



English for architects

Rita Maridueña T.

English for architects

Autor

Rita Maridueña T.



English for architects

Autor

Rita Maridueña T.

Primera edición: marzo 2018

Diseño de portada y diagramación:

Grupo Compás

Equipo Editorial

ISBN: 978-9942-770-67-7

Quedan rigurosamente prohibidas, bajo las sanciones en las leyes, la producción o almacenamiento total o parcial de la presente publicación, incluyendo el diseño de la portada, así como la transmisión de la misma por cualquiera de sus medios, tanto si es electrónico, como químico, mecánico, óptico, de grabación o bien de fotocopia, sin la autorización de los titulares del copyright.



INTRODUCTION

This learning material is designed for students who are studying Architecture or want to know something new into English about Architecture. The contents provide practice in both productive and receptive skills (listening, reading, speaking and writing). It is to say that students will be able to share opinions, make comparisons and agree or disagree about the presentation of the topics. This book consists of six lessons related to a specific topic – based syllabus about architectural terms.

I have found some useful information and quoted various practical pages referring to grammar drills and readings related to Architecture with a short list of questions in order to motivate students to learn new words and phrases associated with their career. Also, I have read many programs about Architecture and moreover, I wanted to contribute with my personal English teaching experience supported on 17 years of training the English Language. Therefore, I decided to write this handbook.

English for Architects is based on the concept of using translation practice like an important tool of learning. This method involves students in the educational process through the English – Spanish Vocabulary technique.

- The readings are adapted from specific topics that improve the learning of technical vocabulary about Architecture using categories of words such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.
- The vocabulary review is related to the texts showed in each unit.
- The grammar exercises are presented through additional examples of the target grammar structures.
- The listening section gives students the opportunity to classify different sounds through lyrics.
- The speaking section helps students to apply what they have learned in the previous language focus and listening drills.
- The pronunciation section deals with phonetics and the individual translation of all the terms related to this field.
- Writing exercises help students to develop their narrative skills so that it is necessary to know the new methods to write good essays.

I believe that this academic text is going to be useful and interesting for university students in their career because they will be able to practice English in both their professional and daily lives.

RITA MARIDUEÑA TORRES

ENGLISH FOR ARCHITECTS

Contents

Introduction	2
Plan of the book	6
Lesson One EXPLORING ARCHITECTURE	9
1.1. Reading: Architecture, theory of architecture, history.....	9
1.2. Vocabulary review	25
1.3. Grammar: Impersonal phrases: It's+ Adjective +Infinitive, giving advice and suggestions	26
1.4. Listening: Song exercise	27
1.5. Speaking: Architect Job description, career as an architect.....	29
1.6. Pronunciation: Consonant and vowel sounds.....	32
1.7. Writing: The profile of an architect.....	33
Lesson Two EXPLORING BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	34
2.1. Reading: Building construction.....	34
2.2. Vocabulary review	40
2.3. Grammar: Connectors; articles.	41
2.4. Listening: Song exercise	44
2.5. Speaking: The profile of workers in the construction.....	46
2.6. Pronunciation: Consonant and vowel sounds.....	47
2.7. Writing: Building types and building materials.....	47
Lesson Three EXPLORING CITY PLANNING.....	50
3.1. Reading: City planning	51
3.2. Vocabulary review	54
3.3. Grammar: Connectors, gerund or Infinitive Form.....	55
3.4. Listening: Song exercise	58
3.5. Speaking: Urban or Town Planning.....	60
3.6. Pronunciation: Consonant and vowel sounds	61
3.7. Writing: The functions of planners.....	61

Lesson Four EXPLORING DRAWING	62
4.1. Reading: What is Drawing?	62
4.2. Vocabulary review	65
4.3. Grammar: Spanglish exercises. Basic modals.....	66
4.4. Listening: Song exercise	69
4.5. Speaking: Functions of drafters.	71
4.6. Pronunciation: Consonant and vowel sounds.	72
4.7. Writing: The profile of a draftsman.....	73
Lesson Five EXPLORING PAINTING	74
5.1. Reading: What is Painting?	75
5.2. Vocabulary review	79
5.3. Grammar: Grammar mistakes, relative pronouns.	80
5.4. Listening: Song exercise	82
5.5. Speaking: Acrylic painting techniques.....	83
5.6. Pronunciation: Consonant and vowel sounds.....	84
5.7. Writing: Translate the Mona Lisa fragment.....	84
Lesson Six EXPLORING ART	85
6.1. Reading: What is Art?	85
6.2. Vocabulary review	88
6.3. Grammar: Extra word mistakes, present Perfect Verb Tenses.....	89
6.4. Listening: Song exercise	90
6.5. Speaking: Visual Arts.....	92
6.6. Pronunciation: Consonant and vowel sounds.....	93
6.7. Writing: The main tools for painting.....	94
References	95



PLAN OF THE BOOK

Lesson one Exploring architecture						
Grammar	Vocabulary	Listening	Reading	Writing	Speaking	Pronunciation
Impersonal phrases: It's+ Adjective +Infinitive, giving advice and suggestions	Technical words related to architecture: works, design, construction, theory, style, lighting, scale, lifestyle, aesthetic, adorns, utility, cultural, contemporary, process, engagement, classical, medieval.	Song exercise: You're my heart, you're my soul by Modern Talking.	Architecture, theory of architecture, history.	Describing the profile of an architect.	Giving and asking for information: architect Job description, career as an architect.	Practicing consonant and vowel sounds
Homework						

Lesson two Exploring building construction						
Grammar	Vocabulary	Listening	Reading	Writing	Speaking	Pronunciation
Connectors: and, but, because, so; Articles: a, an, the, no article.	Technical words related to building construction: Field, multitasking, schedule, budget, residential, commercial, industrial, heavy, Financial, regulation, trade, execution, infrastructure, collapse, oversight, factories, release, wood, stone, brick, concrete, metal.	Song exercise: My heart will go on by Celine Dion	Building construction	Summarizing building types and building materials.	Describing the profile of workers in the construction.	Practicing consonant and vowel sounds
Homework						

Lesson three Exploring city planning						
Grammar	Vocabulary	Listening	Reading	Writing	Speaking	Pronunciation
Connectors: above all, however. Instead, therefore; Gerund or Infinitive Form.	Technical words related to city planning: land, plan, design, development, communities, neighborhood, movement, outcome, sustainable, strategic, settlement, goal.	Song exercise: Every breath you take by the Police	City planning	Identifying the functions of planners.	Describing Urban or Town Planning.	Practicing consonant and vowel sounds
Homework						

Lesson four Exploring drawing						
Grammar	Vocabulary	Listening	Reading	Writing	Speaking	Pronunciation
Spanglish exercises. Basic modals.	Technical words to Drawing: visual, ink, chalk, charcoal, crayon, styluses, silverpoint, draughtsman, leather plastic, expression, board, instruments.	Song exercise Summer nights by Olivia Newton John.	What is Drawing?	Explaining the profile of a draftsman.	Describing functions drafters.	Practicing consonant and vowel sounds
Homework						



100' - 0"

100' - 0"

ATTC. ACCESS
RAMP/LADDER



8' - 3 3/4"

COVERED
PORCH

(E)

(2)

Lesson One Exploring Architecture

1. Warm – up

Discuss the following questions in pairs.

a) What is the definition of Architecture?

.....
.....
.....

b) What is the function of an architect?

.....
.....
.....

