

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O‘RTA  
MAXSUS TA‘LIM VAZIRLIGI**

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**English**

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II-III kurs talabalari uchun

**USLUBIY KO‘RSATMA**

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«Bosishga ruxsat SamDAQI IO'K o'quv-  
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O'quv ishlari bo'yicha nashr qilish seksiyasida  
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Qo'lingizdagi uslubiy ko'rsatma me'morchilik, dizayn va qurilish ixtisoslari bo'yicha ta'lim olayotgan II - III kurs talabalariga mo'ljallangan bo'lib, ayni paytda undan aspirantlar, me'morchilikka, qurilishga aloqador mutaxassislar ham foydalanishlari mumkin.

Qo'llanmaning asosiy maqsadi talabani ixtisoslikka, me'morchilikka doir adabiyot bilan ishlashga o'rgatish va shu orqali chet ellarda nashr etiladigan maxsus oynomalarni o'qishga o'tishi uchun zamin yaratishdir.

Mazkur ko'rsatma 10 soat darsdan iborat. Darslarning tekstdan keyin beriladigan leksik va grammatik mashqlari, talabalarning tekst ustida olib borayotgan ishlarini osonlashtiradi. Notanish so'zlar va iboralarni tarjimasini tekstdan keyin berilgan. Har bir darsda grammatik qoidalari qisqa qilib mashqlarni bajarish orqali mustahkamlanadi.

Unda mustaqil o'qishga mo'ljallangan tekstlar qisqartirilib, adaptasiya qilib berilgan.

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## Lesson 1

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Remember	Egyptian	[ˈidʒɪp(j)ən]
	burial	[ˈberiəl]
	architecture	[a:kiˈtektʃə]
	decay	[diˈkeɪ]
	tomb	[tu:m]

### TEXT

*Read and translate:*

#### AN EXCURSUS INTO THE HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE

Architecture is the art which makes buildings beautiful to look at as well as useful. A man who designs buildings and makes the plans for them is called an architect. He has to think not only of what he wants the building to look like when it is finished, but also what it is to be used for. He must not forget the sort of material to be used in the building, this may be stone, brick or steel and concrete.

There have been many different styles or kinds of architecture in the past and there are many different styles today in different parts of the world.

The oldest monuments which are met within architecture are the colossal pyramids of Egypt most of which were constructed about 6000 years ago. The pyramids are large triangular buildings which were placed over the tombs of Egyptian kings.

Ancient Egypt's rulers thought chiefly of building for eternity. This purpose drove earlier pharaohs to build massive stone pyramids in which their dead bodies would be stored and preserved against decay, until that time when, according to their religion their souls would once more return to their bodies.

The best known of the pyramids are a group of three built at Giza south of Cairo. The Great Pyramid of Khufu is estimated to weigh 5,750,000 tons, it is the heaviest structure ever built for all its size - 760 feet square and 482 feet high - it contains only small rooms, two of which are burial chambers.

The room for the Pharaoh is only 34 feet, 6 inches long, 17 feet wide, and 19 feet high; the other two are smaller. How the Pyramid was constructed is still largely a mystery. Without crane, block and tackle, wheel or wagon, nearly six million tons of stone were quarried, carried by raft across the Nile and put into place. Large blocks of stone were transported over long distances by land and water, and placed into position with the use of the most primitive equipment. That was done by slaves working for thirty or forty years. The country was rich in hard and durable stone, but poor in timber and metal, so that the main material used for construction was granite, and this was the reason for the durability of Pyramids.

#### Active vocabulary:

triangle	uchburchakli	треугольный
tomb	qabr, mozor	могила
ruler	hokim, hukumdor	правитель

myster	sir, yashirin sir,	тайна
y	abadiylik, hamishalik	вечность
eternity	xazina, zapas	сокровища
store	saqlamoq, asramoq	сохранять
preserv	chirimoq, buzilmoq	гнить
e	qalb, ko'ngil	душа
decay	baho bermoq,	оценка
soul	baholamoq	похороны
estimat	dafn etish, ko'mish	комната
e	xona	добывать
burial	topmoq izlab qo'lga	плита,
chambe	kiritmoq	основания
r	toshtaxta, poydevor	прочный
quarry	mahkam, mustahkam,	
raft	chidamli	
durable		

## EXERCISES

### I. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the architecture? 2. What must do an architect? 3. What are the oldest monuments in architecture? 4. When were they built? What ancient Egypt's rulers built pyramids for? 5. Where are the best known pyramids situated? 6. How many rooms has pyramid of Khufu? 7. How were pyramids constructed? 8. By whom was it done?

### II. Translate word combinations:

Binolarni loyihalashtirish; me'morchilikning turli uslublari; qadimgi yodgorliklar; toshli misr ehromlari; Nil daryosi orqali; joyiga qo'ymoq; qadimgi, rivojlangan asbob-uskunalari; mustahkam, chidamli toshlarga boy joylar; marmarlar; g'oyat katta binolar; qadimgi greklar (yunonlar); gotik uslubi.

### III. Tegishli iboralar yordami bilan gap tuzing va tarjima qiling:

1. An architect is a person who:

a) makes a building; b) designs a building; c) founds a building.

2. The oldest monuments are:

a) the tents of primitive people; b) the Cathedral of St. Sophia in Kiev; c) Egyptian pyramids.

3. The main building material for pyramids was:

a) timber and metal; b) bricks; e) granite.

4. Large blocks of building material were:

a) found near the site; b) transported over long distances; c) imported from Giza.

5. The pyramids were constructed.

a) as monument; b) for a dead King; c) for military purposes.

