

Т.А. Саркисян

**ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЙ АНГЛИЙСКИЙ
ЛАНДШАФТНОГО АРХИТЕКТОРА В АКТИВНЫХ
МЕТОДАХ ОБУЧЕНИЯ**

Учебное пособие

Нижний Новгород
2025

Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования
«Нижегородский государственный архитектурно-строительный университет»

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Утверждено редакционно-издательским советом университета
в качестве учебного пособия

Нижний Новгород
ННГАСУ
2025

ББК 85.11
С20
УДК 811.111

Печатается в авторской редакции

Рецензенты:

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Саркисян, Т.А. Профессиональный английский ландшафтного архитектора в активных методах обучения : учебное пособие / Т.А. Саркисян ; Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации, Нижегородский государственный архитектурно-строительный университет. – Нижний Новгород: ННГАСУ, 2025. – 91 с. ISBN 978-5-528-00611-6. – Текст : непосредственный.

Учебное пособие направлено на развитие двух направлений в обучении: формирование базовых знаний по специальности и овладение профессионально-ориентированным английским языком. Заложенные в основу пособия активные методы обучения, способствуют развитию критического мышления и формированию иноязычной профессионально-речевой компетенции студентов второго курса Факультета архитектуры и градостроительства. Учебное пособие состоит из разделов, освещающих различные аспекты профессиональной деятельности ландшафтного архитектора и предназначено для студентов бакалавриата по направлению подготовки 35.03.10 Ландшафтная архитектура, профиль: Ландшафтная архитектура.

ББК 85.11

ISBN 978-5-528-00611-6

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Введение

С появлением стандартов третьего поколения, нацеленных на компетентно-ориентированное образование, одной из приоритетных целей современного иноязычного образования становится формирование умения осуществлять профессиональную деятельность на иностранном языке. Студент лингвистического вуза должен овладеть коммуникативными умениями, необходимыми для устной и письменной коммуникации в различных ситуациях профессионального общения, что предполагает активное формирование иноязычной профессионально-речевой компетентности, которая является составляющей иноязычной профессионально-коммуникативной компетентности, означающей способность выражать свои мысли с помощью языка и понимать мысли других людей в процессе речевой интеракции.

Учебное пособие «Профессиональный английский ландшафтного архитектора в активных методах обучения» направлено на достижение вышеуказанной цели. Данное пособие выполнено в соответствии с педагогической технологией «Развитие критического мышления через чтение и письмо» и нацелено на формирование базовых знаний по специальности и овладение профессионально-ориентированным английским языком. Материал пособия включает как тексты учебного характера, в которых широко представлена терминология области, так и различные упражнения, способствующие не только формированию умений чтения и расширению лексического запаса студентов, но и нацеленные на формирование умений говорения на профессиональном английском языке.

Особый интерес представляют включенные в пособие тексты. Они современные, заимствованы из оригинальных источников и соответствуют темам основного курса обучения архитекторов. Существенным фактором, способствующим поддержанию интереса студентов к изучению профессионального языка, являются задания, разработанные на основе активных методов и, несомненно, способствующие развитию речи студентов.

Данное пособие готовит студентов к будущей профессиональной деятельности. Они учатся читать профессионально-ориентированные тексты, находить и читать литературу в Интернете, делать профессиональные презентации докладов и проектов, публично выступать, писать деловые письма и письменные размышления, выражая свои мысли, отстаивая своё мнение и дискутируя на профессиональном английском языке.

Учебное пособие поможет студентам эффективно и интересно организовать самостоятельную работу над текстом, а также научиться общаться на профессиональном английском языке, что будет способствовать подготовке ландшафтных архитекторов к их будущей профессиональной деятельности.

Module 1

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

Unit 1

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

I. Warming up (Разминка)

Listening & Speaking

1. Group work. Reflect on the following quote about landscape architecture, interpret it and share your ideas with the class. Get ready to discuss different points of view answering questions and persisting in your own opinion. (See appendix 1):

"Landscape architecture is an extraordinary blend of science and art, proposition and thought." *Jason Prior.*

Useful terms and phrases

2. Read the following terms and phrases, mind their pronunciation:

to adorn	украшать
to modify	видоизменять, модифицировать
feature	деталь, элемент
inanimate elements	неживые элементы
animate elements	живые элементы
masonry work	работа с камнем
woodwork	работа с деревом
to comprise	включать
horticultural elements	садовые, флористические элементы
tile patio	плиточный дворик, патио
brick walkway	кирпичная аллея, пешеходная дорожка, галерея
design	замысел, план, проектировать, составлять план
to arrange gardens and parks	обустраивать сады и парки
landscaping and site finishing	благоустройство и озеленение территории
external conditions	внешние условия
three-dimensional expanse	трёхмерное, объёмное пространство
surroundings	среда, окрестности
to tackle climate change	заниматься вопросами изменения климата
sustainable and aesthetically pleasing places	жизнеспособные и эстетически привлекательные места
to address issues	изучать, решать проблемы/вопросы

to improve land	благоустраивать территорию
to regenerate towns and cities	обновлять/возрождать маленькие и большие города

Vocabulary Focus

3. Match the words to their explanations:

Environment	To adorn or improve a section of ground by contouring and by planting flowers, shrubs, or trees.
Design	The art of arranging or modifying the features of a landscape for aesthetic or practical purposes.
Space	Consists of the inanimate elements of landscaping, especially any masonry work or woodwork.
Landscape architect	Comprises the animate, horticultural elements of landscape design, i.e., plants. These elements are complemented by such design elements as stone walls, tile patios and brick walkways.
Landscape design	A general plan or intention that someone has in mind when doing something.
Hardscape, or "hardscaping"	The unlimited three-dimensional expanse in which all material objects are located.
Softscape	A person who designs gardens or parks so that they look attractive.
Landscape	External conditions or surroundings, in which people live or work.

4. Match the words and phrases to their translation:

a)

to adorn	деталь, элемент
landscaping and site finishing	ландшафт, благоустраивать участок, озеленять
feature	живые элементы
external conditions	трёхмерное, объёмное пространство
landscape	среда, окрестности
animate elements	улучшать качество жизни
three-dimensional expanse	внешние условия
surroundings	украшать
to arrange gardens and parks	неживые элементы

inanimate elements	благоустройство и озеленение территории
to improve the quality of life	обустраивать сады и парки

b)

sustainable and aesthetically pleasing places	изучать, решать проблемы/вопросы
to tackle climate change	знания и опыт
to address issues	садовые, флористические элементы
expertise	место; участок
horticultural elements	кирпичная аллея, пешеходная дорожка, галерея
site	обновлять/возрождать маленькие и большие города по всему миру
to improve land	жизнеспособные и эстетически привлекательные места
brick walkway	пригодный для жизни
liveable	благоустраивать территорию
to regenerate towns and cities across the world	заниматься вопросами изменения климата

II. Evocation (Вызов)

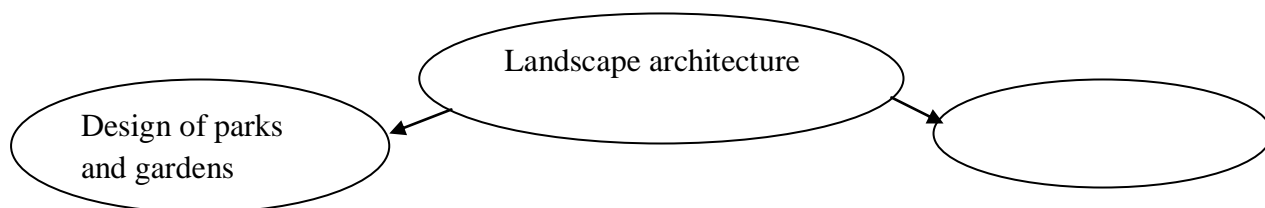
Listening & Speaking

5. *Group work. Reflect on the following questions about landscape architecture and share your ideas with the group:*

1. What is landscape architecture and what does this profession deal with?
2. What does a landscape architect do?
3. What spheres of activity does the profession combine?

6. *Group work. Report your ideas to the class in order to put them on the board.*

7. *Structure the received information in the form of the "cluster" (графическая организация материала, показывающая смысловые поля того или иного понятия):*



8. *Group work. Prepare a presentation about landscape architecture and deliver the presentation to the class. Get ready to discuss different points of view answering questions and persisting in your own opinion. (See appendix 1, 6.)*

III. Realization (Осмысление)

Reading

9. *Read the following terms and phrases, mind their pronunciation:*

staggering	ошеломляющий, поразительный
to educate	воспитывать, образовывать
interface	граница раздела
human	социальный, общественный
to respond	реагировать, отзываться
to appreciate	оценивать, высоко ценить
in stature	умственно и морально
at the cutting edge	на грани, дать начало
at the threshold	на пороге

10. *Read the text and find answers to the following questions:*

1. What is landscape architecture?
2. What does it deal with?
3. What does a landscape architect do?

11. *Read the text once again and make marginal marks (пометки на полях):*

- ✓ I knew it;
- + New information;
- The information contradicts my knowledge (противоречит моим представлениям);
- ? The information isn't enough or understandable (непонятна или недостаточна).

12. *Get ready to answer the following questions after reading the text:*

1. What did you know about architecture before reading the text?
2. What information did you find new reading the text?
3. What information contradicts your knowledge?
4. What information isn't enough or understandable for you?

What is Landscape Architecture?

I study at the University of Architecture and Civil Engineering and it is very important for me as I am going to devote my professional life to landscape architecture. The landscape architecture profession is modern, promising and in great demand nowadays. Undoubtedly it is of great interest and importance for the modern world.

Landscape architecture deals with the design of outdoor and public spaces. It combines environment and design, art and science. It is about everything outside the

front door, both urban and rural, at the interface between people and natural systems. The range of ways in which landscape architects work is staggering. They masterplan Olympic sites plan and manage landscapes like national parks and areas of outstanding natural beauty. They also design the public squares and parks that we all use. Landscape architecture educates communities and makes their environment human and liveable.

A practitioner in the profession of landscape architecture is called a landscape architect. A landscape architect is involved in the planning and design of different sites, landscapes and gardens. Landscape architects are playing an important role in addressing the great issues of our day: climate change, sustainable communities, water, housing, etc.

Landscape architects create places for people to live, work and play and places for plants and animals to thrive. They study, plan, design and manage spaces which are both sustainable and aesthetically pleasing.

They work with architects, town planners, civil engineers and a host of other professionals. They are leading the way in tackling climate change and are also helping to regenerate towns and cities across the world.

As far as the future is concerned, it promises to increase cooperation among landscape architects and other design professionals. Nowadays interest in the profession continuous to grow and it attracts a lot of young people. Landscape architectural educator Lane Marshall says: “The future of the profession is bright. We are growing in size and stature each day. The profession is expanding its borders constantly and stands at the cutting edges of exciting new practice areas. There are landscape architects who are developers, business managers, architects, engineers and lawyers. The profession has grown steadily and now stands at the threshold of a new growth”.

The profession of landscape architecture continues to evolve as it meets the needs of people interested in improving the quality of life. So, landscape architects are shaping the future.

Reading & Writing

13. Individual work. Read the text again and fill in the “marginal chart”:

✓	+	-	?
I knew that	I didn't know that	The information about ... contradicts my knowledge because ...	The information about ... isn't enough or understandable for me, because ...

Vocabulary Focus

14. Pair work. Match the words from two columns to create a phrase and make sentences to use them in the text entitled “My concept of landscape architecture”. Share your ideas with the partner. (See appendix 1):

a)

to deal	in the planning and design of different sites
to combine	great issues of our day
the range	the environment human and liveable
areas	environment and design
to design	with the design of outdoor and public spaces
to make	of ways
to involve	of outstanding natural beauty
to address	public squares and parks

b)

to manage	towns and cities across the world
to tackle	boarders
to regenerate	the needs of people
to increase	the quality of life
to expand	climate change
to meet	cooperation among landscape architects
to improve	sustainable and aesthetically pleasing places

Reflection (Рефлексия)

Listening & Speaking

15. Prepare a presentation about landscape architecture according to the text and deliver your presentation to the class. Get ready to discuss it answering questions and persisting in your own opinion. (See appendix 6, 1.)

Writing

16. Make a “sinkwein” (a poem consisting of 5 lines) about landscape architecture. (See appendix 2.)

Listening & Speaking

17. Ground your “sinkwein” about landscape architecture and present it to the class. (“Sinkwein” is a poem consisting of 5 lines). Get ready to discuss different points of view answering questions. (See appendix 1.)

