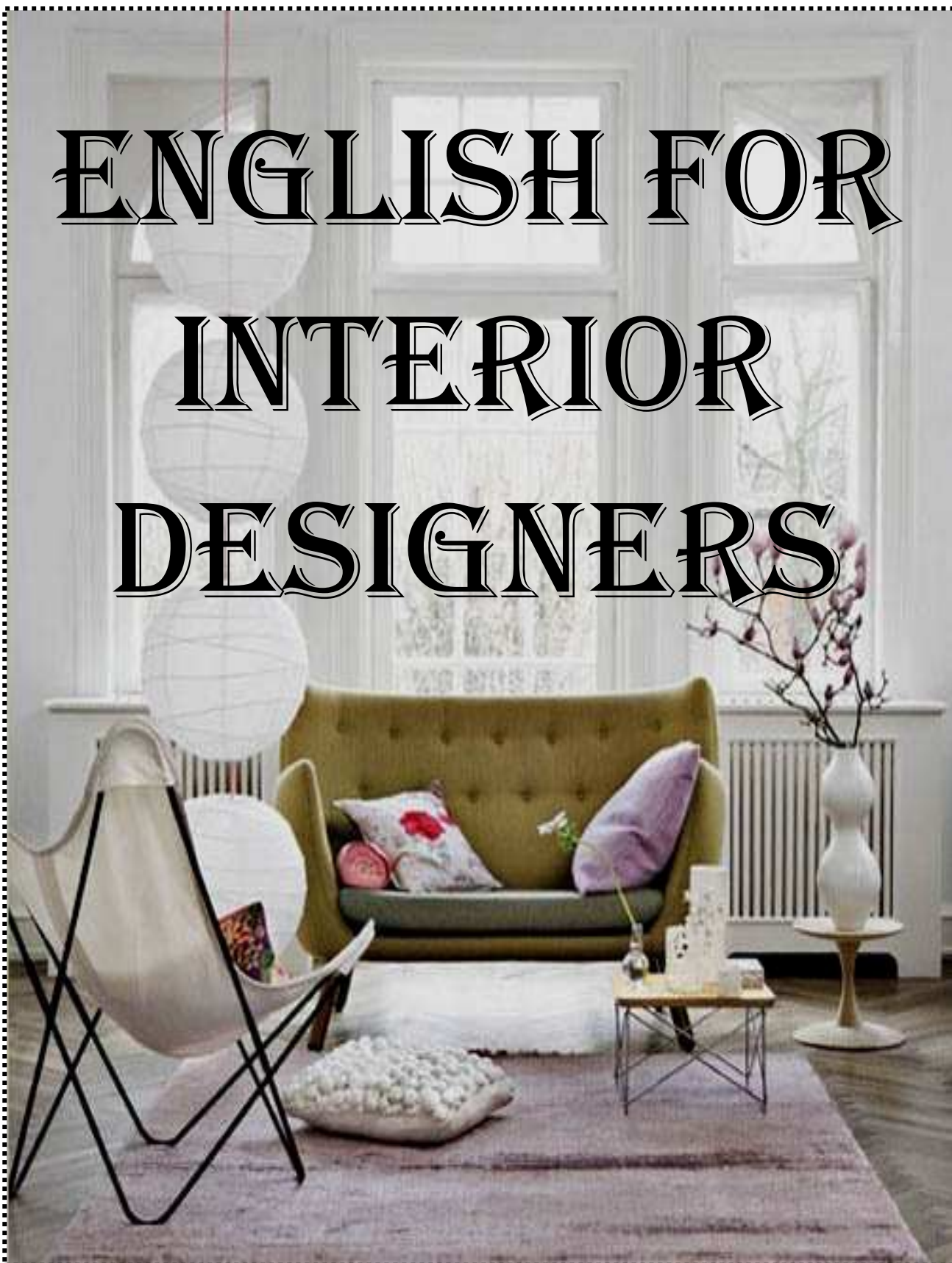


Я. В. Апалкова, Н. В. Свентицька, В. Є.Сергєєва

ENGLISH FOR INTERIOR DESIGNERS



Міністерство освіти і науки, молоді та спорту України
Державний заклад
„Луганський національний університет імені Тараса Шевченка”

Я. В. Апалкова, Н. В. Свентицька, В. Є. Сергєєва

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*Навчальний посібник
для вивчення курсу
„Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням (англійська)”
для студентів спеціальності „Дизайн інтер'єру”
ДЗ „Луганський національний університет імені Тараса Шевченка”*

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Рецензенти:

- Гладушина Р. М.** – кандидат психологічних наук, доцент кафедри теорії і практики перекладу германських і романських мов Східноукраїнського національного університету імені Володимира Даля.
- Карпенко І. М.** – кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент, декан факультету іноземних мов Луганського національного університету імені Тараса Шевченка.
- Савельєва Н. О.** – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри англійської філології Луганського національного університету імені Тараса Шевченка.

Апалкова Я. В.

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Навчальний посібник розроблено відповідно до вимог кредитно-модульної системи і містить автентичні й адаптовані тексти спрямовані на вдосконалення навичок різних видів читання, перекладу, розуміння та реферування текстів за фахом, розширення фахового лексичного запасу студентів з метою вдосконалення комунікативної та соціокультурної компетенцій, творчого мислення, навичок міжкультурного спілкування. Посібник адресовано студентам-дизайнерам інтер’єру II курсу, які вивчають англійську мову за професійним спрямуванням.

Навчальний посібник побудовано відповідно до вимог чинної навчальної програми з вивчення англійської мови студентами нефілологічного напрямку підготовки вищих навчальних закладів.

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Передмова

Запропонований навчальний посібник розроблено для студентів 2 курсу спеціальності „Дизайн інтер'єру”. Мета посібника полягає в організації навчальної діяльності студентів 2-го курсу з дисципліни „Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням (англійська)”. Завдання, які ставили автори посібника, передбачають: формування і розвиток стійкої мотивації до спілкування іноземною мовою, вдосконалення навичок різних видів читання, перекладу, розуміння та реферування текстів, пов'язаних з проблематикою майбутньої професії студентів; розширення лексичного запасу студентів за рахунок впровадження в активний комунікативний мінімум спеціальної фахової лексики; розвиток комунікативної та соціокультурної компетенцій, творчого мислення, навичок міжкультурного спілкування, створення позитивних умов і сприятливої атмосфери для формування стійкого інтересу до майбутньої професії дизайнера інтер'єру. Навчальний посібник розроблено згідно чинної навчальної програми для напряму підготовки 6.020207 Дизайн, професійна підготовка „Дизайн інтер'єру та середовища” та призначено для організації як аудиторних занять, так і самостійної роботи студентів.

Навчальний посібник „English for Interior Designers” побудовано відповідно до вимог кредитно-модульної системи. Структура посібника має два модулі, які містять шість юнітів, окремі завдання для контролю рівня і якості знань, завдання для індивідуальної роботи студентів, граматичний довідник та глосарій.

Кожний юніт має власну структуру: блок актуалізації знань (Lead-in), блок читання, перекладу і перевірки розуміння текстів за фахом (Reading), блок засвоєння спеціальної лексики та розвитку лексичних навичок (Language Development), блок комунікативних завдань (Speaking), граматичний блок (Grammar in Use) та блок розвитку письмового мовлення (Writing).

Система вправ у посібнику спрямована на засвоєння лексико-граматичного матеріалу за фахом, вдосконалення навичок усного і письмового мовлення, розвиток творчого мислення і бачення світу, стимуляцію пізнавальних інтересів та естетичних смаків студентів. Кожний юніт містить різні види вправ, а саме: фонетичні, лексико-граматичні, репродуктивні, вправи творчого, пошукового і проблемного характеру, вправи для самостійної роботи студентів. Усі вправи у конкретному юніті пов'язані спільною тематикою та лексикою, що формує у студентів стійкі навички вживання фахової лексики у певних комунікативних ситуаціях. Окремо подано завдання для індивідуальної роботи студентів, які містять 20 додаткових текстів з фахової проблематики, призначених для індивідуального читання, перекладу та реферування.

У посібнику подаються як автентичні, так і адаптовані авторами посібника тексти, які характеризуються новизною інформації, відповідають пізнавальним та фаховим інтересам майбутніх спеціалістів.

Module 1
Interior Design Basics

Unit 1 Interior Design History

Lead-in

1. What do you know about interior design? When was it first mentioned? How did ancient people arrange and decorate their homes?
2. Look at the pictures. What periods and places are shown?



A



B



C

3. Match the interior description to the time period.

1 Walls and floors decorated with stone or rich wood accents. Deep toned rugs are often used to soften stone or wooden floors.

a) pre-historic period

2 Bold, colorful designs, ornate carvings and of course, the complexity of the patterns and hieroglyphics.

b) Middle Ages

3 A shelter in the side of the rocky cliff with paintings on the walls and ceilings. The skins of various wild animals decorate the cave.

c) ancient Egypt

Reading

4. Read the words and practise their pronunciation.

Ancient [ˈeɪnʌnt]

Egyptians [ɪˈdʒɪpʃnz]

Tutankhamen [tutənˈkʌmen]

civilization [sɪvɪlaɪˈzeɪʃn]

accessorizing [əkˈsɛsəraɪzɪŋ]

frescoes [ˈfreskəʊz]

austerity [ɔːˈsterəti]

Renaissance [rəˈneɪsəns]

Europe [ˈjuərəp]

Baroque [bəˈrɒk]

Versailles [vɛəˈsaɪ]

throughout [θruːˈaʊt]

exemplified [ɪɡˈzemplɪfaɪd]

Asian [ˈeɪʃn]

Nouveau [ˈnuːvəʊ]

aesthetic [iːsˈθetɪk]

synthetic [sɪnˈθetɪk].

5. Read and translate the text into Ukrainian.

A Brief History of Interior Design

Interior design describes a group of various yet related projects that involve turning an interior space into an effective setting for the range of human activities that are to take place there.

An interior designer is someone who conducts such projects.

Wikipedia

Credit for the birth of design is most often given to the Ancient Egyptians, who decorated their **humble mud huts** with simple furniture, animal skins or textiles, as well as **murals**, sculptures, and painted vases. Beautiful gold ornaments found in Egyptian **tombs** (such as that of King Tutankhamen) revealed the importance of more **lavish** decoration for wealthier and powerful Egyptians.

The Roman and Greek civilizations were built upon the Egyptian art of interior decorating and accessorizing. Both cultures celebrated civic pride through their development of **domed-roof** public buildings. In the home, **elaborate** Greek wooden furniture had **ivory** and silver ornamentation. The Romans placed special emphasis on combining beauty and comfort, and home interiors **reflected** wealth and status. Roman furniture made of stone, wood, or bronze was accented by **cushions** and **tapestries**. Both the Romans and Greeks used vases, mosaic floors, and wall paintings or frescoes to beautify interior spaces.

From this period of **splendor** and ornamentation, there was a sudden movement to **austerity**, brought on by the constant wars of Medieval Europe and the rise of the Christian church. The “Dark Ages” were a time of **somber** wood paneling, minimal furniture, and stone-**slab** floors. Even the wealthier individuals of the time, who added decorative touches like wall fabrics and stone **carvings**, stuck to **muted** colors and simple textiles.

Coming out of the Dark Ages, Europeans once again introduced color and ornamentation to their homes. In the 12th century, the creative Gothic style was noted for its use of open interiors and windows to **capture** natural light.

In the 15th and 16th centuries, the French Renaissance (“rebirth”) led to a renewed focus on art and beauty in interior design. Architects created spaces with elaborate decorative elements such as **marble** floors, **inlaid woodwork**, paintings, and furniture made of the finest woods. The best examples of Renaissance interior design can be found in the royal palaces, villas, and chapels of Europe.



Following the Renaissance, the ornate Italian Baroque style became popular throughout Europe. As exemplified in the Palace of Versailles in France, Baroque used such interior design elements as colored marble, **stained glass**, painted ceilings, and twisted columns. In the mid-18th century, European interior designers began favoring the Rococo style, showing particular appreciation for Asian porcelain, flower designs, and furniture inlaid with elegant materials like pearls and **tortoise shell**. The late 18th century Neoclassical look, an offshoot of the classical design of ancient Rome, made heavy use of bronze, silk, satin, and velvet.

From the early 1800s, in Europe and America, a trend had also started towards more freedom and **eclecticism** in interior design. Over the next two centuries, a number of innovative and modern interior design styles would come and go into fashion – including Art Deco, Art Nouveau, the minimalist look, and the industrial Bauhaus style. Another 19th century trend was the popularization of interior design. While once reserved for royal palaces or the homes of wealthy citizens, interior design in the 1800s began to reach the masses.

By the 20th century, the **near-universal** presence of home **appliances** such as stoves, washing machines, televisions, and telephones produced a new challenge for interior designers, who had to plan spaces not only for aesthetic purposes, but also for functionality.



The field of interior design has come a long way from the mud and brick days of the ancient Egyptians. Designers today have access to both man-made and synthetic materials, and they can draw upon the influences of past generations while also continually striving to create new design trends.

Learn the active vocabulary

1. humble	скромний
2. mud hut	землянка
3. murals	фрески
4. tomb	гробниця
5. lavish	щедрий
6. domed-roof	куполоподібний дах
7. elaborate	складний, удосконалений
8. ivory	слонова кістка
9. reflect	відображати
10. cushions	подушки (диванні)
11. tapestries	гобелени
12. splendor	велич, пишнота
13. austerity	суворість, простота
14. somber	похмурий
15. slab	плита
16. carvings	різьба
17. muted	приглушений, неясковий
18. capture	захопити, спіймати
19. marble	мармур
20. inlaid woodwork	інкрустовані вироби з дерева
21. stained glass	кольорове скло
22. tortoise shell	панцир черепахи
23. eclecticism	еклектика
24. appliances	техніка

6. Transcribe the following words and practise their pronunciation.

Interior design, ornamentation, mosaic, cushion, carving, marble, porcelain.

7. Do you know the reading rules? Read the following groups of words paying attention to the underlined letters. What are the reading rules for letters U and C? Consult the dictionary.

civic
credit
accessorize
cushion
centry
church

furniture
huts
culture
murals
use
sudden

8. Read the words, then write them into the table according to their pronunciation.

Birth, velvet, pearl, furniture, credit, reserve, next, trend, splendor, were, element, church, elegant

[ε:]	[e]

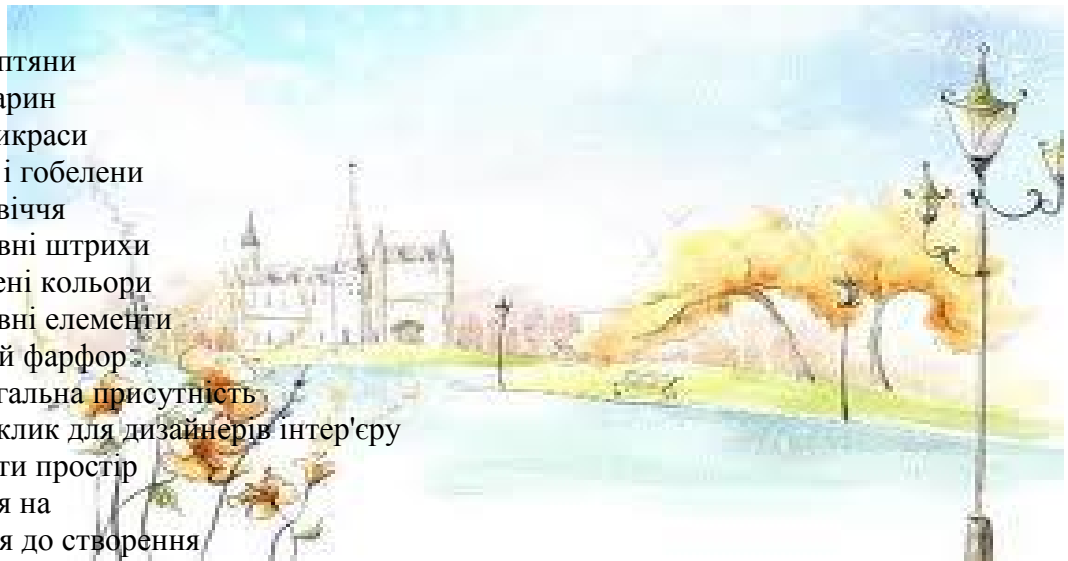
9. Complete the sentences with the information from the text.

1. Ancient Egyptians decorated their humble mud huts with _____.
2. Home interiors of the Romans reflected _____.
3. Both the Romans and Greeks used _____.
4. _____ were times of somber wood paneling, minimal furniture, and stone-slab floors.
5. The creative Gothic style was noted for its use of _____.
6. The best examples of Renaissance interior design _____.
7. _____ showing particular appreciation for Asian porcelain, flower designs, and furniture inlaid with elegant materials like pearls and tortoise shell.
8. Another 19th century trend was _____.
9. _____ produced a new challenge for interior designers.
10. Designers today have access to _____.

Language Development

10. Find the English equivalents in the text. Choose three phrases and make the sentences of your own.

- ✓ давні єгиптяни
- ✓ шкіри тварин
- ✓ щедрі прикраси
- ✓ подушки і гобелени
- ✓ середньовіччя
- ✓ декоративні штрихи
- ✓ приглушені кольори
- ✓ декоративні елементи
- ✓ азійський фарфор
- ✓ майже загальна присутність
- ✓ новий виклик для дизайнерів інтер'єру
- ✓ спланувати простір
- ✓ спиратися на
- ✓ прагнення до створення



11. Fill in the words from the list, then make sentences using the completed phrases.

Shell, interior, light, stone, floors, buildings, twisted, design, to reach, humble

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------|---------------------|
| 1 _____ | design | 6 mosaic _____ |
| 2 _____ | mud huts | 7 _____ columns |
| 3 domed-roof _____ | | 8 tortoise _____ |
| 4 _____ | carvings | 9 _____ styles |
| 5 natural _____ | | 10 _____ the masses |

12. Name the pictures using the word combinations from task 11.



A



B



C



D



E



F

13. Complete the sentences with the words that are close in the meaning to the words in brackets.

Study, huge, project, influence, create, differences, fancy, understand, goes back.

1. The _____ of interior design and its development through history is an ambitious _____ requiring knowledge of architecture, construction, art, and furniture design. (*learning; plan*)
2. Design and furniture literally _____ to the Stone Age. (*returns*)
3. It was a time of gothic arts, European _____ and Greek and Roman architecture. (*impact*)
4. American interior was not as _____ as European, there had to be new kinds of trends suitable for the new world. (*funky*).
5. The government encouraged designers to _____ furniture that everyone can use. (*make*)
6. History of interior design lets us look back on cultural _____ (*diversity*).
7. Without getting into a full course lecture, the history of interior design is _____ (*tremendous*).
8. One that people need to _____ is interior design came from decorating. (*realize*)

14. Fill in the correct preposition.

Credit ... the birth of interior design; to decorate spaces ... simple furniture; the development ... domed-roof public buildings; the wealthier individuals ... the time; reserved ... royal palaces ... the homes ... wealthy citizens; access ... both man-made and synthetic materials.

Speaking

15. Answer the following questions.

1. What is interior design?
2. Who is an interior designer?
3. Who developed domed-roof buildings?
4. What peculiarities were there in interior decorating in the Dark Ages?
5. What are the best examples of Renaissance interior design?
6. Which styles followed the Renaissance?
7. When did interior design begin to reach the masses?



16. Look at the pictures of the outstanding artists. What epoch they lived and worked? Can you name their masterpieces? Prepare short reports and give information about life and work of famous artists.

Leonardo da Vinci



Kazimir Malevich



Pablo Picasso



Viktor Vasnetsov



Ivan Aivazovsky



Michelangelo



17. Read the following quotations of four designers. Agree or disagree.

A "Math is easy; design is hard." — *Jeffrey Veen*.

B "Designers think everything done by someone else is awful, and that they could do it better themselves, which explains why I designed my own living room carpet, I suppose." — *Chris Bangle*.

C "Think 8 hours, work 2 hours." — *Mirko Ilic*.

D "We are all designers, the difference is that only a few of us do it full-time." — *Sabo Tercero*.

18. Work in small groups. Choose any historic epoch and describe architecture and interior peculiarities of that period.

Grammar in use
Past Tenses: Past Simple Active, Past Simple Passive
(see Grammar Reference p. 82)

	Past Simple Active	Past Simple Passive
+	Verb + -ed (regular verbs) 2nd form (irregular verbs)	To be + Past Participle (the 3 rd form of the verb)
-, ?	Did + bare infinitive	

19. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple Tense, define regular and irregular verbs. Rewrite the sentences in Past Simple Passive.

1. Ancient Egyptians _____ their huts with simple furniture and painted vases. (*decorate*)
2. Romans _____ proud of their domed-roof public buildings. (*be*)
3. Baroque style _____ popular in Europe after the Renaissance period. (*become*)
4. Roman interiors _____ wealth and status. (*reflect*)
5. Greek furniture _____ ivory and silver ornamentation. (*have*)
6. Interior designers of the 20th century _____ spaces combining beauty and functionality. (*create*)
7. The rise of Christian church _____ austerity to home decoration. (*bring*)
8. In mid-18th century European interior designers _____ to use Rococo style. (*begin*)
9. Many innovative interior design styles _____ in the 19th century. (*appear*)
10. Designers of Renaissance period _____ of creating spaces with elaborate decorative elements. (*think*)

20. Open the brackets with the Past Simple Passive.

1. Vases, mosaic floors and frescoes _____ (*use*) to beautify Roman interior spaces.
2. Royal palaces and chapels in Europe _____ (*decorate*) with Renaissance style.
3. Coloured marble, twisted columns and stained glass _____ (*introduce*) by Baroque style.
4. Roman furniture _____ (*accent*) by cushions and tapestries.
5. Renaissance furniture and decorative elements _____ (*make*) of the finest woods.

21. Complete the dialogues with Past Simple Active or Past Simple Passive.

A: I'd like to get some information about Renaissance decoration. What materials _____ (*use*)?

B: It _____ (*be*) a great period. Actually, marble, glass and wood _____ (*be*) very popular in decoration in that period.

A: I know furniture _____ (*play*) an important role in design then as well as today.

B: Oh, yes, it really did. Furniture in those days _____ (*make*) of the finest woods. And inlaid woodwork _____ often _____ (*use*) in interior decoration.

A: Thanks a lot. I _____ (*get*) all necessary information.

B: You are welcome.

Sam: Hello, I haven't seen you for ages! Where have you been?

Paul: Hi! I _____ (*be*) in a business trip in Paris.

Sam: Really?! How _____ (*be*) your trip?

Paul: It _____ (be) rather interesting because I _____ (manage) to go sightseeing and visit the Palace of Versailles.

Sam: Wow! It must be great and beautiful.

Paul: Yes, it really is. The Palace _____ (design) in Baroque style in the 17th century.

Sam: Can you describe some interior details, please?

Paul: All the interior elements _____ (reconstruct) following the originals. So, furniture _____ (make) of wood with bronze ornamentation as in the 17th century. The textile _____ (make) of silk and atlas. Also I _____ (be) impressed by fabulous carpets throughout the palace. You must visit the Palace of Versailles one day.

Sam: Thanks, I'll think about it.

Writing

21. Answer the following questions in written form.

- When and where did the interior design appear?
- How did wealthy and powerful ancient people decorate their interior spaces?
- What were the main trends in interior design during the Dark Ages?
- Which decorative elements were used in the Middle Ages?
- What is the main goal of interior design? Has it changed since the ancient times?

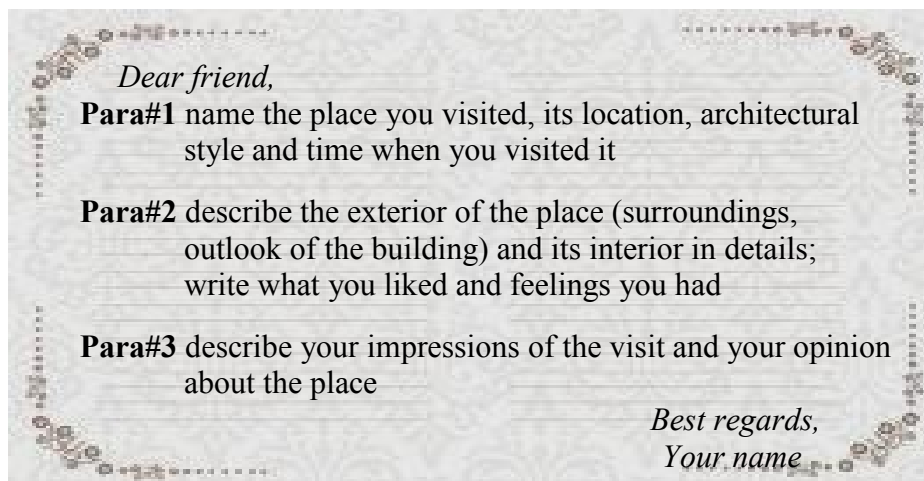
22. Translate into English.

