the Church of the Archangel Gabriel framed by?

Which element has become the main one in the building of the Admiralty?

**Тема 2.1. The late baroque style in Russia (mid XVIII c.)**

Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях.

**Make the sentences using the following words and phrases:**

generally known; vivid colours; diffused light; violent surface; isolated points; decorative schemes; side aisles; from wall to wall; nave ceiling; the greatest legacy; the island's horizontal streets; within this master plan; a comprehensive design; professional training; world re-nown; recruited architects and artisans for service; magnificent palaces and churches; a series of residences; was appointed as a chief architect.

**Translate the sentences paying attention to different meanings of the verb "to be".**

A new generation of Russian architects having been trained under the patronage of foreign specialists was successfully working at the construction sites of St. Petersburg.

B. Rastelli was in charge of all palaces construction and reconstruction at Tsarskoe Selo.

The Winter Palace was lavishly adorned with columns, stucco window platbands and sculptures over the roof cornice.

B. Rastrelli was a son of the Florentine sculptor and architect who served at the Royal court.

Rococo architects were to emphasize structural elements by reducing column size.

**Translate the sentences paying attention to different meanings of the verb "to be".**

The last imperial residence built by B. Rastrelli was the Winter Palace.

It was during Elizabeth's reign that a noticeable basilica models occurred.

There are no vivid colours or violent surface relief in the buildings erected in the Rococo style.

Despite the symmetry of the facade its culminating point is not the central structure but rather the pentapolar church.

As he had no professional training B. Rastrelli was to learn at the construction sites of St. Petersburg masters.

### **Translate the sentences.**

A principal current generally known as Rococo refined the architecture of the seventeenth century.

B. Rastrelli was the most outstanding architect of the Elizabeth's time.

His son had no professional training when he arrived in Russia.

The culminating point of the palace is not the central structure but its pentacupolar church.

Being in charge of all palaces construction B. Rastrelli took over direct control of work.

Having visited Holland and England during his tour in 1697— 1699 Peter the Great decided to build the well-ordered, solidly built city on the Neva river.

### **Translate the sentences.**

Wooden tent-roofed churches influenced the design of masonry architecture by transforming its proportions and decoration.

B. Rastrelli designed a series of residences for Russian aristocracy, the Vorontsov Palace and the Stroganov Palace being among them.

The thickness of the walls being 2.5 to 3 meters, the interior space became very small.

The structures were built on a limestone base and had the carved stone details.

Russian architecture took great interest not only to western stylistic elements but also to construction technique.

Novgorod's medieval architecture adapted Byzantine prototypes and Kievan ones to local conditions.

State the function of the infinitive and translate the sentences.

The ceilings of the side aisles were raised to unify the space from wall to wall.

Rococo refined the architecture of the XVII century to suit elegant XVIII century tastes.

Columns, window pediments and statues to be used for decorating the facade of the palace help to make the building more magnificent.

To create the well-ordered city was Peter's the Great dream.

D. Trezzini was the first to represent a radical departure from traditional Russian church architecture.

**Make the list of architectural elements peculiar to the Late Baroque in Russia. Give description and characterize them. Find out the examples of these architectural elements.**

### **Discuss the answers to the questions:**

What do you think about Rococo current?

What was Peter's greatest legacy to the foundation of a new capital?

### **Discuss the answers to the questions:**

How did the master plan influence St. Petersburg's appearance?

Do you know what architects worked in the Rococo style in St. Petersburg?

### **Discuss the answers to the questions:**

How was B. Rastrelli's genius realized in his works?

What types of buildings was the spirit of Rococo most fully expressed in?

Look through the text and entitle it:

### **The Winter Palace**

Executed in the fine taste and on a gigantic scale the Winter Palace is B. Rastrelli's masterpiece. B. Rastrelli himself made the drawings and plan of the palace, designed the ornamentation patterns for window platbands, carvings, sculptures, lattices, parquetry, interiors and furniture. The plan of the Winter Palace represents the perimeter concept with a quadrilateral interior court. The exterior facades of the new imperial palace can only be compared to those of the Catherine Palace at Tsarskoe Selo. The palace building is nearly two kilometres long in perimeter and the palace facade (over 200 meters) has three arches of the main courtyard entrance in the center. Originally it had 1,050 chambers, 117 staircases, 1,886 doors and 1,945 windows and 250 columns decorated with a lot of ornamental motifs including lion masks and other grotesque figures. There are three main floors of the Winter Palace with semicircular windows having an arcade effect. The horizontal dimensions of the palace are emphasized by a string course and the complex profile of the cornice separating two upper floors from the first one. A balustrade supporting 176 large ornamental vases and allegorical statues is above it. The interior of the Winter Palace created on B. Rastrelli's design has undergone great modifications, and it was decorated with the elements similar to those of his earlier palaces such as gilded plasters and wooden ornamentation as well as elaborate pilasters. Yet little of B. Rastrelli's Rococo interior decoration has survived. The Winter Palace represents the quintessence of Saint Petersburg's monumental style and assimilation of western principles.

The Cathedral of the Resurrection at the Resurrection Convent. The erection of the foundation for the Cathedral of the Resurrection at the Resurrection Convent and the conventual buildings started in 1748. A large square perimeter of the convent contained galleries enclosed linking the living and administrative quarters, as well as the churches placed at four corners. The ensemble was located in the center of the compound and had a cross-domed plan with five cupolas. Elizabeth's reign marked the resurgence of the traditional Russian Orthodox planning modified by western influence. The entrance to the convent was to support a colossal bell tower, 140 to 170 meters in height, constructed in a manner of ascending tiers similar to the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, but at least twice its height. Four subsidiary cupolas, placed on double-tiered towers are grouped around a central dome supporting the fifth cupola, a pattern being derived from the Russian pentacupolar church.

The Cathedral of St. Nicholas. In 1753—1762 Savva Chevakinsky built one more baroque church in St. Petersburg. This structure decorated with golden domes is considered to be one of the most picturesque places in St. Petersburg. The design of the cathedral combines a rigorous and finely calculated symmetry with a handling of profuse baroque decoration. S. Chevakinsky's design emphasizes the horizontal character in contrast to the verticality of the cathedral at the Smolnyi. Its superbly proportioned central dome does not dominate four widely spaced subsidiary domes, which gain spatial autonomy at the corners of the structure. S. Chevakinsky calculated the relation between structure, function, and decoration as skillfully as any medieval Russian master. The St. Nicholas Cathedral and its bell tower being one of the most wonderful monuments of the Russian Baroque, contain elements of the coming "neoclassical age" with its own masterpieces of church architecture in St. Petersburg.

**Answer the following questions:**

What does the plan of the Winter Palace represent?

What has the interior of the Winter Palace undergone?

What did the long square perimeter of the Convent contain?

Where was the ensemble of the Cathedral of the Resurrection located?

What does the design of the Cathedral of St. Nicholas combine?

What did S. Chevakinsky calculate?

Speak on the similarities and differences between the Baroque and Rococo styles in Russia.

**Choose one of the following masterpieces**

The Winter Palace.