18. *Make a poem about landscape architecture. Ground your poem and present it to the class. Get ready to discuss different points of view answering questions. (See appendix 3.)*

Grammar Focus

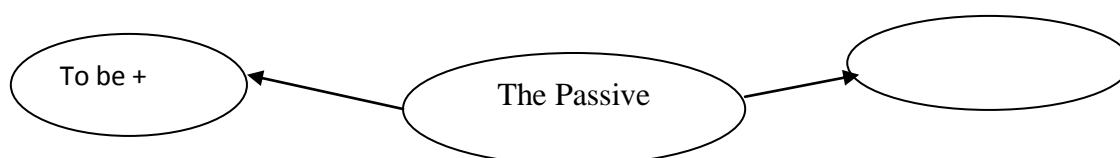
The Passive Voice

19. *Group work. Read the sentence and answer the following questions:*

A lot of amazing gardens and parks are designed by talented landscape architects.

1. Какое грамматическое явление представлено в этом предложении?
2. Как образуется «пассивный залог»?
3. Переведите предложение.
4. Приведите свой пример на использование «пассивного залога».

20. *Group work. Structure the information about the Passive Voice making a «cluster» (графическая организация материала, показывающая смысловые поля того или иного понятия):*



21. *Group work. Present your cluster to the class.*

22. *Pair work. Read the sentences and translate them into Russian. Mark the sentences with the predicate in the passive form (со сказуемым в пассивной форме):*

1. The landscape architecture profession is modern, promising and in great demand nowadays.
2. Undoubtedly it is of great interest and importance for the modern world.
3. Outdoor and public spaces are designed by landscape architects.
4. The range of ways in which landscape architects work is staggering.
5. Communities are educated by landscape architects.
6. The environment is made human and liveable with the help of landscape architecture.
7. People who deal with landscaping are called landscape architects.
8. They are leading the way in tackling climate change.
9. Places for people to live and work are created by landscape architects.
10. Sustainable and aesthetically pleasing places are designed by landscape architects.
11. Nowadays interest in the profession continuous to grow and it attracts a lot of young people.
12. A landscape architect is involved in the planning and design of different sites and sometimes of landscapes and gardens.

23. *Pairwork. Read the sentences and translate them into Russian. Transform the following sentences from Active into Passive:*

1. Landscape architecture combines environment and design, art and science.
2. A practitioner in landscape architecture plans and manages landscapes like national parks and areas of outstanding natural beauty.
3. Landscape architects address the great issues of our day: climate change, sustainable communities, water, housing, etc.
4. They design and manage spaces which are both sustainable and aesthetically pleasing.
5. Landscape architects regenerate towns and cities across the world.
6. They shape the future of the modern world.

24. *Pair work. Find out about your partner's preferences concerning his/her job:*

E.g.: Do you prefer to love or to be loved?

As for me, I prefer both: to love and to be loved.

1. Do you prefer to plant flowers by yourself or do you want the flowers to be planted by the workers?
2. Do you prefer to do the project by yourself or do you want it to be done in the team?
3. Do you prefer to work in the office or do you want your work to be done in the open air?
4. Do you prefer to select plants by yourself or do you want the plants to be selected by your assistant?
5. Do you prefer to discuss the project with your client by yourself or do you want the project to be discussed by your assistant?
6. Do you prefer to read professional literature by yourself or do you want this literature to be read by your assistant?

Unit 2

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S JOB

PART I

I. Warming up (Разминка)

Listening & Speaking

1. Group work. Reflect on the following quote about a landscape architect, interpret it and share your ideas with the class. Get ready to discuss different points of view answering questions and persisting in your own opinion. The following lexis can be helpful. (See appendix 1):

“The landscape architect probes to discover, not what the client has, but what she dreams of having: not what she does but what she would like to do”.

“Dreaming enables us to withdraw into ourselves for brief moments and rests us. It is good and if the garden makes it easier and pleasant to dream, then it is a good garden.” Fletcher Steele.

to probe	исследовать
to withdraw into oneself	уходить в себя
to enable	давать возможность
to rest somebody	давать отдых

Useful terms and phrases

2. Read the following terms and phrases, mind their pronunciation:

to appreciate nature	высоко ценить природу
analytical skill	умение анализировать
creative vision	творческое видение
desirable qualities	желательные качества
communication skills	навыки общения
to convey ideas to	выражать, передавать мысли к-л.
draft	делать чертеж, рисунок, эскиз
computer application	применение ЭВМ; компьютеризация
to develop a report	делать отчёт
to be self-employed	заниматься собственным бизнесом
business acumen	деловая хватка
marketing skills	маркетинговые умения
landscaping	садово-парковая архитектура
to put roads and buildings	прокладывать дороги и строить здания
to conserve natural resources	сохранять природные богатства
to restore	восстанавливать
to consider	обсудить, рассматривать
to project	делать проект
soil	почва
work location	рабочая обстановка, рабочее окружение
geographic information system (GIS)	геоинформационная система (ГИС)
sketch	эскиз, набросок
simulation	воспроизведение, воссоздание
to estimate	оценивать, составлять смету
to get clients to agree	уговорить клиентов
to draw up documents	составлять документы
to meet a deadline	успеть закончить работу к установленному сроку
to fix historic places	обустраивать исторические места

3. Match the words and phrases to their translation:

a)

soil	оформлять документы
to appreciate nature	творческое видение
communication skills	выражать, передавать мысли к-л.
creative vision	оценивать, составлять смету
to convey ideas to	высоко ценить природу
to get clients to agree	почва
to estimate	делать чертеж, рисунок, эскиз
draft	деловая хватка
to meet a deadline	заниматься собственным бизнесом
business acumen	сохранять природные богатства
to conserve natural resources	навыки общения
to be self-employed	успеть закончить работу к установленному сроку
to draw up documents	уговорить клиентов

b)

analytical skill	делать отчёт
desirable qualities	маркетинговые умения
to develop a report	прокладывать дороги и строить здания
computer application	геоинформационная система
marketing skills	умение анализировать
to put roads and buildings	эскиз, набросок
simulation	восстанавливать
geographic information system	желательные качества
sketch	садово-парковая архитектура
landscaping	применение компьютера
to restore	воспроизведение, воссоздание

II. Evocation (Вызов)

Writing, Listening & Speaking

4. Individual work. Read the following key words and make your own text reflecting your own view on the landscape architecture profession. Entitle the text:

Computer application, business acumen, plan a career in landscape architecture, creative vision, convey ideas to, communication skills, to make presentations, appreciate nature, work with one's hands, make outdoor places more beautiful and useful, to put flowers, trees, walkways, analyze the nature around the place, draw plans, to explain their ideas, work outside, draw up a list of needed materials.

5. Individual work. Present your text to the class. Get ready to answer questions and discuss different points of view.

III. Realization (Осмысление)

Reading

6. Read the following terms and phrases, mind their pronunciation:

CAD software (computer-aided design system)	система автоматизированного проектирования (САПР)
word processing	обработка текстов; подготовка текстов
desktop publishing	настольные издательские средства
spreadsheet	крупноформатная таблица
tool	инструментальное средство
impact studies	изучение воздействия
environmental scientist	учёный-эколог

7. Read the text and find answers to the following questions:

1. What kind of people should make a career in landscape architecture?
2. What qualities and skills should they possess?
3. How do landscape architects improve places?
4. What is the most important about making a project?

8. Read the text once again and make marginal marks (пометки на полях):

√ I knew it;

+ New information;

- The information contradicts my knowledge(противоречит моим представлениям);

? The information isn't enough or understandable (непонятна или недостаточна).

9. Get ready to answer the following questions:

1. What did you know about architecture before reading the text?
2. What information did you find new reading the text?
3. What information contradicts your knowledge?
4. What information isn't enough or understandable for you?

What sort of people are landscape architects?

People planning a career in landscape architecture should appreciate nature, enjoy working with their hands, and possess strong analytical skills. Creative vision and artistic talent are also desirable qualities. Good oral and written communication skills are essential. Landscape architects must be able to convey their ideas to other professionals and clients and to make presentations before large groups of people. Land-

scape architects must also be able to draft and design using CAD software. Knowledge of computer applications of all kinds, including word processing, desktop publishing, and spreadsheets is also important. Landscape architects use these tools to develop presentations, proposals, reports, and land impact studies for clients, colleagues, and superiors.

Many landscape architects are self-employed. Self-discipline, business acumen, and good marketing skills are important qualities for those who choose to open their own business. Even with these qualities, however, some may struggle while building a client base.

Landscape Architect's Job

There are various places for people's activities: parks, playgrounds, colleges, soccer fields, shopping centers, backyards. What do these places have in common? They all look better with good landscaping.

Landscape architects make outdoor places more beautiful and useful. They decide where to put flowers, trees, walkways, and other landscape details. They keep sports fields in good playing conditions. They work with architects, surveyors, and engineers to find the best place to put roads and buildings. They work with environmental scientists to find the best way to conserve or restore natural resources.

Landscape architects must first consider the reason for a project. They analyze the nature around the place where they are working. They see where sunlight falls at different times of the day and year. They think about the weather, the kind of soil, the water, and the plants that are at the work location.

Then, landscape architects draw what they want the landscape to look like. Most landscape architects draw their plans using computers and Computer-Aided Design (CAD) systems. Landscape architects also use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to say exactly where plants and other things should be.

Once the design is complete, landscape architects write reports. They also make sketches, models, and photographs to explain their ideas. Many architects use video simulation to help clients see what the land will look like when the plans are finished. They also need to estimate how much their ideas will cost. Then, they have to get clients to agree with their ideas.

Next, landscape architects draw up a list of needed materials. Then, they tell other workers how to do the planting and construction shown in the design.

Some landscape architects work on all kinds of projects. Others focus on one kind of outdoor place. For example, they might focus on backyards, on parks, or on the land around highways. More landscape architects work on projects to help the environment or to fix historic places.

Landscape architects spend a lot of time in offices. They also work outside to see the places they are designing and to watch the work being done. Landscape architects usually work regular hours. They may work longer sometimes to meet a deadline.

Reading & Writing

10. Read the text again and fill in the “marginal chart”:

✓	+	-	?
I knew that	I didn't know that ...	The information about ... contradicts my knowledge because ...	The information about ... isn't enough or understandable for me, because ...

Speaking & Listening

11. Pair work. Discuss the following questions:

1. What are the main stages of the landscape project?
2. What project stages do you find the most important?
3. How do landscape architects work on the project?
4. What difficulties do landscape architects face projecting? (Делать проект)

Vocabulary Focus

12. Match the words from two columns to create a phrase and make sentences to use them in your own text entitled “My vision of the landscape architect’s job”. Share your ideas with the partner. (See appendix 1):

a)

to make outdoor places	roads and buildings
to keep sports fields	falls at different times
to put	the nature around the place
to find the best way	in good playing conditions
to consider	using Computer-Aided Design
to analyze	more beautiful and useful
sunlight	to explain ideas
to draw plans	to conserve natural resources
to make sketches, models	the reason for a project

b)

to get clients	the planting and construction shown in the design
to draw up	regular hours
to do	with good landscaping
to meet	to agree with their ideas
to work	a list of needed materials
to look better	a deadline

Reflection (Рефлексия)

Writing, Listening & Speaking

13. Role-play the following situation: On the Open Day a leading lecturer of the landscape architecture chair tells the entrants about landscape architecture profession. His task is to convince them to choose this job. The entrants interestedly talk with the lecturer and ask her numerous questions.

Take into account the following points:

1. Project yourself (*перевоплотиться*) either into a character of a leading lecturer or an entrant;
2. Your speech should correspond with your character.

Speaking & Listening

14. Group work. Reflect on your own professional speech. (See appendix 4.)

15. Group work. Reflect on the professional speech of other students-lecturers. (See appendix 4.)

Writing, Listening & Speaking

16. Create a quote about landscape architect's job, ground it and present to the class. Get ready to discuss it persisting in your opinion. (See appendix 5.)

17. Write a reflection on the following quote: "The landscape architect probes to discover, not what the client has, but what she dreams of having: not what she does but what she would like to do". "Dreaming enables us to withdraw into ourselves for brief moments and rests us. It is good and if the garden makes it easier and pleasant to dream, then it is a good garden." (See appendix 4.)

Part II

JOB SEARCH IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Reading & Writing

1. What information do you think we should include in a letter of application for a job? Think about: age, qualifications, etc.

2. A. Which beginnings/endings would be appropriate?

a) Dear Sir/Madam,

Yours faithfully,

b) Dear Jack,

Best wishes,

c) Dear Mr. Smith,

Yours sincerely,

B. What is the difference between A and C?

3. Read the rubric, then read the letter and match the paragraphs to the headings.

a) closing remarks; age/present job/qualifications; b) personal qualities; c) opening remarks/reason(s) for writing; D. experience.