З історії дизайну інтер'єра.

Дуже складно визначити дату виникнення дизайну. У найдавніші часи люди прикрашали свої оселі кістками та шкурами тварин, малюнками на стінах печер, різними фігурками. Таким чином, мистецтво декорування житла з'явилося одночасно із зародженням культури стародавніх людей.

Культуру Стародавнього Єгипту і Месопотамії вважають колицкою сучасної цивілізації. Саме тут виникають перші держави, мова, писемність, література та мистецтво. Значний вплив давні цивілізації справили і на розвиток античної культури, яка дала основу західноєвропейській культурі. Саме період античності (450–1050 р. н.е.) називають періодом початку історії дизайну інтер'єра, адже в цей час вперше розглядається баланс між функціональністю речей та естетичним навантаженням, яке вони несуть.

23. Imagine you have visited an ancient palace. Write a letter describing ancient interior and your feelings. Use the plan given below.



Dear friend,

Para#1 name the place you visited, its location, architectural style and time when you visited it

Para#2 describe the exterior of the place (surroundings, outlook of the building) and its interior in details; write what you liked and feelings you had

Para#3 describe your impressions of the visit and your opinion about the place

Best regards,
Your name

Unit 2 Interior Design Styles

Lead-in

1. Look at the pictures and define the architectural style of each building. Words given below will help you.

Baroque, Rococo, Modern, Japanese, Renaissance, Gothic, Ancient Greek, Classical, High-tech

A



A skyscraper, Hong Kong

B



St. Paul Cathedral, Rome

C



Buddha Temple

D



Art Gallery, Dresden

E



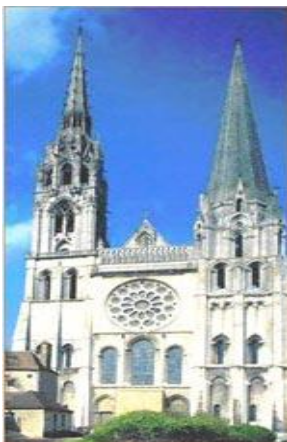
Tauria Palace, St. Petersburg

F



An Ancient Temple

G



A Cathedral, Köln

H



A Contemporary Building

I



St. Peter Cathedral, Italy

2. Match the architectural styles to their descriptions.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. Modern | a) use of balance in the design, geometrical shapes, the beautiful columns and domes; |
| 2. Rococo | b) use of specific elements such as rectangular buildings, the large columns; |
| 3. Renaissance | c) use of carvings and decoration based on nature themes; asymmetry in design; |
| 4. Ancient Greek | d) use of pointed arches, large windows, creation of vertical lines in design; |
| 5. Gothic | e) dominant in 1920s, simple design, minimal use of ornamentation. |

Reading

3. Read the words and practise their pronunciation.

lighting ['laɪtɪŋ]

furniture ['fɜːnɪtʃə]

various ['vɛəriəs]

features ['fi:tʃəz]

environment [ɪn'vaɪrənmənt]

rough [rʌf]

atmosphere ['ætməsfɪə]

explosive [ɪk'spləʊsɪv]

eccentric [ɪk'sentrɪk]

leather ['leðə]

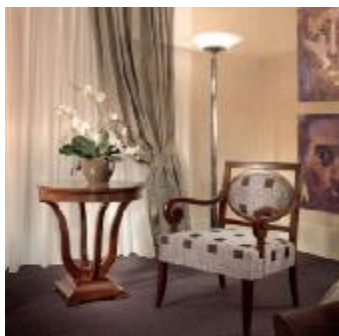
emphasize ['emfəsaɪz]

unconventional [ʌnkən'venʃnəl]

4. Read and translate the text.

Basic Styles in Interior Design

Decorating styles developed over the centuries according to the changing tastes of **various** groups of people. Every style helps express special **features** of the people who enjoy the home for many years. Starting the interior design project, it's important to decide what style the interior should be created in order to feel good in that environment. There are some main interior design styles and their features.



Classical Style is rich in details, especially in the structure of furniture, **lighting**, as well as in **sets** and prints. The classical style furniture is the “art” type with **carved** details. It is usually decorated with floral elements or scenes from legends.

Rustic Style uses **crude, rough** structure of furniture and decoration. Elements of furniture or lighting can be in tree **trunks, logs** or **branches**. It creates special cosy atmosphere. Natural materials are mainly used designing this style. Mountain cottages, country houses are often decorated with Rustic Style.

Retro Style is the style of 1950s – 1970s. In that period design pieces with funny structure appeared. The play of colours and prints were very popular. New approaches to design forms create new looks and bright special atmosphere. Retro style uses prints with geometric shapes, lines, **plaid** or with illustrations.

Maverick Style is a part of modern style. Its approach is very inventive, unusual and **unconventional**. This explosive style doesn't follow the rules. Structure can be obtained by joining pieces and **overlapping** volumes. Twisting colours can be chosen even for the same room that makes this style eccentric.

Modern Style is contemporary style which uses balanced, warm colours of bright and pastel tones. Finishes are warm and **wood-veneer**. Solid wood doors with frames and panels **upholstered** with leather are the features of this style.



Modern style textiles are velvet and upholstered skin. Vegetable or floral prints are seldom used to decorate cushions or carpets.

Neoclassical Style is a new interpretation of classical forms and details by combining them with colourful decorations. The main geometric forms are square and sphere. Finishing parts are painted and **varnished** with different and innovative colours. **Surface** is gold, silver, finished with patina.



Minimalist Style is a form of accuracy without heavy backgrounds. Main features of this style are simplicity and flashy colours. This style uses geometric shapes such as square, rectangular, round, but the surfaces are clean, without any scenery and details.

High-tech Style is an innovative modern style. It **emphasizes** structure where every detail of combination has special meaning and view. **Screws, rivets**, rough metal finishes are specific to this style. The finishes used in this style are often metal, glass and plastic. This style uses dull-gray, white and black colours.

Country Style is a rural style with influences from English, French or Scandinavian classic style. Furniture finishes are nice with bright white and pastel colours. This style uses traditional forms without rich decorations. Surfaces in country style furniture are painted or sometimes have a slight patina.

Learn the active vocabulary.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. various | різноманітний |
| 2. features | особливі риси |
| 3. lighting | освітлення |
| 4. sets | тут. декорації |
| 5. crude | необроблений, грубий |
| 6. rough | грубий |
| 7. carved | вирізаний з дерева |
| 8. trunk | стовбур дерева |
| 9. log | колода |
| 10. branch | гілка дерева |
| 11. plaid | шотландка (малюнок у клітину) |
| 12. unconventional | незвичний, нетрадиційний |
| 13. to overlap | перекривати (один край інший) |
| 14. wood-veneer | дерев'яний шпон (фанера) |
| 15. to upholster | оббивати (меблі) |
| 16. to varnish | покривати лаком |
| 17. surface | поверхня |
| 18. to emphasize | підкреслювати, наголошувати |
| 19. screw | болт |
| 20. rivet | заклепка |

5. Read the words paying attention to the underlined letters. Transcribe the words and practise their pronunciation.

funny – varnish
trunk – carved
rustic – start
dull – carpet

lighting – rough
bright – laugh
light – tough
daughter – enough

6. Read the words paying attention to the underlined letters, then write the words into the table. Consult the dictionary.

Features, decide, enjoy, tree, meaning, interior, important, rich, design, environment, style, details, line, style, prints

[i:]	[ɪ]	[aɪ]

7. Complete the sentences with the information from the text.

1. Starting the design project it's necessary to decide what.....
2. is rich in details as well as in sets and prints.
3. Solid wood doors and panels upholstered with leather are the features of
4. Country Style uses without
5. is unusual and explosive which doesn't follow the rules.
6. Rustic style uses rough structure of
7. Main features of Minimalist style are
8. Neoclassical style combines with

8. Look at the pictures and define the interior design style. Prove your opinion.

A



B



C



D



E



F



E.g. I think picture A shows Classical Interior Design Style as we can see furniture with carved details and much light in the room.

Language Development

9. Find the English equivalents in the text. Use them in the sentences of your own.

- ✓ мінливі смаки людей
- ✓ меблі з деталями вирізаними в деревині
- ✓ квітковий орнамент
- ✓ груба структура меблів
- ✓ природні матеріали
- ✓ геометричні форми
- ✓ незвичний, вибуховий стиль
- ✓ змішані кольори
- ✓ поєднувати класичні деталі з кольоровим декором
- ✓ гладка поверхня з ефектом потемнілої бронзи
- ✓ дуже яскраві кольори
- ✓ металеве оздоблення меблів
- ✓ пофарбовані поверхні меблів



10. Fill in the words from the list, then make sentences using the completed phrases.

Floral, feel, finishes, carved, geometric, colours, natural, wood, changing, background

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. _____ elements | 6. _____ doors |
| 2. to _____ good | 7. twisting _____ |
| 3. _____ materials | 8. _____ details |
| 4. _____ shapes | 9. heavy _____ |
| 5. _____ tastes | 10. metal _____ |

11. Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

features, simplicity, furniture, finishes, lighting, decoration, surfaces

1. Interior of a certain design style is made with special _____ and details.
2. Rustic style uses crude structure of _____ and decoration.
3. Every interior design style has its specific _____.
4. Country style uses traditional forms and painted furniture _____.
5. Main features of Minimalist style are _____ and flashy colours.
6. Furniture _____ used in Hightech style are metal, glass or plastic.
7. Creating Rustic style elements of furniture and _____ can be in tree trunks, logs or branches.

12. Complete the sentences with the words that are close in the meaning to the words in brackets.

changing, various, popular, rural, unconventional

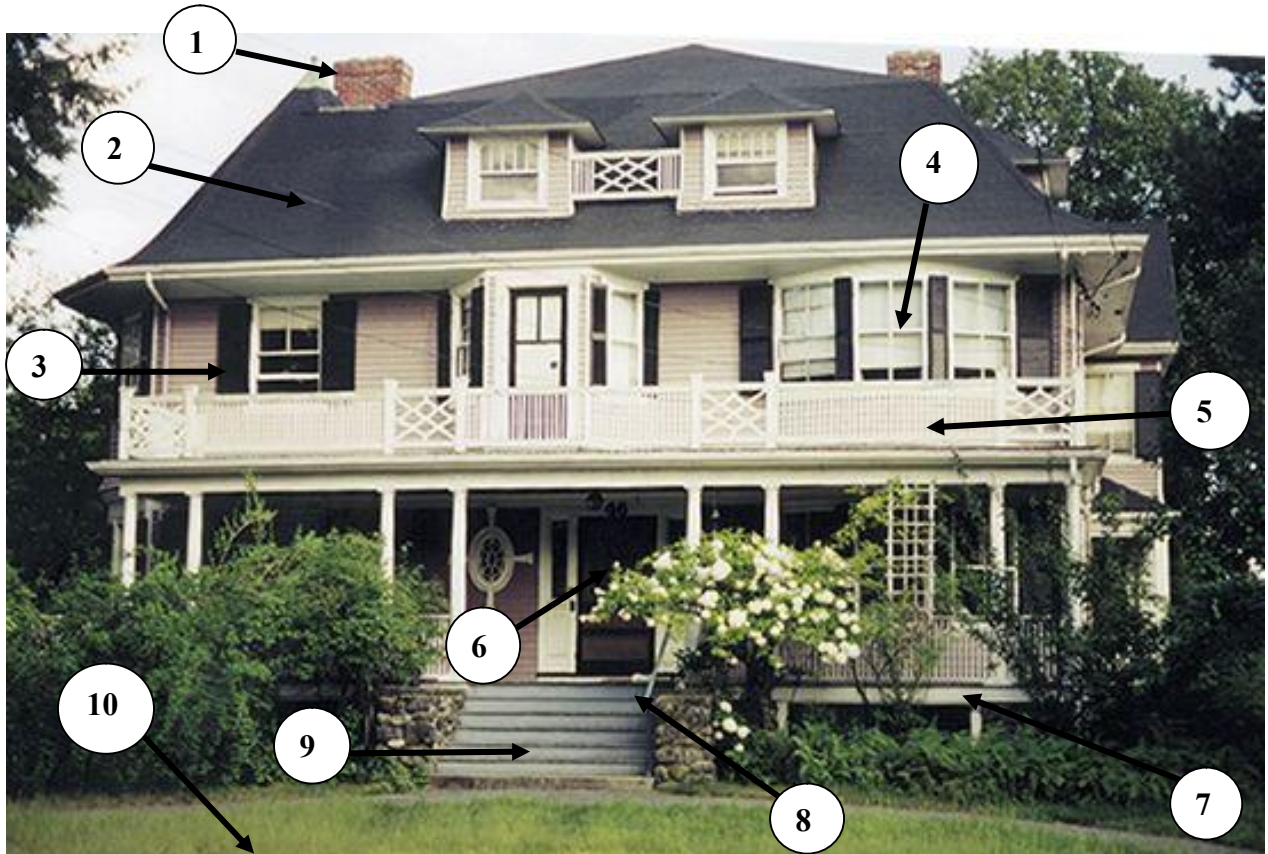
1. A designer must know _____ interior design styles to create specific interiors. (*different*)
2. Nowadays more and more people use _____ things to decorate their homes. (*unusual*)
3. The books of this author are very _____. Hundreds of them are sold every day. (*well-known*)
4. The _____ weather makes London rather gloomy and dull. (*varying*)
5. Most people in Britain prefer to live in _____ areas than in cities. (*countryside*)

13. Fill in the correct preposition.

Styles developed ... the centuries; according ... the changing tastes; enjoy the home ... many years; ... order ... feel good; rich ... details; to be decorated ...; the play ... colours; combine something ... something; a traditional form ... heavy background.

14. Look at the picture and label different parts of the house using words from the list.

roof, balcony, porch, front door, window, chimney, veranda, shutter, lawn, steps



Speaking

15. Describe the house using the picture and words from task 14.

16. Answer the questions.

1. Why is it important to decide on interior design style?
2. What elements does Classical style use?
3. What is the difference between Classical and Neoclassical styles?
4. What are the main features of Rustic and Maverick styles?
5. What forms are specific for Retro style? Why?
6. What styles can be defined as Modern? What are their features?
7. What are the specific features of Country style?

17. Comment on the following saying.

“I use all periods of design in my work, for, after all, decorative styles are simply indications of a manner of living.”

Dorothy Draper

18. Complete the chart. Then use information from the chart to speak about any interior design style.

Interior design style	Forms	Finishes	Surfaces	Colours
<i>Classical</i>				
<i>Neoclassical</i>				
<i>Rustic</i>				
<i>Retro</i>				
<i>Maverick</i>				
<i>Modern</i>				
<i>Minimalist</i>				
<i>High-tech</i>				
<i>Country</i>				

Grammar in Use

Present Tenses: Present Simple, Present Progressive, Present Perfect

(see Grammar Reference p. 83)

	Present Simple	Present Progressive	Present Perfect
+	Verb +-□ (I, you, we, they) -es (he, she, it)	To be (Present) + verb + -ing	have / has + Past Participle
-,?	Do + verb (I, you, we, they) Does + bare infinitive (he, she, it)		

19. Define the Grammar Tense. Explain your choice.

1. A designer creates different interior design projects.
2. Sam is decorating his new flat now.
3. Mr. Blake has bought a new cottage in the countryside recently.
4. Many people don't decorate their homes with a special style.
5. The Browns like their house and they redecorate it every season.
6. Kathy is working out an interior design project in Rustic style this week.
7. Experienced designers combine details of different styles.
8. To create Maverick style the designer has used twisting colours and volumes.
9. Designers are creating Classical interior design with the help of prints and lighting.

20. Complete the dialogue with the right form of the verbs in brackets. Then make your own dialogues asking about the house or flat your friend lives in.

A: Hello, _____ you _____ (move) a new house?

B: Yes, we have. Now we _____ (live) in a nice cottage in the countryside.

A: It's fantastic! _____ you _____ (decorate) it yet?

B: Frankly speaking, we _____ already _____ (paint) the walls and _____ (buy) some furniture. Now we _____ (decorate) the hall and the kitchen.

A: How amazing! What interior design style _____ you _____ (use) in your decoration?

B: You know, we _____ (like) Classical style. But we also used Country style elements.

A: Oh, I'm sure you _____ (create) wonderful atmosphere in your house!

B: Thanks. I think so. By the way, we are going to finish next week. I'd like to invite you to our house warming party. Can you come?

A: I'd love to. See you in a week.

B: See you.

Present Simple Passive (see Grammar Reference p. 84)



21. Rewrite the sentences in Present Simple Passive.

e.g. A designer *uses* different elements to create retro interior style. – Different elements **are used** to create retro interior style.

1. Rustic style uses rough structure of furniture and decoration.
2. Designers often decorate country houses with Rustic style.
3. Retro style often uses geometric shapes.
4. Designing maverick style a designer chooses twisting colours for the same room.
5. Modern style doesn't usually use vegetable or floral prints.
6. Country style always uses traditional forms without rich decoration.

22. Open the brackets with Present Simple Active or Present Simple Passive.

1. Interior design style _____ (*express*) a person's special features and tastes.
2. Famous interior designers _____ (*create*) unique interiors decorated with specific styles.
3. Classical style furniture _____ (*decorate*) with floral elements and scenes from legends.
4. Designing Rustic style natural materials _____ often _____ (*use*).
5. Cottages and country houses _____ (*decorate*) with Rustic or Country styles.
6. Modern style _____ (*use*) warm colours of bright and pastel tones.
7. Twisting colours _____ (*choose*) for designing Maverick style.
8. To create a unique interior a designer _____ (*use*) tree trunks, logs and branches.
9. Geometric shapes _____ (*be*) specific for Retro and Minimalist styles.
10. The Classical style furniture _____ (*characterize*) by carved details.

Writing

23. Translate the following text into Ukrainian in writing.

Rococo Style

Rococo architecture developed in France about 1720 and spread to other countries during the next sixty years.

In the Rococo period a style of the Baroque decoration developed and reappeared. It was treated with lightness and asymmetrical freedom which was suitable for the decoration of rooms and apartments designed with less grand scale. The old division of the wall into panels was retained but the lines of the **mouldings** became curve or decorated with flowers, **scrolls** or shell-work. Mirrors were used **lavishly**. Coloured **marble** or imitation marble was used for floors and **chimneypieces**. Chairs, mirrors, picture frames lost their old square shapes.

Rococo architecture reached its greatest **splendour** in the palaces, monasteries, and churches of southern Germany and Austria.

moulding – ліпна прикраса

scroll – завиток

lavishly – рясний, пишний

marble – мармур

chimneypieces – полиця над каміном

splendor – розквіт, блиск

24. Read the letter. Choose the right heading to each paragraph, then answer the questions below.

A Interior description

B Impressions

C The house exterior

D Location

Dear Helen,

I spent wonderful weekend in a small village near Kyiv. My friends invited me to have a picnic in their country house. We arrived there at 10 a.m. and I was impressed by a nice small house in Country style. I liked it as soon as I saw it. It looked like a house from a fairy tale.

Well, this house is painted with light colours. But it has dark roof and shutters. There is a nice yard and a small garden near the house. Beautiful flowerbeds decorate the yard.

When we came into the house I liked its simplicity and elegance. The living room is decorated with country style furniture. Beautiful curtains with floral prints hang on the big windows and cushions on the sofa are of the same print. The kitchen is perfectly decorated with vegetable prints on curtains, chairs and tablecloth. Wood furniture surfaces have a slight patina and colourful towels decorate the cupboard and a stove. I should say all the rooms have special details of country style in this house and it makes fantastic look and atmosphere.

We spent wonderful time enjoying splendid views of the forest and river, singing songs and making a fire.

Best regards,
Mary

- A Where did the author spend her weekend?*
- B Did the author like her friends' country house?*
- C How did she describe the exterior of the house?*
- D What interior design style was used in the house decoration?*
- E What are the peculiarities of the house interior?*
- F How did they spend time in the country?*
- G What is the author's impression of the visit?*

25. Write a letter describing your impressions of a house or a flat decorated with a certain style. Use Task 24 as a model.

Unit 3 Basic Design Principles

Lead-in

1. *Balance, rhythm, and harmony* are necessary to design a comfortable room. They are some of the main design principles. What else do designers need to create a fabulous space? Can you think of any more design principles?

2. Look at the pictures. Match the letters to the numbers. Prove your choice.



Reading

3. Read the words and practise their pronunciation.

necessary ['nesəsri]

therefore ['ðeəfɔ:]

appropriate [ə'præəprɪət]

weight ['weɪt]

equal ['i:kwəl]

identical [aɪ'dentɪkl]

encourage [ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ]

stairways ['steəweɪz]

achieve [ə'tʃi:v]

knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ]

series ['sɪəri:z]

4. Read and translate the text.

The Most Important Interior Design Principles

When doing interior design it is necessary to think of the house as a **totality**; a series of spaces linked together by halls and **stairways**. It is, therefore, appropriate that a common style and theme runs throughout. This is not to say that all interior design elements should be the same but they should work together and complement each other to strengthen the whole composition. You can achieve that effect with a little knowledge of basic design principles. Pair that knowledge with practice and experimentation and you're on your way to creating a beautiful home.

Balance. To understand balance, think of the **balance beam**. When objects are of equal weight, they are in balance. If you have several small items on one side, they can be balanced by a large object on the other side. In a short sentence, balance can be described as the **equal** distribution of visual weight in a room. There are three types of balance: *symmetrical, asymmetrical, and radial.*

Symmetrical (formal) balance is **mirror** image balance. If you draw a line down the center of the page, all the objects on one side of the screen are mirrored on the other side. They may not be identical objects, but they are similar in terms of numbers of objects, colors, and other elements.



Asymmetrical (informal) balance occurs when several smaller items on one side are balanced by a large item on the other side, or smaller items are placed further away from the center of the room than larger items. One darker item may need to be balanced by several lighter items. Although asymmetrical balance may appear more **casual** and less planned, it is usually harder to use because the artist must plan the **layout** very carefully to ensure that it is still balanced.

Radial balance is when all the elements of a design are **arrayed** around a center point. A spiral staircase is also an excellent example of radial balance. Though not often employed in interiors, it can provide an interesting counterpoint if used **appropriately**. It is very easy to maintain a focal point in radial balance, since all the elements lead your eye toward the center.



A room where everything gets equal importance will seem either **scattered** or boring. You need an **emphasis**. Architectural spaces often have focal points such as a **fireplace** or a window with a beautiful view. A focal point must be dominant to draw attention and interesting enough to **encourage** the viewer to look further. If you don't have a focal point in your space, such as a

fireplace for example, you can create one by highlighting a particular piece of furniture, artwork, or by simply painting a contrasting color in one area. Try to **maintain** balance, though, so that the focal point doesn't keep all of the attention.

As in music, *rhythm* in design is all about creating patterns of repetition and contrast to create visual interest. You can achieve this by using the same color or **shape** at different intervals. Its purpose is to move your eye around the room. For instance, you can establish a rhythm by using a color in the **pillows**, picking it up in a painting, and echoing it again in a **rug**. These repetitions will help carry your eye around the room.

Harmony is created when all the elements act together to create a unified message. Just as rhythm can create **excitement**, harmony creates a sense of **restfulness**. For instance, you can create harmony by using just one color, even though your forms vary greatly in shape, size and texture.

Scale and Proportion. These two design principles go hand in hand, since both relate to size and shape. Proportion **has to do with** the **ratio** of one design element to another or one element to the whole. Scale concerns itself with the size of one object **compared to** another.

All of these basic principles are used every day by designers all over the world. They are all necessary and often interdependent on each other. The careful study and understanding of balance, scale, proportion, rhythm and emphasis is what makes it easy for us to walk into a room and often immediately **fix a problem**. It is not about **taste** or personality that creates good design. It is the appropriate use of these design principles.

Learn the active vocabulary.

1. totality	цільність
2. stairways	сходи
3. balance beam	коромисло
4. equal	рівний
5. mirror	дзеркало, віддзеркалювати
6. casual	випадковий, недбалий
7. layout	компонування, план
8. arrayed	розставлені
9. appropriately	відповідно
10. scattered	розосереджений
11. emphasis	акцент, наголос
12. fireplace	камін
13. to encourage	заохочувати
14. to maintain	підтримувати
15. pillows	подушки
16. rug	килим, плед
17. excitement	азарт, збудження, схвильованість
18. restfulness	спокій
19. scale	масштаб, розмір
20. to have to do with	бути пов'язаним з
21. ratio	співвідношення
22. compared to	у порівнянні з
23. to fix a problem	вирішити проблему
24. taste	смак

5. Complete the sentences with the information from the text.

1. When doing interior design it is necessary...
2. This is not to say that all interior design elements...but...
3. ... balance can be described as...