The Cathedral of the Resurrection.

The Cathedral of St. Nikolas.

Describe it using the following plan:

the time of its foundation;

the place of location;

outer appearance;

decorative elements;

architectural details;

the materials used.

**Тема 8. Masterpiece of early and severe neoclassicism**

Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте. Активизация навыка перевода с русского языка на иностранный, с использованием активной лексики урока. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях.

**Make the sentences using the following words and phrases:**

simplicity of forms; to be of particular interest; originated from the Italian Renaissance; based on classical principles; both... and; reflect the influence; to make some contribution; to be trained in France; was appointed the first professor; the most influential architect; the transition from the Baroque to neoclassicism; to mark a period; to design a lot of mansions

**Make the sentences using the following words and phrases:**

the most productive trend; as well as; to be engaged in the development; one of the representatives; to receive full expression of neoclassicism; the prominent architect; such as the use of limestone ornament; interior wing; more convenient passages; successfully copied; Ionic portico; surmounted with a rotunda; among most accomplished works; a spacious park; hexastyle Tuscan portico; Ionic colonnade; a great variety of details; lengthy horizontal facade; to impose order on cities.

**Translate the sentences:**

Floor tiles are available in a wide range of colours either marbled or plain.

It is difficult to say if neither of prominent Russian architects worked in the Baroque style at the beginning of the XVIII century.

Either the building itself or decoration of the Cathedral of the Trinity reflected the neoclassical elements.

The experts went over each part of the structure to find the reason of the collapse.

**Translate the sentences:**

Representing a new taste for classical forms was expedited by either strict organization or simplicity of geometrical forms.

Neither A. Kokorinov nor I. Starov was engaged in the designing of the Moscow University.

Either of the buildings designed in neoclassical style was a rejection of the disorder of the Late Baroque.

The service block extends in either direction at right angles to the office block.

Translate the sentences:

The search for the architectural and intellectual truth characterized that period.

Russian neoclassicism reflected the artistic movement that occurred in France in the eighteenth century.

A. Kokorin who was appointed the first professor of the Russian Academy of Art was trained in France and Italy.

V. Bazhenov created the famous Pashkov House which is known now as the building of the former Lenin Library.

The facade of the Moscow University resembled that of the Senate.

**Translate the sentences:**

His first masterpiece was the Petrov Transit Palace which combined the fashion for the Gothic revival with Russia architectural motifs.

M. Lomonosov was the greatest Russian scientist whose efforts were directed both to the foundation of the Moscow University and the Academy of Arts.

The interior of the Palace showed harmony where both religious and secular themes predominated.

Most of all Peter I was interested in the tower which had priority over the rest of the structure.

**Translate the sentences with the Objective infinitive construction.**

We know the neoclassicism to have flourished in the period of 1750— 1840.

Peter I wanted Petersburg to become a frontier outpost on the Bal-tic Sea.

We suppose Russian architecture to have been greatly influenced by western architectural tendencies.

The specialists claimed the Baroque style in Russia to meet local con-ditions and individual tastes of aristocracy.

**Translate the sentences paying attention to the Subjective Infinitive construction.**

Peter Paul's Fortress was considered to be a pure symbol of the city.

A massive door, carefully fitted logs and modest ornamentation are supposed to create the compression of strength, durability and aesthetic unity.

The roofs of the churches were considered to be the most complicated and difficult in construction.

The Peter Paul's tower and the steeple were known to be a counter-part to the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great.

The cold climate and heavy snowfalls in the north of Russia were ex-pected to require various modifications of the Byzantine architectural forms in Russia.

**Describe the last of M. Kazakov's major projects using the following key words and phrases:**

Main structure; on a rotunda-church; a great variety of details; form plas-ticity; flanking domed bell tower; hexastyle portico; reinforced by; both... and.

**Find out the information and speak on the main features of neoclassical style and successive phases of neoclassical architecture in Russia.**

the most significant projects of neoclassical period in Russia;

the most prominent Russian architects who worked in neoclassical style.

**Find out the information and speak on the most significant projects of neoclassical period in Russia and the most prominent Russian architects who worked in neoclassical style.**

**Make a list of architectural elements used in the masterpieces in the period of 1760-1800. Characterize and discuss them.**

**Discuss the following buildings using the suggested plan.**

The Cathedral of Trinity.

The Pavlovsk Palace.  
The Academy of Arts.  
Suggested plan:

the time of its foundation;  
the style used in the design;  
the place of its location;  
decorative and architectural elements and details;  
the materials used;  
the purpose of its usage.

### **Тема 9. Lofty neoclassicism (1800s-1840s).**

Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте. Активизация навыка перевода с русского языка на иностранный, с использованием активной лексики урока. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях.

#### **Make the sentences using the following words and phrases:**

private architectural training; framing the central cascade; on the north; the structure was crowned; the rows of columns; in its final form; a curious light effect; demanded an ingenious solution; to create a monumental resolution; facing the street; anchored at the east end; square pylons; attic frieze; sharply defined entablature; strong enough

#### **Make the sentences using the following words and phrases:**

long before; significant changes; originally separated; the outer building; on the other side; in front of; to rest on peristyle; to produce sense of richness; the prominent architect; to realize replanning; to undertake a far greater project; the network of urban space; stimulated by the need; after the retreat; the entire interior; the principles were extended.

#### **Explain the meaning of the phrasal verb in each sentence in written form:**

In 1741 B. Rastrelli, the most outstanding architect of that period, took up a new large project of constructing several palaces in St. Petersburg.

There was too much in the museum to take in at one go.

The majority of old houses were taken away in this region according to a new housing programme.

The mechanic has taken the engine apart but has not found any fault in it.

B. Rastrelli took a lot after his father Carlo Bartolomeo Rastrelli who was the Florentine sculptor and architect.

The little time I had outside of school was taken up with work.

In 1715 Peter the Great took on French architects and artisans for service in Russia, and C. B. Rastrelli was among them.

#### **Translate the sentences:**

The word "gorodnya" was derived from the verb "gorodit" that means to surround with a fence or a wall.

As time went on the concept of a fortress as a gorod acquired its modern meaning of a town.

Baroque architects made architecture a means of popularization of the faith in the church and in the state.

The word "reconstruct" means to build again something that has been destroyed or damaged.

The means of decorating a house in the old times were limited.

The high cost of housing means that many young people can't buy a house.  
Complete the sentences giving your extended reason:

Neoclassicism achieved its final expression in the time of Alexander I because...  
The architect had to create the cathedral north facade facing the street because...  
In the middle of the nineteenth century Moscow had to be rebuilt because...  
In 1800 A. Voronichin was invited to Moscow because...  
The sense of both richness and simplicity was achieved because...  
C. Rossi is considered to be one of the main architects of St. Petersburg because...  
Do you agree or disagree with the statement? Why? Give your reasons.

Rossi's concept of an ensemble was applied in the designs of his masterpieces.

