**Вариант 2.**

**FROM THE HISTORY OF HUMAN DWELLINGS**

Most of the time of a modern man is spent within the walls of some buildings. Houses are built for dwelling. Large buildings are constructed for industrial purposes. Theatres, museums, public and scientific institutions are built for cultural activities of the people. The purpose of modern buildings differs widely but all of them originate from the efforts of primitive men to protect themselves from stormy weather, wild animals and human enemies.

Protection was looked for everywhere. In prehistoric times men looked for protection under the branches of trees. Some covered themselves with skins of animals to protect themselves from cold and rain but others settled in caves. When the Ice Age had passed, Europe remained very cold, at least in winter, and so the people of the Old Stone Age had to find some warm and dry place to shelter from bad weather. They chose caves, dwelling places that storm and cold could not destroy. On the walls of their caves ancient people painted pictures. Such decorated caves are found in Europe, Asia and Africa. When man began to build a home for himself, caves were imitated in stone structures. Trees were taken as a model for huts built of branches.

Skins were raised on poles and formed tents. Primitive stone structures, huts and tents are the earliest types of human dwellings. They were lost in the prehistoric past but serve as prototypes for structures of later historic times.

In the country ordinary people lived in simple one-storey cottages which did not differ much from the mud and stone huts of an earlier age. The rich people in the country, on the other hand, built huge castles with thick walls and narrow windows. These castles were built not only as dwellings, but also to stand up to enemy attack and to be strong bases in time of war.

In the days of early civilization, when men had learnt how to build simple houses for their families, they began to feel a need to have a number of different kinds of houses in one place. At first, the difference was mainly in size: the chief or leader had a larger hut or tent than the rest of the people. Much later, when men began to build towns, there grew up a difference between town houses and country houses. The streets in towns were very narrow and there was not much place for building within the town walls, and therefore houses had to be built higher than they were in the country. A typical town house consisted of a shop opening on the street where the man did his work or sold his goods, with a kitchen behind and a bedroom above.

The earliest houses of which something is known are those of ancient Egypt. They were built of bricks dried in the sun. Some of them were built around a courtyard or garden with rooms opening into it.

Greek houses, too, had a courtyard in the middle and round their courtyard ran a covered walk, its ceiling supported by pillars. There were special women’s quarters, usually upstairs on the second storey.

In Rome bricks were used for building and houses were often finished with plaster over bricks on both inside and outside walls. The centre of family life was a garden-courtyard, surrounded by columns and with rooms opening out into it.

The earliest houses in Britain were round, built of wood or wicker basket work plastered over with clay. In the centre of the house there was the hearth and light came in through the hole in the roof above it and through the door because there were no windows.

1. **Answer the following questions:**
2. Where does a man spend most of the time?
3. What is the aim of building houses?
4. What buildings are built for cultural activities of the people?
5. Why did primitive men build their houses?
6. Where did primitive men look for protection?
7. What was the weather like after the Ice Age?
8. Why were caves chosen?
9. Where did the ancient people paint their pictures?
10. Where can you find such decorated caves?
11. Where were caves imitated?
12. What was taken as a model for huts built of branches?
13. Where were skins raised?
14. What is the earliest type of human dwellings?
15. What was lost in the prehistoric past?
16. Where did people live in the country?
17. What did rich people build in the country?
18. What did these castles serve?
19. When did a man feel a need to have a number of different kinds of houses in one place?
20. What was a dwelling of the chief like?
21. Why was it necessary to build higher houses in towns than in countries?
22. What was a typical town house like?
23. What material did ancient people use in Egypt for building?
24. What were the houses like in Greece?
25. What materials were used in Rome?
26. Where was the centre of family life concentrated?
27. Were the earliest houses in Britain small?
28. What was in the centre of their houses?
29. How did the light come into early English houses?
30. **Complete the sentences according to the text:**
31. Most of the time of a modern man … .
32. … are built for cultural activities of the people.
33. In prehistoric times men looked for … .
34. Some covered themselves with … but others settled in caves.
35. The people of the Old Stone Age had to … from bad weather.
36. … caves were imitated in stone structures.
37. They were lost in the prehistoric past but … .
38. In the country ordinary people lived in … which did not differ much … of an earlier age.
39. … was mainly in size.
40. Much later, … , there grew up a difference … .
41. … of a shop opening on the street.
42. The earliest houses … are those of ancient Egypt. … in the middle and round their courtyard ran a covered walk.
43. The houses were often finished with … and outside walls.
44. The earliest houses in Britain were round, built … .
45. In the centre of the house was the hearth and … above it.
46. **Choose a word to put into each gap:**