1.1.- Reading:

Architecture, theory of architecture, history.

a) **Architecture** is both the process and the product of planning, designing, and constructing buildings and other physical structures. Architectural works, in the material form of buildings, are often perceived as cultural symbols and as works of art. Historical civilizations are often identified with their surviving architectural achievements. "Architecture" can mean:

- A general term to describe buildings and other physical structures.
- The art and science of designing buildings and (some) non - building structures.
- The style of design and method of construction of buildings and other physical structures.
- The knowledge of art, science & technology and humanity.

- The practice of the architect, where architecture means offering or rendering professional services in connection with the design and construction of buildings, or built environments.
- The design activity of the architect, from the macro-level (urban design, landscape architecture) to the micro-level (construction details and furniture).

The word "architecture" has also been adopted to describe other designed systems, especially in information technology.

(Adapted from a website)

WORKSHEET

NAME:

CLASS:

DATE:

- Write the definitions about architecture in the chart.

Topic:
Definitions:
▪
▪
▪
▪
▪
▪

b) Theory of architecture

▪ Historic treatises



The Parthenon, Athens, Greece, "the supreme example among architectural sites."

1. The three basic principles of the architecture are durability, utility and beauty by in the early 1st century AD by the Roman architect Vitruvius. These have their own origin due to firmness, commodity and delight.
2. Architecture based on "to his mental health, power, and pleasure" according to John Ruskin.
3. "You employ stone, wood, and concrete, and with these materials you build houses and palaces: that is construction, according to Le Corbusier

▪ Modern concepts of architecture

1. "Form follows function" encouraged by Louis Sullivan.
2. Its own particular way of expressing values in social life stated by Nunzia Rondanini.
3. Sustainable architecture in order to satisfy the contemporary ethos a building should be constructed in a manner which is environmentally friendly in terms of the production of its materials,

(Adapted from a website)

WORKSHEET

NAME:

CLASS:

DATE.....

- Complete the chart about Theory of architecture.

Historic treatises	Modern concepts of architecture

c) History

It is necessary to show the basic characteristics that have each phase of the history of the architecture.

▪ **Origins and vernacular architecture**



Vernacular architecture in Norway

- a. Needs (shelter, security, worship, etc.)
- b. Means (available building materials and attendant skills).
- c. Oral traditions and practices.
- d. The product of a process of trial and error.
- e. Creating urban areas

▪ **Ancient architecture**



The Pyramids at Giza in Egypt

- a. The constant engagement with the divine and the supernatural.
- b. The political power of the ruler, the ruling elite, or the state itself.
- c. Civic ideals.

▪ **Asian architecture**



Kinkaku-ji (Golden Pavilion), Kyoto, Japan

- a. Different lines from that of Europe; Buddhist, Hindu and Sikh architecture each having different characteristics.

b. To enhance the natural landscape.

- **Islamic architecture**



The Taj Mahal (1632–1653), in India

- a. Developing features to suit the religious and social needs of the society.
- b. To influence European architecture of the Medieval period.

- **Middle ages**



Notre Dame de Paris, France

- a) To organize their trades and written contracts
- b) Ecclesiastical buildings.
- c) The buildings of abbeys and cathedrals.

- **Renaissance and the architect**



La Rotonda (1567), Italy by Palladio

- a) The role of the individual in society
- b) Specific architects – Brunelleschi, Alberti, Michelangelo, Palladio
- c) A revival of the Classical style
- d) The proportions and structure of buildings.
- e) To design a bridge as the level of structural calculations.

- **Early modern and the industrial age**



Paris Opera by Charles Garnier(1875), France

- a) The rise of new materials and technology.
- b) To concentrate on aesthetics and the humanist aspects,
- c) Visual qualities
- d) Formal architectural training

- **Modernism and reaction**



The Bauhaus Dessau architecture department from 1925 by Walter Gropius

- a) The emphasis on revivalist architecture and elaborate decoration
- b) To produce better quality machine made objects.
- c) To develop a completely new style appropriate for a new post-war social and economic order,
- d) To focus on meeting the needs of the middle and working classes.
- e) To reduce buildings to pure forms,
- f) To remove historical references and ornament.
- g) To promote harmony between human habitation and the natural world.
- h) To create beauty based on the inherent qualities of building materials and modern construction techniques, trading traditional historic forms for simplified geometric forms,
- i) To celebrate the new means and methods made possible by the Industrial Revolution.

- **Architecture today**



Postmodern design at Gare do Oriente, Lisbon, Portugal, by Santiago Calatrava

- a) To increase (in terms of structural systems, services, energy and technologies), the field of architecture became multi-disciplinary with specializations for each project type,
- b) Separation of the 'design' architect from the 'project' architect who ensures that the project meets the required standards and deals with matters of liability.
- c) Durability, sustainability, quality, money, and compliance with local laws.
- d) To consider everyday needs of people and use technology
- e) To create liveable environments, with the design process being informed by studies of behavioral, environmental, and social sciences.
- f) To encourage the facilitation of environmentally sustainable design,
- g) To focus more on the environment.
- h) To meet green building sustainable design principles.

- **Architecture of the Future**

- a) Implements different technologies.
- b) Creativity and innovation.

- c) Emphasis on lighting, smells, sounds, textures, colors -- the individual sensory experience –
- d) To promote healthy environments
- e) The form of the building can directly relate to healing.
- f) To encourage the restoration of human beings through the building design and atmosphere.

(Adapted from a website)

WORKSHEET # 1

NAME:

Choose one topic related to the history of architecture.

TOPIC:

MAIN IDEA:

SUPPORTING DETAIL

SUPPORTING DETAIL

SUPPORTING DETAIL

WORKSHEET # 2

NAME:

Choose one topic related to the history of architecture.

TOPIC:
MAIN IDEA:
SUPPORTING DETAIL
SUPPORTING DETAIL
SUPPORTING DETAIL

WORKSHEET # 3

NAME:

Choose one topic related to the history of architecture.

TOPIC:

MAIN IDEA:

SUPPORTING DETAIL

SUPPORTING DETAIL

SUPPORTING DETAIL

WORKSHEET # 4

NAME:

Choose one topic related to the history of architecture.

TOPIC:

MAIN IDEA:

SUPPORTING DETAIL

SUPPORTING DETAIL

SUPPORTING DETAIL

WORKSHEET # 5

NAME:

Choose one topic related to the history of architecture.

TOPIC:

MAIN IDEA:

SUPPORTING DETAIL

SUPPORTING DETAIL

SUPPORTING DETAIL

WORKSHEET # 6

NAME:

Choose one topic related to the history of architecture.

TOPIC:
MAIN IDEA:
SUPPORTING DETAIL
SUPPORTING DETAIL
SUPPORTING DETAIL

1.2 Vocabulary review

Exploring architecture

Works, n	
Design, v/n	
Construction, n	
Theory, n	
Style, n	
Lighting, n	
Scale, n	
Lifestyle, n	
Aesthetic, adj	
Adorns, n	
Utility, n	
Cultural, adj	
Contemporary, adj	
Process, v/n	
Engagement, n	
Classical, adj	
Medieval, adj	
Drawings, n	
Specifications, n	
Behavior, n	

1.3. Grammar: Impersonal phrases: It's+ Adjective +Infinitive, giving advice and suggestions

1.- It is + adjective + infinitive clause:

Example: It is profitable for them to design this new structure.

