**Дата:08.02.2022**

**Група №Б1**

**Урок №15-16**

Тема уроку*: «*THE MIDDLE AGES*.»*

Мета уроку: Ознайомити учнів з новою лексикою теми. Вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення та письма. Розвивати культуру спілкування та мовленнєву реакцію учнів.

Матеріали уроку:

1. Read and translate the text ‘The Middle Ages’.

TEXT 5

THE MIDDLE AGES

*Romanesque architecture*

Romanesque architecture began in the late 800’s and achieved its greatest importance during the 1000’s and 1100’s. The most significant Romanesque buildings were churches first designed in Italy and then in France, Germany, Spain, and finally England.

Scholars of the 1800’s originated the term *Romanesque*, which means *like the Roman*. These scholars believe that Romanesque architecture chiefly reflected Roman designs. However, Romanesque architecture combined Roman with Byzantine and other styles.

The typical Romanesque church had thick walls, columns built close together, and heavy curved arches. A tower rose from the roof over the point where the transept crossed the nave. Four large pillars called piers supported the tower. An arcade separated the nave from the side aisles. A gallery called a *triforium* was built on the arcade. The *clerestory*, made up of a row of windows set in arches, topped the triforium.

During the Romanesque period, many people made pilgrimages– that is, journeys to sacred places. Important pilgrimage churches were extremely large to accommodate many visitors. As example is the huge Church of St. Sernin in Toulouse, France. The church has two aisles on each side of the nave. Small chapels open into the ambulatory, a semicircular aisle enclosing the apse. This plan permitted pilgrims to move through the building along the aisles without disturbing services at the main altar.

*Gothic architecture*

Gothic architecture flourished in Western Europe from the mid-1100’s to the 1400’s. The word Gothic originated as a term of disapproval. It was used by artists and writers in 1400’s and 1500’s who wanted to revive the classical architecture of ancient Greece and Rome in Europe. They associated the Gothic style with the Goths, a Germanic people who had destroyed much classical art during the 400’s.

A new system of construction enabled Gothic architects to design churches with thinner walls and lighter piers consisted of clusters of columns several storeys high. Gothic architects extended the piers into the roof area and then curved out the individual columns like the ribs of an open umbrella. The space between the ribs was filled in with masonry. These *ribbed vaults* were among the most distinctive characteristics of Gothic architecture. Other common features of the style included pointed arches and the substitution of stained-glass windows for large portions of the walls. Many churches also had *flying buttresses,* which were brick or stone arched supports built against the outside walls. Sculptors carved the figures of saints and heroes of Christianity on the columns of church doorways.

1. Перепишіть та вивчіть лексику уроку.

Word list:

Romanesque (adj) – романський (стиль)

originate (v) – створювати, походити

reflect (v) – відображати

tower (n) – башта, пілон

pillar (n) – стовп, колона

gallery (n) – галерея

triforium (n), (pl. – triforia) – трифорій

clerestory (n) – верхні вікна

pilgrimage (n) – паломництво

sacred place – святе місце

chapel (n) – капела

ambulatory (n) – крита зсередини галерея

enclose (v) – огороджувати

Gothic (adj) – готичний

flourish (v) – процвітати

revive (v) – відновлювати

cluster (n) – група (колон)

ribbed vault – ребристе склепіння, нервюрне склепіння

pointed arch – шпиляста арка

substitution (n) – замінник

stained glass – вітражне скло

flying buttress – аркбутан

doorway (n) – двірний отвір

rib (n) – ребро

enable (v) – надавати змогу, полегшувати

pointed style – готичний стиль

1. There are some word combinations in the text. Match a line in A with a line in B to make them. Translate the word combinations.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *A* | ВВВ |
| thick  side  sacred  Gothic  classical  ribbed  pointed  stained  flying  arched | aisles  arch  wall  support  place  vault  glass  style  architecture  buttress |

1. Look for the appropriate term in the box for the following definitions.

|  |
| --- |
| *Cluster, pilgrim, flying buttress, chapel, stained glass, pilgrimage, Gothic architecture, pillar, vault, ambulatory, scholar.* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Term | Definition |
|  | 1. A small Christian church. |
|  | 2. Someone who studies a subject and knows a lot about it. |
|  | 3. Someone who travels to a sacred place for a religious reason. |
|  | 4. A trip to a sacred place for a religious reason. |
|  | 5. A tall solid piece of stone, wood etc used to support part of a building. |
|  | 6. A covered inner gallery. |
|  | 7. A group of things of the same kind that are very close together. |
|  | 8. Coloured glass used to make pictures and patterns in windows. |
|  | 9. A pointed style. |
|  | 10. A brick or stone arched support built against the outside walls. |
|  | 11. The structure that supports the ceiling or roof. |

1. Answer the questions.

1. What does the term ‘Romanesque’ mean?

2. What did a typical Romanesque church have?

3. What did an arcade separate?

4. What was built on the arcade?

5. What topped triforium?

6. Why were pilgrimage churches extremely large?

7. How can you describe such churches?

8. What does a word ‘Gothic’ mean?

9. Describe a Gothic church.

10. What were the most distinctive characteristics of Gothic architecture?

11. What was carved on the columns of church doorways?

1. Fill in the gaps with one of the words from the box.

|  |
| --- |
| *Stone, windows, Romanesque, massive, bays, walls, pier, light, rectangular, vaulting, arches* |

An outstanding achievement of ……….. architects was the development of architecture of stone vaulted building. The introduction of ……………. led to the use of heavy ………. and ………... in place of the ……….. walls and columns that had sufficed for wooden roofs. In the Romanesque style, the use of ……… walls and piers as supports for the heavy stone vaults resulted in a typical building plan that treated the entire structure as a complex composed of smaller units. These units, called ………., are the square or rectangular spaces enclosed by groin vaults. Romanesque architects used the bays as their basic building unit, and these separate ……… bays became a distinguishing feature of Romanesque architecture. Massiveness in ……….. structures is another major characteristic of this style. Doors and ……. were usually capped by round …….. .

Виконані роботи надсилати Россоха Н.М.

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Бажаю успіхів!