Characterize the features of the most important elements of Rossi's architectural projects:

facades;  
decorative elements;  
monumentality of the structure.  
Describe the following buildings:

The Cathedral of the Icon of the Kazan Mother of God.  
The Admiralty.  
The Senate and Holy Synod.  
The Petrovsky Theatre.  
The General Staff Building.  
The Alexandrine Theatre.  
The Mikhailovsky palace.  
Suggested plan:

the date of foundation;  
the place of its location;  
the outer appearance;  
the main decorative elements;  
the purpose of its erection.

**Translate the sentences:**

In the time of the Baroque style a window also served as the decorative means of the house.

The facade of the building in the Late Baroque style should have magnificent architecture and statues.

In the fifteenth century towers were placed on the walls where most military activities might be expected.

More convenient passages between the sides of the house in the form of the equilateral triangle were allowed to be built according to the plan.

As the placement of the Cathedral demanded an ingenious solution the architect had to create a monumental resolution for the facade.

Everybody who comes to St. Petersburg can watch magnificent buildings constructed in the style of neoclassicism.

The dome and the drum should be constructed considerably larger and be surrounded by a colonnade.

Do you agree or disagree with the statement? Why? Give your reasons.

Rossi had to fulfill the task to create the units of building and the surrounding area.

Do you agree or disagree with the statement? Why? Give your reasons.

Russian architects realized the idea of lofty neoclassicism in their creative work.

### **Тема 10. Eclecticism in Russian architecture .**

Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях.

#### **Make the sentences using the following words and phrases:**

freedom of choice; to stand for; the idea of choice; artistic means; professional interests; a complex arrangement; to grow accordingly; a variety of buildings; financial institutions; shopping passages; enclosed markets; educational institutions; exhibition halls; the choice of a source; tenement houses; to be associated with wealth; dominate over the individual; a drab pattern; to face the emergence; national identity.

#### **Make the sentences using the following words and phrases:**

to affect the structure; either... or; to be engaged in the construction; to result in; country estates; one of the best proponents; to make an attempt to depart; the museum layout; subjected to a rigid symmetry; the features of old architecture; a great diversity of variations; unmistakable face; magnificent ancient structures; a mixed heritage; to provide the basis; further development.

#### **Translate the sentences.**

I don't especially like my current job, but I'm going to stay with this company until I find something better.

In case you need to get in touch with me, I'll be in my office late this evening.

Even if some students don't understand what the teacher is saying, they smile and nod.

When constructing the house special attention should be paid to the choice of material.

Concrete floors form an ideal sub-base for linoleum provided they are permanently dry.

#### **Translate the sentences.**

I wonder whether we have enough time to go to the History Museum.

Eclecticism had left a mixed heritage and provided the basis for further development of architectural styles.

While searching for information he found some interesting facts about housing construction in ancient times.

No construction will be started unless the house is properly designed.

Peter's idea to build a new Russia capital would not be realized if he did not hire architects from abroad and some 20,000 men were not mobilized.

#### **Translate the sentences.**

The term eclecticism perceived as having a positive meaning stood for a definite epoch.

The choice of a historical source seemed to determine the feasibility of the architectural solution.

It was the desire for a more humane architecture that was responsible for the growing attention to the functional arrangement of the buildings.

The traditional ensemble that was the most peculiar feature of the Russian classicism declined in the mid of the XIX century.

Russian architects wanted their professional interests to serve the broad masses of the urban population.

**Translate the sentences.**

Practically all K. Ton's churches erected in Moscow, Petersburg, Tomsk and other Russian cities were destructed later.

The features of old Russian architecture which could exist in a single building in a great variety of modifications had been reduced to uniformity.

A new trend in architecture had to appear because of unprecedented changes in all spheres of social life.

It was M. Bykovsky who created the most consistent design in the Gothic manner on the estate of Marfino.

One of the best proponents of the new eclectic style was A. Shtaken- shneider.

Having been built for commercial purpose a great number of build-ings housed markets, educational institutions, railway stations, theatres and hospitals.

Make a list of words and word combinations that characterize the artistic principles of architects who worked in the eclectic style. Give a few examples of their works.

Discuss the social changes in the middle of the XIX century and the influence of these changes on the artistic principles in architec-ture.

Discuss the most remarkable representatives of a new style of eclecticism in Russia and their works and the peculiarities of the building that houses the History Museum on Moscow's Red Square.

**Do you agree or disagree with the suggested statement. Give your reasons.**

“Eclecticism offered a fresh and universal modern style”.

Characterize the style of the architecture that Konstantin Torn worked in using the following words and word combinations (you can use the book or find out on the Internet):

to embody; details of the Russian style; to realize; the images of the past; any ideas; structure volume; the austere; symmetry; the sense of grandeur; spaciousness of the interior; to interpret; characterized by a juxtaposition; delicacy of decorative details; to apply to; heavy monumentality; identifiable centre; to symbolize; uniform pattern; to contain; despite.

**Give a short description of each building:**

the Cathedral of Christ the Saviour;  
the Grand Kremlin Palace;  
the History Museum on Moscow's Red Square;  
the Mariinsky Palace.

**Тема 11. The style “Modern” (Art Nouveau) (1890s-1910s)**

Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка письма. Активизация навыка говорения по изученной теме с использованием профессиональной терминологии.

**Make the sentences using the following words and phrases:**

took root; decorative trend; aims to highlight; undulating and invariably asymmetrical form; to give rise to undulating form; a diverse phenomenon; most of Europe; an attempt to put an end; to exploit craft skills; a concept of tectonics; the dominant expressive role; wrought-iron balconies; a rational arrangement of interior space; to over-look the street; neobaroque sculptured figures; an eclectic approach; a more coherent neo-Gothic style; a radically modern idiom; it was in the design of stairway that

**Make the sentences using the following words and phrases:**

the limits of three-form possibilities; rather than for public display; from the upper storey to the bottom landing; related to the style; provided the means for applied arts; the shaping of the building facade; a variety of materials; a sense of texture and plasticity; to facilitate new interpretations; surmounted by tent-shaped units; a picturesque silhouette; to overstep the frontiers; to impose upon the adherents.

**Translate the sentences:**

We can put up at a hotel for the night and then continue our trip.

I hate the way Dave puts me down the whole time when we meet each other.

He did not put his ideas across very well at the meeting.

Peter the Great put a limit on masonry construction throughout the empire in order to supply Petersburg with materials and qualified workers.

They put forward a number of suggestions to decorate the facade of the building.

**Translate the sentences:**

The meeting has been put back to next Thursday without any explanation.

He asked the taxi to put him down at the end of the road.

Having dried the bricks in the sun ancient people put up four walls and above these they placed a flat roof.

He glanced at the note, put it aside and went on with the meeting.

They're erecting several new office blocks in the centre of a town.

**Translate the sentences:**

Architecture became more democratic and its professional interests included the function of serving the urban population.

The estate of Marfino was built near Moscow and it contained a palace, a bridge, a gallery and a principal staircase.

It was a building with several Corinthian columns and pilasters.

It does not cost much money to build a small cottage in the suburban area.

The building had a clear and unmistakable face of its own and its magnificent ancient structures.