### IV. Translate sentences:

1. Qadimgi misrliklar o'zlarining g'oyat ulkan binolarini barpo qildilar.
2. Ular o'z binolarini, saroylarini va qabristonlarini toshdan qurardilar.
3. Ustunlardan tomlarni ko'tarib turishi uchun, qadimgi greklar (yunonlar) foydalanganlar.
4. XIII asrdagi gotik uslubi Rim me'morchiligidan farq qiladi.

V. *Give antonyms to the following words:*

to build, today, old, preserve, narrow, rich, high, dark.

VI. *Translate words and word combinations:*

Different styles of architecture, in different parts of the world, large triangular building, ancient gyptis ruler, stone pyramid, building materials, architectural construction, soul wheel, mystery, transport, quarry, timber, durability.

## Lesson 2

*Remember*

Tower [ˈtəʊə]

Conqueror [kɒŋkərə]

acres [ˈeɪkə]

Royal' [ˈrɔɪl]

Observatory [əbˈzə:vetri]

Predecessor [ˈpri:disəsə]

menager [miˈnædʒə]

although [ɔ:lθəʊ]

turret [ˈtʌret]

## TEXT

*Read and translate:*

### THE TOWER OF LONDON

The Tower of London was first built by William the Conqueror, for the purpose of protecting and controlling the city. It covers an area of 18 acres within the Garden rails.

The Tower has in the past been a fortress, a palace and a prison, and has housed the Royal Mint, the Public Records and (for a short time) the Royal Observatory. For six years, from the thirteenth century to the nineteenth, it housed the Royal' Menagerie, the predecessor of the London Zoo.

The oldest and the most important building is The Great Tower of Keep, called the White Tower. The Tower was occupied as a palace by all Kings and Queens downs to James I. It was the custom for each monarch to lodge in the Tower before his coronation, and to ride in procession to Westminster through the city.

The Palace building stood between the White Tower and the Inner Wall.

The security of the walls made it convenient as State prison so to the beginning of the nineteenth century the Tower was constantly used for State prisoners.

The white tower is the oldest part of the whole fortress. It is somewhat irregular in plan for although it looks so square from the river its four sides are all of different length, and three of its corners are not right, angles. The west side is 107 feet from north to south. The south side measures 118 feet. It has four turrets at the corners,

three of them square, the fourth being circular. From floor to battlements it is 90 feet in height. The original entrance was on the south side, on the first floor, being reached, as usual in Norman castles, by an external stair which has entirely disappeared. The interior is of the plainest and sternest character. The outer walls vary in thickness from 15 feet in the tower to 11 feet in the upper storey.

### Active vocabulary:

conqueror	jahongir , bosqinchi	завоеватель
protect	himoya qilmoq	защищать, охранять
rail	devor, devor bilan to'smoq	ограда
fortress	qal'a, qo'rg'on	крепость
prison	qamoqxona	тюрьма
to house	joylamoq, joylashtirmoq	помещать располагать
menagerie	hayvonot bog'i	зверинец
predecessor	o'tmishdosh	предшественник
custom	rasm, urf-odat	обычай
lodge	joylashmoq	квартировать
ride	ot ustida sayr qilmoq	прогулка (верхом)
turret	minora	башенка
battlement	dandanali devor	зубчатая стена
castle	saroy, qal'a, ark	замок
external	tashqaridagi, tashqi	наружный, внешний

### EXERCISES:

I. Answer the following questions to the text:

1. By whom and with what purpose was the Tower of London built?
2. What was the Tower in the past?
3. What is the oldest and the most important building in Tower?
4. What was the custom for each Monarch before his coronation?
5. What can you say about the Tower's plan?

II. Translate sentences:

1. Tauer o'rta asrlarda qirol (podsho) saroyi (qarorgohi) va qamoqxona bo'lgan.
2. Hovlida siz eshafotni (jallod kundasi) va uning atrofida qarg'alarni ko'm-ko'k maysazorda sakrashini ko'ra olasiz.
3. Tauer 1087 yilda qurilgan.
4. Uni Vilgelm Jahongir (bosqinchi) qurdirgan.
5. Hozir Tauerda muzey joylashgan va bu muzeyda qirol oilasining qimmatbaho ziynat buyumlari va boshqa bebaho narsalar saqlanadi.
6. Tauerning tashqi devorlarining qalinligi 15 fut.
7. Oq minora qal'aning eng eski qismida joylashgan.

III. Fill in the blanks with the following prepositions:

*among, by, of, from, in.*

1. The tower ... London was first built ... William the Conqueror.
2. Tower has ... the past been a fortress.
3. ... the exhibits ... the museum the is the veteran Russian rifle.
4. The outer walls vary ... thickness ... 15 feet ... the lower to II feet... the upper storey.

### Lesson 3

*Remember: St.*

cathedral	[kə`θi:drəl]
saint	[sent]
buried	[berid]
whispering	[`wisperiŋ]

### TEXT

*Read and translate:*

#### ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL IN LONDON

St. Paul's Cathedral stands on the site of former Saxon and Norman churches. The latter were destroyed in the Great Fire in 1066 and the Present building completed in 1710, is the work of the famous architect Sir Christopher Wren.

Londoners have a particular affection for St. Paul's. The 110- metr high dome, containing a remarkable whispering Gallery, is a prominent landmark towering above the many- storeyed buildings which the Thames bank.

Christopher Wren was an architect who had built many buildings In June 1675, he started on his greatest work. For 35 years the building of St. Paul's Cathedral went on and Wren was an old man before it was finished.

From far away you can see the huge dome with a golden ball and cross on the top. The inside of the cathedral is very beautiful. After looking around, you can climb 263 steps to the Whispering Gallery, which runs round the dome. It is called so because if someone whispers close to the wall on one side, a person with an ear close to the wall on the other side can hear what is said, then, if you climb another 118 steps, you will be able to stand outside the dome and look over London.