"IT" IS + ADJECTIVE	"FOR" + PRONOUN	INFINITIVE
It's difficult	for me	To prepare, design, and structure specifications.
It's hard		To manage construction contracts.
It's impossible	for us	To prepare contract documents for building contractors.
It's important		To direct workers who prepare drawings and documents.
It's possible	for you	To seek new work by marketing and giving presentations.
It's exciting	for us	To consult with clients to determine requirements for structures.
It's likely	for it	To estimate materials, equipment, costs, and construction time.

Practice

Complete these sentences giving advice and suggestions.

1.- It's a good idea (**discutir**) the objectives, requirements and budget of a project.

2.- (**Es útil**) to consult with other professionals about design.

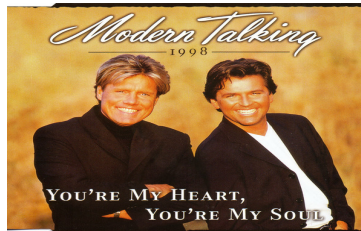
3.- It's possible (**preparar y presentar**) feasibility reports and design proposals to the client.

4.- It's unreasonable (**para nosotros**) to advise the client on the practicality of their project.

5.- (**Es fácil**) to use IT in design and project management, specifically using computer-aided design software.

1.4. Listening: Song exercise

♪ YOU'RE MY HEART - YOUR'RE MY SOUL ♪ By Modern Talking



Fuente: www.google.com

1.- Listen to the song. Then complete the missing words.

Deep in my heart, there's a fire -
that's a burning heart
Deep in my heart, there's
..... for a start
I'm dying in emotion
It's my in fantasy
I'm living in my, living in my
dreams

You're my heart, you're my soul
I keep it everywhere
I go
You're my heart, you're my soul
I'll be you forever,
stay with you together

You're my heart, you're my soul
Yeah, a that our
love will grow
You're my heart, you're my soul
That's the thing I really
know

Let's close the door and believe
my burning heart
Feeling all right, come on, open
up your heart
I'll keep the burning

Let your body melt in mine
I'm living in my, living in my
.....

2. - Write 10 nouns and 10 verbs in the box.

NOUNS	VERBS
1) ----- 2) ----- 3) ----- 4) ----- 5) ----- 6) ----- 7) ----- 8) ----- 9) ----- 10) -----	1) ----- 2) ----- 3) ----- 4) ----- 5) ----- 6) ----- 7) ----- 8) ----- 9) ----- 10) -----

Fuente: musica.com

<http://www.musica.com/letras.asp?letra=832925>

1.5. Speaking: Architect Job description, career as an architect.

Discuss in pairs. What is your opinion about the architect job description?

Architects design, plan, and supervise the construction of buildings.

The architect creates preliminary sketches, usually using computer-assisted design and drafting (CADD) software.

Architects work outdoors when they visit construction sites.

Architects must be artists, businesspeople, organizers, planners, and coordinators.

The architect works with the builder to find the right piece of land for a structure.

Architects work with engineers, urban planners, contractors, and landscape architects.

WORKSHEET

NAME:
CLASS:
DATE:

Answer the following questions.

1. - What do architects do?

.....
.....
.....

2. - Who do architects work with?

.....
.....

3. - What do some architects major in?

.....
.....

4. - What is CADD?

.....
.....

5. - What can they supervise?

.....
.....

6. - What do they oversee and approve?

.....
.....
.....

7. - Where must architects have a degree from?

.....
.....
.....

8. - Which are the advancement possibilities?

.....
.....
.....

9. - Where can they work?

.....
.....
.....

10. - Which are the sources of information to get a job?

.....
.....
.....

11. - What is architectural work?

.....
.....
.....

12. - Why can earnings for architects vary?

.....
.....
.....

1.6. Pronunciation: Consonant and vowel sounds.

Consonant sounds

1. - Practice saying these words.

/k/	/r/	/p/	/f/
Connect Carry Concrete construction	Road Root Rail Reinforce	Pedestrian Transport Power Predominate	Fix Force Function Traffic

2. - Listen and write

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

1.7 Writing: The profile of an architect.

- Write sentences using these words and phrases.

Experience and talent	offices and outdoors	supervisors	
A part – time job	a degree from a college	design	
plan	supervise	work with	create

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Lesson Two Exploring Building Construction

2. Warm – up

Discuss the following questions in pairs.

a) What is a building construction?

.....
.....
.....

b) Can you name two main characteristics of a building construction?

.....
.....
.....
.....

2.1.- Reading: Building construction

Building Construction

In the fields of architecture and civil engineering, **construction** is a process that consists of the building or assembling of infrastructure. Far from being a single activity, large scale construction is a feat of human multitasking. Normally, the job is managed by a project manager, and supervised by a construction manager, design engineer, construction engineer or project architect.

For the successful execution of a project, effective planning is essential. Involved with the design and execution of the infrastructure in question must consider the environmental impact of the job, the successful scheduling, budgeting, construction site safety, availability of

building materials, logistics, inconvenience to the public caused by construction delays and bidding, etc.

(Adapted from a website)

Types of construction projects



Condo construction in Canada

In general, there are four types of construction:

1. Residential Building construction
2. Industrial construction
3. Commercial Building construction
4. Heavy Civil construction

Each type of construction project requires a unique team to plan, design, construct and maintain the project.

Building construction

Building construction is the process of adding structure to real property. The vast majority of building construction jobs are small renovations, such as addition of a room, or renovation of a bathroom. Often, the owner of the property acts as laborer, paymaster, and design team for the entire project. However, all building construction projects include some

elements in common – design, financial, estimating and legal considerations.

Many projects of varying sizes reach undesirable end results, such as structural collapse, cost overruns, and/or litigation reason, those with experience in the field make detailed plans and maintain careful oversight during the project to ensure a positive outcome.

Commercial building construction is procured privately or publicly utilizing various delivery methodologies, including cost estimating, hard bid, negotiated price, traditional, management contracting, construction management-at-risk, design & build and design- build bridging.

Residential construction practices, technologies, and resources must conform to local building authority regulations and codes of practice. Materials readily available in the area generally dictate the construction materials used (e.g. brick versus stone, versus timber). Cost of construction on a per square meter (or per square foot) basis for houses can vary dramatically based on site conditions, local regulations, economies of scale (custom designed homes are always more expensive to build) and the availability of skilled tradespeople. As residential construction (as well as all other types of construction) can generate a lot of waste, careful planning again is needed here.

The most popular method of residential construction in the United States is wood framed construction. As efficiency codes have come into effect in recent years, new construction technologies and methods have emerged. University Construction Management departments are on the cutting edge of the newest methods of construction intended to improve efficiency, performance and reduce construction waste.

Industrial construction, though a relatively small part of the entire construction industry, is a very important component. Owners of these projects are usually large, for-profit, industrial corporations. These corporations can be found in such industries as Infrastructure, Power Transmission & Distribution, metallurgical and material handling, medicine, petroleum, chemical, power generation, manufacturing etc. Processes in these industries require highly specialized expertise in planning, cost estimating, design, and construction.

As in building and heavy/highway construction, this type of construction requires a team of individuals to ensure a successful project often undertaken by big construction companies. In the fields of architecture and civil engineering, construction is a process that consists of the building or assembling of infrastructure. Far from being a single activity, large scale construction is a feat of human multitasking.

