**Вариант 5.**

**TYPES OF BUILDINGS**

Types of buildings depend upon social functions and may be classified according to the role in the Community. The types of buildings may be domestic, educational, office, industrial, recreational, etc. The common and necessary conditions are:

a) its suitability to use by human beings in general and its adaptability to particular human activities;

b) the stability and permanence of its construction.

Speaking of residential construction we must say that the apartment houses are mostly built to suit urban conditions. Group housing provides home for many families and is at once public and private. The techniques of construction or the methods by which structures are formed from particular materials are influenced not only by the availability and character of materials but also by the total technological development of society.

The evolution of techniques is conditioned by two factors:

1) one is economic – the search for a maximum of stability and durability in building with a minimum of materials, labour and time;

2) the other is expressive – the desire to produce meaningful form.

Large housing programmes have tended to stimulate technological change in the building industry. Modular design (i.e. design in which the elements are dimensioned in combinations of a fixed unit) has led to standardization of elements, interchangeability of parts and increased possibilities for mass production, with resultant economies. Entire apartment assemblages are available and are being used to an increasing extent. These techniques aim at a higher output of better structures at lower cost. The high degree of mechanization and standardization is successfully achieved by reinforced concrete blocks and units. Reinforced concrete homes are produced by a variety of construction methods. Various methods of constructing reinforced concrete houses involve extensive use of large sections manufactured in heavily mechanized factories and erected at the site.

In order to build a house first an excavation is dug by bulldozers. Then a foundation is laid to carry the load of a structure and to keep the walls and the floors from the contact with soil. Floors divide a building into storeys and carry the loads too. The upper part of a structure is a roof; it ties a building, gives the firmness to the structure and protects people from rain, wind, snow, etc. Doors, windows, stairs, lifts are integral elements of a building and they are always precast or prefabricated. When a structure is ready builders start to decorate it. When decoration work is over a building is considered to be finished. The built-in space of an apartment should be carefully thought of as well. There is a considerable trend toward built-in furniture. Rooms should be both efficient and visually satisfying. The extent of built-in cabinets must be determined. Drawers and shelves can often be concealed behind walls, freeing valuable floor space.

1. **Answer the following questions:**

1 What do types of buildings depend upon?

2 In what way may be they classified?

3 What are the common and necessary conditions?

4 What is the function of group housing?

5 The evolution of techniques is conditioned by several factors, isn’t it?

6 What is modular design?

7 Why is it used?

8 What is the aim of entire apartment assemblages?

9 What methods are used to produce reinforced concrete homes?

10 Where are large sections manufactured and erected?

11 What is necessary to first in order to build a house?

12 Why is the foundation laid?

13 What is the upper part of a structure?

14 What elements are integral?

15 Who starts to decorate the structure?

16 When is a building considered to be finished?

17 What do we call the built-in space of an apartment?

18 Should rooms be both efficient and visually satisfying?

19 What must be determined?

20 Where can be drawers and shelves concealed?

1. **Complete the sentences according to the text:**

1 … upon social functions.

2 The types of buildings may be … .

3 The apartment houses are mostly built … .

4 Group housing provides … and is at once public and private.

5 The methods by which structures are formed from particular materials are influenced by the total …. .

6 Large housing programmes have tended to … .

7 Modular design is … of a fixed unit.

8 … are available and are being used to … .

9 … is successfully achieved by reinforced concrete blocks and units.

10 Various methods of constructing … use of large sections.

11 In order to build a house first … .

12 Floors divide a building into … .

13 Doors, windows, stairs, lifts are integral elements of … .

14 … toward built-in furniture.

1. **Choose a word to put into each gap:**

*Public, resultant, technological, private, meaningful, stability, assemblages, techniques, standardization, the load, the firmness, reinforced concrete, interchangeability, foundation, roof, mechanization, precast,*

*built-in, the evolution, permanence, freeing, modular, a building.*

1 Among the common and necessary conditions are … and … of the construction.

2 Group housing provides home for many families and is at once … and … .

3 The … of construction are influenced by the total … development of society.

4 One of the factures influenced … of techniques is the desire to produce … form.

5 … design has led to … of elements, … of parts and increased possibilities for mass production, with … economies.

6 Entire apartment … are available and are being used to an increasing extent.

7 The high degree of … and standardization is successfully achieved by … blocks and units.

8 A … is laid to carry … of a structure and to keep the walls and the floors from the contact with soil.

9 … ties a building and gives … to the structure.

10 Doors, windows, stairs, lifts are integral elements of … and they are always … or prefabricated.

11 There is a considerable trend toward … furniture.

12 Drawers and shelves can often be concealed behind walls, … valuable floor space.

1. **Comprehensive check. Choose the best alternative according to the text:**

1 Types of buildings may be classified according to … .

a) the place in the Community;

b) the role in the Community;

c) the position in the Community.

2 The stability and permanence of the construction are … .

a) the obligatory and necessary conditions;

b) the widely spread and common conditions;

c) the common and necessary conditions.

3 … to suit urban conditions.

a) The apartment houses are mostly built;

b) The new blocks of flats are mostly built;

c) The houses for one family are mostly built.

4 … and is at once public and private.

a) Group housing provides home for families with children;

b) Group housing provides home for poor families;

c) Group housing provides home for many families.

5 The techniques of construction are influenced by … .

a) the amount of the building materials;

b) the quality of the materials at a site;

c) the total technological development of society.

6 The economic factor in the evolution of techniques deals with … .

a) the search for the new building materials which are better in quality

and more expensive in price;

b) the search for a maximum of stability and durability in building with

a minimum of materials, labour and time;

c) the seat for the new talented engineers, designers and architects.

7 Large housing programmes have tended to … .

a) stimulate technological change in the building industry;

b) improve the process of building in the country;

c) accelerate technological change in the building industry.

8 Modular design has led to interchangeability of parts and … .

a) increased possibilities for mass production;

b) increased residential construction in the country;

c) increased availability of materials.