1. Dear Mrs. Jackson,

With reference to your advertisement in Thursday's edition of the *Daily Star*, I am interested in applying for the position of primary school teacher.

2. I am 28 years old and currently teaching in Margate. I have a BSc degree awarded by Glasgow University in 1997. I completed my certificate in Education at Preston Teacher Training College in 1998.

3. I have been working for Margate Education Department since 1999. During this time, I have enjoyed teaching a variety of subjects, including English, General Science and Games.

I consider myself to be punctual, hard-working and fair. I enjoy working with children and have good organizational skills.

4. I enclose a reference from my present employer. I would be grateful if you would consider my application. I am available for interview any weekday morning. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Steven Davies

4. Read the letter again and think of formal expressions to match the informal ones in the table, as in the example.

Informal style	Formal style
About your advert ...	With reference to your advertisement ...
I want to apply for ...	
I got my teaching certificate ...	
I've had a job ...	
I think I'm always on time ...	
I like working with kids ...	
There's a note from my boss ...	
I'd like it if you hired me ...	
I'm free to talk to you ...	
Drop me a line sometime ...	

5. Read the rubric. Fill in the CV with your personal information.

You saw this advertisement in The Weekly News and you want to apply for the position.

Gwillimbury
Personnel services

The Town of East Gwillimbury seeks a skilled, creative, landscape architect for this newly-created position.

Key Duties:

- To develop application review for the parks/streetscapes components;
- To coordinate and manage projects for parks capital construction and retrofits;

- To direct parks design and monitor construction for new development;
- To liaise with developers and consultants on parks design/construction matters.

Key Requirements:

- a degree in Landscape Architecture or a Diploma in Landscape Architectural Technology;
- at minimum five years providing leadership to parks and streetscape design and construction projects in a municipal/urban growth environment;
- to be creative and innovative in design work as well as with problem-solving;
- Conversational English.

Salary: \$75,546 – \$88,877; a good benefits package and pension.

Interested candidates may forward their resume to hr@eastgwillimbury.ca
www.eastgwillimbury.ca

Curriculum Vitae

Personal Details

Name/Surname:

Address:

Tel.:

Date of birth:

Nationality:

Education

Qualifications:

Languages:

Work Experience (most recent first)

Personal Qualities

6. Answer the questions in the plan. Use your answers and your CV to write the letter of application in Ex. 6

Plan

- Who will you address your letter to?

Introduction (Paragraph 1) reason for writing? For what position? Where was it advertised?

- **Main body** (Paragraph 2-3) age? qualifications? current job? previous experience? personal qualities?

- **Conclusion** (Paragraph 4) closing remarks?

- How will you sign off?

Unit 3

PROBLEM SOLVING IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

I. Warming up (Разминка)

Listening & Speaking

1. Group work. Reflect on the following questions and share your ideas with the class. Get ready to discuss different points of view answering questions and persisting in your own opinion. (See appendix 1):

Do soft jobs exist in our life? Can you name them? Ground your answer.

Useful terms and phrases

2. Read the following terms and phrases, mind their pronunciation:

to reach a compromise	найти компромисс
to face a challenge	стоять перед проблемой
to respect the client's choice	уважать выбор клиента
to find a mutual understanding	найти взаимопонимание
to suit both parties	устраивать обе стороны
to develop a report	делать отчет
to have a good grasp of something	хорошо разбираться в чем-либо
legislation	законодательство
to perform a code analysis	проводить анализ законов
material science	материаловедение
to acquire a complete understanding	достичь полного понимания
resolve unexpected issues	решать непредвиденные проблемы
ins and outs of the profession	тонкости профессии

II. Evocation (Вызов)

Listening & Speaking

3. Group work. Discuss the following questions and report to the class. Get ready to discuss different points of view answering questions and persisting in your own opinion. (See appendix 1):

1. Is it hard to work as a landscape architect?
2. What difficulties does a practitioner run into?
3. What is the secret of the landscape architect's success?

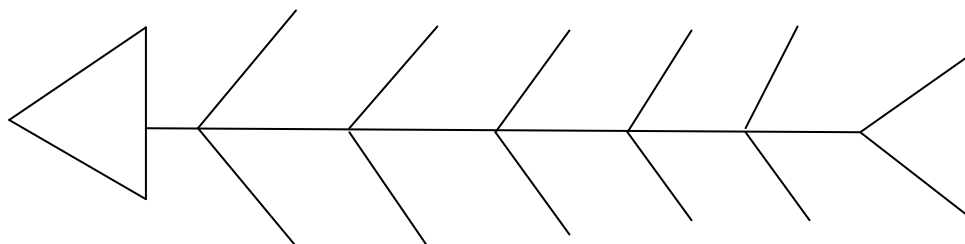
III. Realization (Осмысление)

Writing, Listening, Speaking

4. Group work. Formulate several most actual problems which landscape architects face in their job and describe these problems.

5. Group work. Set the problems on the upper bones of the fish skeleton and report the existing problems to the class. Get ready to discuss different points of view persisting in your own opinion:

6. *Group work. Discuss the following: What do you think the landscape architects should change in their professional activity to begin solving these problems? Formulate your thoughts in your exercise books. Report your ideas to the class.*



7. *Group work. Find solutions to the problems in your groups. Set solutions to the problems on the lower bones and report your solutions to the class. Get ready to discuss different points of view persisting in your own opinion.*

8. *Group work. Pay attention to the head of your fish and formulate the aim of your activity in class according to the problems and their solutions.*

9. *Group work. Think over the result of your activity, set it into the tail of the fish skeleton and report to the class.*

IV. Reflection (Рефлексия)

Writing

10. *Write a short essay entitled “Landscape Architect’s challenges”.*

Module 2

NATURAL AND CONSTRUCTED GARDEN ELEMENTS

Unit 4

NATURAL GARDEN ELEMENTS

I. Warming up (Разминка)

Listening & Speaking

1. *Group work. Reflect on the following proverb about the garden, interpret it and share your ideas with the class. Get ready to discuss different points of view answering questions and persisting in your own opinion. (See appendix 1.)*

The garden must be prepared in the soul first or else it will not flourish.
- An English proverb.

Useful terms and phrases

2. *Read the following terms and phrases, mind their pronunciation:*

to consider various factors	учитывать различные особенности, факторы
to flourish	расцветать
manmade/artificial	созданный человеком, рукотворный

to select soil	подбирать, выбрать почву
soil texture	структура почвы
nutrient	питательное вещество
soil pH	pH почвы, мера кислотности и щёлочности
for the decorative purpose	с декоративной целью
to keep the plants healthy and growing	содержать цветы в хорошем состоянии, способствуя их росту
healthy plant growth	здоровый рост, нормальное развитие
organic matter	перегной
plant root	корень растения
primary nutrient	действующее вещество
growth of plants	рост, развитие растений
water-soluble	растворимый в воде
stem	стебель, ствол
scale to measure	мера измерения
within a particular range	в пределах определённого разброса величин
characteristic properties	характерные свойства

Vocabulary Focus

3. Match the words and phrases to their translation:

a)

to create a garden	существенный элемент
manmade/artificial elements	подбирать почву
to consider various factors	питательные вещества
essential element	созданные человеком, рукотворные элементы
to select soil	учитывать различные факторы
soil texture	создать сад
nutrients	структура почвы
soil pH	слюдянистый песчаник
for the decorative purpose	белый мрамор
flagstone	мелкий гравий
white marble	с декоративной целью
pea gravel	мера кислотности и щёлочности почвы

b)

boulder	строительные элементы
to keep the plants healthy and growing	здоровый рост, нормальное развитие растений
constructed elements	придавать привлекательный вид
garden path	живая изгородь

to prettify/ give attraction to	бутон, цветочная почка
timber fence	содержать цветы в хорошем состоянии, способствуя их росту
hedge	садовая дорожка
primary nutrient	валун, крупная галька
healthy plant growth	деревянный забор
flower bud	действующее вещество

c)

to cause excess growth	перегной
scale to measure	крупноразмерный
decaying materials	рост, развитие растений
organic matter	в пределах определённого разброса величин
plant root	вызвать избыточный/ излишний рост
stem of the plant	растворимый в воде
growth of plants	гниющие вещества
within a particular range	превращать в
large sized	стебель, ствол растения
to turn into	корень растения
water-soluble	мера измерения

II. Evocation (Вызов)

Listening & Speaking

4. Group work. Make assumptions about the content of the text entitled "Elements of the garden". Answer the following questions and report your ideas to the class.

1. What is this text about?
2. What garden elements does the garden comprise?
3. Can you describe these elements?

Writing

5. Fill in the first column of the "logbook" (бортовой журнал):

<i>I know about the garden elements</i>	<i>I have learnt about the garden elements</i>
-----------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------

III. Realization (Осмысление)

Reading

6. Read the following terms and phrases, mind their pronunciation:

texture and fertility	структура и плодородие
cohesiveness	способность к прилипанию
soil particle	частица почвы

available	имеющийся в наличии
soil fertility	жирность почвы
silt	ил
clay soil	глинистая почва
closely packed	плотно прилегающий
sandy-loam	суглинистая почва
trace elements	микроэлементы
potassium	калий
nitrogen	азот
molybdenum	молибден
magnesium	магний, магнезия
to replenish	пополнять
to make available	предоставлять
excess amount	избыточное количество
in place of	вместо
root cap	корневой чехлик

7. Read the text and fill in the second column of the “logbook”:

I know about the garden elements	<i>I have learnt about the garden elements</i>
----------------------------------	------------------------------------------------

Natural garden elements

Gardening is a practice to grow plants. However, creating a garden is not that easy. You need to consider various factors when you are planning to have your own garden.

Elements of a garden are very important while creating the garden. The garden elements are mainly of two types: natural and manmade (artificial) elements.

These are the natural elements, which are necessary for gardening. They consist of natural things such as soil, rocks, water, plants etc.

- Soil : This is the most essential element for successful gardening. Three important things should be considered while selecting the soil such as the soil texture, soil nutrients and soil pH.

- Rocks : There are various types of rocks used in the garden for the decorative purpose. The different types of rocks are flagstones, white marble, river rock, pea gravel, boulders, fake rock, etc.

- Plants : Different types of plants are used for various types of gardening. For example: if you are planning to create a vegetable garden, then select plants such as tomatoes, radish, carrot etc.

- Water: Water is the most essential element for gardening. Watering the plants regularly is necessary to keep the plants healthy and growing.

Garden Soil

Soil is the most fundamental and important component for successful gardening. Generally, soil quality is evaluated on its texture and fertility. However, texture is dependent on the cohesiveness and size of the soil particles. Soil fertility is comprised of all the required nutrients and pH of the soil available for the growth of the plants. Garden soil is the basic factor for creating a garden. It is very essential to have correct soil texture with proper fertility for healthy plant growth. Soil should be a good mixture of clay, sand, organic matter and silt. The following are the requirements that should be available in your gardening soil:

Soil texture: The texture of the soil is very much associated with the cohesiveness and size of the soil particles. For instance, sandy soil consists of very large sized soil particles. In this type of soil, water, roots of the plants and air can move easily. However, on the other hand, there is clay soil. In clay soil the soil particles are very small and closely packed which gives very little room for air, water and roots. To test whether, the soil is sandy or clay in nature, make a damp ball using your garden soil. If it breaks easily, it is sandy and if you are able to press the ball between your fingers making a ribbon, then it is clay in nature. The most ideal soil type for gardening is sandy-loam. The soil should be light enough for movement of the water and air in the soil.

Soil nutrients: The most basic and primary nutrients used by the plants are potassium, nitrogen and phosphorus. Some other trace elements required for plant growth are zinc, calcium, molybdenum, magnesium and many more besides.

Potassium is needed for the health of the plants. It is the main factor for growth of the plants and protection of their immune system. It is water-soluble and its replenishing should be done timely.

Nitrogen is the most important and responsible element for good growth of the leaves and stems of the plants. Generally, the natural nitrogen is made available for the plants by some microorganisms that turn the natural nitrogen into nitrates. This nitrate form can be easily used by the plants. It does not stay in the soil for a longer period as it is used by the plants quickly or by the decaying materials present in soil. It is also soluble in water and may wash out the soil quickly. However, excess amount of nitrogen in the soil may cause excess growth of the leaves in place of the fruits and flowers.

Phosphorous is the main element for the growth of the root system of a plant. The root caps and flower buds generally use some amount of phosphorous for their growth.