But not only can you climb up, you can also go down underneath the cathedral, into the crypt. Here are buried many great men, including Christopher Wren himself. Wren was born in 1632 and died in 1723.

#### Active vocabulary:

cathedral	eng katta butxona	собор
destroy	buzmoq, vayron qilmoq	разрушать
affection	oshiq, muhabbat	любовь, болезнь
dome	gumbaz, kubba	купол
whisper	shivirlash, pichir-pichir	шопот
prominent	mashhur, atoqli	выдающийся

landmark	bosqich, muhim davr	веха, поворотный пункт
bank	qirg' oq, sohil	берег
climb	yuqori chiqmoq, ko'tarilmoq	взбираться
underneath	tagida, ostida	внизу, под
crypt	yer ostidagi sag' ana	

### EXERCISES:

#### I. Answer the following Questions:

1. What was Christopher Wren?
2. How long did it take to build St. Paul's Cathedral?
3. What is the height of the building?
4. What can we see on the top?
5. What kind of a Gallery does this Cathedral contain?
6. What is the acoustic phenomenon of the gallery?
7. Who is buried in the crypt of the Cathedral?

#### II. Make up the sentences using the following word combinations:

this huge building; from far away; a prominent landmark; above the many storied buildings; house building plant.

#### III. Translate into English:

(I) Tashqi ko'rinish; osmono'par imorat; zina, narvon; klassik uslubi; yutuq, muvaffaqiyat; ko'p qavatli bino; imorat; pastga; butxona, cherkov; ibodatxona; qurilish inshooti, binosi; ustun; zamonaviy qurilish materiallari; qurilish maydonchasi.

(II).

1. London oz tarixiy yodgorliklari bilan boy.
2. Tauer, Vesminster abbatligi, Nelson ustuni, Avliyo Pavelning bosh cherkovi - Londonning eng mashhur tarixiy yodgorliklaridir.
3. XIV asrdagi buyuk ingliz shoiri Chosser, fizik Nyuton va Davrin Vesminster abbatligiga dafn qilingan.
4. Kristofor Ren - buyuk ingliz me'mori, uning loyihasi bilan Avliyo Pavel butxonasining qurilishi boshlangan.

#### IV. Put questions to the words underlined:

1. Christopher Wren was an architect who had built St. Paul's Cathedral in London.
2. The inside of the cathedral is very beautiful.
3. Wren was born in 1632 and died in 1723.
4. St. Paul's Cathedral stands on the site of former Saxon and Norman Church.

#### V. Translate into Russian:, into Uzbek:

St. Paul's cathedral is fine example of the classical style and the crowing achievement of England's greatest architect, Chris-topher Wren, Seems to me the



Cathedral was one of the highest buildings in the world before the skyscrapers.

- That's right... By the way, what is the other work of Wren?

- It's the Doric Column commemorating the Great Fire of London, sixteen sixty six. It has been erected near the spot where the fire started.

## Lesson 4

<i>Remember:</i>	century	Illustration
	[ˈsentʃəri]	[iˈlʌstreɪn]
	] Theme [θi:m]	] illustrious
	Portrayal	[iˈlʌstriəs]
	[pɔ:treɪəl]	] injustice
	] [inˈdʒʌstɪs]	

### TEXT

*Read and translate*

#### THE 18<sup>th</sup> CENTURY THE GOLDEN AGE OF BRITISH ART

The eighteenth century was the great age of British painting. It was in this period that British art attained a distinct national character.

In the seventeenth century, art in Britain had been dominated largely by the Flemish Artists, Antony van Dyck. In the early eighteenth century, although influenced by Continental movements, particularly by French Rococo, British art began to develop independently. William Hogarth, born just before the turn of the century, was the first major artist to reject foreign influence and establish a kind of art whose themes and subjects were thoroughly British. His penetrating, witty portrayal of the contemporary scene, his protest against social injustice and his attack on the vulgarities of fashionable society make him one of the most original and significant of British artists.

Hogarth was followed by a row of illustrious painters: Thomas Gainsborough, with his lyrical landscapes "fancy pictures" and portraits; the intellectual sir Joshua Reynolds, who painted charming society portraits and became the first president of the Royal Academy; and George Stubbs, who is only now being recognized as an artist of the greatest visual perception and sensitivity. There are many others, including Wright of Derby, Wilson, Laurence, Ramsay, Raeburn, Romney, Wheatly, and Turner.

#### Active vocabulary:

Painting	rassomchilik	живопись
attain	san'ati	достигать
reject	yetib olmoq,	отвергать

theme	yetmoq	тема
thoroughly	qaytarmoq, rad	тщательно
penetrating	qilmoq	проницательный
witty	mavzu	остроумный
portrayal	astoydil, diqqat	портретный
contemporary	bilan	современный
Injustice	o'tkir, ziyrak	несправедливость
Illustrious	dono, ancha	прославленный,
landscape	usta	известный
charming	portretga oid	пейзаж
perception	zamonaviy	очаровательный,
sensitivity	adolatsiz	прелестный
	atoqli, mashhur	восприятие
	manzara	чувствительность,
	go'zal, juda	восприимчивость
	chiroyli	
	idrok qilish	
	ta'sirchanlik	

## EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What century is regarded as to the great age of British painting?
2. From what time did British art begin to develop independently?
3. Who was the first major artist rejecting foreign influence?
4. What make Hogarth one of the most original and significant of British artist?
5. Name some Hogarth's works?
6. What other well known painters of that time do you know?