Normally, the job is managed by a project manager, and supervised by a construction manager, design engineer, construction engineer or project architect. For the successful execution of a project, effective planning is essential. Involved with the design and execution of the infrastructure in question must consider the environmental impact of the job, the successful scheduling, budgeting, construction site safety, availability of building materials, logistics, inconvenience to the public caused by construction delays and bidding, etc.

(Adapted from a website)

WORKSHEET

NAME:

CLASS:

DATE:

1.- Choose one topic and then explain it.

a) Residential Building construction

.....

b) Industrial construction

.....

c) Commercial Building construction

.....

d) Heavy Civil construction.

.....

2.- Take into account these aspects:

a) Definition

b) Characteristics

c) Main function

d) Examples

3.- Translate this text.

Many projects of varying sizes reach undesirable end results, such as structural collapse, cost overruns, and/or litigation reason; those with experience in the field make detailed plans and maintain careful oversight during the project to ensure a positive outcome.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2.2. Vocabulary review

Exploring building construction

Field,n	
Multitasking,n	
Schedule,n	
Budget,n	
Residential,adj	
Commercial,adj	
Industrial,adj	
Heavy, adj	
Financial,adj	
Regulation,n	
Trade,n	
Execution,n	
Infrastructure,n	
Collapse,n	
Oversight,n	
Factories,n	
Release,v	
Wood,n	
Stone,n	
Brick,n	

2.3. Grammar Connectors: and, but, because, so; articles: a, an, the, no article.

1. - Connectors: and, so, because, or, but.

These are also called “linking words”:

- **AND** = For adding
- **SO** = For sequences
- **BECAUSE** = For explaining
- **BUT** = For contrasting
- **OR** = For choosing

Practice

Fill the gaps with **and, but, because or so.**

1.- Architects must follow building codes, fire regulations, zoning laws _____ city ordinances when creating their plans.

2.- For public buildings, architects must be aware of disabled access laws _____ they must always consult all codes.

3.- Some states require architects to enroll in continuing education courses to keep their license _____ to require attendance at seminars, workshops and conferences to maintain a license.

4.- Architects must be in on the latest energy-efficient products, building styles and must research the area _____ they are building to ensure their design matches current building structures.

5.- Since these laws change regularly, architects need to stay up-to-date on policy, zoning and regulation changes, _____ they consider the clients' money.

2.- Mixed articles

A = consonant sounds

AN = vowel sounds

THE = singular/plural

NO ARTICLE = generalization

Practice

Choose the correct article.

1.- architects design residential and commercial structures, of course, but their responsibilities don't stop there.

- a) **A** b) **AN** c) **THE** d) **NO ARTICLE**

2.- responsible architect must also think about a building's style, safety and sustainability to ensure it meets the needs of its occupants as well as the requirements of state and federal regulators.

- a) **A** b) **AN** c) **THE** d) **NO ARTICLE**

3.- meaningful architects work with both government agencies and private clients.

- a) A b) AN c) THE d) NO ARTICLE**

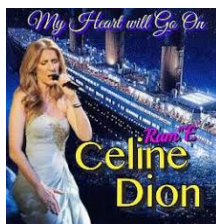
4.- According to the U.S. Department of Labor Statistics,
architects earned an annual mean income of \$72,550 for 2010.

- a) A b) AN c) THE d) NO ARTICLE**

2.4. Listening: Song exercise

♪ My heart will go on ♪

by Celine Dion



Fuente: www.google.com

1.- Listen to the song and underline the main verbs.

Every night in my dreams
I see you, I feel you,
That is how I know you go on

Far across the distance
And spaces between us
You have come to show you go on

Near, far, wherever you are
I believe that the heart does go on
Once more you open the door
And you're here in my heart
And my heart will go on and on

Love can touch us one time
And last for a lifetime
And never let go till we're one

Love was when I loved you
One true time I hold to
In my life we'll always go on

2.- Complete the following phrases

Near _____ wherever you are

I believe that the heart does _____

Once more you open the door

And you're _____ in my heart

And my heart will go on and on

You're here, there's nothing I fear,

And I _____ that my heart will go on

We'll stay _____ This way

You are _____ in my heart

And my heart will go on and _____

Fuente: musica.com
<http://www.musica.com/letras.asp?letra=945>

2.5. Speaking: The profile of workers in the construction.

Look at these bubbles to explain the profile of workers in the construction site.

Construction laborers work at every location where a building or structure is being built.

Construction laborers help build bridges, new homes, highways, and stores.

Construction laborers either work as generalists or specialize.

Laborers are responsible for building site preparation and cleaning.

Many laborers assemble and prepare scaffolding and unload equipment and materials transported to a construction site.

Many construction laborers operate equipment such as cement preparation machines and stucco spray guns.

Many laborers assist carpenters, masons, and other construction professionals.

Some laborers install and perform repairs on traffic lights.

2.6. Pronunciation: Consonant and vowel sounds
Consonant sounds

1. - Practice saying these words.

/s/	/b/	/m/	/l/
Scale Successful Site safety	By Budget Building bidding	Majority Common Maintain management	Local Laborer Large legal

2. - Listen and write

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2.7. Writing: Building types and building materials

▪ Write two sentences using the words below.

a) Building types

CHURCHES

.....

.....

SCHOOLS

.....
.....

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS (STORES)

.....
.....

OFFICE BUILDINGS

.....
.....

FACTORIES

.....
.....

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

.....
.....

HOUSES

.....
.....

b) Building materials

WOOD

.....
.....

STONE

.....
.....

BRICK

.....
.....

METAL

.....
.....

CONCRETE

.....
.....

GLASS

.....
.....

Lesson Three Exploring City Planning

3. Warm – up

Discuss the following questions in pairs.

a) What does a city planner do?

.....
.....
.....

b) Write two functions about city planning

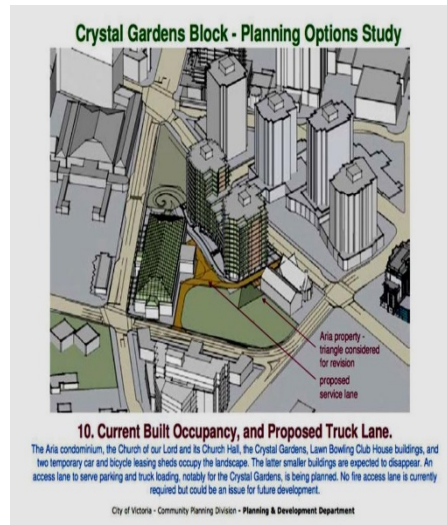
1.-

.....
.....

2.-

.....
.....

3.1.- Reading: City planning



Urban planning designs settlements, from the smallest towns to the largest cities.
District overlooking Kowloon, across Victoria Harbour.

Urban planning

Urban planning (urban, city, and town planning) is a technical and political process concerned with the control of the use of land and design of the urban environment, including transportation networks, to guide and ensure the orderly development of settlements and communities.

It concerns itself with research and analysis, strategic thinking, architecture, urban design, public consultation, policy recommendations, implementation and management.

A plan can take a variety of forms including strategic plans, comprehensive plans, neighborhood plans, regulatory and incentive strategies, or historic preservation plans. Planners are often also responsible for enforcing the chosen policies.

The modern origins of urban planning lie in the movement for urban reform that arose as a reaction against the disorder of the industrial city in the mid-19th century. Urban planning can include urban renewal,

by adapting urban planning methods to existing cities suffering from decline.

In the late-20th century, the term sustainable development has come to represent an ideal outcome in the sum of all planning goals.