Soil pH: The pH is the scale to measure the acidity and alkalinity of your garden soil. It starts from 1.0 to 14.0 with a neutral i.e. 7.0. The numbers lower than 7.0 indicate the acidity while above 7.0 indicates alkalinity. The pH of the soil is very important because the nutrients are only available in the soil for the healthy growth of the plants within a particular range of the soil pH. Most of the plants grow comfortably in range of between 6.2 and 6.8.

Listening & Speaking

8. *Pair work. Discuss and answer the following questions:*

1. What is important about creating a garden?
2. What element is necessary to achieve success in gardening?
3. What factors should you take into account while selecting the soil?
4. What soil type is the most suitable for gardening?
5. What is the main factor for plant growth?
6. What elements are responsible for good leaves and stems growth?

Vocabulary Focus

9. *Match the words from two columns to create a phrase and make sentences to use them in your own text entitled "Recommendation for soil preparation". Share your ideas with the partner:*

a)

characteristic	of the soil particles
to give room	of clay, sand, organic matter and silt
to evaluate	a garden
to create	basic and primary nutrients
size	elements required for plant growth
a mixture	on texture and fertility
press	properties
the most	for air
trace	the ball between fingers

b)

needed	of the fruits and flowers
protection	the soil
responsible for	materials present in soil
to turn	for the plant health
to stay	of their immune system
decaying	amount of phosphorous
to wash out	the natural nitrogen into nitrates
to cause	system of a plant
in place	in the soil
root	for good growth
some	excess growth of the leaves

Reflection (Рефлексия)

Writing, Listening & Speaking

10. *Individual work. Create a text about the garden soil*

1. *Discuss the following points:*

- a) subject;
- b) your role;

- c) audience;
- d) a form of presenting information;
- e) details concerning a plotline;
- f) details concerning your projecting into a chosen character.

2. *Pair work. Help each other to improve your texts.*

11. *Present your text to the class.*

Speaking & Listening

12. *Group work. Reflect on your own professional speech. (See appendix 4.)*

13. *Group work. Reflect on the professional speech of other students. (See appendix 4.)*

Writing

14. *Write a reflection on the text entitled "Garden soil". (See appendix 4.)*

Unit 5

CONSTRUCTED GARDEN ELEMENTS

I. Warming up (Разминка)

Listening & Speaking

1. *Group work. Reflect on the following quote about the garden and nature, interpret it and share your ideas with the class. Get ready to discuss different points of view answering questions and persisting in your own opinion. The following lexis can be helpful. (See appendix 1):*

Every gardener knows that under the cloak of winter lies a miracle...

a seed waiting to sprout;

a bulb opening to light;

a bud straining to unfurl.

And the anticipation nurtures our dreams. *Garden & nature quote by Barbara Winkler.*

under the cloak of winter	под покровом зимы
seed	семечко
sprout	всходить, побег
bulb	луковица
to strain to unfurl	стремиться распуститься
anticipation	ожидание, предвкушение
to nurture dreams	лелеять мечты

Useful terms and phrases

2. Read the following terms and phrases, mind their pronunciation:

constructed element	строительный элемент
water stream	водоток, струя, ручеек
to attach to	пристраивать
free standing	отдельно стоящий
to provide shelter	давать укрытие
pergola	беседка из вьющихся растений
water body	водоём
shade	зонтик, укрытие от солнца
to raise a garden	вырастить сад
to highlight	выдвигать на первый план
garden bed	грядка, клумба
weed	сорняк
to enhance garden beauty	усиливать красоту сада
to give artistic look	придавать художественный / высокопрофессиональный вид
pattern	узор, система
interconnected	взаимосвязанный
to fit in	вписывать в, приспособливать
to perform the function	выполнять функцию
plumbing	водопроводная система

Vocabulary Focus

3. Match the words and phrases to their translation:

a)

constructed element	водоём
sprout	садовая дорожка
to attach to	придавать привлекательный вид
to unfurl	строительный элемент
garden path	луковица
water body	распуститься
to serve in two ways	выдвигать на первый план
to prettify/ give attraction to	пристраивать
to highlight	всходить, побег
bulb	служить двойко

b)

to give artistic look	водопроводная система
water stream	давать укрытие
free standing	придавать художественный/ высокопрофессиональный вид

natural appearance	водоток, струя, ручеек
shade	выполнять функцию
to provide shelter	отдельно стоящий
to perform the function	натуральный вид
plumbing	зонтик, укрытие от солнца

c)

to fit in	округлой формы
complex shape	грядка, клумба
to enhance garden beauty	сорняк
pattern	вырастить сад
round shaped	вписывать в, приспособливать
pergola	усиливать красоту сада
garden bed	узор, образец
weed	сложная конфигурация
to raise a garden	беседка из вьющихся растений

II. Evocation (Вызов)

Writing, Listening & Speaking

4. Individual work. Answer the following questions in writing:

1. What constructed garden elements do you know?
2. Can you describe these elements?

5. Group work. Share your information with your group mates and discuss it.

6. Report only one fact to the class to write it down on the board in the basket of ideas...

III. Realization (Осмысление)

Reading

7. Read the following terms and phrases, mind their pronunciation:

concrete	бетон
chain link fence	сетчатое ограждение
shed	навес, сарай
gazebo	летний дом
cabana	отдельный домик
pool	прудок, заводь, бассейн
kiosk	беседка
folly	павильон "причуда" ("искусственные руины")
studio	павильон
log cabin	бревенчатый домик
partition	секция, перегородка
curved footway	изогнутая дорожка

courtyard	внутренний двор, четырёхугольный двор
to outline	нарисовать контур,
well	колодец, родник, ключ
tensioned fabric	натяннутая ткань
pond liner	противофильтрационная облицовка водоёма
shingle	кровельная дранка, плоская кровельная плитка
curlicue	причудливый узор

8. Read the text and make marginal marks (пометки на полях):

✓ - I knew it;

+ - New information;

- - The information contradicts my knowledge (противоречит моим представлениям);

? - The information isn't enough or understandable (непонятна или недостаточна).

9. Get ready to answer the following questions:

1. What did you know about constructed garden elements before reading the text?
2. What information did you find new reading the text?
3. What information contradicts your knowledge?
4. What information isn't enough or understandable for you?

Constructed garden elements

Constructed garden elements are also called artificial elements. These elements need to be constructed. The following are some of the constructed elements:

Garden paths: It is an interesting element. In order to create a garden path, it is necessary to consider the garden design. The style of the garden paths varies as per the garden types.

Garden drainage system: This is an essential element for gardening. A good drainage system helps to grow the plants easily.

Garden fences: The fences serve in two ways. Firstly, it gives attraction to the garden and secondly it protects the garden from animals. There are different types of garden fences such as a wooden fence, a hedge, a vinyl fence, a timber fence, an electric fence, a chain link fence etc.

Garden buildings: These are the ornamental or decorative garden elements built in the garden. Sheds, gazebos, cabanas and garden offices are few structures, which are built in the gardens.

Garden water features: These are the essential elements in the garden. There are natural water features such as waterfalls and water streams, while there are also artificial water features such as pools, ponds, fountains etc.

Garden Buildings

Garden Buildings are the structures constructed in your garden or in your front yard. The following are some of the structures built in gardens:

Shed: It is a traditional type of small and simple one-storey building which is generally constructed in gardens. However, sheds are constructed for different purposes, but most of the sheds are created as garden sheds. Generally, garden sheds are built to keep the garden tools and pots. Nowadays, garden sheds are very small where only garden tools and mowers are kept.

Gazebo: It is usually built in the pavilion in gardens, parks and some public places. It is occasionally octagonal in shape. Gazebos are sometimes attached to the walls or generally free standing with a roof. Its sides are open providing shelter, shade, rest and act as an ornamental element in a landscape gardening. Gazebo includes all types of sheds like pagodas, kiosks, follies, pergolas, rotundas, and pavilions. Some structures are very much popular in warm and hot climates. The word gazebo was utilized by William and John Halfpenny in the book *Rural Architecture in the "Chinese Taste"* in 1750. Gazebos were also called as pavilions or summerhouses. However, in England and North America these structures are built with wood using some standard roofing material like shingles. Gazebos can be built in the tent style supported by poles which are covered with tensioned fabric. They can protect from flying insects.

Garden office: It is a small building standing alone which is used by the professional workers of the garden as an office. This can also be used by some small home based businessman. These buildings are usually small enough with electricity and insulation. However, they are different from sheds, studios, log cabins, summerhouses.

Cabana: There are different types of cabana used in the gardens. One type of a cabana is a very little hut with a thatched roof. It is mostly built near any water bodies and in tropical climatic conditions. Another type of a cabana is a shade which may be temporary or may be permanent. They are free standing having solid walls along with wonderful drapes. However, in modern type of cabanas, there may be dressing rooms, partitions, electricity, ceiling fans and many modern facilities.

Types of Garden Rocks

Rocks are mostly used in the designs of landscape gardening round the world. The use of rocks is very much prominent in the desert garden designs. However, rocks are also used in other styles of the garden but not so distinctly. There are different types of garden rocks. The following are some of the types of garden rock:

Flagstone: This type of stone is generally used to construct patios, garden paths, pools and some unique fountains in the garden. Flagstones are also used to create an enchanting way with a wonderful view to the entrance of a raised garden, a gazebo or a pool house. They are available in different sizes and shapes. Due to its various shapes, flagstone can be used to construct curved footways.

Concrete: Concrete is generally used in creating and decorating lawns. It includes walls, sculptures and borders. In landscape gardening, concrete ponds or lakes are the most common piece of element for its decoration. It is very exciting to have a concrete pond along with some fishes and an electric waterfall in it. It will create a relaxing effect in your courtyard.

Landscape gardening decorative stone: Basically there are two types of features in landscaping. They are softscaping and hardscaping. Softscaping deals with the plants and trees of the garden, while hardscaping deals with all the other elements used to create a garden. Using of stones in a garden will punch up the design of the garden. Decorative stones can be used to create stone walls, patios and also as the basic element to create a water feature like a fountain or waterfall.

White marble: This rock type is mostly found in the flower beds, gardens and on the footpaths. Generally, white colored marble is used along with the colorful flower or cactus garden. White marbles are used so that they may not attract the visitors' attention, but help to highlight the other elements of the garden.

Boulders: These rocks are very large and heavy and can be used in different ways. Boulders can be used to outline a group of flower plants or trees in a particular place in a garden. These can be used as a focal point around garden fountains or swimming pools.

Pea Gravel: These are smaller in size with various types of colors. They can be used in fish ponds and provide good drainage. They can also be used in artificial ponds along with a footbridge over it. Pea gravels are also used to create footpaths as they do not move too much when weight is applied.

River rock: Most of the gardeners prefer to utilize river rock for their landscape gardening. These rocks are usually used in low land areas for well drainage and also in flower beds or garden beds to control weed. River rocks are also used around the ponds and swimming pools retaining the natural view of stream in a fountain.

Garden Water Features

Various garden water features serve to provide water to the garden plants or just enhance garden beauty. The water features such as wells, ponds etc. are used to provide water to the plants whereas fountains are created to give an artistic look to the gardens.

Ponds and pools:

The basic difference between ponds and pools is that the ponds are created by digging in the ground while pools are created by using concrete on the ground. But nowadays, both these words are used in the same sense as they are created using the same ideas. Ponds can be formal or informal in their designs. The simple square or round shaped ponds are easy to build and suitable mainly for small gardens or even patios. The complex shapes can be practiced for the formal large gardens. The large ornamental pools or patterns of the interconnected pools can also be seen in large gardens. The formal garden ponds can be built for your own garden or bought. However, it is easy to create the rained ponds as per your requirements. Informal pools or ponds are seen in a wide variety of sizes and shapes. The natural appearance of these ponds makes them very appropriate in various garden situations. Therefore, these ponds are popular in gardening.

There is a wide variety of building materials available to create the ponds. These pools can also be bought to fit in the garden area. But building the informal ponds in a garden using the concrete or pond liner allows you to create more interesting garden designs though it is a bit difficult task. Most gardeners see it worth to take this effort.

Wildlife ponds are designed depending on the species you want to attract to your garden. Normally these ponds are informal. The primary consideration for creating these gardens is the habitat required for these species. This includes security from the enemies, access to water and food sources.

Garden wells:

This is an old type of water feature in the garden. The wells are created by digging in the garden especially at the water resources under the ground. Later the wells are properly constructed using concrete.

Fountains:

The fountain is also an important man-made garden element. The fountains mainly perform the function of attracting people to the garden. The fountains aerate water for plants and fish. A range of fountain types is available from the simple spray type to the beautiful dancing type fountains. The fountains can be created within the ponds or can stand as the self-contained garden water features. The copper pipes make this water features very decorative. The central pipes provide plumbing for these garden fountains. On the either side, a copper pipe is twisted on the top to make a curlicue.