**Translate the sentences:**

It was K. Ton who created a stylistically appropriate link with the Ter-em Palace, the Rusticated Chambers and the Annunciation Cathedral within the interior of the Kremlin.

He took it as encouraging when the professor suggested him to participate in the designing of a new project.

I thought it was a waste of time to decorate the house with sculptures on the pediment.

It was in the design of stairway that Shekhtel approached the limits of three form possibilities of the style "modern".

The turn of the century in Russia saw the artistic movement of Art Nouveau and its decor quickly took root in Moscow and Petersburg's architecture.

**Translate the sentences from Russian into English:**

С конца XVI века западная культура влияла на российскую архитектуру.

Из-за своего местоположения Россия с ранних времен впитывала различные течения искусства.

В XVIII веке деревянные дома были менее популярны, чем кирпичные.

Самая лучшая комната в средневековом доме называлась горницей.

Жить в многоэтажном доме не так комфортно, как в коттедже.

Основные элементы византийской архитектуры сформировали принципиальную схему конструкции русских церковных зданий.

**Тема 12. Tomsk buildings at the turn of the XX century**

Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях.

**Translate the sentences from Russian into English:**

Именно в Новгороде строители использовали метод кладки блоков из серого известняка.

Новые методы строительства были использованы при возведении жилых домов в этом районе.

Точное количество башен в первой Томской крепости неизвестно.

Люди всегда селились около источников воды.

К началу XX века центральные улицы Томска были ярко освещены и вымощены камнем.

Томск был построен согласно правилам российского искусства городского планирования.

**Speak on architectural masterpieces of the Art Nouveau style in Russia using the following key words and word combinations.**

Without supporting elements; by glass bay; the contrast of texture and material; play on contrasting elements; precise in line; the front of the house; served as a core; for public display; the staircase; the upper storey; the dominant expressive role; ceramic tiles; the decorative effect; five-dome structure; medieval traditions; a picturesque silhouette; the main facade; to show the affinity with; the limits of three-form possibilities; to facilitate; two horizontal strips.

**Answer the questions and discuss them:**

When did the style of Art Nouveau appear?

What trend does Art Nouveau express?

Was Art Nouveau a diverse phenomenon?

Who represented the Art Nouveau style in Russia?

**Answer the questions and discuss them:**

What acquired the dominant expressive role in the new style?

What materials were used in the period of the style "modern"?

How was the new style reinterpreted in church architecture?

Why were architects of the Art Nouveau style called the pioneers of modern architecture?

**Answer the questions and discuss them:**

What countries did the style of Art Nouveau affect?

How did Art Nouveau influence architecture in Russia?

Where was a new style known as "Northern Modern" created?

**Make short dialogues noting the following points.**

discuss architectural styles at the turn of the XX century;

F. Shekhtel's art versatility;

L. Kekushev's role in the designing of the Hotel Metropole;

A. Shchusev's art career.

Imagine you are a guide. Tell the visitors about Tomsk Buildings along Lenin avenue (you may use the book or find additional information on the Internet).

**Choose the topic and prepare a presentation:**

Peculiarities of the Art Nouveau style in Russia that differentiate it from other architectural styles.

The impact of the style "modern" in the transformation of Russian towns and cities.

Choose the topic and prepare a presentation:

"Northern Modern" as a style of the architects engaged in the housing construction.

The influence of the Art Nouveau style on Tomsk housing construction.

Choose the topic and prepare a presentation:

Versatility of Tomsk buildings at the beginning of the XX century.

The aim and importance of separate houses built in the XX century for Tomsk citizens

**Тема 13. Architecture in post revolutionary period in Russia**

Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях.

**Make the sentences using the following words and phrases:**

as a style of architecture; to organize planes and volumes; as a part of; constructive solution; with emphasis on functional machine parts; basic geometric principles; perception of architectural forms; paying more attention to; as opposed to; had much in common; as early as 1922; architectural sketches; atrophied forms; historical base; after architectural training; with particular emphasis on; adhered to the principles of; aesthetic ideas; combining both monumentality and severe functionalism

**Make the sentences using the following words and phrases:**

simple geometric shapes; in the form of; at the same time; a brightest reflection; to place an office building; on a contrast comparison of; separate elements; a rotating floodlight; in the same year; the new concept of socialist realism; stood apart from; particular architectural faction; was closely acquainted with; deep knowledge; tended towards; skyscraper construction; standardized and monotonous architecture; architectural innovations.

**Replace the word in bold type by any word or word combination which is the closest in the meaning.**

Concepts of space and form played a major part in the development of architecture.

Constructivism originated in Moscow after 1917.

In the early 1920s the Association of New Architects established the main principles in architecture.

Rationalism signified the psychological bases of perception of architectural forms paying more attention to aesthetic principles of architectural shapes.

In 1920s the group of faculty members at the Higher Workshops began to exhibit architectural sketches, both in Russia and in Germany.

The organization was engaged in establishing general principles in architecture and its liberation from atrophied forms.

**Replace the word in bold type by any word or word combination which is the closest in the meaning.**

In addition to his theoretical works M. Ginzburg contributed greatly to the development of new concepts of housing, with particular emphasis on the social aspects of modern communal housing.

This project is a brightest reflection of the characteristic features of constructivism.

The building was finished by a superstructure with a rotating flood-light.

In the same year the Union of Soviet Architects was established.

There were a few Russian architects who stood apart from any particular architectural faction, Konstantin Melnikov (1890—1974) being among them.

The array of radio masts and docking ports for airships around the top were functionally justified.

**Translate the sentences paying attention to usage of -ing form or to- infinitive after the verbs in bold type.**

The Constructivists offered to use concrete, steel and glass to organize the planes and the volume in an extremely formal expression.

In 1924 M. Ginzburg's book "Style and Epoch" suggested introducing of the theoretical and historical base for new architecture.

The Vesnin brothers planned to built a square and a five-storeyed building of 26 meters height.

Architects of the XX century denied using elements peculiar to the Renaissance, the Baroque and the Gothic in the designs of the houses.

**Translate the sentences paying attention to usage of -ing form or to- infinitive after the verbs in bold type.**

As early as 1922 the group of Russian architects seriously considered designing a series of skyscrapers in Moscow but their projects were not realized.

Architects who worked in the International style wanted to break with architectural tradition and design simple unornamented buildings.

Though the Rationalists opposed the Constructivists they missed elaborating their own aims and goals.

In the early 1920s the Association of New Architects managed to establish general principles in architecture paying more attention to aesthetic principles of architectural shapes.

Nowadays it is difficult to imagine living in the house built according to the architectural principles of Byzantine style.

#### **Тема 14. Modern architecture**

Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях. Развитие навыка письма.

**Speak on the architectural trends in post revolutionary period based on the following points.**

Styles that architects worked in.

The names of famous architects of that period.

Speak on the architectural trends in post revolutionary period based on the following points.

Architectural organizations founded in Russia at the beginning of the century.  
Suggested and realized projects of institutional and residential houses.  
Agree or disagree with the given statement. Give your arguments.