III. Arrange the following words in the pairs of synonyms:

favourite, artist, building, some, sensitive, construction,  
modern, illustrious, painter, several, contemporary, feeling

IV. Chose the corresponding equivalent:

1. illustrious	1. san'at	искусство
2. landscape	2. rasm, surat	портрет
3. influence	3. ta'sirchanlik	чувствительность
4. art	4. chet ellarga oid	иностраный
5. attain	5. ayniqsa, xususan	особенно
6. portrait	6. iqrar qilmoq 7ta'sir	признавать
7. society	8. go'zal	влияние
8. particularly	9. qaytarmoq	очарование
9. recognize	10. adolatsiz	отвергать
10. charm	11. manzara	несправедливость
11. significant	12. yirik, katta	пейзаж

12. reject	13. atoqli, buyuk	значительный
13. sensitivity	14. yetmoq	известный
14. injustice	15. jamiyat	достигать
15. foreign		общество

#### IV. Translate following words and word combinations into Russian

To be born, the turn of the century, kind of art, fashionable, society, Royal Academy, best known, well known, valuable building material, masonry, different, kinds, artificial, surface, exhibit, historical role.

### Lesson 5

#### Remember:

thousand [θauzənd]	architect [ˈɑ:kitekt]
drawing [drɔ:iŋ]	exhibition
create [kri:et]	[eksiˈbiʃn]
	month [mʌnθ]

### TEXT

#### Read and translate

#### THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS

Since 1869 Burlington House is the home of the Royal Academy of Arts, whose exhibitions attract thousands of visitors every year. The Royal Academy's services to the arts began over 200 years ago. Its first President Sir Joshua Reynolds, succeeding in creating in the Academy a body of highly skilled professional artists to foster the arts.

The Academy's purpose is the teaching of art to Britain's most talented students. About 100 students attend the Academy. Since 1768 some 6.500 artists and architects have been trained free of charge, in the School of Painting and Drawing, Sculpture and Architecture.

The exhibitions of the Students' work in June and November attract leading teachers and art critics.

The Summer exhibition has been held since 1769. It is the largest annual open art show in the world and the selection is made by 15 leading Royal Academicians who judge some 10.000 works. The exhibition remains open for three and a half months and the majority of the works are for sale.

The Academy believes it to be important that every year there should be an opportunity open to all artists to exhibit and sell their works in London.

#### Active vocabulary:

Royal	podshoga oid	королевский
Service	xizmat	служба,
Succeed	maqsadga	обслуживание
a body	erishmoq	достигать цели
skilled	guruh (shu	зд. группа, основа
to foster	tekstda)	опытный
free	of tajribali,	поощрять
charge	malakali	бесплатный
annual	rag'batlantirmoq	ежегодный
selection	bepul	отбор, выбор
sale	har yilgi	продажа
opportunit	tanlab olish	возможность
y	sotish	фасад, передняя
front	imkoniyat	сторона
private	peshtoq	частный, личный
offer	xususiy	предлагать
	taklif qilmoq	

## EXERCISES

### I. Answer the following questions

1. Who was the first president of the Royal Academy of Arts?
2. What is the main purpose of the Academy?
3. Since what time has the Summer exhibition been?
4. Is National Picture Gallery comparatively young? Tell about it in details.
5. What did some of the members of parliament suggest?
6. Where are wonderful pictures of National Gallery now?
7. What pictures of Britain painters can we admire?

### II. Translate the following word combinations into Russian:

Academy of art, highly skilled, annual open art show, in a classical style, an great number of, collections of pictures, as well as, fond of art, admire, one's favourite painting, a masterpiece, school of art, landscape, to offer for sale.

### III. Fill in the blanks with prepositions: of, in, from, for, by, to

1. The collection ... pictures ... National Gallery are ... Hermitage ... Leningrad now.
2. The Academy's purpose is the teaching talented students.
3. The exhibition remains open ... three and a half month and the majority ... the works are ... sale.
4. There are two groups ... cement.
5. This book was written ... L.Tolstoy
6. His pictures already admired greatly and talked much.....

*Give Russian equivalents to the English one:*

1. private	1.	поощрять
2. opportunity	ragʻbatlantirmoq	восхищаться
3. select	2. qoyil qilmoq	бесплатный
4. foster	3. bepul	группа, основа
5. free of charge	4. guruh	частный,
6. buy	5. xususiy	личный
7. sale	6. sotish	продажа
8. body	7. maqsadga	достигать цели
9. succeed	yetish	покупать
10. admire	8. sotib olmoq	отбор, выбор
	9. tanlab olmoq	возможность
	10. imkoniyat	

*Read and translate*

## THE NATIONAL GALLERY

If you stand today in Trafalgar Square with your back to the Nelson Column you will see a wide Horizontal front in a classical style. It has been in this building since 1838.

The National Picture Gallery is comparatively young, younger than the great galleries in Rome, Paris, and so on.

An interesting fact is that in 1777 one of the greatest private collections of pictures was offered for sale. Some of the members of Parliament suggested this collection to be bought for the Nation and a special gallery for it to be built near the British Museum. But this suggestion found no support in the House of Commons and the 198 wonderful pictures were brought to Russia. They are in the Gallery of Hermitage in Leningrad. Now one can admire a great number of pictures by Great British painters Hogarth, Constable, Turner, who became the world over as well as the world's greatest masters Goya and many others. All great schools of painting are represented here: Italian, Spanish, etc.

*I. Answer the following questions:*

1. Which is your favourite art gallery?
2. What masters has it got in its collection?
3. What kinds of pictures do you like?
4. Will you name some of the representatives of different styles?
5. Who is your favourite painter?
6. What pictures of old Masters do you admire?