Reading, Writing & Speaking

10. Read the text once again, fill in the “marginal table” and answer the following questions:

√	+	-	?
I knew that ...	I didn't know that ...	The information about ... contradicts my knowledge because ...	The information about ... isn't enough or understandable for me, because ...

Vocabulary Focus

11. Match the words from two columns to create a phrase and make sentences to use them in your own text entitled “The garden buildings, their form and function”. Share your ideas with the partner:

to consider	shelter, shade, rest
an essential	purposes
to give	the garden tools and pots
artificial	to the walls
for different	element for gardening
to keep	attraction to the garden
to attach	water features
to provide	as an ornamental element
to act	the garden design

12. Match the words from two columns to create a phrase and make sentences to use them in your own text entitled “The most common garden rocks and their function”. Share your ideas with the partner:

available	weed
to control	a group of flower plants
common	the other elements
to create	piece of element
to attract	in different sizes and shapes
to highlight	in creating and decorating lawns
to use	a relaxing effect
to outline	the visitors’ attention

13. Match the words from two columns to create a phrase and make sentences to use them in your own text entitled “Garden water features’ general characteristics and function”. Share your ideas with the partner:

to provide	to create the ponds
to enhance	in the garden area
to give	of the interconnected pools
suitable	garden beauty
practice	water to the garden plants
pattern	to create interesting garden designs
materials available	the function of attracting people
to fit	for creating gardens
to allow	an artistic look to the garden
primary consideration	for small gardens
to perform	complex shapes

Listening & Speaking

14. Pair work. Discuss and answer the following questions:

1. What are the main artificial elements of the garden?
2. What function do garden buildings perform in the garden design?
3. What are gazebos designed for?
4. What is special about the garden office?
5. What garden rocks do you find the most effective in landscape gardening?
6. What pond designs can enhance garden beauty?

Reflection (Рефлексия)

Writing & Speaking

15. Individual work. Create a quote about constructed garden elements, reflect on it, interpret and ground it and share your ideas with the class. Get ready to discuss different points of view answering questions. (See appendix 5.)

16. Write a reflection on the text “Constructed garden elements”. (See appendix 4.)

Grammar Focus

Participle I, II

17. Read the following sentences paying attention to Participle I, II in the function of attribute (*определение*). Translate the sentences:

1. *Constructed* garden elements are also called artificial elements.
2. These are the ornamental or decorative garden elements *built* in the garden.
3. Garden Buildings are the structures *constructed* in your garden or in your front yard.
4. The Gazebo's sides are open *providing* shelter, shade, rest and act as an ornamental element in a landscape gardening.
5. Gazebos are sometimes attached to the walls or generally free standing with a roof.
6. Gazebos can be built in the tent style *supported* by poles which are covered with tensioned fabric.
7. A garden office is a small building *standing* alone which is used by the professional workers of the garden as an office.
8. The cabana is mostly built near any water bodies and in tropical climatic conditions.
9. River rocks are also used around the ponds and swimming pools retaining the natural view of stream in a fountain.

18. Pair work. Discuss the following statements with your partner. Express your own opinion:

1. Landscape architects change the world doing their professional activity.
2. Prettifying the places they create favorable conditions for people's rest.
3. Analysing the nature around the site landscape architects prepare it for landscaping.
4. Creating a garden a practitioner considers various factors.
5. Creating a garden path it is necessary to consider the garden design.
6. A landscape architect involved in the planning and design of different sites plays a creative role in the society.
7. Places created for people by landscape architects adorn the outworld.
8. Regenerated towns and cities revive people's feelings across the world.
9. The structures constructed in the garden perform a decorative function.
10. Used in different ways boulders help give attraction to the garden.

Module 3 FLOWER GARDENING AND GARDEN PLANTS

Unit 6 THE KINGDOM OF PLANTS

I. Warming up (Разминка) Listening & Speaking

1. Group work. Reflect on the following quote about the flowers, interpret it and share your ideas with the class. Get ready to discuss different points of view answering questions and persisting in your own opinion. (See appendix 1):

“All the wars of the world, all the Caesars, have not the staying power of a lily in a cottage garden.” Flower quote by Reginald Farrer.

Useful terms and phrases

2. Read the terms and phrases and mind their pronunciation:

conifers	хвойные
ferns	папоротникообразные
mosses	мхи
green algae	зелёные водоросли
seaweed	морская водоросль
kelp	бурая водоросль
fungus (fungi)	гриб
to nurse plants	ухаживать за растениями
annual	однолетнее растение
to grow through seeds	выращивать из семян
garden layout	планировка сада
border and hedge	бордюрное растение и живая изгородь
genus (genera)	вид
perennial	многолетнее растение
leafy stem	облиственный стебель
biennial	двухлетнее растение
herbaceous perennial	травянистое (злаковидное) многолетнее растение
rooting	укоренение
tubular flower	трубчатый цветок
humus	гумус, перегной
established plant	акклиматизировавшееся растение
to reseed oneself	размножаться самосевом

Vocabulary Focus

3. Match the words and phrases to their translation:

a)

flowering plant	гриб
conifers	получать энергию
ferns	способствовать глубокому укоренению
mosses	бурая водоросль
green algae	цветущее растение
seaweed	хвойные
kelp	мхи
fungus (fungi)	сократить заболевания листьев
to obtain energy	зелёные водоросли
to promote deep rooting	морская водоросль
to reduce leaf diseases	папоротникообразные

b)

via photosynthesis	при благоприятных условиях
to enhance the aesthetic beauty	многочисленные виды растений
to contribute to the environment	ухаживать за различными растениями
to produce normal amounts of chlorophyll	посредством фотосинтеза
innumerable species of plants	пышно расти, расцветать
to nurse different plants	усиливать эстетическую красоту
under favorable conditions	однолетние растения
to flourish	благоприятствовать окружающей среде
annuals	вырабатывать нормальное количество хлорофилла

c)

short-lived	варьироваться от 6 дюймов до 3 футов
to grow through seeds	многолетнее растение
to make seeds	двухлетнее растение
garden layout	множество разновидностей
border and hedge	облиственный стебель
biennial	выращивать из семян
a wide array of varieties	живущий недолго
to range from 6 inches to 3 feet	давать семена
perennial	бордюрное растение и живая изгородь
leafy stem	планировка сада

d)

growing conditions	пересаживать
herbaceous perennial	продолжать цвести
tubular flower	укоренение
rich in humus	травянистое (злаковидное) многолетнее растение
established plant	многолетнее растение
to tolerate	условия произрастания
perennial	трубчатый цветок
to keep on flowering	с высоким содержанием гумуса
to replant	акклиматизировавшееся растение
rooting	терпеть, выносить

II. Evocation (Вызов)

Speaking & Writing

4. *Group work. Read the questions and write down individually everything you know about plants. Then, discuss ideas with your group.*

1. What types of plants do you know?
2. How do they get their green color?
3. Can you classify types of garden plants?
4. What are their characteristic features?

5. *Groupwork. Report your ideas to the class*

6. *Fill in the first column of the "logbook":*

<i>I know about garden plants</i>	<i>I have learnt about garden plants</i>
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III. Realization (Осмысление)

Reading

7. *Read the terms and phrases and mind their pronunciation:*

greenery	растительность, зелень
growth habit	форма роста, характер роста
soil and nutrient requirements	потребности в почве и питательных веществах
characteristic shape and size	характерная форма и размер
aster	астра
bachelor button	василёк
balsam	бальзамин, недотрога
basil	базилик
cosmos	космея, космос
petunia	петуния
marigold	бархатцы, календула, ноготки

salvia	шалфей
Asteraceae	астровые
china Aster	астра садовая, китайская астра
daisy	маргаритка
flower head	цветочная головка, соцветие
longevity	долговечность
foxglove	наперстянка, бигнония укореняющаяся
rosette	розетка
succeeded by a spike	с последующим колосом
to seed	идти в семена
bleeding Heart	дицентра великолепная
water Lily	кувшинка, белокрыльник болотный
geranium	герань, пеларгония
acidic soils	кислая почва
Compositae	сложноцветные
African daisy	гербера Джемсона
vibrant colour	яркий цвет
to spread out	развернуться, расширяться
in a circle	по кругу
greenhouse	теплица
abundance of flowers	изобилие цветов

Speaking & Listening

8. *Pair work. Find answers to the following questions:*

- What green plants can you name?
- How do they obtain energy?
- In what way does greenery affect the place?
- What types are garden plants classified into?

Plants

Plants are living organisms belonging to the kingdom Plantae. Plants include such organisms as flowering plants, conifers, ferns, mosses, and green algae, but do not include seaweeds like kelp, nor fungi and bacteria. The group is also called green plants or Viridiplantae in Latin. They obtain most of their energy from sunlight via photosynthesis using chlorophyll contained in chloroplast, which gives them their green color. Some plants are parasitic and may not produce normal amounts of chlorophyll or photosynthesize.

At least one of every eight plant species in the world is under threat of extinction, according to the first comprehensive worldwide assessment of plant endangerment.

Apart from the much needed afforestation, there is an imperative need for growing as many plants as possible, in home gardens, in parks and other public gardens in waste lands, river banks and any other places.

A home or a neighborhood with well planned greenery not only enhances the aesthetic beauty of the place but also contributes to the environment. There are innumerable species of plants available for both home gardening and outdoor garden and each one's requirement is different from others. So, to grow and nurse different plants in your garden, you must have some understanding of the nature and the characteristics of the plants, their growth habit and environment, soil & nutrient requirements. It is often observed that under favorable conditions, plants flourish into their characteristic shapes and sizes.

All the knowledge and experience are important as well as essential for growing plants either indoors or outdoors. It is also a fascinating study and a pleasant experience. Therefore, we tried to provide some information about different plants.

Types of garden plants

Annuals



Annuals are plants that live for a year or less based on Latin 'annus', meaning 'year'. Annuals are also known as seasonal flowering plants which flower only for three to four months. They are normally grown through seeds. They grow, flower, and make more seeds and die, within a year. Annuals are great for creating an instant effect and adding color to your garden. Planting annuals also gives you the option of changing the layout of your garden after a year. Most annuals are tender and some of them like phlox look beautiful and are excellent as borders and hedges.

Examples of Annuals are Asters, Bachelor button, Phlox, Balsam, Basil, Cosmos, Petunias, Marigold, Salvias etc.

Aster (China Aster)

Scientific Name : Callistephus Chinensis

Family : Asteraceae

Common : Aster, China Aster

names

Flowering : August-September

Period

Colour : Various



The family Asteraceae has an estimated 1,150 genera and a huge number of species seen almost all over the world originating from North America, Europe, and China etc. The large China Asters are the most common form grown by florists and gardeners. Native to Asia, it has a wide array of varieties and the height ranges from 6 inches to 3 feet. Most species of Aster are perennial and generally bloom in August. They have daisy-like or star-like flower heads (4-6" in diameter) with a yellow center on leafy, often tall, stems. Their colors vary from white to creamy yellow, pink, blue, red and purple. They do well in beds, borders or pots and are favorite as cut flowers because of their longevity.

Biennials

Biennial is a plant that takes two years to grow from seed to fruition, bloom and die or a plant based on Latin 'biennis' meaning 'two years'. These are also seasonal

flowering plants that flower only in the second year of planting. After blooming, they don't perform well the following year and then die. If you want to have blooms with biennial flowers year after year, you have to plant seeds every year. Foxglove is one of the examples of Biennial. Some plants grown as biennials are, botanically speaking, short-lived perennials.

Foxglove plant

Foxglove plants are classified as biennial: leaves form a rosette close to the ground the first year, succeeded by a spike with blooms the second and final year. But under favorable growing conditions they often last longer, blooming another year or two. In this case, they may be considered herbaceous perennials. Foxglove plants often reseed themselves. Foxglove plants are tall, slender perennials at 2-5' in height and just 1-2' wide. Numerous tubular flowers bloom on a spike, ranging in color from purple to white. Foxglove flowers appear in the summer months.

Grow foxglove plants in partial shade in a well-drained, acidic soil, rich in humus. Established foxglove plants may tolerate dry shade.

Perennials

The Latin 'perennis' means 'many years'. Perennials are those flowering plants that last longer and keep on flowering. Most take two years until they are old enough to bloom. Examples are Bleeding Heart, Water Lily, Gerberas, Geraniums etc. Once you plant them there is no need for replanting year after year. But they are not a good option, if you want to change the layout of the garden frequently. Most perennials grow best in slightly acidic soils (pH 6.5 to 7.0) and prefer six to eight hours

of sun per day. Watering should be deep, infrequent and applied directly to the soil. This type of watering will promote deep rooting and will help reduce leaf diseases.