(Adapted from a website)

Practice

1. - Read the text carefully. Answer these questions.

a.)- What is Urban Planning?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

b.)- What is the principal goal of Urban Planning?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

c.)- What is another name for Urban Planning?

.....
.....
.....
.....

d) .- What can a plan take?

.....
.....
.....
.....

e).- What is the function of the Planners?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2.- Write your own opinion about “ Urban planning”.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

3.2 Vocabulary review

Exploring city planning

Land,n	
Plan, n/ v	
Design, n/v	
Development, n	
Communities,n	
Neighborhood,n	
Movement,n	
Outcome,n	
Sustainable,adj	
Strategic,adj	
Settlement,n	
Goal,n	
Preservation,n	
Research,n	
Renewal,n	
Adapt,v	
Represent,v	
Concern,v	
Environment,n	
Planner,n	

3.3. Grammar: Connectors: above all, however, instead, therefore and

gerund or Infinitive Form.

1.- Connectors

These words join positive and negative sentences. The connectors are:

above all, however, instead, therefore, then, even so, such as, furthermore, firstly, because of this and whereas.

Example: **Firstly**, I decided to increase my vocabulary in order to improve my listening and speaking skills.

Practice

a) Translate these connectors into Spanish.

above all	from my point of view	such as
because of this	furthermore	then
even so	however	therefore
firstly,	instead	whereas

b) Circle the most appropriate connector in this paragraph.

Customer Service and Retention

Firstly, / **instead** Architects work closely with their clients. Before drafting plans, they meet with their clients several times to learn their clients' objectives, budget and any specific requirements for their project.

Therefore, / **firstly** Architects also work with other related professionals,

such as / even so engineers, urban planners, landscape architects, construction representatives and interior designers. **While / however** they deal with customers and professionals directly, the construction workers continue doing their work in the site assigned. From **my point of view / above all** architects must have excellent oral and written communication skills.

2.- Gerund or infinitive form

These forms are related to verb complements, subjects or objects in a grammar structure.

➤ Verbs using the gerund form:

Admit, advise, avoid, can't help, can't stand, consider, dislike, enjoy, feel like, finish, go on, keep, look forward to, recommend, remember, suggest, understand.

➤ Verbs using a gerund or an infinitive form:

Begin, continue, hate, intend, like, love, prefer, start, stop.

➤ Verbs using an infinitive:

Afford, agree, appear, arrange, ask, care, decide, expect, fail, forget, hope, learn, manage, mean, offer, plan, prepare, promise, refuse, remember, seem, want, wish.

Examples:

- a) Architects suggest planning the new construction of building.
- b) They intend to design modern structures.
They intend designing modern structures.
- c) Landscape architects refused to work with those architectural firms.

Practice

- Fill in each space with either the gerund ("– ing ") or the infinitive (to...) form of the verb.

Example: I love..... detailed workings, drawings and specifications.

(produce)

1. They are not allowed tender applications and presentations.

(prepare)

2. She couldn't helpwith contractors and other professionals. **(negotiate)**

3. We enjoy up tender documents for contracts. **(draw)**

4.He expects people problems and issues that arise during construction. **(resolve)**

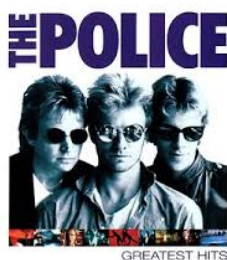
5.- My friend advised me that the environmental impact of the project is managed. **(ensure)**



Fuente: <http://www.archcad-design.com/>

3.4 Listening: Song exercise

♪ Every breath you take ♪ by the Police



Fuente: www.google.com

1.- Listen and find the words with the sound /ei /.

Every breath you take
Every move you make
Every bond you break
Every step you take

I'll be watching you

Every single day
Every word you say
Every game you play
Every night you stay

I'll be watching you

Oh, can't you see
You belong to me
How my poor heart aches with
every step you take

Every move you make
Every vow you break
Every smile you fake
Every claim you stake

I'll be watching you

Since you've gone I've been lost
without a trace
I dream at night I can only see
your face
I look around but it's you I can't
replace
I feel so cold and I long for your
embrace
I keep crying baby, baby please

Oh, can't you see
You belong to me
How my poor heart aches with
every step you take

Every move you make
Every vow you break
Every smile you fake
Every claim you stake


I'll be watching you

2- Sing along

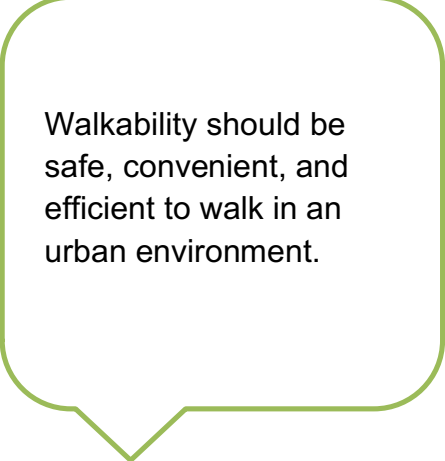
Fuente: musica.com <http://www.musica.com/letras.asp?letra=1041038>

3.5. Speaking: Urban Planning Walkability

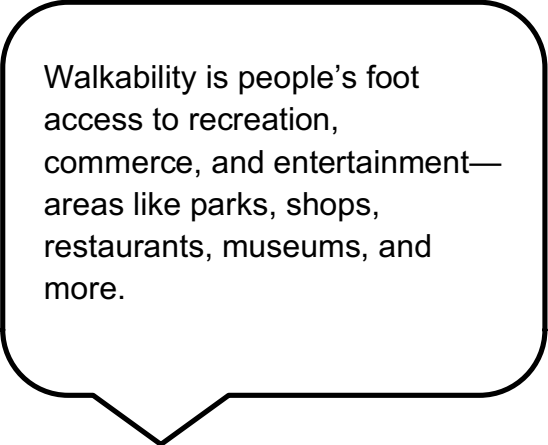
Discuss in pairs. What do you think about the urban planning walkability?




Walking represents an appropriation of urban space for daily life.



Walkability should be safe, convenient, and efficient to walk in an urban environment.



Walkability is people's foot access to recreation, commerce, and entertainment—areas like parks, shops, restaurants, museums, and more.



Walkability should play a fundamental role.

3.6. Pronunciation: consonant and vowel sounds

Consonant sounds

1. - Practice saying these words.

/ʃ/	/d/	/m/	/s/
Shaping Social Recreation shop	Destination Individual Define Fundamental	Mobility Museum More mode	Safe Sidewalk Social Presence

2.- Listen and write

.....
.....
.....
.....

3.7 Writing: the functions of planners.

▪ Write five sentences about the functions of planners.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

Lesson Four Exploring Drawing

4. Warm – up

Discuss the following questions in pairs.

a) What is a drawing?

.....
.....
.....

b) What do you like sketching better?

.....
.....
.....

4.1.- Reading: What is Drawing?



Pen and wash lion by Rembrandt in the Louvre

Drawing

Drawing is a form of visual art that makes use of any number of drawing instruments to mark a two-dimensional medium. Common instruments include graphite pencils, pen and ink, inked brushes, wax color pencils, crayons, charcoal, chalk, pastels, various kinds of erasers, markers, styluses, and various metals (such as silverpoint). An artist who practices or works in drawing may be called a *draftsman* or *draughtsman*.