“New architectural innovations present a reaction against monotonous architecture”.

**Make a list of famous architects of the XX century in Russia and abroad and the styles they worked in. Speak on these styles used in the XX century.**

**Express your opinion about architecture of the XX century. Additionally, name some peculiarities of the buildings erected in Russia after the Second World War.**

Imagine the types of the houses in the nearest future. Speak about the future houses.

Suggested plan:

the architectural style of the building;  
the materials used;  
the number of storeys;  
decorative elements;  
the blending of a design with the surrounding environment.

#### **Тема 15. Tomsk houses with wooden lace. Tomsk churches.**

Изучение основных лексических единиц на иностранном языке по теме. Активизация навыка чтения, перевода и выделения информации в тексте. Активизация изученного материала в упражнениях.

**Make the sentences using the following words and phrases:**

to predict the future; to take us directly into our past; structures from brick and stone; to protect with a wooden wall; attractive for living; proudly rose; household items; an entire epoch in history; the art of building from wood; a bright milestone in the history; a wide range of; to date back to; early XX century; ornament peculiar to; vivid imagination; ingenuity of decorative patterns; a unique image; a treasure of a wooden work of art.

**Make the sentences using the following words and phrases:**

being favorably located; from an architectural point of view; to strike with its wholesome; clear-cut compact structure; distinct expression of its image; nevertheless; medieval Nordic architecture; a rectangular frame; fine intricate carvings; traditional wooden lace; to change in shape; lace carvings; window casings; tracery lattices; lacy drain pipes; a symbolic trait; a blending of a design with the surrounding environment; magical effects.

**Translate the sentences paying attention to the unreal condition.**

If I were you I would prefer living in a cottage.

You wouldn't recognize the city if you visited it in ten years.

If there had been no attacks of Kirgiz and Kalmiks the wooden houses and new structures from brick and stone would have been survived.

If the house was not done of wood it would not decay so quickly.

They would agree to go on with the construction of the building provided brick quantity and up-to-date construction techniques were guaranteed.

**Translate the sentences paying attention to the unreal condition.**

Unless my work improved I would lose the job.

If the tourists had more time they would visit all churches in Tomsk.

Wooden laces would have been destroyed provided they have not been carefully preserved by the citizens of Tomsk.

If the houses lacked sumptuous carved ornamentation they would not have a special incomparable charm.

If he had not been fond of music he would have broken into architecture.

**Translate sentences from Russian into English.**

Именно декоративные узоры деревянных домов придают особое очарование старинным зданиям Томска.

К XX веку Томск стал одним из самых больших городов России.

Первые сторожевые башни размещались либо внутри, либо снаружи укрепленного города, а сами башни начали встраивать в стены позднее.

Строительство крепости в будущей столице России было завершено к ноябрю 1703 года.

Если бы старинные здания Томска не охранялись так тщательно, мы бы никогда не увидели эти уникальные произведения деревянного зодчества.

**Translate sentences from Russian into English.**

Известно, что при строительстве зданий высших учебных заведений архитекторы Томска придерживались принципов классицизма.

Чтобы реализовать свои идеи, Петру I пришлось положиться на умение архитекторов, приглашенных из-за границы.

Если я бы был на твоём месте, я бы обязательно съездил в Санкт-Петербург.

Так как архитекторы Суздаля в своём творчестве использовали типичные черты византийского стиля, церкви, построенные в XII веке, отражали киевско-византийские традиции.

Древние люди не защищали бы свои поселения стенами с башнями, если бы враги не напали на них.

**Speak on:**

the most picturesque masterpieces of wooden architecture in Tomsk,

the cause of building wooden houses in Tomsk,

the reasons of preserving wooden masterpieces of architecture in Tomsk.

**Speak on:**

the areas and streets where most wooden houses are located;

expressive methods for decorating houses;

the peculiar elements of separate wooden houses.

Describe the architectural features of the wooden houses built in Tomsk at the beginning of the XX century.

You are a guide. Make a tour along the streets where old wooden houses have survived (you can choose any city or town).

**Describe the building in the picture from the point of view of an architect.**

Suggested plan:

the approximate time of its construction;  
the style the house is designed in;  
the materials used;  
the number of storeys;  
the supposed place of its location;  
decorative elements and details;  
the function of the house;  
blending of a project with the surrounding environment.  
Imagine your friends have arrived in Tomsk. Show them and describe any church you like.

**Choose 1-2 churches from the following list and describe it (them) according to the plan:**

Suggested plan:

the approximate time of its erection;  
the style used in the design;  
the place of its location;  
the materials used;  
architectural elements and details;  
the purpose of its usage;  
blending of a design with the surrounding environment.  
The Bogoroditse-Alekseevskij Monastery.  
The Bogoyavlensky Cathedral and the Iverskaya Chapel.  
The Roman Catholic Church.  
The Voskresenskaya (Resurrection) Church.  
The Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul.  
The Lutheran Church of Virgin Mary.  
The "White" Mosque.  
The "Red" Mosque.

**Критерии оценки творческих письменных работ:**

Творческие письменные работы оцениваются по пяти основным критериям:

- Содержание (соблюдение объема работы, соответствие теме, отражены ли все указанные в задании аспекты, стилевое оформление речи соответствует типу задания, аргументация на соответствующем уровне, соблюдение норм вежливости);
- Организация работы (логичность высказывания, использование средств логической связи на соответствующем уровне, соблюдение формата высказывания и деление текста на абзацы);
- Лексика (словарный запас соответствует поставленной задаче и требованиям данного года обучения языку);
- Грамматика (использование разнообразных грамматических конструкций в соответствии с поставленной задачей и требованиям данного года обучения языку);
- Орфография и пунктуация (отсутствие орфографических ошибок, соблюдение главных правил пунктуации).

Оценка	Критерии
5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Содержание: коммуникативная задача решена полностью.</li> <li>2. Организация работы: высказывание логично, использованы средства логической связи, соблюден формат высказывания и текст поделен на абзацы.</li> <li>3. Лексика: лексика соответствует поставленной задаче и требованиям данного года обучения.</li> <li>4. Грамматика: использованы разнообразные грамматические конструкции в соответствии с поставленной задачей и требованиям данного года обучения языку, грамматические ошибки либо отсутствуют, либо не препятствуют решению коммуникативной задачи.</li> <li>5. Орфография и пунктуация: орфографические ошибки отсутствуют, соблюдены правила пунктуации.</li> </ol>
4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Содержание: коммуникативная задача решена полностью.</li> <li>2. Организация работы: высказывание логично, использованы средства логической связи, соблюден формат высказывания и текст поделен на абзацы.</li> <li>3. Лексика: лексика соответствует поставленной задаче и требованиям данного года обучения. Но имеются незначительные ошибки.</li> <li>4. Грамматика: использованы разнообразные грамматические конструкции в соответствии с поставленной задачей и требованиям данного года обучения языку, грамматические ошибки незначительно препятствуют решению коммуникативной задачи.</li> <li>5. Орфография и пунктуация: незначительные орфографические ошибки, соблюдены правила пунктуации: предложения начинаются с заглавной буквы, в конце предложения стоит точка, вопросительный или восклицательный знак, а также соблюдены основные правила расстановки запятых.</li> </ol>
3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Содержание: коммуникативная задача решена.</li> <li>2. Организация работы: высказывание нелогично, неадекватно использованы средства логической связи, текст неправильно поделен на абзацы, но формат высказывания соблюден.</li> <li>3. Лексика: местами неадекватное употребление лексики.</li> <li>4. Грамматика: имеются грубые грамматические ошибки.</li> <li>5. Орфография и пунктуация: незначительные орфографические ошибки, не всегда соблюдены правила пунктуации.</li> </ol>
2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Содержание: Коммуникативная задача не решена.</li> <li>2. Организация работы: высказывание нелогично, не использованы средства логической связи, не соблюден формат высказывания, текст не поделен на абзацы.</li> <li>3. Лексика: большое количество лексических ошибок.</li> <li>4. Грамматика: большое количество грамматических ошибок.</li> <li>5. Орфография и пунктуация: значительные орфографические ошибки, не соблюдены правила пунктуации: не все предложения начинаются с заглавной буквы, в конце не всех предложений стоит точка,</li> </ol>