*II. Translate sentences into English:*

1. Agar Londonda bo'lsangiz Milliy Golereyaga borishga harakat qiling.
2. Uyg'onish davrining ajoyib Italyan, Golland va Ingliz rassomlarining asarlari Milliy Galereada to'plangan.
3. 18-asr ingliz grafika tarixida eng yorqin davrdir.
4. Men atoqli rassomlar: Xogart, Konstebel, Terner, Goyya, Rembrandt, Rafael va Geyzboro asarlarini Ermitaj muzeyida ko'rdim.

## Lesson 6

*Remember:* notable [ˈnəʊtəbl] derogatory  
precursor [diːrɒgət  
[pri:kə:sə] ri]  
design [dizain]

## TEXT

*Read and Translate*

## VICTORIAN ARCHITECTURE

English architecture in the Victorian Age (1837-1901) made two notable contributions to the architecture of the world. One was the introduction of cast-iron and sheet glass into building construction, which resulted in the Joseph Paxton's Crystal palace (1801-1865) and its precursor the London Coal exchange (1846-1849) and many railway termini with glass roofs and cast-iron columns. The other was the small detached house built of local material and in the style of earlier buildings in its districts. It was designed for the middle classes, for artistic people of moderate income. It flowered into garden suburbs, such as that laid out by Norman Shaw among the orchards of Chiswick and Bedford Park in 1876. The Houses of Parliament at Westminster was designed by Sir Charles Barry in 1860. In this work he was helped over the details, particularly the woodwork, iron-work stained glass and decoration, by Augustus Pugin.

The word "Victorian" was derogatory in the 1920s and 30s. Victorian was associated in the minds of architects with hard and unsympathetic imitation of gothic and vulgar things like conservatories, stations and hotels which were not considered with the realms of art at all.

Because of this narrow outlook, many masterpieces later than 1714- were destroyed.

### Active vocabulary

contribution	qo'shilgan hissa	вклад
cast - iron	cho'yan, qattiq	чугун, чугунный,
precursor	o'tmish,	твердый
detached	o'tmishdosh	предвестник,
house	ayrim uy	предшественник
moderate	o'rtacha	особняк
income	daromad	умеренный, средний
flowered	gulli naqsh bilan	доход
laid out	bezalgan	украшенный
orchard	ko'rishni	узором
stained	planlashtirish	разбивка, разметка
glass	mevali bog'	фруктовый сад
derogatory	rangli shisha	цветное стекло
	ho'rlaydigan	унизительный,
realm		нарушающий права
outlook	soha, davra	область, сфера
notable	nuqtai -nazar	точка зрения
	ajoyib	замечательный,
		выдающийся

## EXERCISES

### I. Answer the following questions

1. What was the first contribution to the architecture of world made by the English architecture in the Victorian Age?

2. Tell us about the second contribution.
3. Whom was the small detached house designed for?
4. Who is the designer of the Crystal Palace?
5. What can you say about the famous English architect Charles Barry?
6. Why were many masterpieces destroyed later?

II. *Choose the corresponding equivalents:*

1. contribution	1. qo‘shilgan hissa	вклад
2. terminus	2. nodir asar	шедевр
3. outlook	3. ayrim uy	особняк
4. stained glass	4. rangli shisha	цветное стекло
5. detached house	5. vokzal, oxirgi bekat	вокзал
6. masterpiece	6. nuqtai- nazar	точка зрения
7. cast-iron	7. xo‘rlaydigan	унизительный,
	8. o‘rtacha	нарушающий
8. derogatory	9. cho‘yan, qattiq	средний, умеренный
9. notable	10. daromad	чугунный, твердый
10. moderate	11. ajoyib	доход
11. destroy	12. buzib tashlamoq	замечательный,
		выдающийся
12. income		разрушать

III. *Make the following sentences interrogative:*

1. English architecture made a nozable contribution.
2. It was designed for the middle classes of moderate income.
3. In three years we'll be architects.
4. I have already written this exercise

IV. *Arrange in the pair synonyms and translate them into Russian:*

modern, different, to design, to build, income, decoration, hard, notable, expenditure, to plan, ornament, heavy, to construct, remarkable, various, up-to-date.

## Lesson 7

<i>Remember</i>	brick	[brik]
	young	[j^ŋ]
	Russian	[r^ʃn]

## TEXT

*Read and translate*



## THE TRETYAKOV GALLERY

A two-storey dark-red brick building in the old part of Moscow-known as Zamoskvorechye is the home of the illustrious Tretyakov Gallery. The central part of the facade was designed at the beginning of the century by the painter Vasnetsov. The Tretyakov Gallery is one of the greatest in the world, and is named after its founder, Pavel Tretyakov. In 1856, at the age of 24, this young Moscow merchant bought a painting called "Temptation" from the Russian painter N.Schilder. This was the painting that initiated the internationally famous collection.

Pavel Tretyakov collected art for 40 years. He bought, paintings on exhibitions or right from the artist in the studio. Beginning with the 1860's, he established a gallery of portraits of outstanding Russian scientists and people in culture, commissioning the famous painters of the time -Vassily Petrov, Nikolai Ghe, Ivan Kramskoy, and Ilya Repin.

One portrait stands out in this vast collection. It is of Leo Tolstoy, painted by Ivan Kramskoy in 1873.

In 1892 Tretyakov presented the Gallery to the city of Moscow. His collection then numbered 1,200 paintings and 500 drawings.

Tretyakov undertaking was continued by his followers and grew to an unprecedented scale under Soviet Power. The Gallery continues to receive the finest of Russian and multinational Soviet art, and its collection now contains over 60.000 works of art.