Gerbera

Scientific Name : Gerbera jamesonii

Family : Asteraceae/Compositae
(Daisy Family)

Common : Gerbera, African daisy

Names

Flowering : All year round

Period

Colour : white, red, cream, orange, pink,
purple & yellow



Gerbera flowers come in vibrant colours adding beauty to your garden. It has around 40 species spreading from Africa to Madagascar into tropical Asia and South America. Gerbera are plants with a height up to 18 to 24 inch and 4 to 10 inch diameter flowers. There will be more than ten leaves in a plant, medium green in colour spread out in a circle parallel to the ground. These plants can be planted in gardens, containers and pots. These cut flowers last long and give colour and beauty to any room. There are many hybrids that come in white, cream, yellow, orange-pink, purple or violet. These plants are usually grown in greenhouses and are used for cut flowers. Gerbera flowers all year round.

For best results the plants need a liberal amount of sun and water. Half a day of direct sun and half a day of partial shade and remaining slightly moist at all times is ideal. High source of light can give an abundance of flowers.

Reading & Writing

9. Read the text once again and fill in the second column of the “logbook” “I have learnt about garden plants”.

Vocabulary Focus

10. Match the words from two columns to create a phrase and make sentences to use them in your own text entitled “My concept of plants”. Share your ideas with the partner:

to obtain	favorable growing conditions
to produce	species of plants
an imperative	garden plants
to enhance	into characteristic shapes & sizes
innumerable	normal amounts of chlorophyll
to nurse	energy from sunlight
to flourish	need for growing plants
under	the aesthetic beauty

11. Match the words from two columns to create a phrase and make sentences to use them in your own text entitled “General characteristics of annual plants”. Share your ideas with the partner:

seasonal	an instant effect
to grow	the layout of the garden
to flower	as borders and hedges
to create	through seeds
to add	flowering plants
to change	and make seeds
excellent	color to the garden

12. Match the words from two columns to create a phrase and make sentences to use them in your own text entitled «Biennial plants». Share your ideas with the partner:

flower	perennials
plant	in color
short-lived	longer under favorable conditions
form	in the summer months
to bloom	dry shade
to last	in the second year of planting
to appear	a rosette close to the ground
to range	on a spike
to tolerate	seeds

13. Match the words from two columns to create a phrase and make sentences to use them in your own text entitled “Perennial plants and favourable conditions for their growth”. Share your ideas with the partner:

to keep on	beauty to the garden
to give	deep rooting
to grow	leaf diseases
to apply	flowering
to promote	in a circle
to reduce	an abundance of flowers
to add	best in slightly acidic soils
to spread out	directly to the soil

Listening & Speaking

14. Pair work. Role play the following situation: your professional partner and you are going to create a flowerbed for the university. Discuss the details concerning plants, soil, constructed elements and things. Highlight the most important stages. Share responsibilities.

Reflection (Рефлексия)

Speaking & Listening

15. Group work. Reflect on your own professional speech. (See appendix 4.)

16. Group work. Reflect on the professional speech of other students.

(See appendix 4.)

Writing

17. Make an annotation to the text “Plants”. (See appendix 7.)

Unit 7

FLOWER GARDENING

I. Warming up (Разминка)

Listening & Speaking

1. Individual work. Reflect on the following quote about gardening, interpret it and share your ideas with the class. Get ready to discuss different points of view answering questions and persisting in your own opinion. (See appendix 1.)

“Gardening is the art that uses flowers and plants as paint, and the soil and sky as canvas”. - Flower quote by Elizabeth Murray.

Useful terms and phrases

2. Read the following terms and phrases and mind their pronunciation:

predominant	доминирующий
herb	целебная трава, ароматическая или кухонная трава
greenhouse	теплица, оранжерея
to implement	осуществлять, реализовывать
to price	расценивать, назначить цену
in a proper way	надлежащим образом
to sprinkle seeds	разбросать семена, обрызгивать
lush look	буйно растущий вид
planting material expenses	расходы на посадочный материал
mulch	мульча (материал для покрытия почвы)
loose soil	рыхлая почва
the width of the flowerbed	ширина цветника

Vocabulary Focus

3. Match the words and phrases to their translation:

a)

predominant feature	насладиться красотой природы
herb	выживать
to get in touch with nature	доминирующее характерное свойство
to enjoy the beauty of nature	осуществлять, реализовывать
greenhouse	ароматическая или кухонная трава
to implement	теплица, оранжерея
to survive	соприкоснуться с природой
to price reasonably	надлежащим образом
in a proper way	подобрать подходящий участок
to select the right sight	оценивать разумно

b)

loose soil	добавить мульчу
to sprinkle seeds	уплотнить почву
to dig a hole	ограничить ширину цветника
to set the flower into the hole	расходы на посадочный материал
to limit the width of the flowerbed	рыхлая почва
to add mulch	разбросать семена
to press the soil down firmly	создать буйно растущий вид
to create the lush look	выкопать ямку
planting material expenses	поместить цветок в ямку

II. Evocation (Вызов)

Writing

4. *Group work. Before reading the text assume which words can be key words in the theme “Flower gardening” and fill in the left column of the chart called “synthesis”:*

Key words	Explanation
Before reading 1..... 2.....	Before reading

5. *Individual work. Give explanation to your key words and fill in the right column of the “synthesis” chart. Share your ideas with your group.*

III. Realization (Осмысление)

Reading & Writing

6. *Read the following terms and phrases and mind their pronunciation:*

expenditure	расход
budgets	возможности, ресурсы
to sustain	поддерживать
to bloom	расцветать
transplant	саженец, посадочный корень ; пересаживать; рассаживать
to draw off	снимать
right side up	лицевой стороной кверху
to enhance	благоприятствовать
to mix in	примешивать, замешивать
compost	составное удобрение, компост; удобрять компостом
to keep the soil healthy and productive	поддерживать землю в здоровом и плодородном состоянии
organic fertilizer	органическое удобрение
to fertilize	удобрять
to receive the right attention and care	получать нужное внимание и заботу

7. *Read the text and make up one more chart with the key words you found in the text, explain them and prove your findings with extracts from the text.*

Key words	Explanation	Text extract (выпуска из текста)
After reading 1..... 2.....	After reading	After reading

Part I

Types of Gardening

Each one of us likes to relax and enjoy the beauty of nature. However, to experience this it is not necessary to go hiking or camping. In fact, having your own garden would give you the convenience of experiencing all that without going elsewhere.

In fact, gardening is a wonderful hobby. It is always a better way for busy and stressed out people to spend some time to relax and get in touch with nature. It is also a physical activity, which helps to keep oneself fit and healthy.

There are many different types of gardening that include various styles, techniques, locations and types of plants. Sometimes the classification of gardening is based on the predominant features. This depends on the use of the garden such as in the vegetable gardening, the predominant feature will be the collection of vegetables. Likewise, there are many different types of gardening, for example: Flower gardening, herb gardening, rock gardening, greenhouse gardening, container gardening, landscape gardening, and rose gardening.

As there are many different types of gardening to choose, it is necessary to consider few points. Firstly, it is essential to consider the geographic location. Ensure that the type of gardening you are planning to implement in your garden is suitable for the location. The fact is that in case, you are planning to have a rock gardening, then you need to know whether the plants used for this type of gardening will survive in that location.

The next important thing is the expenditure. Few gardening types may need ornaments and plants that add an authentic look to the garden. Therefore, you need to study the budget and then implement according to your needs. Thus, before starting a garden ensure that you have enough budgets to sustain it.

Flower Gardening

Flower gardening is becoming popular day by day. This type of gardening is reasonably priced and can be useful for several purposes such as yard decoration, a hobby or as a profession.

Designing a flower garden is an art. Though there are no fixed rules to design a garden, however there are fundamentals of composition that will serve your flower garden design well.

If you are interested to create a flower garden, read further information about the flower gardening. Before starting a flower garden, you need to plan it in a proper way.

Flower gardening basics include selecting the right site for your flower garden. This factor is very important as it can make the most difference in whether your flower garden will flourish or struggle and should be planned for in advance.

Planting is one of the important processes in flower gardening. In case you have seeds just sprinkle them around in the flowerbed. For planting transplants it is necessary to dig a hole slightly bigger than the flower, draw the container off and set the flower into the hole right side up. Then cover it with some loose soil and press down firmly. After this is done then water it.

When considering the flowerbed size, remember that a wide one is better. You must never limit the width of your flowerbeds. Otherwise, you will never be able to add flowering shrubs and graceful flowering trees. Due to this reason, it is necessary to ensure that the flowerbed is at least five to six feet wide. Wide flowerbeds will definitely look more attractive and enhance to create the lush look.

Soil drainage is also important in flower gardening. Mixing in compost is the best way to improve drainage.

Furthermore, you need to add mulch every year to your flower garden. The mulch will help to keep the soil healthy and productive. Adding a dose of organic fertilizer to the soil will be useful.

It is no easy matter to raise a garden. Take into account few things: select the right site, decide where to plant, what to plant; plant, fertilize and water it. Once the basics of flower gardening are ready and the plants are in the ground, it is time to make sure your flower garden receives the right attention and care so that it will bloom.

Listening & Speaking

8. *Pair work. Discuss and answer the following questions:*

1. Are you fond of flower gardening? Why?
2. What stage do you find the most exciting in the process of creating a garden?
3. Do you think the size of a flowerbed is important in gardening?

Vocabulary Focus

9. *Match the words from two columns to create a phrase and make sentences to use them in your own text entitled "A general concept of gardening". Share your ideas with the partner:*

to get	the garden
predominant	material expenses
to consider	for several purposes
to implement	in touch with nature
to survive	features
planting	in the location
to use	the geographic location
to sustain	the type of gardening

10. *Match the words from two columns to create a phrase and make sentences to use them in your own text entitled "A general idea of flower gardening". Share your ideas with the partner:*

to plan	the flowerbed size
to select	the lush look
to add	the transplant with some loose soil
to sprinkle	the soil down firmly

to create	the soil healthy and productive
to cover	the right site for the flower garden
to press	seeds around in the flowerbed
to consider	mulch
to keep	the garden in a proper way

IV. Reflection (Рефлексия)

Listening & Speaking

11. Pair work. Role-play the following situation: your client wants to create a garden by his private house. Discuss his/her wishes concerning selection of flowers, soil, constructed elements and things.

Writing, Listening & Speaking

12. Create a “sinkwein” about flower gardening, ground and present it to the class. Get ready to discuss it answering questions and persisting in your own opinion. (See appendix 2.)

13. Write an essay entitled “My concept of the flower gardening”

Unit 8

POPULAR FLOWERS FOR THE GARDEN

I. Warming up (Разминка)

Listening & Speaking

1. Group work. Reflect on the following quote about the garden, interpret it and share your ideas with the class. Get ready to discuss different points of view answering questions and persisting in your own opinion. (See appendix 1):

“Flowers always make people better, happier, and more helpful: they are sunshine, food and medicine to the soul.” Flower quote by Luther Burbank.

Useful terms and phrases

2. Read the following terms and phrases, mind their pronunciation:

cut flower	срезанный цветок, цветок на срезку
flower arrangement	цветочная композиция, расположение цветов, составление букетов
zinnia	цинния
fertile soil	плодородная почва
morning glory	вьюнок пурпурный
to cheer	обрадовать
adaptable	легко приспосабливаемый
climber	вьющееся растение
to bear thorns	иметь колючки
pollination	опыление

to fade away	отходить
herbs	ароматические или кухонные травы
underground bulb	подземная луковица
stolon	подземный побег
potted plant	горшечное растение
herbaceous border	цветочный бордюр
shrub planting	кустарниковое растение
woodland	насаждение
carnation	гвоздика
full sun	максимально яркое солнце

Vocabulary Focus

3. Match the words and phrases to their translation:

a)

flower arrangement	плодородная почва
easy to grow flowers	выносливое растение
to come in various colors	достигать высоты
cut flowers	цветочная композиция
fertile soil	листья сердцевидной формы
to decorate fences and walls	созревать с различным цветом бутонов
heart shaped leaves	легко растущие цветы
to reach the height	украшать заборы и стены
hardy plant	срезанные цветы

b)

to sow wheat	приносить радость, солнечный свет
adaptable to a garden	с экономической точки зрения
to bring a lot of sunshine	иметь колючки
potted plant	вьющееся растение
to fade away	ароматические или кухонные травы
to bear thorns	легко приспособляемый к саду
climber	сеять пшеницу
herbs	горшечное растение
capability to grow	обрадовать любой сад
to cheer any garden	способность расти
from an economic point of view	отходить

c)

to have an impact on	независимо от цвета
overall result	представлять сочетание цвета, формы и размера
regardless of the kinds or colors	кустарниковое растение

to represent a combination of color, form, size	оказывать влияние на
to express love and gratitude	окончательный результат
shrub planting	опыление
pollination	выразить любовь и благодарность
rose petals	подземная луковица
underground bulb	цветочный бордюр
herbaceous border	лепестки розы

d)

woodland	выставить сад в выгодном свете
mid season	гвоздика
to value for cut flower production	максимально яркое солнце
to make the garden look attractive	вьюнок пурпурный
Carnation	цинния
full sun	бархатцы, ноготки
stolon	ценить за цветочную продукцию
Morning glory	переходный сезон
Marigold	лесонасаждение
Zinnia	подземный побег

II. Evocation (Вызов)

Speaking & Listening

4. Group work. *Reflect on the following questions about flower gardening and share your ideas with the group:*

1. What types of garden flowers do you know?
2. When do these flowers bloom?
3. What are their outstanding characteristics?
4. What are the rules of flower caring?