	вопросительный или восклицательный знак, а также не соблюдены основные правила расстановки запятых.
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### Критерии оценки устных развернутых ответов:

Устные ответы оцениваются по пяти основным критериям:

- Содержание (соблюдение объема высказывания, соответствие теме, отражение всех аспектов, указанных в задании, стилевое оформление речи, аргументация, соблюдение норм вежливости);
- Взаимодействие с собеседником (умение логично и связно вести беседу, соблюдать очередность при обмене репликами, давать аргументированные и развернутые ответы на вопросы собеседника, умение начать и поддерживать беседу, а также восстановить ее в случае сбоя: переспрос, уточнение);
- Лексика (словарный запас соответствует поставленной задаче и требованиям данного года обучения языку);
- Грамматика (использование разнообразных грамматических конструкций в соответствии с поставленной задачей и требованиям данного года обучения языку);
- Произношение (правильное произнесение звуков английского языка, правильная постановка ударения в словах, а также соблюдение правильной интонации в предложениях).

Оценк а	Содержание	Взаимодейств ие с собеседником	Лексика	Грамматика	Произношен ие
<b>5</b>	Соблюден объем высказывания. Высказывание соответствует теме; отражены все аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи соответствует типу задания, аргументация на уровне, нормы вежливости соблюдены.	Адекватная естественная реакция на реплики собеседника. Проявляется речевая инициатива для решения поставленных коммуникативных задач.	Лексика адекватна поставленной задаче и требованиям данного года обучения языку.	Использованы разные грамматические конструкции в соответствии с задачей и требованиям данного года обучения языку. Редкие грамматические ошибки не мешают коммуникации.	Речь звучит в естественном темпе, нет грубых фонетических ошибок.
<b>4</b>	Не полный объем высказывания. Высказывание соответствует теме; не отражены некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое	Коммуникация немного затруднена.	Лексические ошибки незначительно влияют на восприятие речи учащегося	Грамматические незначительно влияют на восприятие речи учащегося.	Речь иногда неоправданно паузирована. В отдельных словах допускаются фонетические ошибки (замена, английских фонем сходными

	оформление речи соответствует типу задания, аргументация не всегда на соответствующем уровне, но нормы вежливости соблюдены.				русскими). Общая интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка.
3	Незначительный объем высказывания, которое не в полной мере соответствует теме; не отражены некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи не в полной мере соответствует типу задания, аргументация не на соответствующем уровне, нормы вежливости не соблюдены.	Коммуникация существенно затруднена, учащийся не проявляет речевой инициативы	Учащийся делает большое количество грубых лексических ошибок.	Учащийся делает большое количество грубых грамматических ошибок	Речь воспринимается с трудом из-за большого количества фонетических ошибок. Интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка.
2	Незначительный объем высказывания, которое не соответствует теме; не отражены многие аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление не соответствует типу задания, отсутствует аргументация, нормы вежливости не соблюдены.	Коммуникация затруднена в значительной мере, отсутствует речевая инициатива.	Учащийся делает большое количество грубых лексических ошибок.	Учащийся делает большое количество грубых грамматических ошибок.	Речь воспринимается с трудом из-за большого количества фонетических ошибок. Интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка.

### 3. КОМПЛЕКТ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

#### 1. Промежуточная аттестация номер 1:

Другие формы контроля. Выставляется по итогу сдачи всех практических работ за семестр.

#### 2. Промежуточная аттестация номер 2:

Зачет с оценкой (дифференцированный зачет). Выставляется по итогу сдачи всех практических работ за семестр.

#### 3. Промежуточная аттестация номер 3:

Зачет с оценкой (дифференцированный зачет). Проводится в форме практического задания.

Промежуточная аттестация в форме зачета с оценкой (дифференцированного зачета) проводится на последнем занятии за счет часов, отведенных на изучение предмета «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности».

В практическом задании указываются действия, которые студенты должны выполнить для успешного его решения.

#### Критерии выставления оценки ПА:

Оценка (ПА)	Оценки текущего контроля	Оценка тестирования
5	Все работы сданы среднее арифметическое всех оценок не менее 4,6 балла	«4» или «5»
4	Все работы сданы среднее арифметическое всех оценок от 3,6	«3», «4» и «5»
3	Не сданы 2 работы среднее арифметическое всех оценок от 2,6 до 3,6 балла	«3»
2	Не сданы более 2-х работ среднее арифметическое всех оценок менее 2,6 балла	«2»

#### Критерии оценки практического задания промежуточной аттестации:

- Содержание (соблюдение объема высказывания, соответствие теме, отражение всех аспектов, указанных в задании, стилевое оформление речи, аргументация, соблюдение норм вежливости);
- Взаимодействие с собеседником (умение логично и связно вести беседу, соблюдать очередность при обмене репликами, давать аргументированные и развернутые ответы на вопросы собеседника, умение начать и поддерживать беседу, а также восстановить ее в случае сбоя: переспрос, уточнение);
- Лексика (словарный запас соответствует поставленной задаче и требованиям данного года обучения языку);
- Грамматика (использование разнообразных грамматических конструкций в соответствии с поставленной задачей и требованиям данного года обучения языку);
- Произношение (правильное произнесение звуков английского языка, правильная постановка ударения в словах, а также соблюдение правильной интонации в предложениях).

