**Дата:04.02.2021**

**Група №Б1**

**Урок №14-15**

Тема уроку*: «*Town Design.*»*

Мета уроку: Ознайомити учнів з новою лексикою теми. Навчитися володіти професійною лексикою в усному мовленні та на письмі. Розвивати культуру професійного спілкування та мовленнєву реакцію учнів.

Матеріали уроку:

1. Перепишіть слова та словосполучення з перекладом і вивчіть їх напам’ять.

to site розташовуватися

a layout план, забудова

urban міський

to pollute забруднювати

convenient зручний

a pavement тротуар

a lamp post вуличний ліхтар

raw materials сировина

quality якість

a vital need життєво необхідна потреба

to restore відновлювати

to arouse викликати

2.Прочитайте і перекладіть текст письмово.

Текст 2 «Town Design»

In considering the design of a town or city we must always remember that the town must be sited in a healthy position, free from dust, fogs, its layout must not encourage winds through urban spaces, and it must not pollute its own atmosphere. It must provide proper standards of space and sunlight to its buildings and open spaces, and it must be possible to move about the town 10 easily and without danger to life. Its parts must be so arranged that it is a convenient place for dwelling, working and playing. Connected with these and many other technical problem is the problem of economy. The problem must be thoroughly examined which does not suggest that the cheapest scheme may be the best. The town must work properly but it should also give pleasure to those who look at it. When we say that a town should be beautiful, we do not mean that it should have some fine parks and noble buildings, we mean that the whole of the environment, down to the most insignificant detail, should be beautiful. If we examine a typical urban scene we see all kinds of objects like buildings, lamp posts, pavements, posters and trees. It is all of them, together with all the other kinds of objects that are found in the town, that are called the raw materials of a town design. Each of them down to the least important should be aesthetically satisfying. Designing in terms of past time does not imply the imitation of the existing environment but respect of the form, colour, texture, and general qualities of the existing development. That which is being constructed is for immediate use which is not to suggest that there must be an attempt to ignore the past and be ―modern‖. Future time must also be thought of in terms of the estimated life of the objects. Objects like buildings and lamp posts grow old and become out-of-date, and the designer must select those materials that are adequate for their life, no more and no less. Until comparatively recent times the growth of cities has been without purpose in any sense. Cities must grow, for growth is a law of life. But this natural overgrowth should have aroused action to restore balance. Mere size, as such, is no index of greatness. All overgrowth means overcrowding, which is loss of space, one of the vital needs of cities. The lesson that has to be learned is that natural growth, and all the other forms of growth have to be made subject to will and intelligence, or the city must be harmed. This is a certain lesson of history.

3. Підберіть правильне значення до кожного зі слів та запишіть в зошит.

1. to design

2. dwelling

3. building

4. through

5. to suggest

6. development

7. to construct

8. growth

9. environment

10. to remember

11. to consider

12. to examine

13. possible

14. satisfying

15. population

16. to exist

17. to demolish

18. to site

19. to provide

20. proper

a. пропонувати;

b. розширення, забудова;

c. проектувати;

d. крізь;

e. розглянути;

f. житловий будинок;

g. можливий;

h. будівля;

i. задовільний, приємний;

j. навколишнє середовище;

k. вивчати;

l. будувати;

m. існувати;

n. пам’ятати;

o. ріст;

p. руйнувати;

q. населення;

r. відповідний, належний;

s.розташовувати;

t. забезпечувати.

4. Перекладіть текст письмово зi словником.

As a result of new economic and social forces, the twentieth century witnessed a multiplication of cities, a transformation of their physical utilities, and an unparalleled increase in their size – in population, in area, and often in density. The typical city of the Middle Ages, outside Italy, held less than fifteen thousand people –and often less than five thousand – though Marco Polo had brought back from China accounts of cities with a million inhabitants. As a result of the expansion of financial, industrial, and political power from the year 12 of 1500 onwards, the newer centres often had more than a hundred thousand people. In the twentieth century, cities of a hundred thousand became common and those of a million, like London, Paris, and Berlin, became possible. Indeed the forces that created giant cities were in operation before the technical means to make them habitable were available: London had a million inhabitants at a time (in 1800) when in many quarters the water supply was turned on only twice a week.

Д/з: вивчити лексику завдання 1 та 3 !

Виконані роботи надсилати Россоха Н.М. на е-адресу [nataross2017@gmail.com](mailto:nataross2017@gmail.com)

Бажаю успіхів!