4. As in music... is all about creating patterns of repetition and contrast to create visual interest.
5. There are three types of balance...
6. all the objects on one side of the screen are mirrored on the other side.
7. ...may appear more casual and less planned...
8. Though not often employed in interiors...
9. Architectural spaces often have... a fireplace or a window with a beautiful view.
10. ...must be dominant to draw attention and interesting enough to...
11. Just as ... can create excitement ... creates a sense of restfulness.
12. ... has to do with the ratio of one design element to another or one element to the whole.
13. ... concerns itself with the size of one object compared to another.
14. ...are used every day by designers all over the world.

6. Read the groups of words, then arrange them into the appropriate column.

Together, think, therefore, other, theme, Space, can, balance, plan, shape, scale, relate, strengthen, further, although, three, either, scattered, taste, pattern, place, ratio, carry, same, rhythm, everything, throughout. hand, make.

[ð]	[θ]	[æ]	[ei]

7. Choose the best answer A, B or C for questions 1 – 4 according to the text.

1. When doing interior design it is necessary

- A to ask your friends for advice.
- B to think of the house as a totality.
- C to embody all fresh ideas of the fashionable magazine.

2. There are three types of balance:

- A classical, neoclassical, and rustic.
- B modern, ancient, and middle-aged.
- C symmetrical, asymmetrical, and radial.

3. To avoid scatter or boredom you need

- A an emphasis.
- B a bit of disarrangement.
- C to break the balance.

4. The study of the principles of design

- A develops a sense of beauty.
- B makes it easy to fix a problem of design.
- C is still not accepted all over the world.

8. Match design principles to their descriptions.

a symmetrical balance

b asymmetrical balance

c radial balance

d emphasis

e rhythm

f harmony

g scale and proportion

1. All elements radiate out from a center point in a circular fashion.
2. The mechanism which imparts a sense of movement to your space, leading the eye from one design element to another.
3. All the elements act together to create a unified message; creates a sense of restfulness.
4. Mirror image balance.
5. These two design principles go hand in hand, since both relate to size and shape.
6. Most of the elements are grouped closely together; one object stands out as a focal point.
7. Several smaller items on one side are balanced by a large item on the other side.

Language Development

9. Look at the pictures and define the principles of design used in the space creating, as in the example.

A



B



C



D



E. g. Picture A is an example of symmetrical balance. You can draw a line down the middle of the front face, and everything on either side would be mirror image.

10. Find the English equivalents in the text; use them in the sentences of your own.

- ✓ всі деталі інтер'єру
- ✓ простори пов'язані між собою
- ✓ доповнюють один одного
- ✓ ви знаходитеся на своєму шляху до створення гарного будинку
- ✓ схожі з точки зору кількості об'єктів, кольору та інших елементів
- ✓ розпланувати дуже ретельно
- ✓ розташовані за центральною точкою
- ✓ рівне значення
- ✓ заохочувати глядача дивитися далі
- ✓ намагайтеся зберігати рівновагу
- ✓ шаблони повторення і контрастності для створення візуального інтересу
- ✓ діяти разом, щоб створити єдине сполучення
- ✓ сильно розрізняються за формою, розміром і фактурою
- ✓ у всьому світі
- ✓ негайно вирішити проблему

11. Fill in the correct preposition, then choose any three and make sentences.

To think ... the house; linked together ... halls and stairways; they are ... balance; three types ... balance; similar ... terms ... numbers ... objects; a large item ... the other side; to be balanced ... several lighter items; Proportion has ... do with the ratio ... one design element ... another; often interdependent ... each other; a sense ... restfulness.

12. Fill in the correct word(s) from the list below. Use the words only once.

focal point, symmetrical, interior design elements, harmony, asymmetrical, balance, interior design

1. When doing ... it is necessary to think of the house as a totality.
2. All ... should work together and complement each other.
3. When objects are of equal weight, they are in ...
4. ... balance is mirror image balance.
5. ... balance is harder to use because the artist must plan the layout very carefully to ensure that it is still balanced.
6. A ... must be dominant to draw attention and interesting enough to encourage the viewer to look further.
7. ... is created when all the elements act together to create a unified message.

13. Fill in the words from the list, then make sentences using the completed phrases.

sense, focal, balance, beautiful, further, whole, knowledge, plan, maintain, visual

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 the _____ composition | 6 a _____ point |
| 2 _____ of design principles | 7 radial _____ |
| 3 to _____ the layout | 8 a _____ view |
| 4 to look _____ | 9 _____ interest |
| 5 to _____ balance | 10 a _____ of restfulness |

Speaking

14. Answer the questions.

1. How many interior design principles do you know? Name them.
2. What are the types of balance?
3. What is the difference between formal and informal balances?
4. What is the way to avoid scatter or boredom in creating the room?
5. What can be used as a focal point or emphasis?
6. What design principles relate to size and shape?
7. Why do we study design principles?

15. Do you agree to these statements?

A Just as your clothing style has probably changed since you were 15, you should consider whether your home decorating style has also changed and whether your rooms need to be restyled.

B Your home should be a reflection of modern style, like a showroom for the popular accessories store.

C Your rooms should have more than one focal point that draws attention when entering that room. A room should not be styled to bore someone to sleep.

D Mixing different styles together in one room will most likely end up looking odd, so you should consider using one style in your home.

16. Read the article again and make notes under the following headings, then talk about different principles of design.

Symmetrical Balance:
 Asymmetrical Balance:
 Radial Balance:
 Emphasis:

Rhythm:
 Harmony:
 Scale:
 Proportion:

Grammar in Use

Adverbs of frequency (see Grammar Reference p. 85)

17. Read the text, pay attention to the adverbs of frequency and their places in the sentences. Suggest the title for the text.

People are *often* eager to know what the "latest" color, design, and furnishings trend is, though, it *occasionally* seems it would better if they were discovering their own personal style.

Watching the trends is *sometimes* a useful tool in helping to create your own style. In getting started with your project it's *always* important to know the basics – colors you like, furniture styles, and simply how your home makes you feel when you enter the room. The thing about the latest 'latest' is that you *rarely* know if it will stand the test of time. Blue jeans are a classic. Blue jeans with embroidered cuffs are last year's embarrassment. The thing about classic decorating is that it has stood the test of time, not like a pair of embroidered jeans. We can't bury them in the closet and pretend we didn't actually buy them. We *always* want to appear up to date, but *never* foolish. Trends *usually* can be good in obtaining direction, but remember that you'll have to live with your choices.

18. Put the adverbs in the correct place in the sentences.

1. Modern homes have running water.(always)
2. Have you seen his apartment? (ever)
3. I have time to visit exhibitions and concerts. (rarely)
4. Steve follows his friend’s advices. (never)
5. Emily cooks dinner for herself. (usually)
6. I decorate my apartment because it is very troublesome. (hardly ever)

Past Tenses: Past Simple, Past Progressive (see Grammar Reference p. 85 – 86)

	Past Simple	Past Progressive
+	Verb + -ed (regular verbs) 2nd form (irregular verbs)	To be (Past) + verb + -ing
-, ?	Did + bare infinitive	

19. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or Past Progressive

1. Richard ... (*paint*) the walls when I ... (*come*) back.
2. It ... (*be*) a very good idea to renovate the floor.
3. Mr. Smith ... (*buy*) wallpapers for the bedroom yesterday.
4. I ... (*visit*) an exhibition of modern artists last week.
5. Jane ... (*tidy*) the kitchen when suddenly the doorbell ... (*ring*).
6. Bob ... (*fix*) the chandelier when he ... (*fall down*) and ... (*twist*) his ankle.
7. We ... (*walk*) down the street as Mr. Jackson ... (*offer*) me a job.

8. Instead of multiple smaller items, we ... (*use*) one larger item in our decor.
9. Mary ... (*clean*) the furniture when the lights ... (*go out*).
10. The house ... (*be*) very old, so Greens ... (*decide*) to renovate it.

20. Translate the sentences into English using Past Simple and Past Progressive.

1. Коли я була дитиною, блакитний був моїм улюбленим кольором.
2. Поки Марія чистила килим, Стів фарбував віконну раму.
3. Діти підготували кімнату до вечірки.
4. В якості акценту у вітальні ми вибрали велику картину з морським пейзажем.
5. Дизайнер використав всі основні принципи і елементи для проектування будинку.



6. Англіїці побудували цю башту в 13 столітті.
7. Данноттар була однією з найпотужніших фортець у Шотландії.
8. Дорогою додому ми обговорювали стародавні монументи, стіни фортеці і вікові дерева, як раптом почався землетрус.
9. Я не підійшов до телефону, тому що не чув дзвінка, я приймав душ.

- *рама* – *frame*
- *морський пейзаж* – *sea-scapes*
- *фортеця* – *fortress*
- *вікові дерева* – *ancient trees*
- *землетрус* – *earthquake*

21. Look at the pictures and the notes and write sentences using Past Simple and Past Progressive.



Mr. Black/go/tool shop/
realize/lose/his wallet



Tom/Frank/think of/new project/
suddenly/solution/come up



Peter/run/work/he/don't like/
be late



Mr. Johnson/work/desk
remember/be/his birthday



Paul/leave/meeting/Jake/
remind him/important order



Crag/come/office/Tom/tell/
shocking news/new boss

Writing

22. Translate the text into Ukrainian in written form.

The Ingredients of Interior Design

A beautifully decorated interior not only functions well but it creates **mood** or feeling and shows off the personality of the family that lives there. Attention to these three important ingredients – function, mood and personality **ensures** decorating success.

Before painting and rearranging, spend some time thinking about your family and how you live. Look through magazines for **inspiration** and pull out ideas or rooms that appeal to you. Gather things from around the house that make you feel good and study them carefully for color and perhaps, the mood you are looking for in your home. This is the beginning of a well-planned and decorated living area.

- *mood* – настрій
- *ensure* – забезпечувати
- *inspiration* – натхнення

23. Look at the picture and describe the interior in writing. Use the following plan:

1. *General impression and characteristics. (What is the place?)*
2. *Interior design style and its features.*
3. *Details: furniture, accessories, textiles.*
4. *Conclusion. Your opinion.*



24. Read the statements. What do they mean? Comment them in written form.

- *First impressions are the most lasting.*
- *East or west, home is the best.*
- *We always want to appear up to date, but never foolish.*

TEST 1
MODULE 1 (UNITS 1-3)

NAME: _____ DATE: _____
GROUP: _____ MARK: _____ (MAX 50)
TIME: 60 MINUTES

VOCABULARY

1. Choose the correct item.



People have always wished to make their homes cozy. The Ancient Egyptians decorated their e.g. ...A... mud huts with simple furniture enhanced by animal skins or textiles. Beautiful gold ornaments found in Egyptian tombs (such as that of King Tutankhamen) revealed the importance of more 1)..... decoration for wealthier and powerful Egyptians.

The Roman and Greek civilizations were built upon the Egyptian art of interior decorating and accessorizing. In their 2)..... homes, wooden furniture had ivory and silver ornamentation. The Romans placed special emphasis on combining beauty and comfort, and home interiors 3)..... wealth and status.

To create an attractive 4)....., it is necessary to think of the house as a 5).....; a series of spaces linked together by halls and stairways. It is appropriate that a 6)..... style and theme runs throughout. According to the changing tastes of people, the following 7)..... developed over the centuries: Classical, Retro, Modern, High-tech etc. Each of them helps to express special 8)..... of the people who enjoy home for many years. All interior design elements should work together and complement each other to strengthen the whole composition. You can achieve this effect with a little knowledge of basic design 9)....., such as balance, emphasis, rhythm, harmony, scale and proportion. All these principles are used every day by 10)..... all over the world.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| e.g A humble | B unconventional | C casual |
| 1 A lavish | B muted | C rough |
| 2 A austere | B somber | C elaborate |
| 3 A captured | B reflected | C encouraged |
| 4 A mud hut | B space | C shape |
| 5 A branch | B layout | C totality |
| 6 A common | B single | C various |
| 7 A appliances | B sets | C styles |
| 8 A qualities | B features | C characteristics |
| 9 A elements | B principles | C styles |
| 10 A designers | B artists | C painters |

Marks: _____ (max 10)

2. Underline the correct item.

e.g. Both the Romans and Greeks used vases, mosaic floors, and wall paintings or frescoes to beautify / worsen interior spaces.

- 1 The “Dark Ages” were a time of *somber* / *splendid* wood paneling and minimal furniture.
- 2 Modern Style is *contemporary* / *old* style which uses balanced, warm colours.
- 3 When objects are of equal weight, they are in *balance* / *scale*.
- 4 The main *equal* / *geometric* forms are square and sphere.
- 5 Harmony is created when all the *elements* / *furniture* act together to create a unified message.

Marks: _____ (max 5)

GRAMMAR

3. Put the verbs in brackets in Past Simple Passive; or Present Simple, Present Progressive, Past Simple, Past Progressive Active.

e.g. Vases, mosaic floors and frescoes **were used** (use) to beautify Roman interior spaces.

1. John _____ (fix) the window frame when his wife returned from her mother's place.
2. Designers _____ (create) many interesting projects.
3. This apartment _____ (renovate) by the team of decorators last month.
4. Now Mr. Brown _____ (look for) a new house to rent.
5. Mrs. Smith _____ (order) wallpapers for the bedroom yesterday.

Marks: _____ (max 5)

4. Fill in the correct preposition.

1. Elements ... furniture or lighting can be in tree trunks, logs ... branches.
2. ... the 12th century, the creative Gothic style was noted for its use ... open interiors.
3. Balance can be described as the equal distribution of visual weight ... a room.
4. Neoclassical Style is a new interpretation ... classical forms and details ... combining them with colourful decorations.

Marks: _____ (max 4)

5. Cross out the unnecessary words or put the tick (✓) if the sentence is correct.

e.g. Classical Style is rich in details. ✓

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Have you ever seen his apartment? _____ | 4. The skins of wild animals decorated the cave. _____ |
| 2. Bob always follows to his friend's advices. ___ | 5. Bob painted his fence on last week. _____ |
| 3. The ornate Italian Baroque style to became popular throughout Europe. _____ | 6. This is explosive style doesn't follow the rules. _____ |

Marks: _____ (max 6)

READING

6. Read the text. For questions 1-5 choose the best answer A, B or C.

Painting Trends

Painting is one of the easiest ways to change the appearance of your living space. Whether you tackle the job yourself or invest in professional expertise, a fresh coat of paint can give your home new life at a very low cost.

Color is very personal, and you should never follow trends that you don't love. After all, you have to live with these colors every day! However, some of the hottest current painting trends are truly stunning, and offer inspiration for every taste and budget.

Green isn't just a method of manufacturing. While lighter shades are more popular, don't hesitate to add a touch of bold emerald to a smaller space.

Following the trend of natural colors, violet and blue are also extremely hot right now. These soothing, relaxing tones add a welcome dose of peace to busy lives. While they're great in bedrooms, they're also gorgeous in living rooms or dining areas for a relaxing atmosphere. These families are universally popular, from the very deepest shades to the very lightest.

Decals and specially designed posters are intended for long term use; don't worry about purchasing a cheap "sticker." There are many websites dedicated to this new decorating trend,



where you can find decals and murals of the highest quality. Application can be tricky, depending on the size of the mural, so don't be afraid to enlist the help of a handyman for proper installation. When applied properly, murals create a gorgeous effect that almost mimics an optical illusion. However, when applied improperly, they can easily look cheap and tacky. If you tackle a large mural, be sure to enlist at least one helper to ensure smooth application.

1 Painting is...

- A** an easy way to change your living space;
- B** not easy way to change the appearance of your room;
- C** less popular today.

4 Decals and specially designed posters ...

- A** shouldn't be cheap;
- B** are out of time;
- C** are intended for long term use.

2 Color is very personal because...

- A** you should follow trends;
- B** you have to live with these colors every day;
- C** it depends on your budget.

5 Application of decals ...

- A** can be tricky;
- B** is never difficult;
- C** is extremely hard.

3 Soothing, relaxing tones are ...

- A** used only in bedrooms for relaxing atmosphere;
- B** universally popular;
- C** used only for living rooms or dining areas

6 When applied properly, murals...

- A** create a cheap look;
- B** create a tacky effect;
- C** create an effect of optical illusion.

Marks: _____ (max 6)

WRITING

7. Imagine you are an interior designer who has developed a project of a living room. In 10-15 sentences make a presentation of it. Write what style, principles, and design elements were used in the room. Use the following prompts:

- Let me present the project of...
- this interior has been created in the.....style
- It creates atmosphere of...
- It is decorated with...
- I used main design principles such as...
- It is furnished with...
- The surfaces are painted in...colour...
- The room is suitable for...

Marks: _____ (max 14)

Module 2
Interior Design Specific

Unit 4 Space Planning

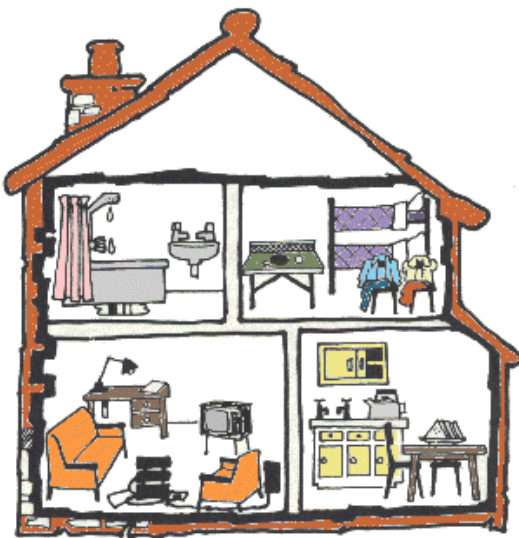
Lead-in

1. Look at the picture and label different parts of the house using words from the list.

bathroom, balcony, bedroom, garage, cellar, toilet, attic, living room, table, hall, dining room, terrace, stairs, roof, picture, chimney, study, alarm clock, kitchen, corridor



2. Look at the picture and complete the story. Use words from task 1 and appropriate prepositions: near, next to, behind, above, in the corner of, under, opposite, on, in the middle of, between, in, beneath



This is a typical English house. There are four _____ in it and an _____. The _____ and the _____ are upstairs. The _____ and the _____ are downstairs.

My favourite room is my bed-room. It is _____ to the bathroom. There is no much furniture in my room. There isn't a wardrobe, so I keep my clothes on the chairs. There is a bed _____ the _____ of the room. Two chairs are _____ the bed. I also have a tennis table in my rom. It is _____ the bed.

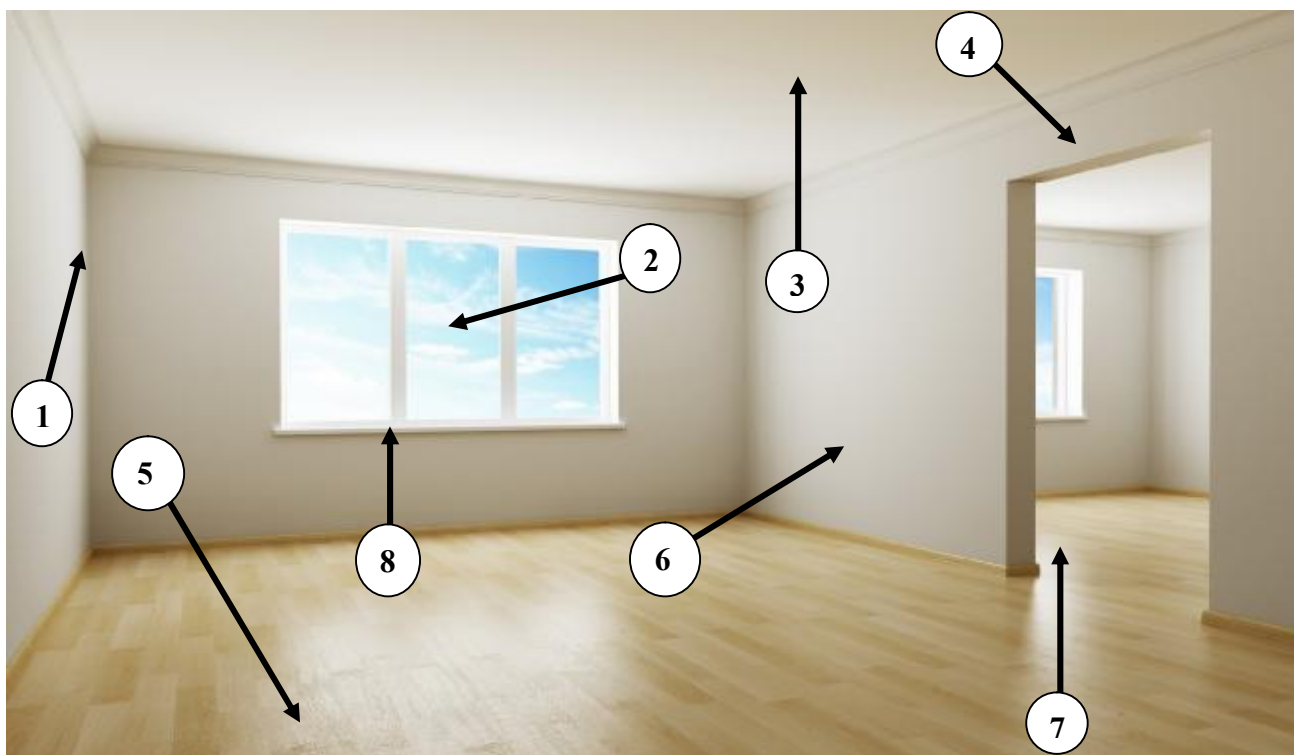
The largest room is the _____. There is much furniture in it. There is a television _____ the _____ the room. The table is _____ the TV. A lamp is _____ the table. There is a sofa _____ the left from the table, and the armchair is just

_____ the sofa. There are some pictures _____ the walls and a small coffee-table _____ the sofa and the armchair. We like to watch television in the sitting-room, read books and talk to each other.

The room where we cook and eat is the _____. It is _____ to the sitting-room. It is comfortable and quiet. There is a big table in the _____ of the room and four chairs _____ it. The sink is _____ the _____ the kitchen and we always wash dishes there. The cupboard hang _____ the sink and the stove. There is a fridge _____ the right. We keep food there. In the evenings we gather in the kitchen to discuss events of the day and have tea together.

3. Look at the picture and label different parts of a room.

ceiling, window, corner, floor, arch, door, wall, window sill



Reading

4. Read the words and practise their pronunciation.

demand [di'ma:nd]

chrome [krəʊm]

etched [etʃt]

solution [sə'lu:ʃn]

straightforward [streɪt'fɔ:wəd]

fragile ['frædʒaɪl]

recessed [rɪ'sest]

expand [ɪks'pænd]

aesthetically [i:s'θetɪklɪ]

5. Read and translate the text.

Space Planning: The Step Beyond Interior Decoration

Everybody is **familiar with** the dramatic change that can be made by simply changing the colour on the walls. But many people have actually thought about changing the shape of the space itself. Sometimes there are problematic spaces that **demand** solutions. A very narrow room with a high ceiling looks out of proportion – maybe **installing** a false ceiling with recessed downlighters is the answer. A bathroom next to a WC practically instructs you to remove the dividing wall. This principle can be **applied** to an ordinary space as well.

The past shows some examples of space dividing. The 1960s and 1970s gave plastic and metal shelving units, open on both sides and **jutting out** across the living room. The style has moved on but the principle is still used. Fabric panels, glass bricks, chrome retail shelving, or folding bamboo screens are also used to achieve the same result.

Straightforward square spaces can be achieved by **incorporating** a pair of screens that mirror each other across the room. If the room is high enough, you can build a platform over one end – for sleeping, reading, watching television. This is an especially effective way of increasing living space in a small studio or one-bedroom flat.

The space can be **altered** by changing the floor level. The character of a large dining/living room can be made intimate by **raising** the level of the dining room. It gives the opportunity to use the underfloor space for storage – even as a wine cellar.

Mirrors and glass are widely used in space designing. Mirrors create the space-expanding effect. Large Victorian mirrors create an elegant illusion of doubled space simply by being **propped up** against an empty wall.