Оценка	Содержание	Взаимодействие с собеседником	Лексика	Грамматика	Произношение
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5	Соблюден объем высказывания. Высказывание соответствует теме; отражены все аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи соответствует типу задания, аргументация на уровне, нормы вежливости соблюдены.	Адекватная естественная реакция на реплики собеседника. Проявляется речевая инициатива для решения поставленных коммуникативных задач.	Лексика адекватна поставленной задаче и требованиям данного года обучения языку.	Использованы разные грамматические конструкции в соответствии с задачей и требованиям данного года обучения языку. Редкие грамматические ошибки не мешают коммуникации.	Речь звучит в естественном темпе, нет грубых фонетических ошибок.
4	Не полный объем высказывания. Высказывание соответствует теме; не отражены некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи соответствует типу задания, аргументация не всегда на соответствующем уровне, но нормы вежливости соблюдены.	Коммуникация немного затруднена.	Лексические ошибки незначительно влияют на восприятие речи учащегося	Грамматические незначительно влияют на восприятие речи учащегося.	Речь иногда неоправданно паузирована. В отдельных словах допускаются фонетические ошибки (замена, английских фонем сходными русскими). Общая интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка.
3	Незначительный объем высказывания, которое не в полной мере соответствует теме; не отражены некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи не в	Коммуникация существенно затруднена, учащийся не проявляет речевой инициативы	Учащийся делает большое количество грубых лексических ошибок.	Учащийся делает большое количество грубых грамматических ошибок	Речь воспринимается с трудом из-за большого количества фонетических ошибок. Интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка.

	полной мере соответствует типу задания, аргументация не на соответствующем уровне, нормы вежливости не соблюдены.				
<b>2</b>	Незначительный объём высказывания, которое не соответствует теме; не отражены многие аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление не соответствует типу задания, отсутствует аргументация, нормы вежливости не соблюдены.	Коммуникация затруднена в значительной мере, отсутствует речевая инициатива.	Учащийся делает большое количество грубых лексических ошибок.	Учащийся делает большое количество грубых грамматических ошибок.	Речь воспринимается с трудом из-за большого количества фонетических ошибок. Интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка.

### **Банк практических заданий для проведения ПА №3.**

#### **Задание 1. Architecture in Russia. Reading and rendering. Read and make the rendering of the following text.**

N. V. NIKITIN

Nikolai Vasilyevich Nikitin was an outstanding Russian scientist, Merited Builder of the RSFSR, Doctor of Technical Sciences. He was born on December 15th, 1907 in the town of Tobolsk. In 1930 he graduated from the building faculty of the Tomsk Institute of Technology. The scope of his interests was extremely wide and embraced unknown fields of building. The foundation of the Palace of Soviets, a unique building, was laid according to his design. During the post-war years N. V. Nikitin disclosed the diversity of his talent, that of a brilliant constructor. He was a recognized authority in the field of many-storeyed buildings, an outstanding engineer, a creator of new structures, a talented organizer of constructional designing, the author of world known unique structures.

N. V. Nikitin was the creator of such structures as the Moscow University, the Palace of Culture and Sciences in Warsaw, the V. I. Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow, the first multi-storeyed building in Tashkent, the V. I. Lenin Memorial in Ulyanovsk, the Volgograd Monument to the Motherland, and many others. The above-mentioned structures have received recognition far beyond the borders of our country.

The Ostankino TV tower in Moscow, which is the tallest structure in the world, is considered to be the peak of N. V. Nikitin's creative work. Extremely complicated technical problems were solved while putting up this unique structure. N. V. Nikitin carried out extensive scientific work as well. He was a recognized authority in the field of theoretical calculation of reinforced concrete structures.

## THE MOSCOW KREMLIN

Rodolfo Aristotel Fioravanti of Bologna and a group of Italian architects came to Russia from Italy in 1474. The Italians introduced a new concept of the fortress walls, quite different in character from those of the old Russian whitestone Kremlin. Stone was given up in favour of brick. It was used for wall bases, decorative bands, cornices, and various ornamental features. The graceful walls and towers are the result not only of the fine proportions and slenderness of their architectural elements but also of the special brick-laying technique employed. The XVI century Kremlin had double and triple walls, towers and drawbridges.

Each tower of the Kremlin is composed of two principal parts: a massive square or circular base and a superstructure. The bases differ in size and proportions, but in all of them there are certain similarities of exterior appearance as well as of their inner structure. The differences are in the super-structures, whose forms and architectural treatment are varied.

There are five Kremlin gate towers: the Spasskaya, Froitskaya, Nikolskaya, Borovitskaya and Tainitskaya. The most remarkable of the entrance gate towers is the Spasskaya Tower. The Trinity Tower and Gates are in the west wall of the Kremlin. The road from these gates leads across the Troitsky Bridge. This bridge crosses the Neglinnaya River which played an important role in the defense of the Kremlin.

The Borovitskiye Gates are near the south-west angle of the Kremlin. The wall of the Kremlin is thicker here than elsewhere and it is penetrated by the arched gate. Unlike the others this gate is not surmounted by a tower. The Borovitskaya Tower is different from all the other towers of the Kremlin in style of architecture. The proportions of this tower are particularly impressive, the most striking feature being the superstructure. Four successive square, terraced elements raise one out of the other gradually diminishing in size. A circle of handsome arches and an octagonal spire top this tower forming a beautiful pyramid. The forms of its architectural elements have undoubtedly been influenced by the spirit of medieval Russian wooden churches.

## THE STRUCTURES OF THE KREMLIN

Only a few places in the world contain such significant monuments of a nation's past within a small area as the Kremlin does. The cathedrals are grouped around Cathedral Square, which has been the heart of the Kremlin since the end of the XV century. To the east of the main facade of the Grand Palace the Cathedral of the Annunciation stands, and the Archangel Cathedral is located opposite it. The great dome of the Cathedral of the Assumption rises among the cupolas and crosses of the surrounding churches.

The Cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin is the most celebrated of the Kremlin churches. Its dimensions are rather small but it is so crowded with furnishing, frescoes, and icons from the floor to the cupola that its size is forgotten in the fullness of its contents.

The construction of the cathedral was started in 1326. When the Italian architect Fioravanti was summoned by Ivan III to reconstruct the old church in 1475, he was advised to go to Vladimir and study the Uspensky Cathedral, built in 1158. Fioravanti visited not only

Vladimir but also Rostov and Yaroslavl, where he became acquainted with the local masonry cathedrals and churches. On the shores of the White Sea he saw many of the ancient wooden churches. Thus the Italian architect had an opportunity to get first-hand information on Russian religious architecture and to grasp the essential features of its traditions.

The Moscow Cathedral completed in 1479 resembles its Vladimir name-sake but it is far from being a literal copy. Two cathedrals are of the same width, but the one in Moscow is much longer. The Moscow Cathedral has five apses while the Vladimir Cathedral has only three ones. The vaulting of the Moscow Cathedral rests on six pillars, four of which support the central cupola. The cupola rests on a flat roof and it is surrounded with four smaller cupolas. This very simple disposition produces a grandiose effect. The massive pillars give an extraordinary stability without heaviness to the body of the cathedral. The influence of the Vladimir architecture is noticeable mainly in the facade decorated at mid-height with small niches. The plan of the Moscow Cathedral, the system of its vaulting and the disposition of its five cupolas became traditional for Russian cathedrals.

