

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Київський національний університет будівництва і архітектури

ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА (АНГЛІЙСЬКА)

Методичні рекомендації
до практичних занять з англійської мови
для студентів 1-го курсу
спеціальності 191 «Архітектура та містобудування»

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Містять зміст, порядок оформлення та вказівки до виконання практичних завдань студентами освітнього рівня «бакалавр». Викладено тексти з ділового етикету з вправами для поглибленого вивчення й розширення словникового запасу студентів.

Призначено для студентів 1-го курсу спеціальності 191 «Архітектура та містобудування».

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Загальні положення

Методичні рекомендації передбачають здатність студентів застосовувати нижчеказаний матеріал відповідно до потреб і вибраних засобів навчання, що використовують методи, форми та засоби для кращого засвоєння відповідних тем. Вони мають за мету:

- набуття навичок роботи з фаховим текстовим матеріалом і засвоєння термінологічної лексики,

- розвиток навичок і вмінь фахового спілкування англійською мовою.

Робота складається із 3 розділів, кожен з яких містить текст фахової тематики, до кожного тексту додаються завдання для формування навичок фахового спілкування.

Мета курсу: сформувати у студентів комунікативну, лінгвістичну соціокультурну компетенції, позитивне ставлення до оволодіння культурною англійською мовою, розвивати у студентів здатність до самооцінки та фахового спілкування; виховувати й розвивати у студентів почуття самосвідомості.

Основним завданням студентів є оволодіння знаннями, засвоєння термінів і набуття вмінь використовувати спеціалізовану лексику.

Text 1: Facts about the construction of the Eiffel Tower

Construction work was carried out by 300 workers for a little over two years, from January 28, 1887 to March 31, 1889. The record construction time was facilitated by extremely high-quality drawings with the exact dimensions of 18,038 metal parts, for which 2.5 million rivets were used. To finish the tower on time, Eiffel used mostly prefabricated parts. Rivet holes were pre-drilled at the intended locations, and two-thirds of the 2.5 million rivets were pre-set. None of the prepared beams weighed more than 3 tons, which made it very easy to lift the metal parts to the intended places. In the beginning, tall cranes were used, and when the structure outgrew them, the work was taken over by specially designed mobile cranes by Eiffel. They moved along rails laid for future elevators. The difficulty was that the lifting device had to move along the masts of the tower along a curved path with a variable radius of curvature. The first elevators on the tower were powered by hydraulic drives. The second and third floors of the tower were connected by a vertical elevator created by the engineer Edu (Léon Edoux) (Eiffel's classmate at the Central School of Arts and Crafts). This elevator consisted of two mutually balanced cabins. The cabin rose up with the help of a hydraulic cylinder with a stroke length of 78 meters. At the same time, the lower cabin acted as a counterweight. Halfway to the platform, at a height of 175 m from the ground, passengers had to transfer to another elevator. Water tanks installed on the floors provided the necessary hydraulic pressure. The construction of the tower required special attention to the safety of continuous work, which became the biggest concern of Eiffel. There were no fatalities during construction, which was a significant achievement for the time.

One of the most difficult problems for Eiffel was, paradoxically, the first platform. Massive wooden reinforcements had to support 4 inclined supports and huge beams of the first platform. Four inclined supports rested on metal cylinders filled with sand. The sand could be released gradually and, thus, the supports could be installed at the correct angle. Additional hydraulic lifters in the foundations of the supports allowed for final adjustment of the position of the 4 inclined supports, which could thus be precisely adjusted to the iron reinforcement of the first platform. As soon as the platform was strictly horizontal, it was attached to the inclined supports, and the lifts were removed.

Then construction continued on the tower itself. Work progressed slowly but steadily. On March 31, 1889, less than 26 months after digging the pits, Gustave Eiffel was able to invite several more or less physically fit officials to the first ascent of the 1,665 steps. The designer of the tower, Gustave Eiffel, installed the French flag on its top.