5. Group work. *Create your clusters structuring the information about flowers and present them to the class.*

III. Realization (Осмысление)

Reading

6. *Read the following terms and phrases, mind their pronunciation:*

cosmos	космея, космос
the family Compositae	семейство сложноцветных
pest	вредное насекомое, вредитель
zinnia	цинния
Asteracea family	семейство астровые
bloom	цвет, цветок
mixed bloom	смешанный цветок

Convolvulaceae	вьюнковый
genus (genera)	вид
subgenus	подвид
lavender	бледно-лиловый цвет
non-fussy plant	невзыскательный
yellowish-orange petal	желтовато-оранжевый лепесток
Rosaceae	розоцветные
hulthemia	хультемия
platycodon	платикодон
to cultivate	разводить
Liliaceae	лилиецветные
lilium	ли́лия
daylily	лилейник
tiger lily	лилия филадельфийская, лилия тигровая
oriental Trumpet	ориенталь-трумпет, восточные трубчатые
orchid	орхидея
dianthus	гвоздика
sensual	чувственный (о запахе)
terrestrial	наземный
epiphytes	эпифит
herbaceous	травянистый, злаковидный
alkaline soil	солонцовая почва

7. *Pair work. Read the text and find answers to the following questions:*

1. What is the rose origin?
2. What is important about garden caring?
3. Which flower is considered to be the star of summer?
4. What activity can strengthen the plant?
5. What steps encourage the production of new flowers?

Popular Flowers for the Garden

To start your own flower garden, it is essential to know what types of flowers you want to grow. It is also necessary to know when the flowers bloom and what their height is. These are all very important questions before you start with the flower garden.

There are endless possibilities of flowers to select from but if you are not sure which types of flowers look best in gardens, read further and you will get to know the popular types of garden flowers.

The following is a list of the most popular types of garden flowers:



Cosmos

Cosmos belongs to the family Compositae. There are 20 known species of cosmos. These flowers have the capability to grow anywhere from 12 inches to 4 feet tall. These flowers can be used as cut flowers and are often used in flower arrangements. It is one of the easiest to grow flowers and generally is a pest free annual. It is good for hot, dry locations. These flowers are suitable for backgrounds and screens. They attract birds and butterflies.

flies.



Zinnia

Zinnia belongs to the family Asteracea. Out of 20 species of these flowers, about 10 species are the garden flowers. These flowers are ideal for indoor arrangements. Zinnias are traditional, old-fashioned flowers, which bloom in a wide variety of colors with large, mixed

blooms. Zinnias require fertile and well-drained soil.

Morning glory



Morning glory belongs to the family Convolvulaceae. These flowers contain 50 genera and more than 1000 species. These flowers are used to decorate fences and walls. These flowers have heart shaped leaves and are available in a variety of colors including white, blue, red, pink and lavender. This type of flower reaches the height of 10 inches or more.

Marigold



Marigolds are hardy annual plants, which belong to the family Asteracea. Marigold comes in various colors such as yellow, orange, red or a combination of all colors. These flowers bloom in 45 to 50 days from sowing. These are the great plants, which can cheer any garden. Marigolds are healthy, non-fussy plants that bring a lot of sun-

shine in your garden.

Sunflowers



Sunflower is a native of Peru and Mexico and belongs to Asteracea family. Sunflowers are the best to grow in gardens. These flowers have yellowish-orange petal with a black circle in the center. These flowers have the ability to grow as tall as 6 feet or possibly even higher depending on the flower itself. These flowers are valuable from an economic, as well as from an ornamental point of view.

The types of flowers you prefer will have a large impact on the overall result of your garden. The list of popular flowers will give you a guideline if you are unsure of which flowers may be most adaptable to a garden atmosphere.

Which flowers of the above-mentioned flowers you select will ultimately be your choice and regardless of the kinds or colors of your flowers, your garden will be a wonderful piece of work for everyone to admire.

Interesting Flowers

Flowers are the reproductive parts of the flowering plant. They represent a large number of combinations of color, form, size and anatomy. They play an essential role in our day-to-day life to balance our social behavior. They are used to express love and gratitude.

There are vast numbers of flowering plants in this world. If you are interested to know about interesting flowers, then you are at the right place.

Here, let us look at the five most interesting flowers:

Roses:



Rose belongs to the genus *Rosa* and family Rosaceae. It consists of about 100 species. The genus *Rosa* is subdivided into four subgenera such as *Hulthemia*, *Platyrhodon* and *Rosa*. They grow as shrubs and climbers. The stem of rose plant bears thorns. Flowers consist of various colors. These plants grow in size as compact, miniature roses and

can also grow to the height of about 7 meters. Roses are grown in a garden and occasionally indoors. They are also used as commercial cut flowers and in the preparation of perfumes.

Where Did Roses Come From?

Roses have flourished on earth for millions of years, and were cultivated by man since very early times. The cultivated rose is so old that we don't even know where it was first grown!

The Egyptians planted rose gardens in their palaces as early as 3000 B.C. The ancient Romans made wine from roses. The Greeks, who called the rose the "king of flowers," had a legend to explain why the rose bush has thorns.

According to the legend, the god of love, called Eros or Cupid, was enjoying the aroma of a rose one day when he was stung by a bee hiding inside the flower. Cupid then punished the rose by shooting arrows into its stem, and rose stems forever after had thorns.

There's one natural reason why roses smell so nice, roses don't have nectar, like most flowers, and rely on their aroma and color to attract insects for pollination!

In the 18th century, people in England often put rose petals in their salads!

Lilies:

Lilies belongs to Liliaceae family and genus *Lilium*, which consists of about 110 species. They are considered, as the star of summer, due to the reason that they bloom when other flowers fade away. These are leafy stemmed herbs. They form underground bulbs, while some species develop stolons. Most of the species are grown in temperate and sub-tropical regions. They can be also grown as potted plants. The lilies can be used as herbaceous borders, shrub plantings and woodland. There are three types of tulips based on their blooming period such as an early season, mid season and late season flowering tulips. Daylily, Tiger lily, Oriental Trumpet and Asiatic lily are few varieties of lilies.

Tulips:



Tulips are perennial, which belongs to the genus *Tulipa*. They belong to the family Liliaceae and consist of about 109 species. The-

se most popular spring flowers bloom in various colors, sizes and shapes. These flowering plants are grown in gardens as potted plants or as fresh cut flowers. These are spring blooming perennials, which grow from bulbs. These plants can grow from 4 inches to 28 inches depending on the species.

Orchids:



These are the most beautiful, sensual, exotic and expensive flowers that comprise a unique group of plants. Orchids consist of 600-800 genera and 25000-35000 species. These flowers are most commonly valued for cut flower production and as potted plants. An orchid consists of two types such as terrestrial and epiphytes. Terrestrial orchids grow on the ground, while epiphytes grow on

trees.

Carnations:



Carnation is a herbaceous perennial plant. They belong to the Dianthus genus. This flower is almost everyone's favorite. It grows to about 80 cm in height. The leaves are grayish green to blue-green. The flower color is bright pinkish-purple. There are three types of carnations. They need well-drained, somewhat alkaline soil and full sun. These plants are easy to grow as flower garden plants.

Vocabulary Focus

8. Match the words from two columns to create a phrase and make sentences to use them in your own text entitled "Popular garden flowers and their characteristics". Share your ideas with the partner:

to reach	the ability to grow
to require	point of view
to bloom	in various colors
to bring	the height of 10 inches
to fade	of the kinds or colors
to come	a lot of sunshine in the garden
to have	on the overall result
from an ornamental	away
to have an impact	fertile and well-drained soil
regardless	with large, mixed blooms

9. Match the words from two columns to create a phrase and make sentences to use them in your own text entitled "The Rose and its history". Share your ideas with the partner:

to grow	rose gardens
to bear	the garden look attractive
to subdivide	insects for pollination
to use	combinations of color, form, size

to attract	into four subgenera
to represent	thorns
to plant	as commercial cut flowers
to make	as shrubs and climbers

Reflection (Рефлексия)

Listening & Speaking

10. Group work. Prepare a presentation about popular garden flowers according to the text. (See appendix 6.)

11. Group work. Deliver your presentation to the class. Get ready to answer questions and discuss different points of view persisting in your own opinion. (See appendix 1.)

12. Group work. Reflect on your own professional speech. (See appendix 4.)

13. Group work. Reflect on the professional speech of other groups. (See appendix 4.)

Writing

14. Write a reflection on the text "Popular Flowers for the Garden". (See appendix 4.)

Grammar Focus

15. Read the following sentences and underline -ing forms. Translate the sentences:

1. There are many different types of gardening including various styles, techniques, locations and types of plants.
2. Planning to have a rock garden, you need to know whether the plants used for this type of garden will survive in that location.
3. Designing a flower garden is an art.
4. Before starting a flower garden, you need to plan it in a proper way.
5. Planting is one of the important processes in flower gardening.
6. For planting transplants it is necessary to dig a hole slightly bigger than the flower, draw the container off and set the flower into the hole.
7. Plants are living organisms belonging to the kingdom Plantae.
8. Annuals are also known as seasonal flowering plants which flower only for three to four months.
9. It is essential to take care of flowers growing in your garden in order to keep the flowers healthy and flourishing.
10. In order to encourage the flush new growth, it is necessary to pinch annual flowers early in the growing season.

16. Pair work. Discuss the following statements with your partner. Express your own opinion:

1. When considering the flowerbed size, it is important to remember that a wide one is better.
2. Designing a flower garden is an art.
3. Selecting the right site is very essential about raising a garden.

4. Planting is one of the important processes in flower gardening.
5. When starting your own flower garden, it is essential to know what types of flowers you want to grow, when the flowers bloom and what their height is.
6. Adding a dose of organic fertilizer to the soil keeps the plants healthy and productive.
7. Planting your garden with different varieties of flowers and taking proper care of them, you can enjoy the benefits season after season.

Module 4 A LANDSCAPE DESIGN

Unit 9 DEVELOPING A LANDSCAPE DESIGN

I. Warming up (Разминка)

Listening & Speaking

1. Group work. Reflect on the following quotes about the design, interpret them and share your ideas with the class. Get ready to discuss different points of view answering questions and persisting in your own opinion. (See appendix 1):

“To design is to communicate clearly by whatever means you can control or master”.
John Maeda.

“The original idea makes design distinctive, function makes it work and quality adds value”. Don Newgren.

Useful terms and phrases

2. Read the following terms and phrases, mind their pronunciation:

idea of the project	представление об объекте
garden concept	понятие «сад»
garden type and its functions	тип сада и его функции
siting	выбор места
plantation/ soil analysis	анализ почвы/насаждений
soil humidity	влажность почвы
availability of underground utilities and overland lines of communication	наличие подземных и наземных коммуникаций
site location	местоположение объекта
site plan	ситуационный план участка
sun lighting	освещённость
stock of plants	ассортимент растений
plants' color scheme	цветовая гамма растений
customer orientation	ориентация на заказчика
design graphical part	графическая часть проекта
planting project	план посадки

design economic section	экономическая часть проекта
number and cost of plants	количество и стоимость растений
inert aggregate	инертный материал
master plan	генеральный план
landscaping layout plan	разбивочный план озеленения
site specificity/ site specific character	специфика участка
creating design concept	создание концепции проекта
design concept	идея проекта
design duration	сроки осуществления проекта
commission	давать заказ, поручать
to talk over the matter	обсудить детально вопрос
viewing design points (three-dimensional sketches)	видовые точки проекта
D-size drawings/ working drawings	рабочие чертежи
master plan	генеральный план
landscaping layout plan	разбивочный план озеленения
to differentiate between	различать
flowerbed detail project	рабочий проект цветника

II. Evocation (Вызов)

Speaking & Listening

3. *Group work. Reflect on the following questions about a landscape design and share your ideas with the group:*

1. What difficulties can you face creating a landscape design?
2. What are the stages of the flowerbed design?
3. Can you differentiate between the flowerbed and flower garden design?
4. What are the stages of the flower garden design?