### Active vocabulary

undertak	tashabbus	предприятие,
ing	ajralib turmoq	дело
stand out	katta savdogar	стоять
merchant	havas keltiradigan	отдельно
temptati	narsa	купец
on		искушение,
		соблазн

### EXERCISES

#### I. Answer the following questions

1. Where is the Tretyakov Gallery situated?
2. Who designed the central part of the facade?
3. What was the first painting bought by Pavel Tretyakov/
4. How many years did Pavel Tretyakov collect art ?
5. When did Tretyakov establish a gallery of portraits?
6. Did Pavel Tretyakov present the Gallery to the city of Moscow?
7. How many paintings and drawings are there in the Gallery?
8. How many works of art does the Gallery contain now?

#### II. Give Russian equivalents to the English ones:

1. temptation    1. qal'a devori    крепостная стена

2. truly folk origin	2. go‘zal	прекрасный
3. generation	3. asramoq	содержать
4. merchant	4. badiiy	художественный
5. scale	5. havas	соблазн
6. erect	keltiradigan narsa	мастерство
7.	6. duradgor ustasi	плотника
multinational	7. avlod	поколение
8. preserve	8. katta savdogar	купец
9. fortress wall	9. qurmoq	возводить,
10. fine	10. chin xalqdan kelib chiqishi	сооружать
11. fame	11. ehtiyot qilmoq	народн.происхожд.
12. contain	12. miqyos	сохранять
13. carpenters' skill	13. shon-shuhrat	масштаб
14. artistic	14. ko‘p millatli	слава, известность
		многонациональный

III. *Choose a suitable phrase to accompany the Passive construction and translate the sentences into Russian:*

by hand; with clouds; by a group of students; by Kranskoj; with a storm of applause; by electricity; in ink.

1. The portrait was painted ....
2. The sky is covered.....
3. These things are made ....
- 4 . The delegation was met....
5. The door was opened ....
6. These machines are operated....
7. He was greeted ....
8. Documents must be written ....

IV. *Translate in a written form:*

1. Modern art is first of all a point of view.
2. It is this sort of seeing, in a very real meaning that makes the modern artist different from the traditional or academic artist.
3. Not all living or contemporary artists are modern.
4. In general, the modern artist looks at both the inner world of mind or emotion and the outer world of the sense as though he were the very first person not only to see but to present that world in art form.

V. *Open the brackets, using the correct form in the Passive Voice:*

1. This book (write) many years ago, but still (read) with great interest.
2. By whom this film (make)?

3. This house (paint) two years ago, I don't know when it (paint) again.
4. This museum (visit) by thousands of people, every year.
5. When the window (wash) last?
6. Who the story (translate) by?

V. *Translate sentences into English:*

1. A. Abdullayev va P. Axmedov O'zbekistonning eng ko'zga ko'ringan portret chizuvchilaridandir.
2. Ermitajning 48-zalida O'rta Osiyo xalqlarining turmushiga oid keramika buyumlari va boshqa buyumlar qo'yilgan.
3. Vaseliy Vereshchagin - eng yirik rus rassomlaridan.
4. Vereshchaginning O'rta Osiyo manzaralarini tasvirlovchi ko'p suratlarini birinchi marta Ermitajda ko'rdim.

## Lesson 8

	disguise	valuable [væljuəbl]
<i>Remember</i>	[dis`gaiz]	
	weight [weit]	

### TEXT

*Read and translate*

#### THAT MADE HIGHER BUILDINGS POSSIBLE

Louis Sullivan was the "father"- of modern architecture in the United States of America. He designed buildings with new ideas that have shaped American architecture since his time. He disapproved of classical stone columns and sculpture because they disguised buildings that were beginning to be constructed essentially of metal.

Up until-go one hundred years ago, the height of a building was limited by the amount of weight the wall could carry. High buildings required very thick masonry walls, which took up valuable inside floor space.

New methods, devised at the end of the 1890's made use of metal beams and columns encased in masonry or concrete. The beam supported only the single story that rested upon it, and therefore the wall could be very thin. The weight passed to the end of each beam, and was carried downwards by the vertical columns to which the beams were attached. This method made higher buildings possible.

The Prudential Building, Buffalo, New York, was designed by Sulliyon. The lines of the first two stories are horizontal suggesting a firm foundation for the building that rising ten stories. The windows are divided by slender, continuous bands that suggest columns supporting the floors. Flat ornamentation, invented by the architect, enriches, but does not hide the structure. This is not the first building of its kind, but from such construction the skyscrapers were born.

### Active vocabulary

disapprove	to‘g‘ri emas deb hisoblamoq	не одобрять
disguise	pana qilmoq, yashirmoq	маскировать, скрывать
essentially	jiddiy ravishda	существенно
take up	band qilmoq	занимать
floor space	uyning sof kengligi	общая площадь
devise	o‘ylab topmoq ixtiro qilmoq	придумывать, изобретать
Beam	to‘sin, balka	балка
encase	yopmoq, bekitmoq	закрывать, опалубить
Attached	boglamoq,	привязать
Slender	ingichka, yuqqa	тонкий, незначительный

#### I. Answer the following questions

1. Who was the father of modern architecture of the USA?
2. Why did he disapprove of classical stone columns and sculptures?
3. What can you say about the height of building one hundred years ago?
4. What new method made use at the end of the 1890's?
5. What structure was designed by Sullivan?
6. How was the skyscraper born?

### EXERCISES

#### I. Read and translate the following word combinations into

*Russian:*

take up floor space; high buildings; stone column; to set a speed record; in less than two years; Indian limestone and granite masonry wall; only single story; living map: United States of America:

#### II. Mind the difference in the meaning of these word combinations:

two storey building, office building, building industry, high buildings, building land, the art of building.