A small amount of material is released onto the two-dimensional medium, leaving a visible mark. The most common support for drawing is paper, although other materials, such as cardboard, plastic, leather, canvas, and board, may be used. Temporary drawings may be made on a blackboard or whiteboard or indeed almost anything.

The medium has been a popular and fundamental means of public expression throughout human history. It is one of the simplest and most efficient means of communicating visual ideas.

The relatively easy availability of basic drawing instruments makes drawing more universal than most other media.

(Adapted from a website)



Fuente: www.google.com

Practice

1.- Read the text carefully. Then complete the following sentences.

- a) Drawing is.....
- b) Usual tools are.....
- c) An artist is someone
- d) Temporary pictures may be elaborated

2. Translate this paragraph.

The medium has been a popular and fundamental means of public expression throughout human history. It is one of the simplest and most efficient means of communicating visual ideas. The relatively easy availability of basic drawing instruments makes drawing more universal than most other media.

1)

2)

3)

4.2. Vocabulary review

Exploring drawing

Ink,n	
Chalk,n	
Charcoal,n	
Crayon,n	
Styluses,n	
Silverpoint,n	
Draughtsman,n	
Leather,n	
Plastic,n	
Expression,n	
Board,n	
Instruments,n	
Visual,adj	
Work,v	
Release,v	
Simple,adj	
Include,v	
Use,v	
Paint,v	
Practice,v	

4.3. Grammar: Spanglish exercises.

1.-Spanglish exercises

a) Check the meaning of these English phrases.

English phrases		Meaning
▪ Up to you	-	Depende de ti
▪ More and more	-	Cada vez y más
▪ I don't mind	-	No me importa
▪ Let me explain	-	Permitame explicar
▪ Currently	-	Actualmente
▪ Right now	-	Inmediatamente

b) Read these sentences and replace the Spanglish phrases.

Sentence 1

In the actually, architects can design residential and commercial structures, of course, but their responsibilities don't stop there.

.....
.....
.....
.....

Sentence 2

I explain you that an architect must also think about a building's style, safety and sustainability to ensure it meets the needs of its occupants as well as the requirements of state and federal regulators.

.....
.....
.....
.....

Sentence 3

In this moment, architects may work with both government agencies and private clients.

.....
.....
.....
.....

c) Translate these sentences into English.

a) Architects must be trained and familiar with computer-aided drafting systems, building modeling and other relevant technologies.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

b) They must conceptualize and experiment with different construction approaches through software and must also be familiar with basic office software, such as word processing, spreadsheets and accounting.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

c) An architect can earn a good annual mean income.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2.- Basic Modals

Should = advice
Can = ability
Must = obligation

Practice

Choose the modal verb (should, can, must) that is most appropriate.

1.- An architectcreate building designs and highly detailed drawings both by hand and by using specialist computer-aided design (CAD) applications.

a) Should b) Can c) Must d) Nothing

2.- Most architects interact with construction professionals about the feasibility of potential projects.

a) Should b) Can c) Must d) Nothing

3.- Some architects work closely with a team of other professionals such as building service engineers, construction managers, quantity surveyors and architectural technologists.

a) Should b) Can c) Must d) Nothing

4.- They apply for planning permission and advice from governmental new build and legal departments.

a) Should b) Can c) Must d) Nothing

4.4. Listening: Song exercise

“Summer nights “ by Grease.



Fuente: www.google.com

1.- Listen and find the verbs in the past tense.

Summer lovin' had me a blast -
summer lovin', happened so fast
i met a girl crazy for me - i met a
boy, cute as can be
summer days driftin' away, to uh-oh
those summer nights

**Tell me more, tell me more, did you
get very far?
tell me more, tell me more, like,
does he have a car?**

She stood by me, she got a cramp -
he went by me, got my suit damp
i saved her life, she nearly drowned -
he showed up, splashing around
summer sun, something's begun, but
uh-oh those summer nights

**Tell me more, tell me more, was it
love at first sight?
tell me more, tell me more, did she
put up a fight?**

Took her bowlin' in the arcade - we
went strollin', drank lemonade
we made out under the dock - we
stayed up until ten o'clock
summer thing don't mean a thing,
but uh-oh those summer nights

**Tell me more, tell me more, but you
don't gotta brag
tell me more, tell me more, cause
he sounds like a drag**

He got friendly, holdin' my hand -
well she got friendly, down in the
sand
he was sweet, just turned eighteen
- well she was good, you know what
I mean
summer heat, boy and girl meet,
but uh-oh those summer nights

**Tell me more, tell me more, how
much dough did he spend?
tell me more, tell me more, could
she get me a friend?**

It turned colder, that's where it ends
- so i told her we'd still befriends
then we made our true love vow -
wonder what she's doin' now
summer dreams ripped at the
seams, but oh, those summer nights
Tell me more, tell me more.

2.- Sing along

Fuente: musica.com

<http://www.musica.com/letras.asp?letra=101131>

4.5. Speaking: Drafters.

Discuss in pairs. What do you think about drafters' job?

Design plans using computer-aided design and drafting (CADD) software

Work from rough sketches and specifications created by engineers and architects

Help design products with engineering and manufacturing techniques

Add details to architectural plans from their knowledge of building techniques

Prepare multiple versions of designs for review by engineers and architects

Specify dimensions, materials, and procedures for new products

Work under the supervision of engineers or architects

4.6 Pronunciation: Consonant and vowel sounds

Vowel sounds

1. - Practice saying these words.

<i>/eɪ/</i>	<i>/i/</i>	<i>/ɑ:/</i>	<i>/e/</i>
Make Eraser Communicate Paper	Visual Ink Is be	Mark Various Plastic temporary	Pen Metal Leather other

2.- Listen and write

.....
.....
.....
.....

4.7 Writing: the profile of a draftsman

- Write four characteristics about the profile of a draftsman.

1)

.....

.....

.....

.....

2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

3)

.....

.....

.....

.....

4)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Lesson Five Exploring Painting

5. Warm – up

Discuss the following questions in pairs.

a) Can you write three similar words to painting?

1)

2)

3)

b) What do you like painting more?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

5.1.- Reading: What is Painting?



The Mona Lisa, by the Leonardo da Vinci, is one of the most recognizable paintings in the world.

Painting is the practice of applying paint, pigment, color or other medium to a surface (support base). The medium is commonly applied to the base with a brush but other objects can be used. In art, the term painting describes both the act and the result of the action.

However, painting is also used outside of art as a common trade among craftsmen and builders. Paintings may have for their support such surfaces as walls, paper, canvas, wood, glass, lacquer, clay, leaf, copper or concrete, and may incorporate multiple other materials including sand, clay, paper, gold leaf as well as objects.

Painting is a mode of creative expression, and the forms are numerous. Drawing, composition or abstraction and other aesthetics may serve to manifest the expressive and conceptual intention of the practitioner.

Paintings can be naturalistic and representational (as in a still life or landscape painting), photographic, abstract, be loaded with narrative content, symbolism, emotion or be political in nature.

A portion of the history of painting in both Eastern and Western art is dominated by spiritual motifs and ideas; examples of this kind of painting range from artwork depicting mythological figures on pottery to Biblical scenes rendered on the interior walls and ceiling of The Sistine Chapel, to scenes from the life of Buddha or other images of eastern religious origin.

(Adapted from a website)

Practice

1. - Write synonyms next to these words.