Task 1:

1. Зведення – summary
2. Деталі – details
3. Заклепка – rivet
4. Балка – beam
5. Кран – tap
6. Рейка – rail
7. Радіус – radius
8. Ліфт – elevator
9. Інженер – engineer
10. Кабіна – cabin
11. Арматура – armature
12. Підпора – brace
13. Платформа – platform
14. Котлован – pit

Task 2: Choose True or False (T/F)

1. During the construction of the Eiffel Tower, 2.5 million rivets were used to fasten the elements__ (T/F)
2. None of the harvested beams weighed more than 3 tons _ (T/F)
3. In the beginning, tall cranes were used, and when the structure outgrew them, the work was taken over by specially designed Eiffel mobile cranes _ (T/F)
4. There were no fatalities during construction, which was a significant achievement for the time. _ (T/F)
5. The designer of the tower, Gustave Eiffel, installed the French flag on its top _ (T/F)

Task 3: Choose the text that best suits the topic (A/B/C)

A. The height together with the new antenna is 324 meters (year 2000)[8]. Immediately after construction (1889), the height of the tower together with the flagpole was 312.27 m. The height of the platforms:

1st floor: 57.63 m;

2nd floor: 115.75 m;

3rd floor: 276.13 m

B. The construction of the Cologne Cathedral began in 1248, it continued, with breaks until 1880, for more than 600 years. The temple is 144.5 m long and 86.5 m wide, and its two towers reach 157 m in height. The construction of the Cologne Cathedral began in 1248, it lasted, with breaks until 1880, for more than 600 years. The temple is 144.5 m long and 86.5 m wide, and its two towers reach 157 m in height.

C. A Lutheran church located in Ulm, Germany; it is the tallest church in the world, its spire reaches a height of 161.53 m and 768 steps lead to it. Although it is sometimes referred to as Ulm Cathedral due to its large size, the church was never a cathedral as it was never the seat of a bishop

Task 4: Create five sentences with new words

1. Tall cranes are used in the construction of multi-story buildings.
2. Many railway tracks are used for the construction of railway tracks.
3. In the modern design and construction of high-rise buildings, elevators are included in the project for convenient movement of people to their apartment.
4. In modern farming, all workers must follow safety rules.
5. During the construction of high-rise buildings, the squatters dig out a large pit to make a strong foundation for the building.

Text 2: The History of the Taj Mahal

The Taj Mahal, one of the most iconic structures in the world, has a fascinating history that goes beyond its exquisite beauty. From a construction perspective, the Taj Mahal is a marvel of engineering and craftsmanship.

Commissioned by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in the 17th century, the construction of the Taj Mahal began in 1632 and took approximately 20 years to

complete. The main building material used was white marble, which was brought from quarries over 200 miles away by a fleet of elephants.

The construction of the Taj Mahal involved a vast workforce of skilled artisans and craftsmen. The architects and engineers employed innovative techniques to ensure the stability and longevity of the structure. One notable feature is the use of a technique called "pietra dura," which involves inlaying semiprecious stones into the marble to create intricate floral and geometric patterns.

The main mausoleum of the Taj Mahal is built on a square platform, and its four minarets are strategically placed to create a visual balance. The central dome, a masterpiece of Islamic architecture, is surrounded by smaller domes and topped with a decorative finial. The intricate carvings and calligraphy that adorn the exterior and interior of the Taj Mahal showcase the skilled craftsmanship of the artisans.

The Taj Mahal's construction also involved extensive landscaping and garden design. The gardens surrounding the mausoleum are laid out in a symmetrical pattern, with reflecting pools and pathways that enhance the overall aesthetic appeal of the monument.

Today, the Taj Mahal stands as a testament to the architectural genius of the Mughal Empire and the dedication of the craftsmen who brought Shah Jahan's vision to life. Its timeless beauty continues to inspire awe and admiration, making it a UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

Task 1: Word translations

1. Taj Mahal – Тадж-Махал
2. Construction – будівництво
3. Marble – мармур
4. Mughal Empire – Монгольська імперія
5. Architectural masterpiece – архітектурний шедевр
6. Symmetry – симетрія
7. Minarets – мінарети
8. Dome – купол
9. Ornate carvings – багатооковирки
10. Gardens – сади
11. Aesthetic appeal – естетична привабливість
12. Craftsmanship – майстерність

13. Reflecting pools – відображальні басейни
14. UNESCO World Heritage Site – об’єкт всесвітньої спадщини ЮНЕСКО
15. Wonder of the World – чудо світу