Sand-blasted glass panels, glass bricks, and **etched glass** are used in creative ways to increase light and a sense of space and airiness in modern homes. Today's glass designers can create everything from glass staircases to glass fireplaces. And this glass isn't **fragile**! It's **tough**, strong and beautiful.

If there is a garden next to the room, it's great to incorporate that space both visually and **aesthetically**. Install French or sliding doors to bring the garden into the home. Increase that effect by using the same **floor covering** inside and outside, such as sandstone, terracotta **tiles** or **slate**. If it's difficult to install French doors, sympathetically planted window boxes will help make the garden flow into the room, especially if the boxes are planted in colours which **co-ordinate** with the decor of your room.

Be brave! Make your living space work for you!

Learn the active vocabulary.

1. to be familiar with	бути знайомим з
2. demand	вимагати
3. install	встановлювати
4. apply	використовувати, застосовувати
5. jut out	виступати (за формою)
6. straightforward	прямий
7. incorporate	з'єднувати, містити (у складі)
8. alter	змінювати
9. raise	піднімати
10. prop up	встановлювати на підпорках
11. etched glass	скло з гравюрою
12. fragile	крихкий, ламкий
13. tough	жорсткий, міцний
14. aesthetically	естетично
15. floor covering	покриття полу
16. tile	черепиця, кахель
17. slate	шиферна плита синьо-сірого кольору
18. co-ordinate	сполучатися, поєднуватися

6. Transcribe the words. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the underlined letters.

Change, thought, shape, character, tough, both, each other.

7. Write the words using transcription given below.

[dɪ'zain] _____
 [stɑɪl] _____
 [rʌm] _____
 [wɔ:l] _____

[dɔ:] _____
 [speɪs] _____
 [flæt] _____
 [gɑ:dən] _____

8. Read the sentences and choose the appropriate variant according to the text.

1. Dramatic *changes / impacts* can be made by changing the colour on the walls.
2. Space can be *divided / unified* with the help of shelving units or bamboo screens.
3. Installing a false ceiling can increase the space of a *narrow / wide* room.
4. *Sliding doors / sand-blasted glass panels* help bring the garden into the room.
5. A space-expanding effect can be achieved with the help of *false ceilings / mirrors*.
6. The character of a large room can be made intimate by *raising / lowering* the level of a room.
7. *Problematic / harmonic* spaces demand solutions.
8. Fabric panels, glass bricks and shelving units are used for *increasing / dividing* space.

Language Development

9. Find the English equivalents in the text. Use them in the sentences of your own.

- ✓ радикальні зміни
- ✓ вимагати рішень
- ✓ вузька кімната
- ✓ підвісна стеля
- ✓ пластикові чи металеві полиці
- ✓ розбірні полиці
- ✓ бамбукові ширми, що складаються
- ✓ вбудований світильник
- ✓ змінити рівень підлоги
- ✓ місце під підлогою
- ✓ розсувні двері
- ✓ покриття підлоги
- ✓ давати можливість
- ✓ теракотові кахлі
- ✓ горщик для квітів



10. Fill in the words from the list, then make sentences using the completed phrases.

ceiling, window, fabric, dividing, cellar, shelving, sliding, screens, glass, alter

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. false _____ | 6. bamboo _____ |
| 2. _____ wall | 7. to _____ the space |
| 3. _____ units | 8. wine _____ |
| 4. _____ panels | 9. _____ doors |
| 5. _____ bricks | 10. _____ boxes |

11. Fill in the correct preposition.

To be familiar ...; to think ... smth; looks ... proportion; a bathroom ... WC; to jut ...; a pair ... screens; to use the space ... storage; to prop ... against the wall; to bring the garden ... the room; co-ordinate ...; ceiling ... recessed downlighters.

12. Complete the sentences with the words that are close in the meaning to the words in brackets.

incorporating, install, increase, altered, cellar, applied, solutions, achieved, creates

1. The space can be _____ by repainting the walls. (*changed*)
2. Problematic spaces demand _____ (*solving*).
3. You can _____ a false ceiling with recessed downlighters which helps to increase the space. (*set*)
4. The principle of space dividing can be _____ to change the space. (*used*)
5. Straightforward square spaces can be achieved by _____ a pair of screens that mirror each other across the room. (*including*)
6. The effect of space-expanding can be _____ with the help of mirrors. (*got*)
7. Raising the level of the room gives the opportunity to use the underfloor space for storage – even as a wine _____ (*basement*).
8. Using glass panel _____ a space and airiness effect in modern homes. (*makes*)
9. _____ the space-expanding effect by installing Victorian mirrors on the walls. (*rise*)

13. Name the pictures using the words from task 9.

A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



Speaking

14. Answer the following questions.

1. What spaces demand redesigning?
2. What experience did people take from the past?
3. What are the space solutions for high and narrow rooms?
4. What effects can be achieved with mirrors?
5. Why do designers use glass for space planning?
6. What are the ideas of creating a garden in the room?

15. Read the text again and speak about ideas of redesigning space suggested in the text. Suggest your ideas of planning the space.

16. a) Read the short article paying attention to the words in bold. Speak about 3 steps of planning the space.

How to Use Space in Decorating

The way you use space in decorating can make all the difference. Interior space is defined by walls, floors, ceilings, doors, windows, and any other architectural features. Paying attention to the space you create an interior that is pleasant to you. The best use of space is to consider the aesthetics while also paying attention to functional considerations. Here is how to break down the process into 3 easy steps.

Evaluate your space to **find out** what you are working with. **Measure** the **length** and **width** of the room. You can visually alter the space. How high is the ceiling? What is the **shape** of the room?

Define this space. How will you use it? Will you break it up into **interconnected areas**, or is the space going to function as one **whole**? Does the ceiling need to feel lower or higher? Do you want to make the room appear smaller or bigger?

Alter your space according to how you plan to use it. You can visually **alter** the space using forms, lines, **textures**, color, pattern and light.

Use **small scale** furniture or furniture which seems small because of its shape or pattern to make a tiny room look bigger. Mirrors can create an illusion of greater space as can built in furniture that is **mounted** above the floor.

Dark colors can visually help **shrink** a space, just as lighter colors can open it up.

b) Imagine you are an interior designer. Look at your classroom and suggest the ways of redesigning it. Use information from the article.

17. Look at the pictures and discuss the ways of space designing.



18. Read the situation and suggest your solution of space designing. Then compare the pictures and discuss the changes that have been made by a designer for space redesigning.

Q: We are the family of three and we have got a two-bedroom flat. One room is the nursery, another one is the sitting-room. To create a separate bed-room we'd like to change our space. What would you recommend? What are the ways to use light as we haven't got any extra windows?



Before redesigning

After redesigning

19. Comment on the following saying.

"The first rule of decoration is that you can break almost all the other rules."

Billy Baldwin

Grammar in Use

Modal verbs: CAN, MAY, MIGHT (see Grammar Reference p. 86)

20. Define the meaning of a modal verb.

1. He **can** draw and paint perfectly well.
2. We **may** go to the exhibition and see new decorating details.
3. **Can** I make some changes in this project?
4. **Can** you give toys to the children?
5. You **might** change the space using a false ceiling.
6. Designers **can** suggest creative ideas for redesigning the space.
7. **Can** I help you decorate your flat?
8. You **might** borrow some ideas for redesigning your own home.
9. **Can** we remove the dividing wall between the bathroom and WC?
10. Sam **can't** borrow my project, but he **can** look through it.



21. Complete the text with modal verbs.

If you have problematic space you _____ change it using some interesting ideas.

If your room is narrow you _____ install a false ceiling with recessed downlighters. Or you _____ think about space dividing. Using folding bamboo screens or retail shelving units you _____ create separate zones in your room for rest or work.

Mirrors _____ help create the space-expanding effect. So you _____ use them to increase light in your room.

Use your imagination and make your room comfortable for you!

22. Complete the dialogues with the appropriate modal verb. Then make your own dialogues.

A: _____ I go to the cinema with my friends, Mom?

B: No, you _____. First finish your project!

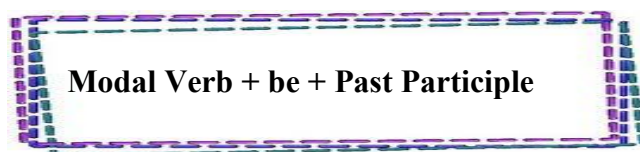
A: _____ we apply the principle of space dividing to this room?

B: I think it's great idea. What would you like to install?

A: _____ you help me with my new interior design project?

B: Certainly. You _____ come to my office and search for some ideas.

Passive Voice: Modal Verbs (see Grammar Reference p. 86)



23. Complete the sentences with the appropriate modal verb in Passive Voice.

1. Dramatic changes _____ (*make*) by altering the space or color on the walls.
2. Space dividing _____ (*achieve*) by installing retail shelving or folding screens.
3. The character of a large room _____ (*make*) intimate by raising the level of the room.
4. The window boxes _____ (*plant*) in colours that co-ordinate the décor of the room.
5. Illusion of doubled space _____ (*achieve*) by installing large mirrors.
6. Cramped rooms on a single floor _____ (*rearrange*) to create the feeling of more space.

Writing

24. Translate the following text into Ukrainian in writing. Pay attention to the words in bold.

Understanding Your Space

Designing the room is just a matter of understanding relationships in space – between objects, colors and light.

The first relationship is scale and proportion.

Scale is the size of an object compared to everything else. The scale of a chair may be perfect for you, but totally wrong for your child. **Proportion** is the relationship of one piece in the room to another based on its size. Massive leather furniture, for instance, is out of proportion to a small French chair.

The second relationship is line. **Line** defines the physical space of the room. There are different types of line and each gives a different feel when emphasized. **Vertical lines** in a room give a formal and strong feeling. For example, **columns**.

Horizontal lines give a room a feeling of relaxation or casualness. Think of beds and sofas. **Diagonal lines** give a feeling of **motion** or change. **Curved lines** bring a **softness** and sensuality to a room. Think of carved French furniture.



Scale

Balance in a room is **equal weight** between objects on either side of the room. **Symmetrical** designs **mirror** one side on the opposite side. This can be a very formal design style. **Asymmetrical** design is more informal. In this design style **visual weight** is important. For instance, a large object on one side is balanced by several small objects on the other.

The last space relationship is rhythm. **Rhythm** in room design is the **repetition** of patterns, color, or line – just like rhythm in music.

relationship – стосунки, відносини

compare – порівнювати

for instance – наприклад

define – визначати

sensuality – чуттєвість



Rhythm

25. Look at the pictures. Choose one of them and write the description of space planning and designing. Use information from the unit and questions given below.

- *Why is space planning important?*
- *What ways of space designing do you know? How were they used in the given interiors?*
- *What is the space in the given interiors: narrow, wide, high or low?*
- *What is the space dividing/unifying? What is its function?*
- *What zones can be made by using a certain space planning technique?*
- *How can you achieve certain space planning?*



Unit 5 The Use of Colour in Interior Design

Lead-in

1. Read the sentences. Pay attention to the names of the colours. Do you know all of them?

1. Ukrainian National Flag is **blue** and **yellow**.
2. **Green** is the national colour of Northern Ireland.
3. Union Jack is **blue, red** and **white**.
4. People admire **aquamarine** water of the ocean.
5. Spring flowers can be **pink, violet, purple** and **white**.
6. Germany has got **black** and **orange** National Flag.
7. People often have curtains of **light colours** such as **beige, cream, gray, pale blue, green** and **brown**.

2. Fill in with the colours given below. Some words you can use more than once.

red, yellow, white, blue, black, green, pink, terracotta, aquamarine, orange

1. Sea water can be of different colours depending on its deepness: _____, _____ or even _____.
2. _____ and _____ are usually used to depict sunset.
3. National Flag of Poland is _____ and _____.
4. Tigers are _____ and _____.
5. Sunrise appears in _____ and _____ colours.
6. Bricks of _____ colour can be used in garden decoration.
7. The sky is _____, the sun is _____, the grass is _____, the flowers are colourful, so spring has come.

Reading

3. Read the words and practise their pronunciation.

psychology [saɪ'kɒlədʒɪ]

behavior [bɪ'heɪvjə]

encourage [ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ]

neutral ['nju:trəl]

energizing ['enədʒaɪzɪŋ]

virtue ['vɜ:tʃu:]

turquoise ['tɜ:kwa:z]

subtle [sʌtl]

squashy ['skwɒʃɪ]

fuchsia ['fju:ʃə]

4. Read and translate the text. Pay attention to the colours in *italics*.

The Use of Colour in Interior Design

The biggest influence on the human state of mind has colour. The psychology of colour and how colour affects human **behaviour** is now a serious course of study at universities. Hospital rooms, classrooms, fast food restaurants and offices are painted in colours to influence the behaviour and mood of the people who use these spaces. Even the products on the shelves of the local supermarket have been **packaged** in colours carefully chosen to attract people's attention and encourage them to buy. So why do people so **hesitate** to use colour in their home environments? Why is the neutral space currently the ideal? Why are we afraid of colour?

The first step to **overcome fear** in the use of colour is to understand the psychological effects it has on us. Red is known to stimulate the appetite – so it's an excellent colour for dining rooms. Both blue and green are fresh and **calming**. They are the colours of nature and could be popular choices for bedrooms. Yellow and orange are energising like the sun, so they are good for



rooms where your energy may need **boosting** – the kitchen perhaps. Orange in its **toned down terracotta** form can be ideal in a home office.

Many contemporary television programmes have made a **virtue** of the use of **bold** colours in wild combinations: *violet* and *lime green*; *turquoise* and *red-orange*; orange and *fuchsia*. But be careful about casually **throwing colours together**.

Far too many houses are decorated in various shades of *beige* and the standard *neutral colours*. **Subtle, muted** wall colours (like *off white* and *taupe*) are very easy to live with. But contrast and **enliven** them with bright **highlights** in your accessories and **upholstery**. Consider a multi-coloured rug, some coloured ceramics or glassware, vivid prints or paintings, or **squashy** cushions in jewel tones.

Strong colours are more **suitable** for the rooms that have less usage. Hallways and cloakrooms are ideal spaces for the experiment, so don't be afraid of using vivid colours. Why don't you paint the space *dark burgundy* or *navy* and use lots of white as the accent colour?

The important thing is to consider the quantities. Decide on your main colour and then add carefully selected accents.

Learn the active vocabulary.

1. behavior	поведінка
2. package	упаковка (товару)
3. hesitate	вагатися
4. overcome	долати
5. fear	страх
6. calming	заспокійливий
7. boost	посилювати, піднімати, підвищувати
8. tone down	пом'якшувати (фарби)
9. virtue	сила, дія
10. bold	сміливий
11. throw colours together	поєднувати кольори
12. subtle	ледве розрізнявальний, блідий
13. enliven	пожвавити, оживити, урізноманітнити
14. highlight	світовий ефект, виділення
15. upholstery	оббивка (матеріал)
16. squashy	м'який
17. suitable	придатний, відповідний

5. Write the words using transcription given below.

[grɪ:n] _____
 [blu:] _____
 [kʌlə] _____

[pɪnk] _____
 [ɔrɪndʒ] _____
 [jeləu] _____

6. Choose the right variant according to the text.

- Great influence on human behavior, mood and state of mind has _____
 a) weather
 b) clothes
 c) colour and weather

2. Colours have _____ effects on people.
 - a) physiological
 - b) psychological
 - c) pedagogical
3. Pale colours in interior design should be _____ with bright highlights.
 - a) mixed
 - b) blended
 - c) contrasted
4. Warm colours _____ people's feelings.
 - a) stimulate
 - b) depress
 - c) energize
5. Strong colours are best choices for _____.
 - a) bedrooms
 - b) nurseries
 - c) cloakrooms

Language Development

7. Find the English equivalents in the text. Use them in the sentences of your own.

- ◆ найбільший вплив
- ◆ поведінка людини
- ◆ впливати на настрій
- ◆ вагатися
- ◆ яскравий акцент
- ◆ психологічний вплив кольору
- ◆ заспокійливий колір
- ◆ сучасні ТВ програми
- ◆ сміливі кольори
- ◆ нові оселі
- ◆ м'які диванні подушки
- ◆ гардероб (кімната)
- ◆ підвищувати енергію
- ◆ додавати акцент
- ◆ сміливі поєднання кольорів
- ◆ неяскраві кольори стін



8. Complete the sentences with the words that are close in the meaning to the words in brackets.

create, hesitate, dwellings, influence, attract, various, stimulate, highlight

1. Weather and colours have great _____ on people's behavior and mood. (*impact*)
2. Advertisers use certain colours to _____ people's attention and encourage them to buy a product. (*grab*)
3. Decorating a room or a house people always _____ to choose colours. (*doubt*)
4. Black colour helps to _____ certain things in the interior of the room. (*emphasize*)
5. Red is known to _____ the appetite, so it is often used for kitchen. (*increase*)
6. Neutral colours can be contrasted with _____ accessories and upholstery. (*different*)
7. Both blue and green colours _____ cool and clear look of a room. (*make*)
8. Modern _____ are decorated with different shades of beige. (*houses*)

9. Fill in the correct preposition.

To have influence ...; to be toned ...; to be careful ...; to live ...; to be afraid ...; lots ...; decide ...; to be painted ... colours; a colour ... a room; contrast smth ... bright highlights; to be suitable ...; cushions ... jewel tones.

10. Fill in the words from the list, then make sentences using the completed phrases.

effects, hospital, behavior, stimulate, attention, choice, rug, consider, highlights, bold

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. _____ rooms | 6. popular _____ |
| 2. to attract _____ | 7. _____ colours |
| 3. psychological _____ | 8. bright _____ |
| 4. to _____ the appetite | 9. multi-coloured _____ |
| 5. to influence the _____ | 10. to _____ the quantity |

11. Read and learn the colour glossary. Then match the words to their definitions.

Primary colours – основний колір

Secondary colours – вторинні, складні кольори

Shade – тінь, відтінок з додаванням чорного

Tertiary colours – третинні кольори

Tint – блідий, ненасичений тон з додаванням білого

Tone – тон, сіруватий відтінок

True neutrals – спокійні, нейтральні кольори

Value – насиченість кольору

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Secondary colours | a) Colours that are made by mixing together equal parts of the primary and the secondary colours. |
| 2. Primary colours | b) A colour to which grey has been added. |
| 3. True neutrals | c) A colour to which black has been added. |
| 4. Tertiary colours | d) A colour's weight or strength |
| 5. Tint | e) Red, yellow and blue. |
| 6. Value | f) Pure black, pure white and grey created by mixing together black and white. |
| 7. Tone | g) A colour to which white has been added. |
| 8. Shade | h) Colours that are created by mixing together two primary colours |

12. Complete the sentences using words from task 11.

1. Red, yellow and blue are _____ colours.
2. When you mix together two primary colours you'll get _____ colours.
3. If white has been added to a colour it is called _____.
4. You get _____ when you add grey to a colour.
5. If equal parts of the primary and secondary colours are mixed we get _____ colours.
6. A colour's strength is called _____.
7. You'll get _____ if you add black to a colour.
8. Pure black and pure white are _____.

Speaking

13. Answer the questions.

1. Why are classrooms and offices painted in certain colours?
2. What effects does red colour have?
3. How do green and blue colours influence people?
4. How can yellow and orange be used in interior design? Why?
5. How can you contrast neutral colours?
6. What important things should you consider while deciding on a room colour scheme?



14. Read the text one more time and speak about the psychological effects that colours have. Add information about other colours.

15. a) Do you know the rules of using colours in interior design? Think and suggest ideas on how to make a small room look larger or a low ceiling seem taller with the help of colours. You can also suggest other ideas.

b) Read about general colour rules, then suggest your colour solutions to the interiors given below.

Some General Colour Rules

- ü *To make a tall ceiling look lower, paint it with a warm colour ideally in the same colour as the floor covering.*
- ü *To make a low ceiling seem taller, paint it a pale cool colour like pale blue or pale green, or white.*
- ü *To make a small room look larger paint it a pale yellow as it is highly reflective.*
- ü *To create a warm, cosy atmosphere in a large area use a warm colour.*
- ü *To make a long, narrow area look wider use a pale cool colour like pale green.*
- ü *To make a long floor area seem bigger use a neutral colour on all the **interconnecting** floor areas.*
- ü *To disguise an ugly feature paint it the same colour as its **background** so that it **blends** into the background.*
- ü *To warm up a cold north-facing room use warm colours. To cool down a sunny room use the cooler colours. They can be light, dark, rich or strong, depending on size of the room*
- ü *To make an interesting feature stand out paint it with contrast colour.*

pale – блідий відтінок
cosy – затишний
interconnecting – зв'язуватися, поєднуватися
disguise – маскувати
ugly – жахливий
background – фон
blend – змішувати
stand out – виділятися



A**B****C****D**

16. Read about using a monochrome colour palette in interior design. Suggest your ideas of how a special colour palette will work in interior design.

Black and White Interior Design.

A monochrome colour palette can be a striking scheme for the home.

To keep the room large and bright, paint the walls with white and make black accents through the furniture and accessories.



You can also add a wall panel in black and wall mounted entertainment unit so it will mix with dark flat-screen TV. A floor looks great in glossy light tones.

You can add rich dark notes when the furniture is light, but avoid matching too many dark elements together. If you later decide to vary your interior with a little colour, you have an excellent basis for doing it.

Try aqua blue colour to cool the room, or heating the room with rich red elements.

A black arc lamp creates a stunning shape against white walls and furniture.



Grammar in Use
Passive Voice: Present Perfect Tense (see Grammar Reference p. 87)

Have/has + been + Past Participle

17. Read the sentences and match them with the use of the Present Perfect Tense.

1. The Smiths **have just repainted** their bed room in blue and white colours.
 2. The museum is closed. There **has been** a robbery.
 3. We **have visited** five decoration shops today.
 4. The designer **has lost** his new project.
 5. An interior designer **hasn't chosen** a colour scheme for the nursery yet.
- a) giving new information or announcing a recent happening;
b) the action in the past has a result in the present;
c) the speaker is expecting something to happen;
d) action happened in the period that is not finished at the time of speaking;
e) action that happened a short time ago, a recent action.

18. Complete the sentences with Present Perfect Passive.

1. Many classrooms _____ (*paint*) in different shades of yellow as this colour stimulates brain activity.
2. Products in supermarkets _____ (*package*) in certain colours to encourage people to buy.
3. The kitchen _____ (*redecorate*) recently.
4. Vivid colours _____ (*use*) in recent decoration of the office.
5. The interior of the room _____ (*contrast*) with bright accessories.
6. The living-room interior _____ (*highlight*) with a multi-coloured carpet and colourful glasswear.

19. Open the brackets using Present Perfect Active or Present Perfect Passive.

1. The room _____ (*repaint*) recently.
2. Mary _____ (*already/finish*) to decorate her room.
3. The Browns _____ (*repair*) the fence in the garden.
4. _____ (*you/ hear*) the news? The canteen in the university _____ (*redesign*)!
5. The bathroom _____ (*brighten*) up with colourful wall stickers.
6. An interior designer _____ (*already/make*) the project of Retro style bed room.
7. Sam decided to redecorate his room. He _____ (*buy*) wallpaper but he _____ (*not/choose*) the textile yet.
8. Today designers _____ (*add*) some colourful details to the layout of black and white interior.
9. Many modern buildings _____ (*build*) in our town recently.
10. Decoration _____ (*already/complete*) in a new Italian restaurant.
11. Many trees _____ (*plant*) in our neighbourhood this year.
12. An interior designer _____ (*use*) several colours in his project and the room became much brighter.

Writing

20. Translate the following text into Ukrainian in writing. Pay attention to the words in bold.

Colours for the living area of a Welsh traditional cottage.

Interior of a Welsh traditional cottage can be created with **off-white** walls, a large comfortable sofa in a green and yellow large **check**, and without **window treatments**. A rug with green **braid** around the edges in the centre of the room and cushions in yellow check and **solid** can add more colour to the interior. Simple pieces of **antique** Welsh pine furniture, comfortable chairs upholstered in green and white create cosy atmosphere. A large Sunflower painting over the fireplace makes the inspiration for this cheerful colour scheme.

Colour scheme for a basement 'studio' bed-sitting room.

Warm dark terracotta walls make the cold, dull room welcoming. The **woodwork** is painted in white. Some rugs on the **seagrass** flooring add fresh tones to the inviting scheme. A **sofa-bed** upholstered in cream and terracotta and lots of oversize cushions on the floor create extra seating for friends. The window has wood-slat **shutters** which can be adjusted to how much light/privacy the owner wanted.

21. Write a description of an interior colour scheme in one of the city cafes (shops, friend's flat, a mansion etc.) you like. Use previous task as a model.