Trade

Craftsmen

Surface

Landscape

Abstraction

Aesthetics

Nature

Motifs

Depicting

Rendered

Painting

Chapel

Artwork

2.- Underline the keywords and then explain the following text.

A portion of the history of painting in both Eastern and Western art is dominated by spiritual motifs and ideas; examples of this kind of painting range from artwork depicting mythological figures on pottery to Biblical scenes rendered on the interior walls and ceiling of The Sistine Chapel, to scenes from the life of Buddha or other images of eastern religious origin.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3.- Find some adjectives in the following paragraph.

Paintings can be naturalistic and representational (as in a still life or landscape painting), photographic, abstract, be loaded with narrative content, symbolism, emotion or be political in nature.

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)
- f)

4. - Label these pictures













5.2. Vocabulary review

Exploring painting

Painting,n	
Drawing,n	
Art,n	
Pigment,n	
Object,n	
Outside,n	
Results,n	
Copper,n	
Clay,n	
Sand,n	
Leaf,n	
Lacquer,n	
Glass,n	
Creative,adj	
Expression,n	
Load, v/n	
Photographic,adj	
Landscape,n	
Motifs,n	
Ceiling,n	

5.3. Grammar: Grammar mistakes, relative pronouns: Who, which, whose.

1.- Relative pronouns.

Who is generally used for people.

which is used for things.

whose indicates possession.

Examples:

- a) The architects who developed that excellent project were hired.
- b) Those old buildings which needed to be painted were demolished.
- c) The worker whose brush I found.

Practice

Fill in each blank space with who, which, or whose.

- 1. The architect _____ house we stayed in is my boyfriend.
- 2. At first, I couldn't tell _____ he was, but then I recognized him.
- 3. The boy _____ sold me my cell phone is a crook.
- 4. Paul: _____ pen did he give you? Thomas: The blue one.
- 5. I couldn't decide _____ Architecture book was right for me.

2.- Grammar mistakes exercise

Below is a list of typical grammar mistakes. Correct them.

- 1 I would like that my teacher was here.

.....

2 I asked to the architect a question.
.....

3 We're going out together for 10 months.
.....

4 His parents want that he study Architecture.
.....

5 She must to be a great architect.
.....

6 It's for that I'm not going to the Art lessons.
.....

7 It was the living room of my aunt.
.....

8 I saw Rita before to come here.
.....

9 We were 5 university students in the classroom.
.....

10 I don't used to have lunch so early.
.....

5.4. Listening: Song exercise

“To be with you “by Mr. Big



Fuente: www.google.com

1.- Listen and complete the missing words.

Hold on little girl
Show me what he's done to you
Stand up little girl
A broken heart can't be that
When it's through, it's through
Fate will twist the both of
So come on baby come on over
Let me be the one to show you

I'm the one who wants to be with you
Deep inside I hope you feel it
Waited on a line of greens and blues
..... to be the next to be with you

Build up your confidence
So you can be on top for
wake up who cares about
..... boys that talk too much
I've seen it all go down
Your game of love was all rained out
So come on baby, come on
Let me be the one to hold you

Chorus

Why be alone when we can be
baby
You can make my life worthwhile
And I can make you start to

When it's through, it's through
..... will twist the both of you
So come on baby come on over
Let me be the one to show you

2.- Sing along

Fuente: musica.com

5.5. Speaking: Acrylic painting techniques.

Discuss in pairs. Explain these acrylic paint application techniques.



Dry brushing



Washing



Dabbing



Sponging



Detailing

5.6. Pronunciation: Consonant and vowel sounds
Consonant sounds

1. - Practice saying these words.

/ɜ:/	/f/	/p/	/g/
Surface Eastern Western term	Form Life Manifest motifs	Painting Paper Support composition	Glass Gold Range image

2.- Listen and write

.....
.....
.....
.....

5.7. Writing: Translate *the Mona Lisa* fragment into English.

Entre 1503 y 1505, pintó su gran obra maestra: La Gioconda. Este retrato es una de las pinturas más valoradas y copiadas de toda la historia del arte, aunque nadie sabe con seguridad quién era esta misteriosa dama ni por qué sonreía.

.....

Lesson Six Exploring Art

6. Warm – up

Discuss the following questions in pairs.

a) What do you think about the art?

.....
.....
.....
.....

b) What aspects would you include when you decide to paint?

.....
.....
.....
.....

6.1.- Reading: What is Art?



Clockwise from upper left: a self-portrait from Vincent van Gogh, an African Chokwe statue, detail from the Birth of Venus by Sandro Botticelli and a Japanese Shisa lion.

Art

It is a term that describes a diverse range of human activities and the products of those activities, but here refers to the visual arts, which cover the creation of images or objects in fields including painting, sculpture, printmaking, photography, and other visual media.

Architecture is often included as one of the visual arts; however, like the decorative arts, it creates objects where the practical considerations of use are essential—in a way that they are usually not for a painting, for example. Music, theatre, film, dance, and other performing, as well as literature, and other media such as interactive media are included in a broader definition of art or the arts.

Until the 17th century, *art* referred to any skill or mastery and was not differentiated from crafts or sciences, but in modern usage the fine arts, where aesthetic considerations are paramount, are distinguished from acquired skills in general, and the decorative or applied arts.

Many definitions of art have been proposed by philosophers and others who have characterized art in terms of mimesis, expression, communication of emotion, or other values.

During the Romantic period, art came to be seen as "a special faculty of the human mind to be classified with religion and science". Though art's definition is disputed and has changed over time, general descriptions mention an idea of human agency, and creation through imaginative or technical skill.

The nature of art, and related concepts such as creativity and interpretation, are explored in a branch of philosophy known as aesthetics.

(Adapted from a website)

Practice

1.- Answer the following questions.

a) What is Art?

.....
.....
.....
.....

b) Which branch is included as one of visual arts?

.....
.....
.....

c) What happened in the 17th century referring to Art?

.....
.....
.....
.....

d) What is Art according to philosophers?

.....
.....
.....

2. - Discuss these topics.

a) Romantic period.

b) Creativity and interpretation.

3.- Translate these phrases.

1).- Art is "the use of skill and imagination in the creation of aesthetic objects, environments, or experiences that can be shared with others".

2).- The word art can describe several things: a study of creative skill, a process of using the creative skill, a product of the creative skill, or the audience's experience with the creative skill.

6.2. Vocabulary review

Exploring art

Activity,n	
Product,n	
Sculpture,n	
Images,n	
Photography,n	
Media,n	
Music,n	
Theatre,n	
Film,n	
Dance, n/ v	
Mastery,n	
Crafts,n	
Skills,n	
Description,n	
Nature,n	
Philosophy,n	
Branch,n	
Aesthetics,n	
Expressive,adj	
Abstraction,n	

6.3. Grammar: Extra word mistakes, present Perfect Verb Tenses.

1. - Present perfect verb tense

Example: "I am playing cards --> I have played cards"

PRACTICE

- **Change each sentence into the present perfect tense.**

1. I am speaking to them. I have _____ to them.
2. That boy is driving a taxi. That boy has _____ a taxi.
3. My sister is sleeping. My sister has _____ .
4. She is in Nobol. She has _____ in Nobol.
5. They are arguing about their schoolwork. They have _____ about their schoolwork.
6. They are taking an Architecture test. They have _____ an Architecture test.

