

THE FIRST STRUCTURES HISTORY

Glossary:

<p>bark – кора</p> <p>to bury ['berɪ] – закапывать, засыпать</p> <p>bundle ['bʌndl] – вязанка, пучок, связка</p> <p>dry-laid stone – сухая каменная кладка</p> <p>to daub [dɔ:b] – обмазывать</p> <p>dome – купол, свод</p> <p>domed – куполообразный, купольный</p> <p>dwelling – жилище, жильё, местожительства</p> <p>granary ['græɪn(ə)rɪ] – амбар, сарай, зернохранилище</p> <p>hide – кожа, шкура</p> <p>hut [hʌt] – лачуга, хижина, шалаш</p> <p>lateral stability ['læt(ə)r(ə)l stə'biləti] – поперечная устойчивость</p> <p>to intertwine [ˌɪntə'twain] – переплетать, сплетать, закручивать</p> <p>to lay out – раскладывать</p> <p>packed – плотный</p>	<p>pole – столб, шест, кол</p> <p>the post and lintel method – каркасный метод, стоечно-балочный метод</p> <p>reed – камыш, тростник, солома</p> <p>responsive [rɪ'spɒnsɪv] – реагирующий, восприимчивый, отзывчивый</p> <p>to restrict – ограничивать, сужать</p> <p>rafter – стропило</p> <p>ridge – конёк, выступ</p> <p>sapling – побег, отводок</p> <p>shelter – кров, защита, прикрытие, приют</p> <p>to span – перекрывать (о крыше, арке), наводить (о мосте)</p> <p>thatch [θætʃ] – солома, тростник (как материал для кровли)</p> <p>wattle ['wɒtl] – плетень, лозняк</p> <p>wattle and daub – мазанка (тонкие ветки дерева или хвороста, обмазанные глиной)</p>
---	---

Vocabulary

Ex. 1. Match the words with their definitions.

1. bundle

a. the outer covering of a tree that

	protects it from damage.
2. hut	b. a method of building where stones are placed without using mortar to hold them together.
3. domed	c. a place where people live, such as a house or apartment.
4. to lay out	d. a storage building for grains and cereals after they have been harvested.
5. dome	e. a small, simple shelter made of wood or other materials, usually found in rural areas.
6. dwelling	f. the ability of a structure to remain steady and not tip over sideways.
7. to daub	g. to place something underground and cover it with soil.
8. to bury	h. a group of things tied or wrapped together for easy handling.
9. drylaid stone	i. to twist or weave two or more things together closely.
10. to intertwine	j. to arrange items in a specific order or pattern on a surface.
11. granary	k. a rounded roof structure that is shaped like half a sphere.
12. bark	l. the skin of an animal, often used for making leather products.
13. hide	m. to apply a thick layer of a substance, often in a messy way.
14. lateral stability	n. having a shape that curves upward like a dome.

Ex. 2. Complete the sentences with the given words.

Wattle, restricted, pole, shelters, Reed, packed, Thatch, post and lintel method, sapling, span, rafters, responsive, daub, ridge

Early humans built simple homes that often _____(1) space for family activities.

They created _____(2) from natural resources to protect themselves from the elements.

In ancient architecture, _____(3) were important because they supported the roof structure.

The _____(4) along the top of the house helps keep rainwater from collecting on the roof.

_____ (5) was commonly used for roofing materials in areas close to water sources.

_____ (6) roofs made of straw are still used today in some traditional building designs.

A tall wooden _____(7) served as a support for the entire framework of the early structure.

Builders were very _____(8) to the local environment when designing their homes.

A _____(9) can eventually grow into a tree that provides materials for building structures.

Wattle and _____(10) were used together to create sturdy walls for early homes.

The _____(11) earth floor kept the inside of the house warm during cold nights.

The roof must _____(12) the distance between the walls to provide proper coverage.

The _____(13) is a classic way of supporting roofs in ancient structures.

_____ (14) fencing provided an effective boundary around early settlements for protection.

Word Formation

Ex. 1. Change the form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. The ... (arrange) of stones in the first structures was very important for their stability.

2. In ancient times, a ... (base) was often used for storage or protection from weather.

3. The ... (construct) of the pyramids took many years and involved thousands of workers.
4. The ... (found) of each building was carefully planned to support its heavy weight.
5. Their ... (transform) from simple huts to complex structures showed human creativity.
6. The ... (install) of wooden beams helped create stronger roofs in early homes.
7. Urban ... (develop) grew rapidly after people learned to build taller buildings.
8. Good ... (manage) of resources was essential for successful ancient construction projects.
9. The ... (require) for durable materials led to the use of clay and stone.
10. The ... (decorate) of cave walls with paintings reflects early humans' artistic skills.

2. Communication

Ex. 1. Find the correct translations of the following English sentences:

1. This structure was built thousands of years ago.	a. Стоунхендж знаменит во всём мире и расположен в Англии.
2. Humans created various types of shelters throughout history.	b. Великая Китайская стена представляет собой одно из величайших укреплений, когда-либо построенных человеком.
3. Stonehenge is famous all over the world and located in England.	c. Люди создавали разные типы жилищ на протяжении всей истории.
4. Pyramids were constructed in ancient Egypt as royal tombs.	d. Пирамиды были построены в Древнем Египте как царские гробницы.
5. Colosseum in Rome is an iconic monument attracting millions of tourists.	e. Замки строились главным образом для оборонительных целей в средние века.
6. Castles were mainly built for defense purposes during medieval times.	f. Колизей в Риме является знаковым памятником,
7. Great Wall of China represents one of the most massive fortifications ever built.	

<p>8. Skyscrapers dominate modern cities' skylines worldwide.</p> <p>9. Bridges connect different parts of land and make transportation easier.</p> <p>10. Houses provide comfort and safety for families living inside them.</p>	<p>привлекающим миллионами туристов.</p> <p>g. Мосты соединяют разные части суши и облегчают транспортировку.</p> <p>h. Эта структура была построена тысячи лет назад.</p> <p>i. Небоскребы доминируют над линиями горизонта современных городов по всему миру.</p> <p>j. Дома обеспечивают комфорт и безопасность семьям, живущим внутри них.</p>
---	--