22. Comment on the following saying in written form.

"Colour is not just colour, but mood, temperature and structure."

Van Day Truex

23. Read the postcard. Define the paragraphs and their main ideas.

Dear Megan,	
I'm glad to say that I have already moved a new house in a small town of Vermont. It's not a big house in Victorian style, but there is a large garden with a swimming pool.	Place Stamp Here
I have already redecorated bedrooms and the sitting room with new colours and textiles. Now they look lighter and more spacious. I would be very pleased if you could come to visit me next month.	
I'm sure we'll spend a great time! Waiting for hearing from you soon.	_____
Best wishes, Mary	_____

<small>Postcard template by www.craftideas4kids.com</small>	

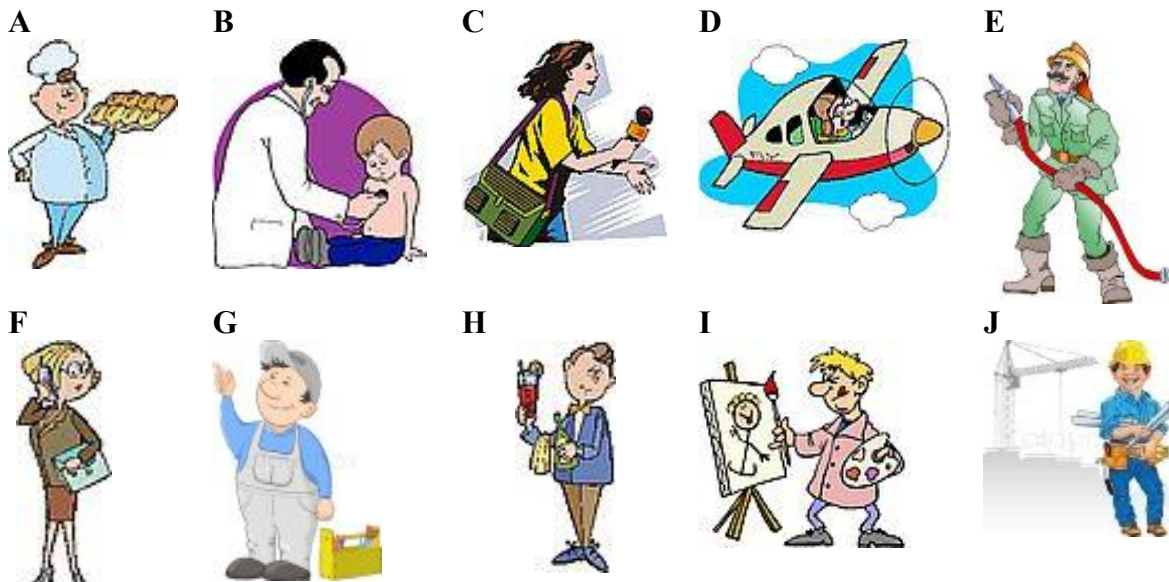
24. Write a postcard to your friend and ask him / her to visit you at a new flat. Use task 23 as a model.

Unit 6 Careers in Interior Design

Lead in

1. Match the pictures (a-j) to the words from the list.

waiter, secretary, pilot, carpenter, architect, chef, artist, firefighter, doctor, journalist



2. Match professions to their definitions, then make sentences as in the example.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. A carpenter | a) makes cocktails and serves them to clients. |
| 2. A plumber | b) prepares financial records for a company or a person. |
| 3. An artist | c) sells products and goods. |
| 4. An architect | d) makes things from wood or repairs things that are made of wood. |
| 5. A graphic designer | e) looks after ill or injured people in hospital. |
| 6. A manager | f) gives people legal advice and services, represents interests in court. |
| 7. A vet (veterinarian) | g) designs buildings. |
| 8. A lawyer | h) repairs pipes, water tanks etc. |
| 9. An accountant | i) organizes and controls the work or production. |
| 10. A nurse | j) makes paintings or sculptures. |
| 11. A barman – A | k) treats animals. |
| 12. A salesperson | l) creates logos, pictures and text for magazines, advertisements etc. |

e.g. A barman is a person who makes cocktails and serves them to clients.

3. a) Choose adjectives from the list to describe jobs from task 1 as in the example.

Brave, patient, polite, imaginative, active, communicative, caring, attentive, intelligent, strong, courageous, talented, creative, educated, careful

b) Make sentences using the adjectives about the following jobs:

a hairdresser, a gardener, sailors, ambassadors, politicians, a policeman, builders

e.g. A chef has to be imaginative, educated and talented.

Doctors have to be patient, caring and attentive.

4. Look at the pictures and think of the jobs that are relevant to the suggested tools, then complete the sentences.



1. A(n) _____ uses wristbands and a gun.
2. A(n) _____ uses a stethoscope.
3. A(n) _____ uses a camera.
4. A(n) _____ uses layouts and a helmet.
5. A(n) _____ uses a hammer, a saw and pliers.
6. A(n) _____ uses law books.
7. A(n) _____ uses a fire extinguisher.
8. A(n) _____ uses a spanner.
9. A(n) _____ uses a calculator and a pen to make records.
10. A(n) _____ uses a plane.
11. A(n) _____ uses a rudder.
12. A(n) _____ uses a blackboard and a piece of chalk.

Reading

5. Read the words and practise their pronunciation.

suggestion [sə'dʒestʃn]
 challenge [tʃælɪndʒ]
 enhance [ɪn'hɑ:ns]
 renovation [renəu'veɪʃn]

service ['sɛ:vɪs]
 fortune ['fɔ:tʃən]
 successful [sək'sesfl]

requirement [rɪ'kwɪzəmənt]
 negotiate [nɪ'gəʊʃieɪt]
 persuasive [pə'sweɪsɪv]

6. Read and translate the text.

Thinking of a career in Interior Design? Answer the following questions first.

- Do you have any interest in physical spaces? When you are in a space do you tend to take notice of your surroundings?
- Do you often make suggestions on how to improve your home surroundings? Do you like to design or redesign your personal space?
- Can you see yourself as the person responsible for redesigning the interior of your school, your favorite restaurant or nightclub, or a clothing store?
- Are you creative or artistic?
- Do you work well in teams to solve problems and overcome challenges?



Many talented people are keen on interior designer's career because it gives many opportunities. With the help of many disciplines, interior designers study this profession to **enhance** the function, safety, and aesthetics of interior spaces. Interior designers work with different colors, textures, furniture, lighting, and space for a particular client's wants and needs. Interior designers can work on interior spaces such as buildings, offices, airport terminals, theaters, shopping malls, restaurants, hotels, schools, hospitals, and private residences.

Traditionally, the focus of an interior designer has been on decorating. Most interior designers are involved in decorating as well as in architectural detailing, such as built-in bookshelves or crown **molding**. Interior designers may also help to plan layouts for buildings undergoing **renovations**.

In order to perform correctly, interior designers must be able to read **blueprints**, understand building and fire codes, and know how to make space easy to use for those who are **disabled**.

Interior designers are creative, imaginative and artistic. They also need to be disciplined, organized and skilled business people. Combining knowledge with aesthetic vision, interior designers work with clients and other design professionals to develop design solutions that are safe, functional, attractive, and meet the needs of the people using the space.

As members of a service profession, interior designers' fortunes depend on their ability to **satisfy** clients. They know that the key ingredient to be a successful interior designer is client satisfaction, so it's highly necessary to have creative thinking, excellent communication skills, originality, good listening **capability** and interest in transforming a simple place to a beautiful one. An understanding of fashion, cultural preferences and good management skills are also **equally** important for a career in interior design. Thus, interior designers must understand artistic and technical **requirements** of a project, interpersonal communication, and management strategies.

Interior designers must know how to plan a space and how to present that plan visually so that it can be communicated to the client. Interior specialists must also know about the materials and products that will be used to create and furnish the space, and how texture, color, lighting and other factors combine and **interact** to make a space. In addition, interior designers must understand the structural requirements of their plans, the health and safety issues, building codes, and many other technical aspects.



Interior designers must also be comfortable meeting and dealing with many kinds of people. They must communicate clearly and effectively, as well as be attentive listeners. Because they often must work with architects, contractors and other service providers, interior designers need to be both good team leaders and good team players. They must be **willing** to **negotiate** and **mediate** when necessary to solve problems.

Interior designers must have excellent time and project management **abilities** as they **frequently** work on more than one project at a time under demanding **deadlines**. Interior designers must understand business planning, and they need to know how to sell their ideas to clients, how to create informative and **persuasive** proposals and presentations, and maintain good client relationships.

Learn the active vocabulary

1. enhance	збільшувати, підвищувати якість
2. molding	ліпна прикраса
3. undergo	підлягати (чомусь)
4. renovation	ремонт, відновлення
5. blueprint	проект, план
6. disabled	інваліди
7. satisfy	задовольняти
8. capability	здібність
9. requirement	вимога
10. interact	взаємодіяти
11. to will	бажати, проявляти волю
12. negotiate	вести переговори
13. mediate	бути посередником
14. abilities	здібності
15. frequently	часто
16. deadline	останній строк, коли має бути готовий матеріал, проект та ін..
17. persuasive	переконливий

7. Read the following words using the reading rules revised in previous units. Pay attention to the underlined letters. Consult the dictionary if necessary.

Aesthetics, texture, furniture, theater, though, lighting, architectural, technical, knowledge, successful, career, furnish, health, relationship.

8. Choose the best answer A, B or C for questions 1 – 4 according to the text.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. The main task of an interior designer is ...
 A to satisfy a client
 B to transform a space
 C to listen to a client</p> | <p>3. The key ingredient to be a successful interior designer is ...
 A good education
 B communication skills
 C client satisfaction</p> |
| <p>2. Interior designers must be able ...
 A to read blueprints and understand building and fire codes
 B to work on more than one project at a time
 C to solve problems</p> | <p>4. A successful interior designer must be ...
 A bossy, mysterious and ambitious
 B creative, artistic and communicative
 C sensitive, careful and brave</p> |

9. Read the text one more time and underline important qualities for an interior designer. Complete the chart adding your own ideas.

Interior Designer Important Qualities		
Personal features	Management abilities	Professional skills

Language Development

10. Find the English equivalents in the text. Use them in the sentences of your own.

- ✓ схильність до чогось, тенденція
- ✓ потреби і бажання клієнта
- ✓ давати можливості
- ✓ поліпшувати функціональність простору інтер'єру
- ✓ освітлення
- ✓ вбудовані книжні полиці
- ✓ ліпні прикраси сводів арки
- ✓ планувати проекти
- ✓ розвивати дизайнерські рішення
- ✓ розуміти (задовольняти) потреби
- ✓ творче мислення
- ✓ меблювати простір
- ✓ працювати більш ніж над одним проектом одночасно
- ✓ вимогливі строки
- ✓ переконливі пропозиції та презентації



11. Fill in the words from the list, then make sentences using the completed phrases.

solutions, layouts, deadlines, listening, persuasive, maintain, requirements, blueprints, satisfy, communication, furnish, solve

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. to _____ problems | 7. technical _____ |
| 2. to read _____ | 8. _____ proposals |
| 3. _____ skills | 9. to _____ clients |
| 4. to plan _____ | 10. design _____ |
| 5. to _____ the space | 11. _____ capability |
| 6. demanding _____ | 12. to _____ relationship |

12. Complete the sentences with the words that are close in the meaning to the words in brackets.

involved, interact, maintain, layouts, frequently, enhance, persuasive

1. Leading specialists have worked out a new strategy to _____ the function and quality of the equipment. (*improve*)
2. Though interior designers are _____ in decorating they must understand architectural detailing. (*engaged*)
3. A young designer presented his _____ project at the meeting yesterday. (*convincing*)
4. Young specialists _____ face difficulties while searching a workplace. (*often*)
5. Experts of different spheres _____ to get the best results in production. (*cooperate*)
6. Architects work out _____ for new buildings construction. (*plans*)
7. Interior designers should know how to _____ good client relationships. (*keep*)

13. Fill in the correct preposition.

To have interest ..., to tend ... do smth, to be keen ..., to work ..., to focus ..., to be involved ..., combine smth ... smth, to depend ..., to be important ..., requirements ... smth, to deal ..., ... a time, ... demanding deadlines.

14. Complete the stories with the given adjectives. Pay attention to the words in bold.

Stressful, creative, tiring, boring

1. Chefs have a very **1)** _____ job because they have to spend much time on their feet cooking. **However**, their job is **2)** _____ as they make ordinary dishes taste and look fantastic. A chef's job can be **3)** _____ at times, especially if a chef has to cook the same dishes for a long time, **and** it can **also** be **4)** _____ because they are responsible for the quality of food at a restaurant.

Risky, exciting, dangerous, interesting, well-paid

2. Being a pilot is very **1)** _____ because you can enjoy wonderful views from the sky and travel a lot. The pilots' lives are always **2)** _____ as they can meet famous people and visit different countries. **On the other hand**, a pilot's job is **3)** _____, especially if the plane is old, **but** it can **also** be **4)** _____ because pilots and their planes can be hijacked. **However** this job is often **5)** _____.

Sociable, interesting, stressful, creative, rewarding, tiring

3. Photographers have a **1)** _____ job because they make things look more beautiful on their photos. Their job is **also 2)** _____ as they reflect person's personality and feelings on the photos. **Moreover**, a photographer's job is **3)** _____ as they meet many people and communicate with them. **However**, their lives are often **4)** _____ because they must satisfy clients' wants. A photographer's job can be **5)** _____ as they have to travel a lot and spend much time at computer, **but** it is often **6)** _____ and well-paid.

15. a) Study the following examples of using linking words.

Joining similar ideas	Joining contrasting ideas
<p>It's a creative job when you make different interiors. Also / In addition to this / Moreover / Besides this / What is more, you have an opportunity to communicate with interesting people.</p>	<p>It's a boring job because you constantly work with computer and documents. However / Nevertheless / On the other hand, it is well paid.</p> <p>Although / In spite of the fact (that) / despite of the fact (that) interior design is creative and interesting sphere, it is difficult and demanding.</p> <p>It's an interesting job, but / yet it is poorly paid.</p>

b) Join the sentences in all possible ways.

1. It's an exciting job. I earn a lot of money.
2. An interior designer is often involved in decoration. He must know architectural detailing.
3. It is a risky job. You get long holidays.
4. Working on TV is amazing. It's exhausting travelling all the time.
5. Repairing pipes is tiring and boring. It is poorly paid.

6. You need to have good education for this job. You must have any experience.
7. It is a really well paid job. It is tiring and boring as you do the same thing all the time.

Speaking

16. Look through the text one more time. Answer the questions. Use task 9 and your answers to speak about the interior designer's job.

1. What spaces and materials do interior designers work with?
2. What abilities must interior designers have for correct performance of his/her projects?
3. What qualities are necessary to be a successful interior designer?
4. What technical requirements must interior designers know?
5. What abilities should an interior designer have to communicate effectively with clients?

17. Read about interior decorating. Speak about usage of linking words. Answer the questions and compare the job of an interior designer and an interior decorator.

- What is the difference between an interior designer and an interior decorator?
- Do these jobs have similar functions? What are they?

Interior Decorating Careers

Both interior decorators and designers create beautiful and functional spaces. **Although** many people use these terms interchangeably, there is actually a difference between them. *Interior designers* are licensed professionals who coordinate projects that may involve architecture and construction. *Interior decorators* make aesthetic improvements, **but** they don't make structural changes to interior spaces. **Moreover**, interior decorating professionals don't need to know building and safety codes.

An interior decorating job normally includes choosing paint colors, fabrics and accessories. It **also** includes selecting and arranging furniture to enhance both the appearance and function of a space. **In addition to this**, interior decorators find the appropriate lighting, window coverings and flooring.

18. Read some advantages and disadvantages of being an interior designer. Speak about pros and cons of this job, adding your own ideas.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Travelling - Consult people independently - - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Long working hours - Demanding deadlines - -

19. Work in small groups. Discuss the qualities, advantages and disadvantages of being a) an architect, b) a lawyer, c) a hairdresser, d) a journalist, e) a waiter, f) an editor.

20. Comment on the following sayings.

"Good design is about turning dreams into reality." John Saladino

"Whatever you do in your decorating philosophy, be brave. Make a bold statement."

Roger Banks-Pye

Grammar in Use
Modal verbs: MUST, HAVE TO (see Grammar Reference p. 87 – 88)

21. Fill in the gaps with *must / mustn't*, the correct form of *have to / don't have to*.

1. Pupils _____ behave themselves at school.
2. Doctors and firefighters _____ wear a uniform at work.
3. Interior designers _____ work under demanding deadlines.
4. The secretary _____ print the documents right now. The director will need them next week.
5. Visitors _____ take photos in museums.
6. Students _____ keep silence at the library.
7. Carpenters _____ be careful and attentive.
8. A waiter _____ wash the dishes. The dishwasher does it.
9. A successful lawyer _____ catch the bus to work. He has a car.
10. Secretaries and managers _____ wear jeans at work. It's forbidden.



22. Look at the rules for interior designers in the table below. Mark (+) the right column, then make sentences, as in the example.

Interior designers...	Must	Mustn't	Don't have to
be communicative and polite to clients	+		
draw perfectly well			
be good-looking			
understand blueprints and technical requirements			
work for the sake of money only			
be young and healthy			
understand business planning			
know architectural detailing			

e.g. Interior designers must be communicative and polite to clients.

Future Forms: Future Simple, be going to, Present Progressive, Present Simple

Future Simple	Present Progressive	Present Simple
will + verb	to be (present) + verb + -ing	Verb + -□ or -es (he, she, it) Do + verb (I, you, we, they) Does + bare infinitive (he, she, it)

23. Open the brackets with Future Simple, be going to, Present Simple or Present Progressive.

1. American researchers expect that the interior design industry _____ (*grow*) at a rate of 19% through 2020.
2. Sam _____ (*become*) an architect, so he _____ (*study*) technical subjects now.
3. Look! It is fire over there!!! – I _____ (*call*) the fire brigade.
4. Jack and Paul _____ (*graduate*) next year, so this year they _____ (*have*) extra classes on Graphic Design.
5. There _____ (*be*) a great interior design exhibition next week. Designers of our agency _____ (*leave*) for London tonight.

6. What time _____ Dr. Moris _____ (*consult*) today? – At 4 pm, madam.
7. I _____ (*go*) to the exhibition of modern artists. Do you want to come with me?
8. Look at the boy! – Oh, no! He _____ (*fall*) from the tree!
9. It's a fantastic painting! The artist is rather well-known. – Okay, I _____ (*buy*) it.
10. I think an interior designer _____ (*choose*) colours and textiles that complement your space.

Writing

24. Read the essay. Underline the linking words. Divide the essay into several logic parts and think of the suitable headings.

There are many different professions in the world. All of them are very important for the society. I have always considered becoming a lawyer, as this job is prestigious. I should admit that there are many advantages and disadvantages of doing a lawyer's job.

One of the main advantages of being a lawyer is that you know all the details of laws in a country and you can use it in everyday life. This job is also sociable as lawyers always communicate with different kinds of people. Furthermore, a lawyer's job is interesting because lawyers can get exciting business trips to improve their professional skills. In addition to this, a lawyer's job is rather well-paid, so you can lead a wealthy way of life.

On the other hand, there are disadvantages of doing this kind of job. Firstly, it can be dangerous, because lawyers have to contact with criminals and they can threaten a lawyer's family. Moreover, this job is rather stressful, as lawyers often have to see murders and listen to furious relatives of their clients. A lawyer's job can also be tiring and boring as they have a great deal with documents that should be prepared under demanding deadlines.

In conclusion I should say that being a lawyer is a good idea especially if you realize all the drawbacks.

25. Choose a variant (a or b) and write an essay about a certain career using task 24 as a model.

- a) Write about advantages and disadvantages of being a *firefighter* or an *artist*.
- b) Write about your plans and ambitions for the future. What job have you chosen? What are the qualities, advantages and disadvantages of your future career?

TEST 2
MODULE 2 (UNITS 4-6)

NAME: _____ DATE: _____
GROUP: _____ MARK: _____ (MAX 50)
TIME: 60 MINUTES

VOCABULARY

1. Choose the correct item.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>e.g. Sometimes there are problematic spaces that...A... solutions.
A demand; B insist; C prefer</p> <p>1. A very narrow room with a high looks out of proportion.
A floor; B ceiling; C walls</p> <p>2. The space can be by changing the floor level.
A altered; B familiar; C installed</p> <p>3. Mirrors create the space..... effect.
A darkening; B reducing; C expanding</p> <p>4. Modern glass staircases and glass fireplaces are made of glass.
A fragile; B floor covering; C tough</p> | <p>5. in a room is equal weight between objects on either side of the room.
A Balance; B Rhythm;C Repetition</p> <p>6. Colour has the biggest on the human mood.
A influence; B balance; C change</p> <p>7. The products in supermarkets have packages of carefully chosen colours to people's attention.
A overcome; B attract; C calm</p> <p>8. To create a warm, cozy atmosphere in a large area, use a/an colour.
A vivid; B extremely dark; C warm</p> |
|--|--|

Marks: _____ (max 8)

2. Complete the sentences with words from the box below.

career, difference, energizing, ingredient, shrink, safety, blueprints, work, codes

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>e.g. Many talented people are keen on interior designer's ... <i>career</i> ... because it gives many opportunities.</p> <p>1. Interior designerswith different colors, textures, furniture, lighting, and space.</p> <p>2. Interior designers must be able to read, understand building and fire codes, and know how to make space easy to use.</p> <p>3. The key to be a successful interior designer is client satisfaction.</p> | <p>4. Interior decorating professionals don't need to know building and codes.</p> <p>5. There is abetween interior designers and interior decorators.</p> <p>6. Yellow and orange colours are like the sun.</p> <p>7. Dark colors can visually help to a space, just as lighter colors can open it up.</p> |
|--|---|

Marks: _____ (max 7)

GRAMMAR

3. Choose the correct item.

e.g. The museum ...**B**...closed at 5 pm.

A are; B is; C am

1. Bob is a gifted child, hedraw and paint very well.

A might; B can; C may

2. The designer his new project.

A has presented; B have presented;
C is presented

3. John Fine Art at the University now.

A study; B is studying; C studies

4. This designer wants to succeed so he always hard.

A is working; B work; C works

5. I have been asked two difficult questions today and I do something about it.

A may; B don't have to; C must

6. The colour of the walls psychological effect on people.

A have; B has; C is having

7. The colour scheme properly before painting the bedroom.

A has considered; B has been considered;
C have been considered

8. you close the window, please?

A Must; B Can; C May

Marks: _____ (max 8)

4. Put the verbs into the correct form of the Present Perfect Active or Present Perfect Passive

Over the centuries, British and Irish Castles 1) _____ (*accumulate*) a rich and colourful history, and most of them 2) _____ (*become*) popular tourist attractions.

Windsor Castle is the oldest and largest castle in the world. Over a period of nearly 1,000 years it 3) _____ (*inhabit*) continuously. The castle 4) _____ (*alter and refurbish*) by successive monarchs. Some were great builders, strengthening the Castle against uprising and rebellion; others, living in more peaceful times, created a palatial Royal residence. Today The Queen uses the Castle both as a private home and as a Royal residence.

St. George's Chapel remains an active centre for worship, with weekly services. Many Royal weddings 5) _____ (*celebrate*) in St. George's Chapel. Funerals such as those of Princess Margaret and Princess Alice, 6) _____ (*take place*) there.



Marks: _____ (max 6)

5. Cross out the unnecessary words or put the tick (✓) if the sentence is correct.

e.g. We have recently decorated our kitchen. ✓

1. You can to try aqua blue colour to cool the room. _____

2. Mary has already moved to a new house. _____

3. We have visited two decoration shops today. _____

4. Interior designers must have been excellent time and project management abilities. _____

Marks: _____ (max 6)

READING

6. Read the text, then mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Room Color and How it Affects Your Mood



The colors of the rooms within your home need to bring out your personality. While most of us may not spend a lot of time thinking about room color, it affects our lives every day. Room color can influence our mood and our thoughts. Colors affect people in many ways, depending upon one's age, gender, ethnic background or local climate. Certain colors or groups of colors tend to get a similar reaction

from most people – the difference is in the shade or tones used. So when it comes to decorating, it is important to choose wisely. In order to have a beautiful home, you do not have to worry about trends. Color trends will come and go. The people who live in a home make it beautiful by choosing colors that reflect their likes and their personalities. The trick is to blend those colors you like into a pleasing combination. Choosing color combinations is one of the most intimidating steps for beginners. Color has the power to change the shape and size of furnishings as well as the shape and size of the room itself. Selecting colors is not difficult if you equip yourself with some basic information about color and its effects. It's important to choose carefully room colors, because they influence your mood.