Task 2: Choose True or False (T/F)

1. The Taj Mahal was commissioned by Emperor Akbar. _ (T/F)
2. The Taj Mahal was built as a mausoleum for Shah Jahan's wife. _ (T/F)
3. The construction of the Taj Mahal took over 20 years to complete. _ (T/F)
4. The Taj Mahal is primarily made of red sandstone. _ (T/F)
5. The Taj Mahal is known for its exquisite marble inlay work. _ (T/F)

Task 3: Choose the text that best suits the topic (A/B/C)

A. The Colosseum, located in Rome, is an architectural marvel that dates back to ancient times. Its grand structure, intricate detailing, and historical significance make it a popular tourist destination.

B. The Great Wall of China, spanning thousands of miles, is a testament to human ingenuity and perseverance. Its massive stone walls and strategic positioning highlight the engineering skills of ancient civilizations.

C. The Taj Mahal, an architectural masterpiece in Agra, India, is a symbol of love and devotion. Its elegant white marble facade, intricate carvings, and beautiful gardens captivate visitors from around the world.

Task 4: Create five sentences with new words

Questions and answers

1. What materials were used in the construction of the Taj Mahal?

Answer: The Taj Mahal was constructed using white marble, red sandstone, and precious gemstones.

2. Who commissioned the construction of the Taj Mahal?

Answer: The Taj Mahal was commissioned by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan.

3. How long did it take to build the Taj Mahal?

Answer: The construction of the Taj Mahal took over 20 years to complete.

4. What are some notable features of the Taj Mahal?

Answer: Some notable features of the Taj Mahal include its symmetrical layout, minarets, the central dome, intricate ornate carvings, and the beautiful gardens surrounding it.

5. Why is the Taj Mahal considered an architectural masterpiece?

Answer: The Taj Mahal is considered an architectural masterpiece due to its perfect symmetry, intricate craftsmanship, the use of exquisite materials like marble, and the harmonious blending of various architectural elements.

6. What role do the gardens play in the overall design of the Taj Mahal?

Answer: The gardens surrounding the Taj Mahal play a significant role in enhancing its aesthetic appeal. The symmetrical layout, reflecting pools, and well-designed pathways add to the overall beauty and serenity of the monument.

7. Is the Taj Mahal recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site?

Answer: Yes, the Taj Mahal is recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1983, acknowledging its cultural and historical importance.

8. How does the Taj Mahal inspire awe and admiration in visitors?

Answer: The eternal beauty and exquisite craftsmanship of the Taj Mahal inspire awe and admiration in visitors. Its magnificent architecture, delicate carvings, and the love story behind its creation make it a symbol of love, devotion, and architectural brilliance.

Task 5: Word Association

1. Taj Mahal – Love
2. Construction – Building
3. Marble – Elegance
4. Mughal Empire – Emperor
5. Architectural masterpiece – Beauty
6. Symmetry – Balance
7. Minarets – Towers
8. Dome – Structure
9. Ornate carvings – Intricate designs
10. Gardens – Serenity
11. Aesthetic appeal – Visual attraction
12. Craftsmanship – Skill
13. Reflecting pools – Tranquility

14. UNESCO World Heritage Site – Cultural significance

15. Wonder of the World – Astonishment

Text 3: The History of the Great Wall of China: Construction, Preservation, and Significance

The Great Wall of China is one of the most recognizable landmarks in the world. This ancient wall was built over the course of many centuries to protect

China from invasions from the north. In this essay, we will explore the history of the Great Wall of China, including its construction, preservation, and significance for the defense and economy of China, as well as its cultural and historical importance.

Construction

The Great Wall of China was built on the territory that served as a border between China and Mongolia. The construction of the wall began with the use of stones and clay, and later progressed to bricks and clay. The wall was mainly built by workers who were replaceable, as it was difficult to find more resilient people for this laborious task.

Preservation

To preserve the wall, each new Chinese ruler who came to power would fortify and restore the damaged sections. As a result of this preservation, the wall still stands today as a testament to the ingenuity and strength of the Chinese people.