The Old Stone Age, hut or tent, ancient, dwelling, tents, to shelter, huts, one-storey cottages, the branches, a kitchen, destroy, mud and stone, narrow, building, a courtyard or garden, caves, wood, poles, huge castles,

enemy attack, stormy, wicker basket work plastered, wild, the hearth, a bedroom, stone structures, towns, quarters, plaster over bricks,

1. Houses are built for … .
2. Primitive men tried to protect themselves from … weather, … animals and human enemies.
3. In prehistoric times men looked for protection under … of trees.
4. Some people settled in … .
5. The people of … had to find some warm and dry place … from bad weather.
6. They chose caves, dwelling places that storm and cold could not … .
7. On the walls of their caves … people painted pictures.
8. Trees were taken as a model for … built of branches.
9. Skins were raised on … and formed tents.
10. Primitive … , huts and … are the earliest types of human dwellings.
11. Simple … did not differ much from the … huts of an earlier age.
12. The rich people in the country built … with thick walls and … windows.
13. These castles were built to stand up to … and to be strong bases in time of war.
14. The chief or leader had a larger … than the rest of the people.
15. The streets in … were very narrow and there was not much place for … within the town walls.
16. There was … behind and … above in a typical town house.
17. Some of Egyptian houses were built around … with rooms opening into it.
18. In Greek houses there were special women’s … , usually upstairs on.
19. In Rome houses were often finished with … on both inside and outside walls.
20. The earliest houses in Britain were round, built of … or … over with clay.
21. In the centre of the house was … .
22. **Comprehensive check. Choose the best alternative according to the text:**

*1. Most of the time of a modern man is spent … .*

a) at his work;

b) within the walls of some educational establishments;

 c) within the walls of some buildings.

 *2. Primitive men protected themselves from … .*

a) earthquakes and their enemies;

 b) cold weather, wild animals and all sorts of invasions;

c) stormy weather, wild animals and human enemies.

*3*. *In prehistoric times men … .*

a) hunted on wild animals;

b) looked for protection under the branches of trees;

c) fought with neighbouring tribes all the time.

*4. … to protect themselves from cold and rain but others settled in caves.*

a) Some built small and simple huts;

b) Some covered themselves with handmade blankets;

c) Some covered themselves with skins of animals.

*5. When the Ice Age had passed,… .*

a) Europe remained very cold, at least in winter;

 b) Europe remained very cold, at least in summer;

 c) Europe remained very warm, at least in winter.

*6. At that time primitive people chose caves … .*

a) which served them as dwelling places;

b) where it was very warm;

c) where it was comfortable to live.

*7. Caves were chosen by people because … .*

a) there was a lot of place to live for every family;

b) storm and cold could not destroy them;

c) wild animals could not get into them.

*8. … ancient people painted pictures.*

a) On the floor of their caves;

b) On the skins of animals;

c) On the walls of their caves.

*9. When man began to build a home for himself, … .*

a) caves were of no need for him;

b) caves were imitated in stone structures;

c) caves were used for storage skins of animals.

*10. … and formed tents.*

a) Branches of the trees were raised on poles;

b) Skins were raised on poles;

c) Old clothes were raised on poles.

*11. …. are the earliest types of human dwellings.*

a) Primitive stone structures, huts and tents;

b) Caves and deep pits coved with skins;

c) Small houses made from branches of the trees.

*12. The mud and stone huts of an earlier age didn’t differ much from … .*

a) simple small houses where primitive people lived;

b) simple one-storey cottages where ordinary people lived;

c) simple dugouts where ordinary people lived in the country.

*13. The rich people in the country built … .*

a) huge castles with thick walls and decorative windows;

b) huge cottages with painted walls and wide windows;

c) huge castles with thick walls and narrow windows.

*14. These castles were built … .*

a) to gather all relatives in them;

b) to live in comfort;

c) to stand up to enemy attack.

*15. When men had learnt how to build simple houses, they began to feel a need … .*

a) to build many-storied houses in one place;

b) to have a number of different kinds of houses in one place.

c) to design a new model of houses.

*16. When men began to build towns, …*