#### III. Give English equivalent to the Russian ones:

1. disapprove	1. yashirinmoq	скрывать
2. beam	2. band qilmoq	занимать
3. skyscraper	3. karkas, sinch	каркас
4. masonry	4. to‘sin, balka	балка
5. floor	5. boyitmoq, bezamoq	обогащать, украшать

6. take up	6. osmono'par	небоскреб
enrich	imorat	
7. devise	7. g'isht terish	кирпичная кладка
8. disguise	8. to'g'ri emas deb hisoblamoq	не одобрять
9. framework	9. ixtiro qilmoq	изобретать

*IV. Translate the following groups of words:*

build – building – builder; industry – industrial – industrialize – industrialization;  
high – height; weight – weigh – weighty; design – designer; found – foundation;  
architect – architecture; construct; constructor – construction.

*V. Translate sentences:*

1. Biz Samarqanddagi 9 qavatli uylardan birida yashaymiz.
2. Empayr Steyt Bilding dunyodagi eng baland binolardan biridir.
3. Empayr Steyt Bildingning yuqori qavatida rasadxona (observatoriya) va oynaijahon antennalari joylashgan.
4. Yangi ustun (kolonna) bino ichidan o'tadi.
5. Osmono'par imoratlar asosan Manxettenda joylashgan.
6. Tavsiya qilingan loyiha dadillik bilan ishlangan.
7. Binoning diametri - 300 fut, balandligi esa 100 fut.
8. 14 qavatli binolar qurilganda tavr to'sin (balka) ishlatiladi.

## **TEXT**

*Read and translate*

### **THE EMPIRE STATE BUILDING**

The Empire State Building is one of the world's tallest buildings. It is situated in New York City on the West side of Fifth Avenue. Completed in 1931, in accordance with an original design first suggested by John J. Raskob, the Empire State replaced a Historic hotel, the first Waldorf-Asboria. It's construction set speed records; it was completed in less than two years. The building's exterior is covered by Indiana limestone and granite, supported by a steel framework. For this framework 60 000 tons of metal were used. 102 stories above the street (and with two more below the street level), it has a height of 1472 ft.

The upper tower contains observatories and television antenas.

Its two observatories on the 89 and 102 floors attract more than 500000 visitors annually. It is the best place in New York to see the city as a living map. This building can hold about 80 000 people.

*Answer the following questions:*

1. Where is the Empire State building situated?
2. What is its height?
3. How much time did its construction take?
4. How many people can this building hold?

## Lesson 9

*Remember:* Scores [skɔːz] subordinate  
drawing [səˈbɔːdineit]  
[drɔːɪŋ] rehabilitation  
mighty [maiti] [riːhəbɪlɪteɪʃn]

### TEXT

*Read and translate*

#### A TALENTED RUSSIAN ARCHITECT

Aleksei Viktorovich Shchusev is known as a brilliant Russian architect. He has built scores of remarkable buildings, worked out other 150 designs, published about 170 scientific papers, created a great number of drawings and paintings. The name A.A.Shchusev stands in the history of architecture alongside the names of such talented Russian architects as V.Kasakov and V.Bazhenov.

One of the Shchusev's first designs was that of the Kazan Terminal in Moscow. The composition of the terminal is quite interesting: several separate pavilions are joined by the architect into one building, and are subordinated to the clear-cut vertical lines of the main tower. The pavilions of the terminal are also joined together by forms taken from 17th century Russian national architecture.

The interior of the terminals have been designed by the architect in the Russian national style% here one can see the cubic space of the waiting halls, the mighty arch lines, the typical shape of the window openings.

The Kazan Terminal was being created during the trying years of the rehabilitation of the national economy (1918-1926). The finishing touches to the terminal were resumed in 1940.

It should be noted that a characteristic trend in Shchusev's creative work as an architect is his ability to make full use of national motives. His bold use of red bricks and white stones as building material was especially to the liking of ancient Russian architects.

#### Active vocabulary

score	bir qator	ряд
alongside	yonma-yon, bir qatorda	рядом
Terminal	oxirgi bekat, vokzal	вокзал
subordinated	bo'ysunmoq, itoat qilmoq	подчинять
space	bo'sh joy	пространство
mighty	kuchli, quvvatli	мощный, сильный
shape	ko'rinish shakli, forma	очертание, вид
resume	qaytadan boshlamoq	возобновлять
try ing	mashaqqatli, juda og'ir	изнурительный
trend	yo'nalish	направление, черта

ability	qobiliyatli, iste'dodli	способность, умение
bold	dadil, jasoratli	смелый, дерзкий
opening	deraza o'rni	проем

## EXERCISES

### I. Answer the following questions

1. What was A.V.Shcusev?
2. What has he created?
3. What was the first Shcusev's design?
4. When was the Kazan Terminal created?
5. What can you say about a characteristic trend in Shcusev's creative work?

### II. Translate into Russian:

national style, waiting hall, mighty, arch lines, national economy, work out, scientific paper, a great number of, finishing touches, creative work, building material, clear-cut.

### III. Arrange the following words in pair of synonymy.

old, rich, brilliant, ancient, decorative, some, wealthy, finishing, well known, remarkable, several, favourite, to build, majestic, to construct, mighty.

### IV. Write the sentences into interrogative and negative forms:

1. My friend saw St. Sofia Cathedral in Kiev.
2. He was awarded the USSR State Prize.
3. She can speak English fluently.
4. He has many friends in this ancient city.

### V. Open the brackets and use the proper tense:

1. The profession of architect (attract) many numbers of young people.
2. It (to be) an honorable profession.
3. An architect (to be) a person who (design) building,
4. We (to be) in the cinema last week.

### VI. Translate into English:

1. 1976 yilda Xalqaro me'morlar uyushmasi, arxitektorlar I.Orlov va N. Simonovni R. Aberkromba nomli mukofot bilan mukofotladi.
2. Mirzo Ulug'bek davrida (1409-1449) Samarqandda katta me'morchilik ishlari olib borilgan.