Importance for Defense and Economy

Originally, the Great Wall of China was built to protect China from the invasions of nomadic tribes from the north. Over time, the wall lost its original purpose and began to serve for the internal isolation of China and the protection of its economy. Today, the wall is an important tourist attraction that attracts visitors from all over the world and serves as a symbol of China's rich history and culture.

Cultural and Historical Significance

The Great Wall of China is not only an architectural masterpiece but also a symbol of China's ancient history. It reflects centuries of Chinese hard work, sacrifice, and determination. Furthermore, the wall is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, which highlights its cultural and historical significance on a global scale.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Great Wall of China is an incredible feat of architecture and engineering that played a vital role in the history and development of China. Today, it is an important icon of Chinese culture and a symbol of their past. The preservation of the wall is important for future generations to appreciate and learn from this ancient wonder of the world.

Task 1:

1. Історія – history
2. Створення – creation
3. Китайська стіна – Great Wall of China
4. Будівництво – construction
5. Збереження – preservation
6. Найдовша стіна – longest wall
7. Оборона – defense
8. Економіка – economy
9. Важливість – importance
10. Китай – China
11. Культурне значення – cultural significance
12. Історичне значення – historical significance

Task 2: Choose True or False (T/F)

1. The Great Wall of China was built as a defensive structure - (T/F)
2. Its construction began during the reign of Emperor Zhengzong of the Ming Dynasty - (T/F)
3. The Great Wall of China was constructed in its full length immediately - (T/F)
4. The Great Wall of China was built to defend against the Mongols - (T/F)
5. A lot of human and financial resources were spent on the construction of the Great Wall of China - (T/F)
6. The Great Wall of China is one of the most important symbols of China - (T/F)
7. The Great Wall of China is currently in good condition thanks to regular maintenance - (T/F)
8. The Great Wall of China has significant cultural and historical value for China - (T/F)

Task 3: Choose the text that best suits the topic (A/B/C)

A:

The Great Wall of China is a famous tourist destination in China, but few people know about its history. Built in ancient times, the Great Wall stretches over 13,000 miles and served primarily as a defense barrier to protect China from its enemies. Today, the wall is an important part of Chinese culture and history, and serves as a symbol of strength and courage.

B:

The construction of the Great Wall of China began over 2,000 years ago and continued for centuries. The wall was built as a means of defense against invading armies and to regulate trade along the Silk Road. While much of the original wall has deteriorated over time, it has been rebuilt and maintained in certain areas, and remains an important historical and cultural landmark.

C:

The Great Wall of China has played a significant role in Chinese history, serving as both a barrier for defense and a means of economic power. The wall was built over the course of centuries, with various dynasties contributing to its construction and maintenance. Today, the Great Wall remains an important symbol of China's rich cultural heritage, drawing millions of tourists each year to explore its long history.

Task 4: Create five sentences with new words

1. The Great Wall of China is one of the world's most iconic structures, known for its important role in China's history and culture.
2. The construction of the Great Wall of China began in the 7th century BC and continued through the Ming dynasty, resulting in one of the longest walls in the world.
3. The Great Wall of China served as an important defense mechanism for the Chinese empire, helping to protect the country against foreign invasions.
4. Despite its size and length, the Great Wall of China has been well preserved over the centuries, with various restoration projects undertaken to maintain its structure.
5. Today, the Great Wall of China remains a symbol of China's rich history and cultural heritage, drawing millions of visitors from around the world each year.

Text 4: History of the construction of the Colosseum

It did not take much time to build the Colosseum - it took about nine years to complete the construction work. At the same time, more than 100 thousand slaves were involved, who were specially brought to Rome from Judea. Professional builders, architects, engineers, sculptures were invited - in a word, everyone who could be needed to make the building look as pompous and majestic as possible.

Despite the fact that the construction of the future temple of death progressed quite quickly, it turned out that the Colosseum in Rome was erected under three rulers: Vespasian did not live until the completion of construction work for only a year, so the construction was completed by his son, Emperor Titus. When he died, the second son of Vespasian, who ascended the throne after the death of his brother, Domitian, added another tier to this attraction, intended for poor people, slaves and women.