### THE GRAND KREMLIN PALACE

The Grand Kremlin (Bolshoi Kremlyovskiy) Palace was built by K. A. Ton in 1838—1849 on the Kremlin Hill, facing the Moskva River. Its three-storey building is of 120 metres. It has many spacious halls, whose artistic ornamentation and lavish appointments are reflected in the patterns and colours of decoration ribbons. The largest, Georgievskiy Hall, is dedicated to the victories of Russian arms; marble tablets on its walls bear the names of military units and officers decorated with the Georgievskiy Cross. The hall is adorned with eighteen spiral zinc columns topped by sculptured figures.

The Grand Kremlin Palace is rectangular in shape, and it stands on the site of the former princely estate. The surviving structures of the estate, built in the XV century, are now enclosed by the new palace, and they occupy its square inner courtyard. The palace is adjoined by Zolotaya Tsaritsina Palata, “Terems”, and Granovitaya Palata. The latter was built by Italian architects Marco Ruffo and Pietro Solari in 1487—1491 in the style of Moscow and Novgorod residences. Its facade is finished in small, faceted stones. Granovitaya Palata derived its name from them. It is the only surviving assembly hall of the original Kremlin Palace. Granovitaya Palata is connected with the Grand Palace by a corridor.

The residential sections of the old Kremlin Palace, the so-called “Terems”, contrast sharply with Granovitaya Palata for their intimacy and comfort. After the big fire in 1636 they were built of brick instead of wood and adorned with richly carved stone window frames.

### THE BLAGOVESHCHENSKY AND THE USPENSKY CATHEDRALS

On the east side, the Grand Palace is adjoined by the Blagoveshchenskiy (Annunciation) Cathedral, the chapel of Ivan III, constructed by Pskov builders in 1484—1489 in the style of Early Moscow architecture. It is 20.3 metres high, 13.6 metres long and 10.2 metres wide. The cathedral suffered considerably in one of the great Kremlin fires, but it was restored in 1564 under Ivan the Terrible. Its galleries were roofed, and new domes were erected. The formerly modest chapel was thus turned into a picturesque nine-domed cathedral. Its icons are rare objects of art created by such renowned ancient Russian artists as Andrei Rublyov, Feofan Grek, Prokhor of Gorodets, etc. The portals of the chapel are adorned with exquisite carvings in stone, and the floor of the church is laid with slabs of Ural jasper.

The famous Uspensky (Assumption) Cathedral is located in the centre of the Kremlin triangle. It was built by Aristotle Fioravanti, an outstanding Italian architect, to symbolize the power of the united Russian state. He designed it in the style of the XII century cathedrals in the town of Vladimir, drawing skillfully upon the unique Russian masters' manner. The main cathedral in Moscow was completed in 1479. It occupies the area of 842 sq. metres and it is 38 metres high, almost 24 metres wide, and 35.5 metres long. The main cathedral contains the exquisitely carved walnut throne of Ivan the Terrible and its walls and columns are covered with murals, the central ikonostas being adorned with engraved silver trimmings. The Uspensky Cathedral was the coronation church of Russian tsars. The tombs of metropolitans and patriarchs who played a big part in the affairs of Muscovy, particularly during its inception, are installed in it.

## THE MOSCOW UNIVERSITY

The New University premises in Moscow were erected on the Lenin Hills in 1953. It is an integral architectural ensemble of multi-storied houses symmetrically arranged round the main 32-storey building topped by a tall spire. A wide granite stairway leads up to the main entrance. Eight 14-metre columns of pink marble comprise the portico flanked on both sides by bronze statues.

Beyond the columns of the portico there are three entrances, i. e. three huge oak doors finished in bronze. The walls of a circular vestibule are finished in bright marble and the flooring is of polished coloured granite. The stairways lead to the lobby of the assembly hall. Two-metre statues of Men-deleyev, Pavlov, Michurin and Zhukovsky stand at the foot of the stairs. Brief passages lead from the lobby into the assembly hall. The shape of the hall is rectangular. Twenty-six white marble columns with gilt heads support a raised gallery. The architectural scheme and the interior decoration seem to conceal the dimensions of a huge hall. Yet there is an ample space for 1,500 soft chairs. The galleries have the room for another 600 seats more.

The main vestibule communicates with the University Club. Visitors first enter a spacious lobby, which has a gallery for the orchestra and is often used as a ball-room. The Club auditorium is of modest size having seating capacity of 800 chairs. The upholstery is in reddish plush, and it stands out against the white, faintly pink colouring of the walls. About 200 luminescent bulbs provide "day-light" lighting. There are medical rooms, cloakrooms and lounges. Not only greater space, beauty and lavish appointments distinguish the new University premises. They are better equipped with the latest educational aids in comparison with the first building of the University.

### **Задание 2. Architecture in Russia. Speaking.** **Discuss the following questions.**

1. What do you know about foreign influence on Russian architecture? What periods of Tomsk development have you heard about? Do you know any interesting facts about Tomsk history?
2. What do you know about architecture in Russia in early Medieval Times? Do you know the types of buildings that were built in early Medieval Times?
3. What building material was used in construction of dwelling houses in the X— XII centuries? Can you describe the houses of the early Medieval Times period?

4. What ancient cities of the XI—XII centuries do you know? Why were the architects of the XI—XII centuries engaged in building churches?

5. What ancient Cathedrals do you know? Do you know anything about the Cathedral of St. Sofia?

6. When did Moscow become the capital of the Russian State? What buildings were being erected from the XV to the XVII centuries?

7. How did architecture of the XVII century differ from the architecture of the previous centuries? What churches of the XVII century do you know? Can you describe them?

8. When did the Baroque flourish? What world famous Baroque landmarks do you know?

9. Who brought the Baroque to Russia? Can you name any famous architects of the Baroque in Russia?

10. What masterpieces of the Late Baroque or Rococo do you know? Do you know who designed the majority of St. Petersburg's famous cathedrals and palaces?

11. Have you ever been to St. Petersburg? Have you seen any famous buildings referring to the Late Baroque or Rococo period there? Can you name and describe them briefly?

12. What do you know about neoclassicism in Russia? Who designed the Moscow University? What architects of this period do you know?

13. What do you know about architecture in Russia at the beginning of the XIX century? What building materials were used in the construction of houses at that period?

14. Do you know any masterpieces designed by C. Rossi and J. Bove in St. Petersburg? Describe and characterize them.

15. What do you know about Eclecticism as a style? Did it borrow any elements from other trends in architecture?

16. Could you name any architects who worked in Eclecticism? Do we have any buildings in the eclectic style in the city of Tomsk? Can you name and describe them?

17. What architectural styles were common to the construction of houses at the turn of the XX century in Russia? Do you know architects who worked in the style of Art Nouveau in Russia?

18. Have you ever been to the Yaroslavl Railway Station in Moscow? Do you know the name of the architect who designed it? What buildings of the Art Nouveau style have survived in present day?

19. What do you know about architectural styles in post-revolutionary Russia? What did the buildings at that period look like?

20. What building materials were used after 1917? Do you know the architects who worked at that period in Russia? Can you name any specific features of their works?

21. Do you like wooden houses? What does the word combination “wooden lace” mean? Would you prefer living in a wooden house or in a multistoried building? Why?