- 1. The color of the room can hardly affect our mood, thoughts, and psychological condition. ____
- 2. The most important thing in choosing a color is a trend line. Preferences will come and go. ____
- 3. Color has a magic power of visual effects. ____
- 4. Basic information about colors and their effects can ease the choice. ____

Marks: _____ (max 4)

WRITING

7. You are looking for a designer to decorate one of your rooms. Write an advertisement to hire a designer and describe what you need. Use the following prompts:

- Looking for a designer to work in...
- Salary starting at...
- Need skills including...
- have to be creative, disciplined ...
- must understand...
- Must be able to...
- Contact....

Marks: _____ (max 11)

Individual Work

Texts for individual reading

Text 1. Read and translate the text. Make a vocabulary of at least 20 unknown words.

Art Deco Style

Art Deco interior design style, also called style modern, takes its name from the exhibition held in Paris in 1925 (L'Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels Modernes). But it has its roots in the early reaction against the "spaghetti" style of Art Nouveau. It was already well developed before the First World War but little progress was made from 1914 until 1920.

Art Deco was characterized by a taste for solid rectilinear shapes, smooth lines, streamlined forms, and a revival of interest in the classicism of the late 18th century. It was influenced by contemporary art movements with their use of bold colour, and the Cubists with their interest in primitive art and the geometrical forms.

It was a luxury style employing rich and rare materials such as ebony, shagreen, ivory and exotic woods as well as labour intensive techniques like gilding and lacquering. It was practised as high art in the interiors of fashionable France but was largely ignored in Germany and found little favour in Britain.

Style-conscious homes of the 1920s often had exotic Eastern influences or the distinctive look of Art Deco. Some of these designs were inspired by Greek or Egyptian forms and colours. The Egyptian influence followed the opening of Tutankhamun's tomb in 1922. Surface decoration was one of the main elements of the style, and wood, metal, motifs and decorative objects were also important. Walls were usually pale, in different shades of beige or off-white. Woods were light-coloured, and wallpaper borders were frequently used for definition. The fabrics were often in geometric prints or with period motifs in muted pastel tones, beiges and browns, bright oranges or lime green. Bedspreads could be in silver satin, with carpets and walls to match, and contrasting curtains. Lighting was dramatic and animal skins were a popular accessory.

Art Deco furniture was based on geometric shapes, with rounded corners. Pale woods, chrome, glass and ivory were combined with off-white fabric, leather, animal skins, even shark skins. Typical Art Deco motifs were bold and flat, the vivid patterns and the sharp bursts of colour. Orange and black, and blue and gold were two of the most popular colour combinations.

An exciting range of colours was associated with the Art Deco style in the 1920s. Patterned satin cushions with piping and tassels, and deep lampshades with long fringes, were part of the look. The corals, reds, Aztec green, jade green and an off-white usually associated with undyed wool were the influence of the American Indians, while the gold and ochre derived from Ancient Egyptian art.

As the decade progressed, glitter and gloss invaded the home with lacquered furniture and screens, tiled floors, varnished walls and furniture, metallic paints and decorative objects in gold, silver, bronze, steel and chrome. Silver and black were a popular combination in interiors.

At the end of the 1920s, Art Deco was giving way to Modernism. Accordingly, most fashionable interiors of the 1930s had low-key colour schemes based on neutrals like fawn, off-white and gray, with colour accents such as deep blue, coral or maroon. The lack of colour was offset by texture (from hand-woven fabrics and rugs) and sheen (from mirrors and glass). There was a vogue for monochrome rooms, based around a single colour such as sky blue, willow green, apricot, cyclamen or off-white. All-white rooms were also fashionable in the 1930s.

(From: <http://www.adriennechinn.co.uk/interior-design-styles/art-deco.htm>)

Text 2. Read and translate the text. Make a vocabulary of at least 20 unknown words.

Rococo Style

The Rococo style flourished in Western Europe from 1700 to 1780. The term comes from a French word for a fanciful rock or shell design. It implies a refined, elegant feeling and style.

Rococo found its fullest expression in France, where the leading representatives were the painters François Boucher, Jean Honoré Fragonard, and Antoine Watteau. Outside France, there were other artists during this period who worked in a bright, lively style characteristic of Rococo. They included Giovanni Battista Tieppolo in Italy, and Thomas Gainsborough in England.

The ornate and decorative style of Rococo was also applied to architecture, furniture, porcelain, tapestries, and opera and theatre scenery. Rococo architecture developed in France about 1720 and spread to other countries during the next sixty years.

In the Rococo period the development of a decoration style in which most of the familiar themes of the Baroque reappeared, but were treated with lightness and asymmetrical freedom. The old division of the wall into panels was retained but the lines of the mouldings lost their stiffness and were broken into curves, or garlanded with flowers or finished in scrolls or shell-work. Mirrors were used lavishly, and tiles were sometimes applied instead of wood paneling. Coloured marble or imitation marble was used for floors and chimneypieces. Chairs, mirrors, picture frames all lost their old square shapes.



Rococo architecture reached its greatest splendour in the palaces, monasteries, and churches of southern Germany and Austria.

Rococo was not a hard and fast style which flourished in one short period. It was rather a mood which recurred over the ensuing centuries. After its popularity had declined in Europe it suddenly reappeared in England. During the Victorian era it disappeared, only to return again at the end of the century in Art Nouveau. But it never was as expressive as in the mid-18th century when its blossoming coincided with the work of major craftsmen such as Thomas Chippendale, whose name became universally associated with English Rococo furniture.

Thomas Chippendale was the best-known English furniture designer, and the publication of his *Director* in the middle of the century made him a household name. Most of the designs in it were of Rococo Style, and there were also some of the chinoiserie type known as Chinese Chippendale. He also used Gothic window-tracery, pinnacles and crockets to furniture that was otherwise classical in design.

It was time when draped dressing tables appeared in France. Following the Rococo style, they had bouffant skirts and were decorated with ribbons and flowers. Sometimes they even had their own canopies to complement the existing furnishings.

In France the Rococo style used delicate colours such as pink, white, yellow, azure blue and ivory mixed with cream and gold, but appliance of clear colours was fashionable too.

Rugs used for Rococo Interior design style were often Oriental in design. They were rugs with small patterns and in Chinese designs on blue grounds.

(From: <http://www.adriennechinn.co.uk/interior-design-styles/rococo.htm>)

Text 3. Read and translate the text. Make a vocabulary of at least 20 unknown words.

Where did Vintage Chic come from?

It is believed that the style starts in Great Britain and it evokes the type of decoration found in large country houses where there are worn and faded old chintz fabrics found on sofas and curtains, as well as an old paintwork and unassuming “good” taste. The result of shabby chic today is to achieve an elegant overall effect, as opposed to sentimental Victorian.

With the popularity of recycling and reusing old furniture and fabrics, the style was especially popular with modern Bohemians and artisans that made up a sidelined counterculture movement during the 1980s when expensive quality decor became very fashionable with the upper middle classes. The original shabby chic interiors were usually considered as works of art.

The early forms of shabby chic were rather grand but the style has evolved taking inspiration from many forms of decoration. Vintage Chic French furniture makes an impression of style that we would consider to be beautiful together with French accessories and a distinct vintage, French or country look. French boudoir look incorporates lace and chandeliers, delicate yet ornate and exceptionally rich. Shabby chic furniture is often heavily painted through the years, with many layers showing through obviously time-worn areas. The style is regularly imitated by faux painting and by using glaze and then effectively distressing the unfinished surface, by painting then rubbing and sanding away the top coat to show the wood or base coats. Fabrics tend to be cottons and linens, with linen being particularly popular, inspired by old French linens. Pure whites, and worn or bleached out pastels are favourite colours. Fabric is often stained with tea to give it the look of old fabric. “Bleached” and “faded” are the terms often applied to the style. They are not used for old chip furniture.



As well as a particular focus upon white, shabby chic style includes neutral colours including rose pink, baby blue and subtle beige tones.

Today’s shabby chic style is vintage and antique furniture with the original aged paint, or painted white (or pastel colour) with distressing at the corners by rubbing down or sanding.

Rococo style lighting, wall paneling and furniture feature in many shabby chic homes, which display French style interior design. Principle of time worn furniture and feminine accessories compliment the great outdoors with shabby chic extending into the garden. Roses are an element, which often feature, and this extends naturally into garden areas and Alfresco dining.

Popular décor items are pillows made of vintage bark cloth fabric, vintage linens, bedspreads, vintage chandeliers, and anything with roses on it. It is a relaxed feminine romantic way of decorating that looks comfortable and inviting. Also called cottage style.

(From: <http://www.thimagazine.com/french-provencal/>)

Text 4. Read and translate the text. Make a vocabulary of at least 20 unknown words.

Room Color and How it Affects your Mood

While most of us may not spend a lot of time thinking about room color, it affects every day of our lives. Room color can influence our mood and our thoughts. So it's important to choose wisely. The people who live in a home make it beautiful by choosing colors that reflect their likes and their personalities. The trick is to blend those colors you like into a pleasing combination.

While selecting colors for a room, keep in mind that each color has a psychological value. Think about how those colors make you feel. The main color of your room can have an effect on your mood. Looking through magazines, decorating books, blogs and websites helps you to find creative ideas. Fabric, carpeting, furniture and tile are available in a more limited range of colors than is paint, so choose them first and then decide on your paint color. Once you've found what you wanted limit the number of colors in a room to no more than three or four. Too many colors can make a room look busy or cluttered.

Room colors behave in three basic ways: active, passive, and neutral. You can easily match every room's colors to your personal desires and taste and to the room's purpose. Light colors are expansive and airy, they make rooms seem larger and brighter. Dark colors are sophisticated and warm. They give large rooms a more intimate appearance.

Red raises a room's energy level. In the living room or dining room, red draws people together and stimulates conversation. In an entryway, it creates a strong first impression. Crimson can make some people feel irritable. You should avoid this color as the main color of a room.

Yellow captures the joy of sunshine and communicates happiness. It's perfect for kitchens, dining rooms, and bathrooms. In halls, entries, and small spaces, yellow can feel expansive and welcoming. Yellow, however, is not a good choice in main color schemes of a room. This color tends to create feeling of frustration and anger in people.

Blue brings down blood pressure and slows respiration and heart rate. That's why it's considered calming and relaxing, and it is often recommended for bedrooms and bathrooms. However, a pastel blue can be unpleasantly chilly on the walls and furnishings, especially in a room that receives little natural light, so try to balance the room with warm hues in the furnishings and fabrics. To encourage relaxation in the rooms where people gather together such as family rooms, living rooms, large kitchens consider warmer blues, such as periwinkle, or bright blues, such as cerulean or turquoise. Dark blue evokes feeling of sadness, so avoid this color in your main color scheme.

Green is considered the most restful color for the eye. Combining the refreshing quality of blue and the cheerfulness of yellow, green is suited to almost any room in the house. Green also has a calming effect when used as a main color for decorating. It is believed to relieve stress by helping people relax.

Purple in its darkest values (eggplant, for example) is rich, dramatic and sophisticated. It's associated with luxury as well as creativity. As an accent or secondary color, it gives a scheme depth. Lighter versions of purple, such as lavender and lilac, bring the same restful quality to bedrooms as blue does, but without the risk of feeling chilly.

Orange evokes excitement, enthusiasm and is an energetic color. While not a good idea for a living room or for bedrooms this color is great for an exercise room.

Neutrals (black, gray, white, and brown) are basic to the decorator's tool kit. Virtue of all-neutral schemes lies in their flexibility: add color to liven things up; subtract it to calm things down. Black is best used in small doses as an accent.

Color choice is a very personal matter, so choose a hue that suits you, your family and your lifestyle.

(From: <http://freshome.com/2007/04/17/room-color-and-how-it-affects-your-mood/>)

Text 5. Read and translate the text. Make a vocabulary of at least 20 unknown words.

Creating a Designer Nursery...One That Grows With Your Child!

Modern nursery design is more versatile than in years past. The days are gone when pastels and ruffles were the only option considered in nursery room design. Today's nursery colors can be bold and bright, classically restrained, or anywhere in between.

The one standard element to incorporate into nursery design, however, should be its ability to grow with the child. What starts out as a newborn nursery should conveniently adapt into a young child's bedroom, quickly and easily with minimal modification.

To create the perfect nursery room design for your baby, that will remain visually stimulating and appealing to your child throughout youth years you should firstly try to select a *Timeless Theme*. Stay away from "babyish" themes that a maturing child will outgrow too quickly. Instead, choose themes and color schemes with ageless appeal. Stripes and stars, hot air balloons and clouds, sailboats and seashells, and ballerinas or astronauts are all themes appropriate for the newborn nursery that remain appealing to children up to five-years of age.

Secondly, select *Neutral Wall and Floor Colors*. Instead of painting walls a vivid color use neutral colors. Consider white, cream, sand, eggshell. Bring nursery colors into the room using designer nursery bedding, pictures, removable wall decals, bright area rugs, stuffed animals, and other colorful accessories appropriate for the nursery. A nursery carpet should also be neutral so that as baby grows a wide-range of color and fabric pattern options can be introduced into the room.

Thirdly, select *Classic Window Features*. By selecting classic window features instead of those with a nursery design, curtains and shades can be used for many years after baby grows. In fact, the current trend in designer baby nursery window dressings include drapes with valances, swags made from a sarong draped over a curtain rod, new formula mini blinds, and light-defusing cell shades.

Finally, select *Designer Baby Nursery Furnishings* that "Grow". The best designer nursery is one with furnishings that easily adapt to a youth's room, with the exception of the crib, of course. And even then, some are designed to convert into a youth bed. Avoid purchasing age-restricted pieces of furniture. For instance, a white or light-colored chest of drawers with a custom-made top pad is transformed into a nursery changing table. Later, it can revert back into a chest of drawers suitable for even a teen's bedroom.

Don't fill the newborn nursery with unnecessary furnishings. A crib, rocking chair, and a chest of drawers that doubles as a change table will be enough in a small nursery. You'll need plenty of floor space for walking and play areas later.

If you require more storage space, consider built-in drawers beneath the crib. Or, purchase a bookcase to put in the closet. This would increase closet storage, and make locating items quicker and easier. When baby gets older, the book case can be moved out into the room to hold children's books and toys.

Nursery design for larger rooms might include a day bed, or storage chest to hold designer nursery bedding. The storage chest can later be used as a toy box.

Adding the finishing touches can enliven the room: colorful mobiles, pillows, decorative lamp, night light, and a soft musical teddy bear.

(From: <http://www.handy canadian.com/articles>)

Text 6. Read and translate the text. Make a vocabulary of at least 20 unknown words.

Victorian Style

The early Victorian interior design style represents the last phase of a great tradition. The lines were heavier, the decoration coarser, yet the proportions were still good and there was a general atmosphere of solidity and comfort. Painted walls vanished beneath a variety of patterned wallpapers. Walls were still often divided into separate sections by the skirting board, dada rail, picture rail and cornice, and each part given a different treatment. Mahogany reigned supreme as the popular wood for furniture, although birch and rosewood were also used. Carpets were either elaborately floral or severely patterned.

The taste for revivals carried over into this era. Gothic was the favoured style, but by mid-century the simpler style of Arts & Crafts evolved. In spite of many styles, Victorian houses can be recognized by their solid construction, large areas of roofing, gables with painted barge-boards, imposing chimney stacks, projecting porches, and bay windows. Many materials were used, often mixed together in the same building; these included stone, terracotta, slate, tiles, and brick. Leaded casement lights were used in 'medieval' windows, often with stained glass, but the sash was more generally used, and large sheets of glass made glazing bars unnecessary.

Doors, fireplaces, and stairs were solidly built and richly decorated. Much timber was painted and grained in imitation of richer woods. In larger houses the hall was an essential feature, normally furnished as a family living room, but in smaller houses it was often no more than an entrance.



What really altered was the quantity of the furnishings, where the part tended to become more important than the whole. The mantelpiece was transformed into a parade ground for rows of Bristol glass candlesticks. The library and the boudoir were forced to accommodate innumerable cupboards and occasional tables to display the growing collections of ephemera.

Nothing so distinguished Victorian from other generations as their passion for material evidence of the past - portraits, miniatures, silhouettes, and photographs all were visible and prominently displayed reminders of the importance of family ties, and led to the popularity of the keepsake.

This was a time of magnificent, rich colouring, with interior colour schemes highly prescribed. Red was almost obligatory for dining rooms. Libraries and studies tended to be plain and severe, with un-patterned fabrics and quiet colours. Drawing rooms, boudoirs and bedrooms were the most luxurious and colourful rooms in the house, often in strong blue. Halls and stairways were sometimes in neutral tones or in very dark shades for maximum practicality. Colours used at this time included Pompeian red, buff, taupe, tobacco and chocolate brown, olive green, indigo and Prussian blue, burgundy, black and gold.

(From: <http://www.adriennechinn.co.uk/interior-design-styles/victorian.htm>)

Text 7. Read and translate the text. Make a vocabulary of at least 20 unknown words.

Today's Trend in Interior Design can Compliment your Home

One rewarding aspect of owning your home is the ability to renovate, remodel, add-on, and decorate it the way you want.

Regardless of what color scheme and decor style you prefer, the current interior design trend makes good sense. A hectic, fast-paced lifestyle dictates the need for an uncluttered, relaxing environment at the end of a busy day. The home oasis is fast becoming more of a private retreat than it is a decorator's showpiece.

Today's basic interior design tip is "more is less." That's because today's home decor is all about creating a tranquil atmosphere, with focus on simplicity and functionality.

Contemporary designs, for instance, are no longer cold and hard. The look is uncluttered with clean lines, instead. And the current trend in interior design is less clutter and fuss, which translates to less expense, too. Comfort, relaxation, and continuity are the key elements in the current interior design trend.

Creating uncluttered areas and open spaces use colors, textures, and accessories that create the mood and compliment decor. Avoid "stuffing" rooms with multi pieces of furniture or bulky furnishings. Integrate the discreet euphony of a ticking clock, water sounds and visual appeal of an aquarium, or splashing sounds created by a wall or floor fountain. An aroma therapy candle or two provides subtle lighting that will enhance a room's relaxing mood.

It is possible to give master bedroom design spa-like appeal, while reflecting the personality of the individual: sitting areas for reading, listening to music, or de-stressing, water therapy and aromatherapy, controlled lighting. Wall colors can be understated, clean and warm. Try a bench at the foot of the bed with a lap throw in a bright design or color to add interest. What about a feather bed topper for maximum soft-as-a-cloud comfort.

In bedrooms consider pastel colors, soft textures, subdued lighting, and the visual and scent appeal of pillow aroma therapy. This can be as simple as rectangular, oval, or heart-shaped accent pillows filled with herbs, spices, and scent-filled dried flora. Either arranged a top of the bed, hung from a bed post with satin ribbon, or set kitty-cornered on a wall shelf.

Incorporate an indoor water feature into room design. A large plant, several smaller specimens, or a mirror arranged near a tabletop or floor model water fountain or falls is therapeutic, providing tranquil sounds.

Create a stress-free atmosphere using soft and calming colors such as blue, green, and brown. The trend in most room decor is subtle and neutral with accessories to add color and interest.

Fabric selection for enhancing the room decor is more for texture and contrast purposes than design. Style lines are simpler, weave linen, leather, and earthy textures are especially popular.

Today's trend in interior design doesn't lean more towards the clean and simple, but the natural as well. Brushed nickel and metal will enhance the natural look in a dramatic way. When it comes to metal finishes, it is usually blends of brass, chrome, and oil-rubbed bronze in hardware, picture frames, urns, and table lamps, and other room extras.

With a distinct interest in discovering interior design alternatives that are more earth-friendly, today's lifestyle trends are also more environmentally minded. Natural products are being used to create a more pure simplicity, and a serene environment.

(From: http://www.handy canadian.com/articles_interior_design.asp)

Text 8. Read and translate the text. Make a vocabulary of at least 20 unknown words.

How to Hang Pictures

A room without art or framed art prints is a room that lacks soul and personality. It can be a real pleasure to look for art that says something about you, whether it's an original painting that speaks to you in some way or a poster or print that reflects your interests or lifestyle, framed art of some description is an essential element in interior design.

The impact of art is always dependent on where it is hung. For instance an erotic painting on the wall over a bed head will have a different impact than if it were a part of a dining room scheme. Collections of similar or complimentary pieces can create an impact that is greater than the sum of their parts. Here are some ways how it's possible to hang pictures in the home.



Putting a group of pictures behind a bed head will have the same effect as a showy headboard – it will turn that part of the room into a focal point. They needn't be all the same size or even fit the space neatly. However, the pattern they form once hung should be neat and uniform – at the very least in the spaces between the pictures themselves. Plus, if you want to keep the look neat, choose pictures of a similar scale and with frames that, if not matching, are complementing.

Hanging pictures in groups is not a modern obsession – the Victorians literally covered their walls with paintings of all shapes and sizes. Emulate this look in a period property by framing a range of photos or paintings in a mix of frame shapes, sizes and styles. And, get a touch of traditional style by leaving picture wire or tape on show. Just make sure it matches the frames in colour.

Putting pictures on shelves is a good way to give them more of a 3D effect, and it allows you to both swap them around more easily, and intersperse them with pieces, such as sculptures, collections of shells, toys or whatever.

Just like wallpaper and paint, pictures can create a feature wall. Hang them floor to ceiling, and keep the frames matching to make it work. For best results, put all your pictures out on the floor first so you can experiment with the layout; take a digital picture (or draw a sketch) of the layout, then transfer them to the wall.



Family galleries are all the rage at the moment – but if you can hang a group, rather than dotting them around the house – the impact will be all the greater. For a subtler effect, choose black and white prints over colour.

Box frames with contents that remind you special events – from children's toys to seashells – will make a stunning display, whether in a child's room, kitchen or cloakroom.

A matching set plus an odd one out makes a fabulous grouping. Keep the outline of the whole display square, rectangular, circular or oval and link items by going for pictures with a similar theme – in this case natural theme.



Create a contemporary look with black and white shots in black frames and generous white mounts. Group the photos very closely – or put them in rows – for best effect.

(From: <http://www.channel4.com/4homes/design-decorate/decorating-ideas/how-to-hang-pictures>)

Text 9. Read and translate the text. Make a vocabulary of at least 20 unknown words.

Utilitarian Interior Design

Utilitarian style in interiors was born in the loft apartments carved out of old warehouses in New York in the 1970s. Priced out of affordable accommodation in traditional housing in Manhattan, people looking for large, light-filled spaces gravitated to areas which had once been warehousing for fabrics, clothing, food and other commercial goods. These large spaces made no comforts of residential living, but the new inhabitants worked with these industrial interiors, incorporating them into their new homes. In such a way Utilitarian style was born.

The key elements of utilitarian style are function, edginess and unpretentiousness. Key materials are metal, concrete, wood, iron and brick. Fabrics are natural – cotton, hessian, linen, wool, leather and parachute silk. Large expanses of wall are perfect for showing contemporary art, and the large floor areas invite area rugs – a mix of contemporary designs with old Persian rugs.

Utilitarian style is currently popular because more people are buying properties in buildings that were once warehouses, pubs or other commercial spaces. The utilitarian style works particularly well in large, open spaces with a bit of an industrial feel. It's important, however, to incorporate comfort into a utilitarian style interior. You may have a graffiti image on the carpet, but



the carpet should be luxurious! Put up industrial landscape wall coverings next to brick walls or concrete flooring for some graphic colour. Dress the big warehouse windows with some full-length silk curtains.

Keep the utilitarian look interesting by layering textures: leather and chrome furniture with long silk curtains, big pieces of colourful art, textural or graphic feature walls, decorative accent lighting along with hidden accent lighting and plush area rugs. Mix the newer items with some older items: for example very modern dining chairs around a rustic oak farmhouse table, or a modern leather sofa with an old Persian rug. White is always a great wall colour for the utilitarian interior, particularly if you bring in some accent walls in concrete grey, deep red, a graphic wallpaper or mural, or a tiled wall. White walls provide a great background for large pieces of modern art.

Top three utilitarian pieces are a large sectional sofa, a large statement area rug (either modern or Persian or Moroccan) and some big pieces of art or a graphic feature wall.

Utilitarian style interior is clean-lined, edgy, modern and spare. It's a clutter-free look – you build in handleless cupboards to store the stuff or bring in locker style cupboards for a street-wise element. It's perfect for the bachelor, the couple and for the young family.

Utilitarian interior design works best in open plan living/dining/kitchen rooms, cinema rooms, large family rooms and stream-lined bedrooms. Good light, both natural and electric, is vital for the look to work, and a larger space is an advantage. The look is a bit "muscular" and although it doesn't usually involve a lot of furniture as it tends to be quite bold and graphic.