Despite the high speed of work, this miracle of the ancient world turned out to be of such high quality and good quality that it was not only actively used for its intended purpose for more than five hundred years, but could also be well preserved to this day (if people had not taken away stones for the construction of other buildings, most likely, would look much better now).

Task 1:

1. The construction work – будівельні роботи
2. Architects – архітектори
3. Temple of death – храм смерті
4. Professional builders – професійні будівельники
5. Engineers – інженери
6. Sculptures – скульптори
7. Despite – незважаючи на
8. Tier – ярус
9. Attraction – призначений
10. Majestic – величний
11. Miracle of the ancient world – диво стародавнього світу
12. Preserved – зберігатися
13. Intended purpose – цільове призначення
14. The colosseum – колізей
15. Slaves – раби

Task 2: Choose True or False (T/F)

- a) To build the Colosseum - it took about nine years to complete the construction work. ___ (T/F)
- b) Domitian, added another tier to this attraction, intended for wealthy people. ___(T/F)
- c) Despite the high speed of work the Colosseum hasn't survived to this day. ___(T/F)

Task 3: Connect the words with their translation

engineer	ярус
sculpture	зберігатися
architect	інженер
slave	раб
preserved	архітектор
tier	скульптор

Task 4: But the word into the context of the sentence

- a) It did not take much time to build _____ - it took about nine years to complete the construction work.
- b) Professional builders, architects, engineers, sculptures were invited - in a word, everyone who could be needed to make the building look as _____ and _____ as possible.
- c) When he died, the second son of _____, who ascended the throne after the death of his brother, _____, added another tier to this attraction, intended for poor people, slaves and women.

Task 5:

1. Where the Colosseum was built?
2. How many years was it built?
3. Was the Colosseum completed by Vespasian or Domitian?
4. How many years was the Colosseum used?
5. Why did people take the stones from the Colosseum?

Text 5: History of construction of Buran Energy

Designed to solve a number of defense tasks: putting various space objects into orbit around the Earth and their maintenance, delivering modules and personnel for assembling large-sized structures and interplanetary complexes in orbit, returning faulty satellites or those that have exhausted their resources to Earth. In addition, "Buran" is adapted for mastering the equipment and technologies of space production and delivery of products to Earth, performing other cargo-passenger transportation along the Earth-space-Earth route.

The development of "Buran" lasted more than 10 years. In 1976, the resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR No. 132-51 was issued on the creation of a reusable space system, named "Energy-Buran". It included the heavy-class "Energy" launch vehicle, the "Buran" orbital ship, ground-based means of preparation, launch and flight control.

To create the glider of the orbital ship "Buran", a specialized enterprise was formed – Scientific and Production Association "Molniya". The Tushinsky Machine-Building Plant was chosen as the main production base. The new association was headed by Gleb Lozyno-Lozynskiy, who already in the 1960s worked on the project of the reusable aviation and space system "Spiral".

By 1984, the first full-scale "Buran" was ready. The ship was built according to the scheme of a "tailless" type aircraft with a low-lying, triangular wing of variable sweep, had aerodynamic controls that work during landing after returning to the dense layers of the atmosphere, rudder and ailerons. It was able to make a controlled descent in the atmosphere with a lateral maneuver up to 2000 kilometers.

The length of the "Buran" is 36.4 meters, the wingspan is about 24 meters, the height of the ship when it stands on the chassis is more than 16 meters. The starting weight of the ship is more than 100 tons, of which 14 are fuel. Its cargo compartment could accommodate payload weighing up to 30 tons. A hermetic all-welded cabin for the crew and most of the equipment was inserted into the nose compartment to ensure flight as part of the rocket-space complex, autonomous flight in orbit, descent and landing. The volume of the cabin was more than 70 cubic meters.

A very important feature of the "Buran" was its reliable thermal protection, which provides normal thermal conditions for the structure of the ship when passing through dense layers of the atmosphere during landing. The heat shield consisted of 38,000 tiles made with high precision from special materials quartz fiber, high-

temperature organic fibers, partly carbon-based material) according to programs that take into account the place of installation of each tile on the body.

The main propulsion plant was located in the tail part of the ship, two groups of engines for maneuvering were placed at the end of the tail compartment and the front part of the hull. The on-board control complex consisted of more than 50 systems that were controlled automatically by programs embedded in the on-board computer. "Buran" could make up to 100 flights.