2.- Extra word mistakes

- **Cross out the extra word.**

- 1.- You can gather this food for to make stock.
.....
.....
- 2.- I spent three months picking up vegetables in Quito. My journey at work takes 20 minutes.
.....
.....
- 3.- In Manta, the cats aren't allowed on the beach. I don't have enough money for to pay these prices.
.....
.....
- 4.- I went there the last night. I'm quite happy the most of the time.
.....
.....
- 5.- On Fridays, they always call with all their suppliers. I like the both.
.....
.....
- 6.- I was agreed immediately. I couldn't attend to the American conference.
.....
.....

6.4. Listening: Song exercise

“Say you say me “ by Lionel Richie.



Fuente: www.google.com

1.- Listen and order the phrases.

(chorus:)

() say you, say me; say it
for always

() that's the way it should
be

() say you, say me; say it
together

() naturally

() I had a dream i had an
awesome dream

() people in the park
playing games in the dark

() and what they played
was a masquerade

() and from behind of walls
of doubt

() a voice was crying out

2.- Complete the missing words

Say you, say me... (chorus)
As we go down life's
lonesome
seems the hardest thing to
do is to find a or
two
a helping hand - someone
who
that when you feel you've
lost your way
you've got one
there to say "I'll show you"

3.- Pronounce these words

(chorus)
**So you think you know the
answers - oh no
'cause the whole world has
got you dancing
that's right - I'm telling you
it's time to start believing -
oh yes
believing who you are: you
are a shining star**
(chorus)
Say it together... naturally.

Fuente: musica.com

6.5. Speaking: Visual Arts.

Look at the different labels and explain them.

The visual arts are art forms such as ceramics, drawing, painting, sculpture, printmaking, design, crafts, photography, video, filmmaking and architecture.

Many artistic disciplines (performing arts, conceptual art, textile arts) involve aspects of the visual arts as well as arts of other types.

Also included within the visual arts are the applied arts such as industrial design, graphic design, fashion design, interior design and decorative art.

The current usage of the term "visual arts" includes fine art as well as the applied, decorative arts and crafts, but this was not always the case.

Before the Arts and Crafts Movement in Britain and elsewhere at the turn of the 20th century, the term 'artist' was often restricted to a person working in the fine arts (such as painting, sculpture, or printmaking) and not the handicraft, craft, or applied art media.

The distinction was emphasized by artists of the Arts and Crafts Movement, who valued vernacular art forms as much as high forms.

Art schools made a distinction between the fine arts and the crafts, maintaining that a craftsman could not be considered a practitioner of the arts.

(Adapted from a website)

6.6. Pronunciation: Consonant and vowel sounds

Vowel sounds

1. - Practice saying these words.

/aɪ/	/ʌ/	/e/	/æ/
Describe Like Science Acquire	Include Such Until but	Term Object Where Modern	Faculty As Dance aesthetics

2.- Listen and write

.....

.....

.....

.....

6.7. Writing: the main tools for painting.

- Write a short paragraph about the main tools for painting.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



100' 0"

100' 0"

ATTC ACCESS
RAMP/LADDER



8'-3 3/4"

COVERED
PORCH

(E)

(2)

References

Architect Career Profile | Job Description, Salary, and Growth | Truity. (2017). Truity.com. Retrieved 21 February 2018, from <http://www.truity.com/career-profile/architect>

Architect Job Description, Career as an Architect, Salary, Employment - Definition and Nature of the Work, Education and Training Requirements, Getting the Job. (2018). Careers.stateuniversity.com. Retrieved 21 February 2018, from <http://careers.stateuniversity.com/pages/286/Architect.html>

Architect job profile | Prospects.ac.uk. (2018). Prospects.ac.uk. Retrieved 21 February 2018, from http://www.prospects.ac.uk/architect_job_description.htm

Architect: job description. (2018). TARGET jobs. Retrieved 19 February 2018, from <https://targetjobs.co.uk/careers-advice/job-descriptions/277573-architect-job-description>

Architecture. (2018). En.wikipedia.org. Retrieved 2 February 2018, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Architecture>

Architecture CAD Design - 3D architectural design. (2018). Archcad-design.com. Retrieved 11 February 2018, from <http://www.archcad-design.com/>

Art. (2018). En.wikipedia.org. Retrieved 1 February 2018, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art>

Construction. (2018). En.wikipedia.org. Retrieved 5 February 2018, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Construction>

Construction Worker Career and Job Information. (2016). Careerprofiles.info. Retrieved 20 February 2018, from <http://www.careerprofiles.info/construction-worker-career.html>

Dictionary.com - The world's favorite online dictionary! (2018). Dictionary.com. Retrieved 14 February 2018, from <https://dictionary.reference.com/>

Drafter Career Profile | Job Description, Salary, and Growth | Truity. (2017). Truity.com. Retrieved 17 February 2018, from <http://www.truity.com/career-profile/drafter>

Drawing. (2018). En.wikipedia.org. Retrieved 22 February 2018, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drawing>

Duties & Responsibilities of Architects. (2018). Work.chron.com. Retrieved 10 February 2018, from <http://work.chron.com/duties-responsibilities-architects-12956.html>

Five Cities Show the Future of Walkability | Smart Cities Dive. (2018). Sustainablecitiescollective.com. Retrieved 1 February 2018, from <http://www.sustainablecitiescollective.com/embarq/1066681/five-cities-show-future-walkability>

General Grammar. (2017). Autoenglish.org. Retrieved 3 February 2018, from <http://www.autoenglish.org/generalgrammar.htm>

Hammond, L. (2017). 5 Acrylic Paint Application Techniques, How to Paint with Acrylic, Art. Artists Network. Retrieved 3 February 2018, from <http://www.artistsnetwork.com/articles/art-demos-techniques/5-acrylic-paint-application-techniques>

"It's" + Adjective + Infinitive | Grammar Quizzes. (2017). Grammar-quizzes.com. Retrieved 17 February 2018, from <http://www.grammar-quizzes.com/infinitive4.html>

Mistakes Spanglish, (2017). Retrieved 20 February, from <http://www.autoenglish.org/mistakes/spanglish.pdf>

Painting. (2018). En.wikipedia.org. Retrieved 21 February 2018, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Painting>

Painting - Google Search. (2018). Google.com.ec. Retrieved 19 February 2018, from <https://www.google.com.ec/search?q=painting>

Phonetic symbols for English. (2008). Phon.ucl.ac.uk. Retrieved 21 February 2018, from <http://www.phon.ucl.ac.uk/home/wells/phoneticsymbolsforenglish.htm>

Urban planning. (2018). En.wikipedia.org. Retrieved 1 February 2018, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_planning

Verbs- Mixed Modals, (2017). Retrieved from <http://www.learnenglishfeelgood.com/verbs-mixed-modals1.pdf>

Verbs- Present Perfect, (2017). Retrieved from <http://www.learnenglishfeelgood.com/verbs-present-perfect1.pdf>

Visual arts. (2018). En.wikipedia.org. Retrieved 12 February 2018, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Visual_arts

Higher Education and her Bachelor's degree is in the English language teaching. She has the TKT – CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning) Certification. She completed her academic studies at the “Universidad de Guayaquil, Facultad de Filosofía, Letras y Ciencias de la Educación, Escuela de Lenguas y Lingüística”. She received the “Premio Accésit al Contenta” whose Diploma was awarded for getting her highest grades. Moreover, she has 18 years of experience in the area of English language teaching and has registered four literary works through the IEPI (Instituto Ecuatoriano de la Propiedad Intelectual). Also, she has written five academic texts for the