(From: <http://www.adriennechinn.co.uk/article-utilitarian-interior-design.htm>)

Text 10. Read and translate the text. Make a vocabulary of at least 20 unknown words.

Decorating Ideas

You've just moved into your new home, and you want to put your stamp on it. Fantastic! Who wants to live in a beige box with no place to put your feet up and relax? But you're faced with a blank canvas; where do you start?

Start by being a sponge. Absorb colours, shapes and textures in the world around you. Actively seek out inspiration from museums, stately homes, art galleries, showrooms, furniture catalogues, magazines, books, films, nature and the internet.

Remember the colours, sounds and sights of your last holiday. Why did they make you feel happy? How can you use these elements to recreate that contented feeling in your own home?

Put together a file or use a scrapbook and collect pictures of rooms you like. Take photos or buy postcards of places, buildings, furniture, beaches, sunsets.... anything that inspires you. It is useful to put together a "Concept Board", where you can arrange a collage of pictures of colours (perhaps flowers or nature pictures), textures (wood, metal, etc) and other images which reflect the feel you're trying to achieve in the interior design. I once showed a client, who wanted a glamorous living room, a photo of Grace Kelly, golden blonde in an ice blue satin gown with a dash of bright pink lipstick. These are the colours I'm suggesting, I said. Pale golds and creams on the walls and upholstery, with ice blue silk curtains and a dash of hot pink on cushions as an accent. The room looked wonderful when it was done!

Take photographs of your inspirations when you're out. Often the secret to why an architectural feature works is hidden in the proportion of one part to another. Try to analyze why a particular room or building looks and feels right to you. What are the proportions? Is it symmetrical like in the classical design favoured by the Georgians, or asymmetrical as in Japanese and mid-20th century design? Are there a lot of decorative features, or is it very plain? By finding answers to these questions, you are finding your own style.

Once you have a store of inspiration, you are ready to source materials, chose colours and buy furniture that fits your style. Perhaps you've been inspired by a holiday on the English seaside. You've taken photos of the grey flint houses with their maritime blue trim, the long stretches of sandy beach with its tufts of marsh grass, the colourful beach huts lined up along the shore. Translate these images into your home by sourcing sofas and chairs upholstered in sandy neutrals; painting your walls with a creamy paint and letting the sun stream into the room with linen sheers or plantation shutters. Accent it all with cushions, rugs and art in those beautiful sea blues and greens. Keep your accessories natural – wood, stone, shells, flowers. If you stay true to those elements which gave you pleasure on your holiday, you'll create a happy space in your home.

What about your personal treasures – your books, art and collections? Show them off! Build in shelves to display your treasures. Create a library wall for your books. Place your collections, whatever they may be, into groups on tabletops, shelves and walls rather than scattering them around the house. As a group, your collection will have impact. Hang black and white photographs together on the hallway wall; create an exposition of your turquoise ceramic vases; hang a collection of straw hats on a wall. Collections are all about your personal taste and help to bring your personality into your home.

The more you explore and make a conscious note of the things that inspire you and give you pleasure, the more confident you will become with your style preferences. Always stay open to new influences and design your interior style which will grow as you grow.

By Adrienne Chinn – London

(From: <http://www.adriennechinn.co.uk/article-decorating-ideas.htm>)

Text 11. Read and translate the text. Make a vocabulary of at least 20 unknown words.

White furniture: a trend or “must have”?

White furniture definitely looks amazing. Today white is the leading color in modern furniture industry. Let's try to find out why is it really worth buying a piece of white furniture to decorate your home?



Many disputes come around white furniture. Of course, it won't look good in just any decor, it is really a big matter what color is your floor, your walls, and what's the overall place appearance you have. Most of white furniture would look absolutely great in a place that has an advantage of bright or black/white colors palette in it, like green, red, dark walls, black carpet, etc. Moreover, white furniture could look good in a room with normal, quite traditional paint: warm color yellowish tones, brown, tan tones, etc. But it would look absolutely ecstatic in places with bright walls/floor.

First, that's great to put attention to some pieces that are being offered with a living room set (if you're getting one from a website, they often have a “comes great with” piece right on the same page). These pieces are usually made on the same factory that means the same materials/colors are used. Of course, you can get a mahogany color living room set already and get a coffee table that has a color of mahogany but there's no guarantee these 2 pieces will match.

Great debates and doubts also appear when it comes in mind that white, in general, is probably the most “hard-to-keep” clean color. It doesn't absorb light; it just reflects it (opposite to black; by the way, black furniture takes the second place, after white that is quite “hard-to-keep-clean” label). Well, of course, white furniture becomes dirty easier than furniture of any other color – it is simply more noticeable on white surface, that's all.

In the real life, it's nothing to worry about. White furniture doesn't require any special treatment, as some might think, it's just supposed to be taken softer care of, and that's it. Nothing very fancy, really.

White leather furniture is very easily cleaned with basic wet towel or paper. All sleeper sofas, sectional or regular living room furniture would be a great companion for you in your living room for ages, with proper cleaning and regular maintenance.

Modern high-gloss furniture like dining tables, chairs, TV-stands or lacquer consoles are cleaned the same way any high-gloss furniture cleaned – just a paper towel with some surface cleaner or any other solution of the same kind.

So, despite a popular thought, white furniture is nothing to be afraid of. If you think it looks good in your room, and matches your decor – go ahead and buy it! There is nothing to regret about, that's only your guests will be in awe of a gorgeous piece of white furniture sitting in your room: white furniture is a true sign of unstandard thinking, contemporary ideas and modern home.



(From: Comfyco Furniture, October 20th, 2010)

Text 12. Read and translate the text. Make a vocabulary of at least 20 unknown words.

How to Find an Interior Design Job

There are many places that hire interior designers and those with an interior design degree. See the tips below for help in finding a job in interior design.

1) Search for interior design and architecture companies in your area. Even if they do not say that they have a job opening, send them a resume by email instead of fax so you are earth friendly and do not waste paper. Try to send the email to a particular person instead of the general mailbox. Make sure to personalize the email to that particular company.

2) Contact commercial furniture dealers about employment opportunities in the interior design field. Commercial furniture dealers hire interior designers as salesmen and as computer drafters of their systems furniture. Working with commercial furniture requires a high level of detail and organization. If you get a job interview at a commercial furniture company, impress them with your attention to detail and organizational skills.

3) Contact your interior design professors to see if they know of any job opportunities. Your professors might also know of some tips for finding an interior design job that has worked for other students or they may know of prior students who are advancing to a more advanced job or moving to a new city and are vacating their current positions.

4) Large companies often have their own facilities department that hires interior designers, so check with them to see if they are hiring. The facilities department works to create pleasing workplaces for their employees. This job may allow you to work as a client of interior designers, architects, and commercial furniture manufacturers. You should get to network many people which will help during your next job search.

5) Large production home builders often have their own interior design department which may be hiring. The interior design department helps people, who are purchasing a new house, select items such as cabinets, countertops, flooring, brick, and more. This job will probably require you to work weekends and after hours.

6) Get a headhunter to help your interior design job search. Headhunters will meet with you to determine what you are qualified for and what you are looking for in a job. Headhunters are paid by the company who hires you, so they try really hard to get you a job since they do not get paid unless you are hired.

7) Go to as many design related social events as possible and network with many interior designers. Tell EVERYONE that you are looking for a job and ask if they have any leads. The best person to talk to at social events is the manufacturer's representatives (people who sell products that designers use, such as paint, carpet, wallpaper, etc) because they know almost everyone. Make sure you give the manufacturer's representatives your information so they can get back to you if they hear about a job opening.

8) Consider getting a non-paying internship for 6 weeks. An internship will help you get your foot in the door, give you something in the interior design field to put on your resume, and enable you to learn about the design business. Interns are often hired full time after their internship is over.

9) Look online at as many employment websites as possible while searching for an interior design job. You may find an employment opportunity on these sites and you can post your resume if that feature is offered. Don't forget to look for jobs that might not be in your area but may allow you to work from home.

10) If you are getting an interior design degree, start looking for a job at least a month before you graduate since there will be more competition after graduation when everyone is looking for a job.

(From:

http://www.interiordesigninfo.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=107:job-interior-design&catid=49:beid&Itemid=64)

Text 13. Read and translate the text. Make a vocabulary of at least 20 unknown words.

Becoming an Interior Designer



Many people use the terms "interior designer" and "interior decorator" interchangeably, however there is a difference. Anyone can wake up in the morning and call themselves an interior decorator, just as they could call themselves an artist. In order to be an interior designer, as defined by most states, a person must have education, experience, and have passed a lengthy examination. In practice, an interior designer is more of a mix between an interior decorator and an architect. Interior designers must have knowledge of construction

methods, space planning, color selections, remodeling, universal design, decorative finishes, and problem solving. Interior designers might work in the residential or commercial aspect of interiors. Interior decorators are more focused on the aesthetics of a room, such as paint colors, draperies, furniture selections, and accessories. Interior decorators usually work only in the residential aspect of interiors. See the steps below to learn how to become an interior designer.

1) Look online for requirements to be an interior designer in your country. Make sure you follow the steps you will be practicing interior design since each region is slightly different. Researching and understanding your regional requirements will help you determine if you are willing to commit to this career path.

2) Get educated at accredited school or university if required. There are many online options available, but make sure a degree from the school of your choice will qualify for your region. Learn as much as you can about interior design from school, TV, magazines, internet sources, and anywhere else you can.

3) Get interior design experience working for a licensed interior designer. Depending on your region's requirements, you will probably be required to work 6 months to two years before you take your licensing exam.

4) Take the exam; it changes about every 5 years. Join a study group and take practice tests because the test is quite pricey to take. Currently, only 60% – 70% of people pass the exam.

5) Once you pass the entire exam, you can register to be an interior designer. Once approved by the state, you can call yourself a licensed or registered interior designer. You will probably be required to stamp drawings, pay dues, and do continuing education in order to keep your license active. You can join professional organizations in order to advance your career.

(From:

http://www.interiordesigninfo.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=123:how-to-be-an-interior-designer&catid=49:beid&Itemid=64

Text 14. Read and translate the text. Make a vocabulary of at least 20 unknown words.

Christmas Contemporary Home Decorating Ideas

We all love decorating our homes for Christmas, but sometimes we want to move away from the traditional red and green decorations and take our home to the next level.

Using white is a great way to achieve a contemporary look with your Christmas decorations. Work with a white or green Christmas tree, real or artificial depends on your taste, there are pro's and con's for both. Decorate the tree with white balls, stars, tinsel, strings of white beads or crystals. Use white fairy lights to give a sprinkling of light to the look.

Hang beads and crystals as shown in the photograph here, direct a halogen light to shine on it and you have created an amazing "sparkle" effect, just like icicles dripping water as they thaw.



Wrap all your Christmas gifts in white paper and decorate with a silver bow and place under your Christmas tree. Use white candles in your candelabra, white flowers with a little greenery in your vases. Make your wreath for the front door from traditional greenery but use white bows and silver accessories to give it a more contemporary look and feel.

Watch some videos which show you how to make your own Christmas bows and how to make a Christmas wreath. This should save you time and get you inspired to decorate your home in a contemporary theme.

Now for an idea on how to make a contemporary table setting. Make it edible! You can see from the photograph below that almost everything is edible. Candles are a bit difficult to stomach, but the walnuts, cookies and cakes are all very tasty treats. The spices add an aromatic sense to the centerpiece. You can use your imagination and create your own contemporary edible centerpiece. Use marzipan to make little white balls, fill them with something special inside for a surprise. Traditional shortbread or gingerbread cut into Christmas shapes and decorated in white icing with silver little balls. You could make a Christmas tree from your white marzipan balls,



*Edible Christmas
Centerpiece*

simply stack them to a peak, you could use rum balls for this too. Cupcakes are the hottest thing in town at the moment, so why not go with the flow and make cupcakes and decorate them in a Christmas theme, and use them as your centerpiece, there are some really lovely cupcake tiered holders available which would look fantastic.

Now all you need to do is get your creative juices flowing and create your own original contemporary look. Have fun and Merry Christmas!

(From: <http://christmas.interiordezine.com/contemporary-home-decorating-ideas>)

Text 15. Read and translate the text. Make a vocabulary of at least 20 unknown words.

Add Light and Great Style with Chandeliers

A chandelier is defined as “a branched, ceiling-mounted light fixture with two or more arms bearing lights.” During the medieval times, they were made of wooden beams usually shaped as a cross with metal spikes on top to hold candles. It was hoisted towards the ceiling using a rope or chain, and was depended upon as a useful light source. They evolved into more delicate designs involving crystals and stones, and became more apparent in palaces, places of royalty and the wealthy. Today, the chandelier is used in a more decorative way, adding a luxurious presence to the home.

Nonetheless, chandeliers can add wonderful ambience to just about any room. They are designed to float in a room as an element of the design. It can serve as a room’s centerpiece without taking over the entire space. Chandeliers can be a great conversation piece, as well as a part of the home that really makes you feel as though you are living in luxury. They are elegant and unparalleled additions and command attention like no other furnishing. There are many points to consider when choosing a chandelier. Size, materials and light emission are crucial when determining the perfect chandelier for a room.

Since a chandelier will be a focus piece in the room, it is vital to choose materials that will enhance the decor of the area. Lavish and visually dazzling light fittings can create the most beautiful kind of lighting. Crystal and glass fixtures are very popular and represent a romantic sense of wealth. Chandeliers can also come in different metals such as brass, wrought iron, silver and steel. A wrought iron chandelier produces a magnificent appearance. Stone, beads, and shell chandeliers aren’t quite as fancy, but definitely provide a more edgy or fanciful look. Elk or deer horn chandeliers embody a rustic style and are perfect for log cabins and rustic lodges. For a room with traditional style, a fixture with more ornamentation and intricate designs will fit best. Alternatively, a simple chandelier would match a modern style space that is usually less ornamented. A formal and elegant room is best equipped with a very impressive chandelier. A space that features antiques furniture would be complete with a more detail-enriched chandelier, perhaps with hanging pendants.

Another appropriate method to help choose the materials is to begin with a color or element that is influential in the decoration scheme of the room. You want your chandelier color to compliment your existing finishes. Brushed bronze, black, silver or even gold can be neutral tones that will match most decorating schemes. If you already have a warm, rich, wood and earth-toned theme, a bronze or gold finished chandelier may work best. If the room has cool tones, like blues and whites, a silver one would be appropriate. For that sleek, modern style space with black furniture, a silver or black fixture will complement that polished design.



(From: http://houseplansandmore.com/resource_center/chandelier-styles.aspx)

Text 16. Read and translate the text. Make a vocabulary of at least 20 unknown words.

How to Decorate a Sophisticated and Elegant Nursery



A baby nursery does not have to be typical pink or light blue, filled with cartoon characters, or have a mural. See the tips below for decorating a nursery in a more sophisticated and elegant style.

NoTheme Many baby rooms have a theme. The nursery theme may be boats, teddy bears, princess, cars, a certain cartoon character, sports, and the list goes on. If you would like to have a sophisticated and elegant nursery for your baby, it is best to NOT use a theme. Themed baby nursery items tend to multiply and the room ends up looking

like a gift shop. If you must use a theme, select a high quality mural as artwork, but don't add complimentary accessories.

Color Scheme The color scheme is the first thing to decide when decorating a nursery. Some popular nursery color schemes are chocolate and light blue, chocolate and pink, chocolate and lime green, sage green and pink, black and yellow, navy and green, and red and pink.

Designer Bedding When selecting bedding for the nursery, avoid going to the local baby supply store first. For a more sophisticated look, shop online at baby boutiques first. Once you figure out what you like from shopping at high end stores, you can shop at a local baby supply store if you are more budget minded. Consider using multiple coordinating patterns for interest instead of a pre-packaged set.

Furniture Babies have a lot of functional furniture that is not always very attractive. Consider putting the baby's changing table in a closet. You can even exchange the closet door with a drape for easier access and more decorative appeal. Instead of a traditional baby glider, shop for a vintage or antique rocking chair. There are also lounge chairs available today that offer a hidden rocking feature.

Banish Clutter Make sure to store kid clutter out of sight. Consider using an open bookshelf with baskets for toy storage. All other items should be put away.

Compliment the Rest of the House Complete the nursery's decor as you would any other room in the house. Select coordinating rugs, paint the walls to match with the bedding, use elegant light fixtures (perhaps a chandelier), add artwork, and select other sophisticated furniture.

Be Eco-Friendly Try to use green and eco-friendly products in your baby's nursery whenever possible. You can use an organic mattress and linens, organic carpet, and no VOC (volatile organic compound) paints.

(From:
http://www.interiordesigninfo.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=67:how-to-decorate-a-sophisticated-and-elegant-nursery&catid=59:children&Itemid=84)

Text 17. Read and translate the text. Make a vocabulary of at least 20 unknown words.

How to Have a Functional Yet Beautiful Kitchen



Your kitchen can be both beautiful and functional at the same time. For tips in achieving this, see the steps below.

1) Ban the non-kitchen clutter. The kitchen countertop is not a place for mail, keys, backpacks, loose change, newspaper or any other clutter. Make sure those items have a home. Keep only necessary items in the kitchen.

2) Light your kitchen properly. Do you have under cabinet lighting? Lighting on your countertop is important since upper cabinets create shadows on your work space. Above cabinet lighting is a nice dramatic effect. You can add decorative light fixtures such as a ceiling fan or chandelier.

3) Have only functional accessories in your kitchen. Put away the fake plants, canisters of cooking utensils, decorative platters you will never use, dish washing accessories that are not used every day, hanging pots that nearly hit your head, the tea kettle sitting on your stove that you never use, the cookbook holder that gets used twice a year, any small appliance that is not used daily, and any other items that can make clutter. Replace them with clear glass jars for your flour, sugar, pasta, dry cereal, rice, beans, and other items that you will actually use. The only things on your countertop should be things that are used at least once a week. If you do use an appliance daily, make sure it is a high quality decorative appliance.

4) Purge duplicates and unnecessary items wasting valuable space in your kitchen. Do you have multiple ice cream scoops, pizza cutters, can openers, or any other utensil? What about small appliances that you never use collecting dust in your cabinets – a fondue set, salad spinner, ice cream maker, or vacuum sealer?

5) Organize your items logically. Are your pots and pot holders by the stove? Are your cookie sheets by the oven? When you use the last of the cereal, do you have a convenient place within your kitchen to write that item on your grocery list?

6) Be thoughtful with the artwork on the walls of your kitchen. Consider a large chalkboard to write your grocery list or the dinner menu. Since lighting is so important, a large mirror to reflect light around the room would also be nice. Artwork with lots of color will create a cheerful room. Do not attach anything to the front of your refrigerator. If you must, put a few essential items only on the least visible side of your refrigerator.

7) Consider removing the items from the top of the upper cabinets in your kitchen. Those items collect dust. Often cabinets with nothing on them look better than those with fake plants.

8) Add cabinet hardware to the cabinets in your kitchen. Cabinet knobs and pulls are not only jewelry for the room, they also protect the cabinets from abrasion. If you have stainless steel appliances or a stainless steel sink, consider adding stainless steel knobs and pulls (not shiny chrome).

(From:

http://www.interiordesigninfo.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=58:how-to-have-a-functional-yet-beautiful-kitchen&catid=50:kb&Itemid=73)

Text 18. Read and translate the text. Make a vocabulary of at least 20 unknown words.

How to Make a House More Green

In order to make a house more green, you should focus on 4 major elements – making the house lower maintenance, more energy efficient, healthier, and have little waste.

Lower Maintenance Make the exterior of your house masonry instead of a product that will require painting or regular pressure washing to be lower maintenance. Use flooring that does not require refinishing such as linoleum, tile, or concrete. Use a metal or vinyl alternative fencing instead of wood fencing that may need to be replaced every 10 years. Use rubber mulch instead of natural mulch. Rubber mulch costs a bit more, but it lasts forever and is made of old tires that would otherwise be in a landfill. Paying a little more for a quality product that will not require as much maintenance may save you money in the long run and will aid you in having a greener home.



More Energy Efficient Select items for your home that are more energy efficient. Use sustainable materials that require fewer resources in order to have a greener home. You can get double paned windows, add more insulation to your home, and use low flow water fixtures. Plant trees to shade your home and make it cooler, install skylight tubes to light your home with natural light instead of using electricity. Use ceiling fans to lessen the need for air conditioning, power your home with renewable energy such as solar panels or by using a green energy provider, use fluorescent lights instead of standard incandescent. Use bamboo or cork flooring that is more renewable than new hardwood flooring, and have a drip sprinkler system that is more efficient than a standard sprinkler system.

When building or remodeling a home, there are many things to consider. Are your stone countertops being shipped all the way from Asia, thus using a lot of fossil fuels, or are they made with local resources? Does your irrigation water come from the faucet or is it collected rainwater? Do you use a top loading washer or a front loading washer that uses less water and electricity? Do you really need a large home that requires lots of energy to heat and cool or will a smaller home make you just as happy?

Healthier Use organic linens, an organic mattress, organic bedding, chemical free rugs, organic cleaning supplies, and no VOC (volatile organic compound) paint in your home to make it greener. Use a door mat to keep some of the dirt out of your home which will require cleaning less often. Open your windows to let fresh air inside since most homes have higher air pollution inside than the outside air of most cities. Add potted plants to the inside of your home to help clean the air.

Little Waste A green home has little waste and recycles as much as possible. Reuse materials you already have, recycle materials you no longer want, and purchase recycled materials as much as possible. Refinish your kitchen cabinets instead of buying new. If you do buy new, donate the old ones instead of throwing them away. Use reclaimed lumber instead of new. Use salvaged architectural elements to add character to your home. Vintage and antique accessories add warmth and individuality to a home.

(From:

http://www.interiordesigninfo.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=55:how-to-have-a-greener-home&catid=47:ee&Itemid=69)

Text 19. Read and translate the text. Make a vocabulary of at least 20 unknown words.

How to Decorate Your Christmas Tree Like a Professional Designer



Would you like to have an elegant designer Christmas tree this year? See the steps below for instructions on how to decorate your Christmas tree in a professional manner, just as an interior designer would.

1) Decide on the overall color scheme that you would like to use on your Christmas tree. It could be all green, red and gold, red and silver, pink and white, aqua and turquoise, or any other color combination that you like. The color scheme you select for your Christmas tree should complement the color scheme of the room your tree is going into. Consider using some of the nontraditional designer ornament colors available this year, such as bronze, peacock blue, plum, sage green, and navy, to give your Christmas tree an updated designer look.

2) Decide if you want to have a theme, such as angels, nutcrackers, snowflakes, shoes, or any other theme. Having a theme for your Christmas tree is optional.

3) Make sure the ornaments and other trimmings you select are oversized and larger than standard ornaments to get a professional designer look. Multi-pack Christmas ornaments work great because they are usually less expensive, but purchase different styles of multi-pack ornaments so not all the ornaments look exactly alike. Consider using natural elements to decorate your Christmas tree with, such as pine cones, grapevine, or twigs. You can also decorate using artificial natural elements such as ornaments that look like birds or butterflies and artificial greenery such as poinsettia and magnolia flowers.

4) Before decorating your Christmas tree with ornaments, you should put your Christmas lights on your tree. Use either clear or white non-blinking lights for a professional designer look. Make sure you put the lights on evenly around your Christmas tree, both towards the trunk and the outside of the tree. If you would like your Christmas tree to have a slight sparkle effect, add one blinking set of clear or white lights around the trunk of the tree only.

5) After the lights are on and you have checked to make sure they are all working properly, add the garlands, ribbons, and any decoration that is not an ornament to your Christmas tree. There are many designer ways to add garlands or ribbon to your tree. One option is to add the garlands or ribbon running from the top to the bottom, tucking the garland or ribbon into the tree about every 2 feet (60 centimeters). Another option is to run garlands or ribbon in a circle around the outside of the tree like a barber's pole. A third option is to run the garlands or ribbon in a circle just around the tree trunk, which works well with grapevine.

6) Next, decorate the Christmas tree with your new ornaments in the designer color scheme you have selected. Make sure to attach those ornaments evenly over the tree and periodically step back and look at your decorating progress. Larger ornaments look best towards the bottom of your tree and your smaller ornaments look best towards the top of your tree.

7) Now it is time to decorate your Christmas tree using your family ornaments. You can decorate using a craft your child made in school, an ornament from your last vacation, or any other sentimental Christmas ornament. Christmas trees should be filled with memories, so consider purchasing a new ornament each year for your Christmas tree to remind you of something special.