While outwardly similar to the American "shuttle", the orbital ship "Buran" had a fundamental difference - it could land in a fully automatic mode, and not be controlled by an operator from the ground. In addition, the "Buran" provided a system for emergency rescue of the crew: at low altitudes, a catapult was activated for the first two pilots; at a high altitude, in the event of an emergency, "Buran" could separate from the launch vehicle and make an emergency landing.

The launch of Buran was carried out with the help of the "Energy" carrier rocket, to the central block of which the orbital ship was attached by pyrolocks.

The large dimensions of "Buran" made it difficult to use ground means of transportation, so it was delivered to the cosmodrome by a VM-T aircraft modified for these purposes of the experimental machine-building plant named after V. M. Myasishcheva or with the help of the An-225 Mriya multi-purpose transport aircraft (which was destroyed at the beginning of the war, as a result of the battles for the Antonov airport in February 2022) in a fully assembled form.

Task 1:

1. Buran Energy – Буран Енергія
2. Landing – посадка
3. Complex – складні
4. Space – простір
5. Outwardly – зовні
6. Provided – надається
7. Beginning – початок
8. Adapted – адаптований
9. Separate – окремо
10. Carried – несли
11. Assembled – зібрані

12. Thermal – теплові
13. Specialized – спеціалізовані
14. Block – блокувати
15. Development – розвиток

Task 2: Choose True or False (T/F)

1. The development of "Buran" lasted more than 20 years._(T/F)
2. "Buran" is adapted for mastering the equipment and technologies of space production and delivery of products to Earth, performing other cargo-passenger transportation along the Earth-space-Earth route._(T/F)
3. The volume of the cabin was more than 50 cubic meters._(T/F)
4. By 1988, the first full-scale "Buran" was ready._(T/F)
5. AN-225 was created specifically for this project._(T/F)

Task 3: Choose the text that best suits the topic (A/B/C)

A. The length of the "Buran" is 36.4 meters, the wingspan is about 24 meters, the height of the ship when it stands on the chassis is more than 16 meters. The starting weight of the ship is more than 100 tons, of which 14 are fuel. Its cargo compartment could accommodate payload weighing up to 30 tons. A hermetic all-welded cabin for the crew and most of the equipment was inserted into the nose compartment to ensure flight as part of the rocket-space complex, autonomous flight in orbit, descent and landing. The volume of the cabin was more than 70 cubic meters.

B. The length of the "Buran" is 39.4 meters, the wingspan is about 25 meters, the height of the ship when it stands on the chassis is more than 17 meters. The starting weight of the ship is more than 1000 tons, of which 10 are fuel. Its cargo compartment could accommodate payload weighing up to 30 tons. A hermetic all-welded cabin for the crew and most of the equipment was inserted into the nose compartment to ensure flight as part of the rocket-space complex, autonomous flight in orbit, descent and landing. The volume of the cabin was more than 50 cubic meters.

C. The length of the "Buran" is 30.8 meters, the wingspan is about 34 meters, the height of the ship when it stands on the chassis is more than 61 meters. The starting weight of the ship is more than 10 tons, of which 41 are fuel. Its cargo compartment could accommodate payload weighing up to 30 tons. A hermetic all-welded cabin

for the crew and most of the equipment was inserted into the nose compartment to ensure flight as part of the rocket-space complex, autonomous flight in orbit, descent and landing. The volume of the cabin was more than 100 cubic meters.

Task 4: Finish the sentence

1. It included the heavy-class "Energy" launch vehicle, the "Buran" orbital ship,...
2. "Buran" could make up...
3. The launch of Buran was carried out with the help of the "Energy" carrier rocket, to the central block of which the orbital...
4. The development of "Buran" lasted more than...
5. The length of the "Buran" is 36.4 meters, the wingspan is about 24 meters, the height of the ship when it stands on the chassis is more than 16 meters. The starting weight of the ship...

Список рекомендованої літератури

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Навчально-методичне видання

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до практичних занять з англійської мови
для студентів 1-го курсу
спеціальності 191 «Архітектура та містобудування»

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