3. Samaqand durdonasi - Shohizinda ansambli O'rta Osiyo asr me'morchiligining juda ajoyib va mukammal asarlaridan biridir.

4. Moskvadagi Ostankino teleminorasi mashhur sovet olimi N.V.Nikitinning eng yuksak texnikaviy ijodlaridan biridir.

## Lesson 10

<i>Remember:</i>	plaster carving	[ˈplɑːstə kaːvɪŋ]
	craftsman	[ˈkraːftsmən]
	interior	[ɪnˈtɪəriə]
	legacy of ancient masters	[ˈlegəsi of ˈeɪnʃənt maːstəz]

### TEXT

*Read and translate*

#### OUTSTANDING CRAFTSMAN

The art of plaster carving is the traditional form of interior decoration in Uzbek national architecture. It has been practiced since the first A.D.

Maxmud Usmanov is one of the Uzbek's craftsmen who has breathed fresh life into this art. He is Merited Art Worker of Uzbekistan, winner of Khamza state Prize.

In Tashkent there are many monumental architectural structures which have been decorated by the famous craftsman and his numerous pupils. Among his works we may name the interior of Government House, the Navoi Opera House, the Tashkent Circus, the Tashkent building of the Uzbek Friendship Society, the Artists "Uzbekistan" Hotel, the "Blue domes" cafe, and the building of the Union of Artists.

Plaster carvings by Mahmud Usmanov have decorated many buildings in Samarkand, Termez, Bukhara, Khiva and also in various cities in Turkmenistan and the Ukraine. He has absorbed the legacy of the ancient masters and has introduced new symbols into his compositions. His works are marked for a clear-cut arrangements and elegance of lines.

Mahmud Usmanov is a genuinely people's artist whose works has won well-deserved recognition. He has made a great contribution to the restoration of a number of architectural monuments of the past.

#### *New words and expressions:*

plaster carvings	ganch	резьба	по
	o'yimakorligi	ганчу	
to breath life into	qaytadan	вдохнуть	
	vujudga	жизнь	



	keltirmoq	
winner of the state prize	Davlat mukofoti sohibi	лауреат гос.премии
to absorb the legacy of	Merosni o'zlashtirmoq	впитать наследие
to introduce into new symbols	yangi ramzlarni amalga oshirmoq	
clear-cut arrangements	aniq joylashish tartibi	четкое расположение
genuinely	haqiqiy	настоящий, подлинный

## EXERCISES

I. *Read and, translate the sentences and pay attention to the words in bold type.*

1. The "white - hall" of Bukhara's Sitorai-Mohi-Khosa was built and finished over a period of two years by a group of folk craftsmen led by Usto Shirin Muradov, People's Architect of Uzbekistan.
2. In many houses of Khiva we may find carved wooden columns and doors.
3. The beautiful carved wooden door dates back to the 14th century.
4. It is one of the master-pieces of Central Asian art of plaster carvings.
5. The interior of many modern architectural structures are decorated by the skilful hands of craftsmen.

II. *Answer the following questions:*

1. Is plaster carving the traditional form of interior decoration in Uzbek national architecture ?
2. What is Mahmud Usmanov?
3. Are there monumental architectural structures which have been decorated by the famous craftsman ?
4. In what city did the master work ?
5. Who has absorbed the legacy of the ancient masters ?
6. What monuments of the past have been restored in Bukhara and Tashkent ?
7. Have you seen the plaster carvings of the halls in Navoi Opera and Ballet House?

III. *Underline the suffixes, state part of speech they indicate and translate them:*

Carvings, national, winner, popularity, artist, building, outstanding, decoration, society, friendship, measurement, worker, introduced, scientific, arrangement, ornamented, highly, mixture, specific, variability.

IV. *Underline the verbs in the Present Perfect Tense and translate them.*

1. This report has been made by an outstanding scientist this week.

2. Has this question been discussed by you at the meeting?
3. A new master plan of a city has been introduced by the architects this month.
4. Many new houses have been built by the builders this year.
5. This text has been just translated by the students in the class.
6. Plaster carving ornaments of the tea-house- "choikhona" have been made by Mahmud Usmanov and his pupils in Tashkent.

*V. Home reading: Historical monument restored*

In the city museum of Khiva restoration workers have completed reconstruction of the first section of the Shirghazikhan madrasah. This religious school was built at the beginning of the 18-th century and one time was a centre of education in the Muslim East.

The madrasah was built in a hurry and this affected the quality of the brickwork. When the restoration team arrived on the site of the madrasah the building lay in ruins.

With the help of Tashkent specialists, designers and scientists, the folk craftsmen of Khiva did their best to restore the initial appearance of the historical monument.

This year it is planned to restore the second section of the madrasah – the portial entrance. A museum will be opened there.

*Notes to the text*

to build in a hurry	shoshilinch ravishda qurmoq	строит в спешке
restoration team	ta'mir qilish brigadasi	бригада реставрации
building site	qurilish maydonchasi	строительная площадка
to lay in ruins	xarob holatda bo'lmoq	лежать в руинах
to do one's best	qo'ldan kelganicha qilmoq	сделать всевозможное
Folk craftsmen	xalq ustalari	народные мастера
initial appearance	dastlabki ko'rinishi	первоначальный вид
the portial entrance	peshtoq, kirish yo'li	портальный вход

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## Мундарижа – Содержание

Lesson 1 .....	3
Lesson 2.....	5
Lesson 3.....	7
Lesson 5.....	11
Lesson 6.....	14
Lesson 7.....	16
Lesson 8.....	19
Lesson 9.....	22
Lesson 10.....	24
Фойдаланилган адабиётлар .....	26