8) A tree topper finishes off the Christmas tree decorations. The tree topper could be a traditional star, Santa, a fancy designer bow, an angel, or anything else that will top off your tree.

(From:

http://www.interiordesigninfo.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=47:decorate-christmas-tree&catid=41:holidays&Itemid=70

Text 20. Read and translate the text. Make a vocabulary of at least 20 unknown words.

Small Space Bedroom

The bedroom is one room in the house where you can indulge yourself to your heart's content. It will give you the pleasure of sound sleep if you will choose the right beds for small bedrooms. Proper placement of furniture works well in small space bedrooms. Stimulating colors provide spacious feeling rather than dark colors do; whereas refreshing shades of wall paints are very pleasing to the eyes and draws our consideration giving the sense of large space. If you have a small bedroom try these ideas to make your bedroom spacious.

Apply relaxing shades for small space bedroom. Select the shades of walls; which are relaxing at night and give the feeling of refreshment and comfort during the day. Make use of elegant colors like white and cream which provide spacious feeling rather than dark colors like blue, green and mauves, pink and yellow which make the feel of less space adding warmth to the space.



Apply motivating lighting for small space bedrooms. Install lighting close to your bed. They will be easier to maintain and you will gain the feeling of more space. Use versatile lighting fixtures in such a manner that other decorating things do not get affected. Utilize accent, ambient and fluorescent lighting as they create soothing and refreshing atmosphere.

Apply fitting bed in small bedrooms. Always try to buy bed with accurate measurement, which can suit doorway and staircase dimension to make sure that you will actually able to get it into the room.

Use Box Bed for small space bedroom. Use large drawers built in bed i.e. Box Bed; which are extremely useful if you are in short of storage space.

Provide high level cabinets to store the things which are occasionally used. Design cabinets in such a way that has separate space for hanging clothes and could store other items also.

Provide drawers in cabinets to make the place for different items. Keep recessed open shelves into walls for placing colorful items without taking extra space.

Additional useful tips.

- Provide wall mounted accent furniture for placing accent articles.
- Place the furniture at an angle of the wall as it helps make room look bigger.
- Apply light colors for floors, which are perfect for small bedroom.
- Mount television on the wall as it saves space.
- Keep the colors of your curtains or blinds similar to the walls.
- Use decorative mirrors on walls to get a feeling of free space.



(From: http://www.gharexpert.com/articles/Bedroom-1689/Small-Space-Bedroom_0.aspx)

Grammar Reference

Unit 1

Past Simple Tense Active (Минулий простий час)

ствердження (affirmative)	заперечення (negative)
дієслово + -ed, II форма неправильних дієслів	did + not + дієслово
I created/ went You created/ went We created/ went They created/ went He created/ went She created/ went It created/ went	I did not / didn't create He didn't go We did not / didn't go She didn't create
	питання (interrogative)
	Did you create? Did she go? Where did they go?

Вживання (use)

yesterday, two days/ weeks/ months ago, last year (summer, Monday, week etc), in 1995/2003

Past Simple Tense вживається на позначення:

- дій, що здійснилися у певний час у минулому
*They **went** to the seaside **last** summer.*
*I **lived** in Moscow **two** years ago.*
- дій, що відбулися одна за одною, поступово
*Sam **read** the text, then he **wrote** the essay.*
- звичок або станів, що були у минулому, але зараз неактуальні; також можна вживати зворот **used to**
*People **lived** / **used to live** in wooden houses in those days.*
*Jack **smoked** / **used to smoke** a lot, but now he **doesn't**.*
- розповіді про життя людей, які померли
*William Shakespeare **wrote** many famous plays and **opened** a theater in London.*

Past Simple Tense Passive

Пасивний стан дієслів виражає дію, яка відбувається чи відбувалася з об'єктом, причому причина дії чи хто її здійснює невизначені, невідомі або неважливі.

Порівняйте: **Somebody cleaned** the room yesterday. Активний стан (Active Voice)
The room was cleaned yesterday. Пасивний стан (Passive Voice)

Пасивний стан минулого часу (Past Simple Passive) виражає дію, що відбувалася з об'єктом у минулому, коли неважливо хто саме виконував дію, або сама дія важливіша ніж той хто її здійснював.

Пасивний стан минулого часу формується:

To be (was/were) + Past Participle (the 3rd form of the verb)

e.g. *The walls **were painted** a week ago.*
*The house **was built** in 1978.*

Unit 2

Present Simple Tense (Теперішній простий час)

<p>ствердження (affirmative) дієслово, дієслово + -es</p> <p>I create_ You create_ We create_ They create_ <u>She</u> creates <u>He</u> creates <u>It</u> creates</p>	<p>заперечення (negative) do/does + not + дієслово</p> <p><u>I don't</u> create <u>You, We, They don't</u> create <u>He, She, It doesn't</u> create</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">питання (interrogative)</p> <p>Do you create? Do they, I, we create? Does she create? Does he, it create?</p>
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Present Progressive Tense (Теперішній продовжений час)

<p>ствердження (affirmative) to be + дієслово + -ing</p> <p>I am creating You are creating We are creating They are creating She is creating He is creating It is creating</p>	<p>заперечення (negative) to be + not + дієслово + -ing</p> <p><u>I am not</u> creating You, We, They are not/aren't creating He, She, It is not/isn't creating</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">питання (interrogative)</p> <p>Am I creating? Are they, you, we creating? Is she, he, it creating?</p>
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Вживання (use)

always, usually, seldom/rarely, often, sometimes; every day/week/year/month; on Mondays/Fridays; in the morning/afternoon evening

Present Simple Tense вживається на позначення:

- повторюваних загальних дій, постійних станів, щоденних справ
Sam takes a shower in the morning.
(щоденна справа)
Ann speaks English very well. (постійний стан)
She goes shopping every week.
(повторювана дія)
- законів природи чи загальноновизнаних фактів
The Sun sets in the West.
- запланованих дій (за розкладом, програмою)
The bus to Kyiv leaves at 16.00
- вподобань чи не вподобань
Tom likes car racing.
Kate doesn't like dogs.

Вживання (use)

now, at the moment, today, these days, at present

Present Progressive Tense вживається на позначення:

- дій у момент мовлення, дій у процесі здійснення
Jack is working out a new project now.
- тимчасових дій, які відбуваються у теперішньому періоді
She is learning Italian at present.
- дій, які заплановані на найближче майбутнє, особливо коли узгоджено час і місце
Vicky is playing tennis with Rod this noon.

Present Perfect Tense
(Теперішній доконаний час)

ствердження (affirmative)	заперечення (negative)	питання (interrogative)
have/has + Past Participle	have/has + not + Past Participle	
I have created You have created We have created They have created <u>She has created</u> <u>He has created</u> <u>It has created</u>	I have not/ haven't created You, We, They have not/ haven't created <u>He, She, It has not/hasn't created</u>	Have I created? What have they, you, we created? Has she created? What has he, it created?

Вживання (use)

already, just, ever, never, yet, recently, lately; today, this year; since, for

Present Perfect Tense вживається на позначення:

- дій, що завершилися нещодавно і мають зв'язок або результат у теперішньому часі
Pam has lost her keys.
Someone has broken the window.
- дій, що розпочалися у минулому, але ще не закінчилися у теперішньому
She has taught French since 2005.
- дій, що відбулися нещодавно у невизначений час у минулому
We have just moved a new house.

Passive Voice: Present Simple Tense
(Пасивний стан теперішнього часу)

Пасивний стан дієслів виражає дію, яка відбувається чи відбувалася з об'єктом, причому причина дії чи хто її здійснює невизначені, невідомі або неважливі.

Порівняйте: *Somebody cleans the room every day.* Активний стан (Active Voice)
The room is cleaned every day. Пасивний стан (Passive Voice)

Пасивний стан теперішнього часу (Present Simple Passive) виражає дію, що відбувається з об'єктом регулярно, періодично, коли неважливо хто саме виконує дію, або сама дія важливіша ніж той хто її здійснює.

Пасивний стан теперішнього часу формується:

To be (is, are, am) + Past Participle

e.g. *The trees are planted every year.*
Butter is made from milk.

Unit 3

Adverbs of frequency (Прийменники частоти)

Прийменники частоти (Adverbs of frequency) вживаються у теперішньому простому часі для вираження того як часто виконується дія і відповідають на питання „Як часто?”
Наприклад: **always, often, usually, sometimes, seldom/rarely, never** etc.

Прийменники частоти (Adverbs of frequency) вживаються **ПЕРЕД** основним дієсловом, але **ПІСЛЯ** дієслова **to be**, **допоміжних дієслів** чи **модальних дієслів**.

e.g. I **always** get up at 7 o'clock in the morning.

She **never** does morning exercises.

Sam **usually** goes to the gym at noon.

Do they **often** go swimming?

Pupils **must always** keep silence at lessons.

Past Simple Tense (Минулий простий час)

ствердження (affirmative)	заперечення (negative)
дієслово + -ed, II форма неправильних дієслів	did + not + дієслово
I created/ went You created/ went We created/ went They created/ went He created/ went She created/ went It created/ went	I did not /didn't create He didn't go We did not / didn't go She didn't create
	питання (interrogative)
	Did you create? Did she go? Where did they go?

Вживання (use)

yesterday, two days/ weeks/ months ago, last year (summer, Monday, week etc), in 1995/2003

Past Simple Tense вживається на позначення:

- дій, що здійснилися у певний час у минулому
They went to the seaside last summer.
I lived in Moscow two years ago.
- дій, що відбулися одна за одною, поступово
Sam read the text, then he wrote the essay.
- звичок або станів, що були у минулому, але зараз неактуальні; також можна вживати зворот **used to**

Past Progressive Tense (Минулий продовжений час)

ствердження (affirmative)	заперечення (negative)
to be (was/were) + дієслово + -ing	to be (was/were) + not + дієслово + -ing
I was creating You were creating We were creating They were creating She was creating He was creating It was creating	I, He, She was not creating You, We, They were not/weren't creating
	питання (interrogative)
	Were they, you, we creating? Was she, he, it creating? What were you creating?

Вживання (use)

yesterday at 5 o'clock, while, all day/night long, from 3 till 5 o'clock

Past Progressive Tense вживається на позначення:

- дій, що продовжувалися певний час у минулому
She was reading a book at 7 o'clock yesterday.
- дій, які відбувалися одночасно у минулому
She was cooking dinner while he was watching TV.

People **lived** / **used to live** in wooden houses in those days.

Jack **smoked** / **used to smoke** a lot, but now he doesn't.

- розповіді про життя людей, які померли
William Shakespeare **wrote** many famous plays and **opened** a theater in London.

- дії, яка продовжувалася у минулому, а інша дія перервала її. Дія, яка продовжувалася виражається у **Past Progressive**, а та, що перериває – у **Past Simple**

*She **was walking** when the car **appeared** in front of her.*

- опису атмосфери, того, що навколо у початку розповіді
*The rain **was falling** heavily as she **was walking** along the street. The wind **was blowing** and she **was shivering**.*

Unit 4

Modal verbs (Модальні дієслова): CAN, MAY, MIGHT

Модальне дієслово (Modal verb) CAN виражає:

- здатність до чогось (Я можу) у теперішньому (CAN), минулому (COULD) і майбутньому (WILL BE ABLE TO) часі
*She is a perfect specialist. She **can** make great projects.*
*He **could** read when he was five.*
- прохання
***Can** you bring me the book?*
- пропозицію
***Can** I help you with the report?*
- запит дозволу
***Can** I watch TV?*
- дозвіл на щось або відмова
*You **can't** visit your friend tonight, but you **can** visit him tomorrow.*

Модальні дієслова (Modal verbs) MAY, MIGHT виражають:

- запит дозволу
***May** / **might** I look at the photo?*
- дозвіл на щось або відмова (офіційно)
*Visitors **may** take pictures in this room.*
- вірогідність, можливість
*She **may** / **might** be at work.*
- ввічливе прохання
***May** / **might** I have some sheets of paper, please?*

Passive Voice: Modal Verbs

Модальні дієслова (Modal verbs) у пасивному стані мають ті ж значення, що й в активному.

Пасивний стан модальних дієслів формується:

Modal verb + be + Past Participle

e.g. *The space **can be changed** by repainting the walls.*

Unit 5

Passive Voice: Present Perfect Tense (Пасивний стан теперішнього доконаного часу)

Пасивний стан дієслів виражає дію, яка відбувається чи відбувалася з об'єктом, причому причина дії чи хто її здійснює невизначені, невідомі або неважливі.

Порівняйте: **Somebody cleans** the room every day. Активний стан (Active Voice)
The room is cleaned every day. Пасивний стан (Passive Voice)

Пасивний стан теперішнього доконаного часу (Present Perfect Passive) виражає дію, яка відбулася з об'єктом нещодавно і має зв'язок або результат у теперішньому часі, а також дію, що розпочалася у минулому, але ще не закінчилася у теперішньому.

Пасивний стан теперішнього доконаного часу (Present Perfect Passive) формується:
have / has + been + Past Participle

e.g. *The project **has been lost**.*

*The History of Art **has been taught** in this University since 1985.*

*All the rooms **have been redecorated** recently.*

Unit 6

Modal verbs (Модальні дієслова) MUST, HAVE TO

MUST	HAVE TO
<p>- обов'язок, необхідність <i>You must stop when the traffic light is red. (Ви зобов'язані зупинитися на червоний сигнал світлофору)</i></p> <p>- заборона <i>You mustn't take pictures in a museum. (не дозволено правилами чи законом)</i></p> <p>- необхідність, коли той хто говорить сам вирішує, що зробити щось необхідно <i>I must pay the bill.</i></p>	<p>- необхідність, коли обставини чи хтось інший примушує щось зробити</p> <p><i>Doctors have to wear a uniform at work. (вимоги міністерства)</i></p> <p><i>It's late. I have to go. (обставини)</i></p>

Future Forms (Форми вираження майбутнього часу): Future Simple, be going to, Present Progressive, Present Simple

Future Simple (Майбутній простий час)

ствердження (affirmative)	заперечення (negative)	питання (interrogative)
will/shall + дієслово	will/ shall+ not + дієслово	
I We Shall/will	I We Shall/will not	Will she create the space next week?
You They create	You They create	What will they create next month?
He She It will create	He She It will not /won't create	

Вживання (use)

tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week/month/year, soon, in a week/month/year

Future Simple (Майбутній простий час)

вживається на позначення:

- дій, заходів, ситуацій, які напевно відбудуться у майбутньому і які людина не може змінити
*Jill **will be** 7 years old next week.*
- передрікання майбутніх дій заснованих на тому, у що ми віримо чи уявляємо часто з дієсловами **think, believe, expect, be sure, be afraid etc.**
*Scientists **think** there **will be** new factories in 2053.*
- миттєвих рішень чи пропозицій
*It's hot here. **I'll open** the window. (миттєве рішення)*
*Since it's your birthday, **I'll pay** for lunch. (пропозиція)*

Be going to

виражає намір щось зробити і вживається на позначення:

- планів, намірів щодо майбутнього
*Mary **is going to** visit her relatives in London.*
- передрікання майбутніх дій заснованих на тому, що ми бачимо чи знаємо
*Sally **is going to** have a baby.*
*Look at him! He **is going to** fall from the tree!*

Present Progressive

вживається на позначення запланованих дій у найближчому майбутньому

*The Browns **are leaving** for Italy in two hours.*

*Sam **is meeting** his boss at the airport tomorrow.*

Present Simple

у значенні майбутнього часу вживається на позначення програм, розкладів (поїздів, автобусів та ін..)

*The train to Kiev **leaves** at 7 o'clock. (timetable)*

*The film **starts** in ten minutes. (cinema programme)*

Glossary

A

accessorize	прикрашати додатковими елементами
accuracy	точність
achieve	досягати чогось
add	додавати
adjust	пристосовувати
advertisement	реклама
advertiser	той, хто рекламує
alter	змінювати
ancient	давній
announce	оголошувати, заявляти
antler	оленячі роги
apartment	квартира
appear	з'являтися
appreciation	розуміння, вдячність
approach	підхід
appropriate	відповідний, той, що підходить
aquamarine	зеленувато-блакитний колір
arch	арка, склепіння
attention	увага
attentive	уважний
attic	горище
avoid	уникати

B

background	фон, підґрунтя
basement	підвал
behind	поза, за
beige	бежевий (колір)
beneath	під, знизу
between	між
beyond	на відстані, у далині
bold	сміливий
bookcase	книжкова шафа
braid	шнурок, галун
brave	хоробрий

C

cabinet	гірка меблева
calming	заспокійливий
careful	турботливий, уважний
carpenter	тесяр
carving	різьба (по деревині)
casual	випадковий
cathedral	собор
cave	печера
cellar	підвал
ceiling	стеля
challenge	виклик; складне завдання, проблема
chandelier	люстра

change	зміна, змінювати
cheerful	бадьорий
chef	кухар
chimney	димохід
choice	вибір
cloakroom	гардероб (кімната)
clutter	метушня, безлад, хаос
coincide	співпадати
column	колона
compare	порівнювати
communicative	товариський
complement	доповнення
consider	обговорювати; враховувати; обмірковувати
corner	кут
countertop	високий кухонний стіл (стільніця)
courageous	сміливий, відважний
creative	творчий
cuff	манжета
cushion	подушка диванна

D

dangerous	небезпечний
deal with	мати справу з
decline	занепадати
define	визначати
distribution	розподіл; розповсюдження
divide	поділяти, розділяти
dull	нудний, монотонний

E

eager to	прагнути до чогось
earthquake	землетрус
ebony	чорне дерево (деревина)
edge	крайка, пруг
edible	їстівний
educated	освічений
embarrassment	збентеження, зніяковілість, занепокоєння
embroidered	вишитий, вишиваний, гаптований
emphasis	підкреслювати, наголошувати
encourage	заохочувати
enter	заходити, вхід
entertainment	розваги, вечірка
environment	середовище
equal	рівний
establish	засновувати, створювати, встановлювати
evaluate	оцінювати
exciting	хвилюючий, захоплюючий
exhibition	виставка
explosive	вибуховий
extra	додатковий

F

fabric	тканина
feature	особливість, характерна риса, ознака
find out	з'ясувати
fire extinguisher	вогнегасник
fireplace	камін
floor	підлога
flourish	процвітати
foolish	дурний, безглуздий
fortress	фортеця
frame	рамка
frescoes	фрески
fuchsia	фуксія (колір)
furniture	меблі

G

glasswear	скляний посуд
glossy	блискучий

H

hall	хол
hammer	молоток
helmet	шолом, каска
hieroglyph	ієрогліф
highlight	основний момент; яскраво освітлювати, надавати великого значення
hijack	викрадення літака
hybrid	змішаний, складений із різнорідних елементів

I

imaginative	наділений багатою творчою уявою
impact	впливати
impression	враження
improve	поліпшувати
influence	впливати
innovative	новітній, інноваційний
inspiration	натхнення
intelligent	розумний, кмітливий
interchangeable	взаємозамінний
invade	захоплювати
inventive	винахідливий, спритний
invite	запрошувати
involve	включати, містити; залучати до участі
issue	видання; питання, проблема

J

jewel	коштовність; прикрашати, розцвічувати
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K

keen on	палко захоплюватися чимось
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L

lacquer	лак, лаковані вироби
lawn	газон
layout	план, макет
leather	шкіра
length	довжина
level	рівень
lighting	освітлення
luxury	розкішний

M

marble	мармур
maroon	темно-бордовий колір
measure	міра, вимірювати
mirror	дзеркало, віддзеркалювати
mood	настрій
mosaic	мозаїка
motif	елемент орнаменту, повторюваний візерунок
mural	фреска

N

narrow	вузький
navy	темно-синій колір (колір форми морських офіцерів)

O

obtain	отримувати, здобувати
occur	траплятися
odd	непарна річ; дивина
opportunity	можливість
opposite	навпроти
ornament	прикраса, прикрашати
overcome	побороти, подолати
oversize(d)	більший ніж звичайний розмір

P

particular	особливий, специфічний
patient	терплячий
patina	наліт, відбиток; наліт зеленуватого кольору
pattern	зразок, приклад; малюнок, візерунок
pearl	перлина
pine	сосна
pliers	кліщі, плоскогубці
polite	ввічливий
porch	під'їзд, ганок
porcelain	порцеляна
print	шрифт, друк; малюнок
purple	пурпуровий, фіолетовий колір
purpose	мета, намір, задум

T

tapestry	гобелен; оббивати декоративною тканиною
taupe	сіро-коричневий, темно-сірий
temple	храм
textile	текстиль
towel	рушник
treatments	оздоблення, прикраси
trend	тенденція
try	намагатися
turquoise	бірюзовий колір

U

unified	об'єднаний
upholstered	оббитий матерією
utensil	посуд, інструмент

V

vary	мінатися, різнитися, різноманітити
vivid	живий, яскравий

W

waiter	офіціант
wallpaper	шпалери
warehouse	склад
wealthy	заможний, багатий
weight	вага
whole	ціле; цілий, повний
window sill	підвіконня
wristbands	наручники
wrought	кований

Recommended Resources

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12. Interior Design [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа до видання : www.rumagazine.com/interior
13. Interior Design by Adrienne Chinn [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа до журнала : <http://www.adriennechinn.co.uk/>
14. The Design Source. – December 2012 / January 2013. – № Vol. XIV, Issue 1. – 100 p. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа до журнала : <http://mirknig.com/jurnaly>
15. The World of Interiors – 2013. – №1. – 136 p. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа до журнала : <http://mirknig.com/jurnaly>
16. Tidy House [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа до видання : <http://www.tidyhouse.info/>
17. Traditional Homes & Interiors [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа до видання : <http://www.thimagazine.com>

Websites on the topic of Interior Design

<http://www.adriennechinn.co.uk/articles.htm>
<http://www.allartschools.com>
<http://budgetdecorating.about.com>
<http://www.campusexplorer.com>
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<http://interiordec.about.com>
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Апалкова Я. В., Свентицька Н. В., Сергєєва В. Є. Англійська мова для дизайнерів інтер'єру : Навчальний посібник для вивчення курсу „Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням (англійська)” для студентів другого курсу спеціальності „Дизайн інтер'єру”.

Навчальний посібник містить автентичні і адаптовані тексти, а також лексико-граматичні вправи, вправи творчого, пошукового і проблемного характеру, комунікативні завдання, спрямовані на розширення фахового лексичного запасу студентів з метою вдосконалення комунікативної та соціокультурної компетенції, творчого мислення і навичок міжкультурного спілкування.

Посібник адресовано студентам-дизайнерам інтер'єру другого курсу, які вивчають англійську мову за професійним спрямуванням.

Ключові слова: дизайн інтер'єру, стиль, колір, принципи дизайну, декор.

Апалкова Я. В., Свентицкая Н. В., Сергеева В. Е. Английский язык для дизайнеров интерьера : Учебное пособие для изучения курса "Иностранный язык за профессиональной направленностью (английский)" для студентов второго курса специальности "Дизайн интерьера".

Учебное пособие содержит аутентичные и адаптированные тексты, а также лексико-грамматические упражнения, упражнения творческого, поискового и проблемного характера, коммуникативные задачи, направленные на расширение профессионального лексического запаса студентов с целью совершенствования коммуникативной и социокультурной компетенции, творческого мышления и навыков межкультурного общения.

Пособие адресовано студентам-дизайнерам интерьера второго курса, изучающим английский язык.

Ключевые слова: дизайн интерьера, стиль, цвет, принципы дизайна, декор.

Apalkova Y.V., Sventitskaya N. V., Sergeeva V. Y. English for Interior Designers : Manual for Studying the Course "Foreign Language for Specific Purposes (English)" for the Second-Year Students of the Specialty "Interior Design".

The manual includes authentic and adapted texts, as well as lexical and grammatical exercises, the creative and exploratory exercises. The communicative tasks aimed at extension of the students' professional vocabulary are presented in the manual in order to improve students' communicative and social competence, and to encourage their creativity and intercultural skills.

The manual is intended for the second-year students of the specialty "Interior Design", who are learning English.

Key words: interior design, style, colour, design principles, decor.

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АПАЛКОВА Яна Валеріївна
СВЕНТИЦЬКА Наталія Вікторівна
СЕРГЄЄВА Вікторія Євгенівна

АНГЛІЙСЬКА ДЛЯ ДИЗАЙНЕРІВ ІНТЕР'ЄРУ

*Навчальний посібник
для вивчення курсу*

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для студентів спеціальності „Дизайн інтер'єру”*

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вул. Оборонна, 2, м. Луганськ, 91011. Т/ф: (0642) 58-03-20
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