III. Realization (Осмысление)

Speaking and Listening

4. *Group work. Group №1. Role-play the following situation: Your client commissions you to develop the flowerbed design. Talk over the matter and develop the flowerbed design. Take into account the following points:*

- flowerbed type and its functions;
- customer requirements;
- site location;
- soil type;
- stock of plants;
- plants' color scheme;
- small architectural forms;

- needed materials;
- cost of works.

5. *Group work. Group №2. Role-play the following situation: Your client commissions you to develop the flower garden design. Talk over the matter and develop the flower garden design. Take into account the following points:*

- garden style;
- site location ;
- site vegetation;
- site soil;
- customer requirements;
- stock of plants;
- plants' color scheme;
- small architectural forms;
- needed materials;
- cost of works.

Writing & Speaking

6. *Group work. Work out the structure of the presentation.*

Reflection (Рефлексия)

Listening and Speaking

7. *Group work. Present your projects to the clients. Get ready to discuss them answering questions and persisting in your own opinion. (See appendix 1.)*

Speaking

8. *Group work. Reflect on your own professional speech. (See appendix 4.)*

9. *Group work. Reflect on the professional speech of other groups. (See appendix 4.)*

Writing

10. *Write an essay reflecting on your project and its success.*

Unit 10

PROBLEM SOLVING IN GETTING A JOB

I. Warming up (Разминка)

Listening & Speaking

1. *Group work. Discuss the following:*

Is it easy to get a good job in landscape architecture activity? What problems do job applicants face in getting a job?

II. Evocation (Вызов)

Writing, Listening & Speaking

2. *Group work. Read the following information and formulate the job applicant problem making 8 questions which begin with the word “how” and choose the best version:*

You are a job applicant for the landscape architect's position. Your employer is giving you a job for a trial engagement. You will get a job providing that you will make a successful garden design for a client. But your client isn't consumed with the desire to spend much money on this project. His requirements consist in the following: to plant grass and a few trees, create three flowerbeds with the most common flowers; constructed elements are not necessary on the site.

III. Realization (Осмысление)

Writing, Listening & Speaking

3. *Group work. Find as many as possible solutions to the problem and write them down*

4. *Group work. Mark solutions which are workable in the following way:*

“+” – a suitable solution;

“+ -” – the solution suits but it isn't quite original;

“-” – the solution isn't suitable for all the groups;

5. *Group work. Write down the positive and negative points of solutions, analyse the list of solutions and choose the optimum alternative, ground your choice.*

IV. Reflection (Рефлексия)

Listening & Speaking

6. *Group work. Work out a plan of the solution implementation and present it to the class.*

Writing

7. *Write a short essay entitled “Problems with finding a job in landscape Architecture”.*

Module 5

LANDSCAPE STYLES

Unit 11

PARKS' AND GARDENS' STYLES

I. Warming up (Разминка)

Listening & Speaking

1. *Pair work. Read the quotes and discuss the following: Have these quotes made you interested? Why? Interpret the quotes and discuss the implication of the quotes. Get ready to discuss different points of view with the group. (See appendix 1):*

- a. "The principal reason for the existence of a garden is the esthetic pleasure which it gives to the spectator." - Jacques Boyceau de La Barauderie
- b. "A formal garden is like a bud in a vase: magnificent, elegant, and somehow naturally artificial." *Flower quote by Marcel Proust.*

II. Evocation (Вызов)

Speaking & Listening

2. *Group work. Reflect on the following questions and report your ideas to the class. Get ready to discuss different points of view:*

1. What is your idea of a landscape design style?
2. What elements does a style include?
3. What are the features of any style?

III. Realization (Осмысление)

Reading

3. *Group work. Work on the text you have chosen, prepare a presentation and report to the class. (See appendix 6):*

THE ENGLISH GARDEN

Useful terms and phrases

4. *Read the following terms and phrases, mind their pronunciation:*

to do gardening/garden	заниматься садоводством
to sweep	охватить
predecessor	предшественник
window box	наружный ящик для растений
to reach beyond	выходить за пределы
fusion	объединение, слияние
to prune	обрезать; подрезать (деревья)
trim	аккуратный, опрятный; подрезка, стрижка
topiary	сад с подстриженными деревьями, фигурная стрижка кустов
framework	основа, структура, сеть
bold planting	рельефная посадка
to disguise	маскировать
division	разделение
compartment	перегородка, отделение
interlocking axis	взаимосвязанные оси
sunken garden	погружённый в воду сад
enclosure	огораживание, отгораживание;

Vocabulary Focus

5. Match the terms and phrases to their translation and make sentences about the English garden:

a)

distinctive look	объединение руин и скульптур
to come together	заменить предшественника
to signify the difference	завладеть сердцами
to sweep Europe	пышная зелень
to replace the predecessor	объединяться
to capture the hearts	слияние классических различий
lush greenery	обозначить различие
widely recognized garden type	характерный вид
a fusion of classical distinction	охватить Европу
incorporation of ruins and sculptures	широко признанный тип сада

b)

indigenous plants	рельефная посадка
trim and pruned plants	кусты смешанного типа
cottage garden	строгая и правильная структура
potted plant	местные растения
topiary	аккуратно подстриженные растения
strong and regular framework	сельский сад
bold planting	горшечное растение
mixed shrubs	сад с подстриженными деревьями

c)

to disguise the formal geometry	взаимосвязанные оси
division into compartments	погружённый в воду сад
hedged room	садовое пространство
interlocking axis	маскировать правильную конфигурацию
to define the garden areas	разделение на перегородки
garden room	предпочитаемый стиль сада
favoured garden style	огороженное пространство
sunken garden	обозначить, очертить участки сада
to display the owner's wealth	деревенская простота
rustic simplicity	перенимать стиль
to adopt a style	демонстрировать благосостояние владельца

III. Realization (Осмысление)

Reading

6. Read the text and find answers to the following questions:

1. When did the English garden style emerge?
2. What is the origin of the English Garden?
3. What is the main principle of its design?
4. What does the framework of the garden depend on?
5. What is the structure of the garden?
6. What makes this gardening style so special and delightful?

The English garden

There are many different styles of gardening, and each has its own distinctive look. Types of plant species, the shape of the landscape, statues, and other elements all come together to signify the differences between gardens. The English garden has its own very unique style, which first became a part of British gardening in the early 18th century. This gardening style swept Europe, and quickly replaced its predecessor, the French-style garden. Whether it was part of the legend of castles and kings, or just a beautiful addition to a private citizen's home, the English garden has captured the hearts of people all over the world. Lush greenery and colorful flowers along with fascinating statues and architecture make this gardening style so special and delightful for gardening enthusiasts. With time, the English garden has become one of the most widely recognized garden types, regardless of what part of the world the garden is in.

Origins of the English Garden

The English garden was a fusion of old Italian and British classical distinction. Unlike traditional gardens, these marvels often incorporate small or large sculptures and even complete structures, such as Chinese pagodas or Roman columns. The incorporation of ancient Italian ruins and sculptures, combined with beautiful indige-



nous plants made the English garden an interesting and new sensation. This style was unique because it used old elements, and combined it with new, trim and neatly pruned plants. Cottage gardens also became popular and incorporated beautiful flower beds and potted plants, along with topiary and neatly trimmed hedges.

The Principles of English Garden Design

The English Garden is designed on the principle that formal and informal styles can be combined, even in a small garden. It is done by making a strong and regular framework, a formal garden structure, and then filling it with bold planting of perennial flowers, bulbs and mixed shrubs which will disguise the formal geometry of the original plan.

The framework within which this planting is done depends on the division of the garden into a number of compartments. This forms the structure of the garden. The most influential style has been the creation of hedged rooms, inside which are mixed beds planted in a quiet 'cottage garden' style. One of the best of these compartmented gar-

dens is Hidcote in Gloucestershire¹. The structure depends on interlocking axes to define the garden areas. The garden rooms are separated by several layers of hedging, but inside the hedges the planting is informal, with well-known cottage garden flowers mixing with rare plants – for the English, above all, are plant-hunters.

The alleys under pergolas, the sunken gardens, the terraces and enclosures, all of which were previously used in large gardens to display the owner's wealth, can now be planted with a rustic simplicity. This is what is known as cottage-garden planting, a style originally English but which has been adopted on the other side of the Atlantic. It remains, in much of Britain today, the most favoured garden style.

The French Garden

Useful terms and phrases

7. Read the following terms and phrases, mind their pronunciation:

formal garden	сад в регулярном стиле
reached its apogee	достичь своего апогея
chateau	замок
parterres	цветник
orangerie	апельсиновый сад, оранжерея
to represent/ feature	представлять, изображать, символизировать
to enclose	огораживать
axial composition	осевая структура
severity and solemnity	строгость и торжественность
to expose on the foreground	выставлять на передний план
to supersede	заменять, вытеснять
dense fence	частый забор
wall tree	формированное дерево
to overlook	возвышаться, выходить на
terrace	веранда
to set apart	отделять, разделять, оставлять в стороне
to extend	тянуться
to face	быть обращённым в определённую сторону
elaborate	сложный
scroll	завиток
boxwood	самшит
polychrome effect	многоцветный
intermediary	промежуточная форма

¹ **Hidcote in Gloucestershire** – Manor Garden in Gloucestershire, England.

Vocabulary Focus

8. Match the terms and phrases to their translation and make sentences about the French garden history:

to impose order over nature	копировать великих мастеров
to reach its apogee	планировка сада
grandiose creation	наводить порядок в природе
building of gardens	достичь своего апогея
to imitate great masters	грандиозное творение
remarkable creation	дворцовое торжество
brilliant scenery	по законам регулярного стиля
palace celebration	предполагать строгую соразмерность
under regular laws	выдающееся творение
to assume strict symmetry	блистательный пейзаж/обстановка
garden lay-out	создание садов

9. Match the terms and phrases to their translation and make sentences about characteristic features of the regular style:

straight lines	ввести в композицию
axial composition	ощущение порядка
to underline the human influence	очаровывать изобилием цветов и оттенков
to bring in a composition	изобилие скульптур
sensation of order	декоративный цветник
severity and solemnity	подчёркнуть влияние человека
abundance of sculptures	черта регулярного стиля
wide direct avenue	прямые линии
ornamental flower bed	строгость и торжественность
to bewitch by abundance of colours and shades	осевая структура
line of regular style	широкая прямая аллея

10. Match the terms and phrases to their translation and make sentences about the form of the French garden:

to expose artificiality on the foreground	власть над природой
to supersede naturalness	подниматься над цветником
parterre of the <u>orangerie</u>	неестественная и управляемая растительность
to overlook the garden	выставлять искусственное на передний план
to raise above the parterre	вытеснять натуральность

constrained and directed vegetation	удваивать размер дома
mastery over nature	выполнять функцию промежуточной формы
at a set height	дополнять архитектуру
To set the house apart by trimmed bushes	управлять водой
to complement the architecture	определённой высоты
to resemble the patterns of a carpet	отделять дом при помощи стриженных кустов
to serve as an intermediary	возвышаться над садом
to double the size of the house	цветник оранжереи
to move water	напоминать ковровый узор

Reading

11. Read the text and find answers to the following questions:

1. What is the basic principle of the French formal garden?
2. When did it reach its height?
3. What were Andre Lenotr achievements in park art?
4. What were the laws of the regular style?
5. What did the style assert?
6. What are the main principles of the French garden?



The French Garden

The French formal garden is a style of garden based on symmetry and the principle of imposing order over nature. It reached its apogee in the 17th century with the creation of the Gardens of Versailles², designed for Louis XIV by the landscape architect André Le Nôtre. The style was widely copied by other courts

of Europe.

Regular Style

The epoch of French classicism in park art was marked by grandiose creations of Andre Lenotr. Before this great master the building of gardens was imitated to Italians. After creating such remarkable creations like parks Tuileries³, the Marlie⁴, Saint-Claud⁵ and especially Versailles all world has started to imitate his ideas. The ensembles of Lenotr created fine conditions of palace residences, brilliant scenery for palace celebrations. The architecture of his parks developed under regular laws, the laws of regular style. The regular kind assumes strict symmetry in a garden lay-out.

² **The Château of Versailles and the Gardens of Versailles** – a beautiful Versailles palace and its gardens outside the city of Versailles near Paris, France.

³ **The Tuileries** – a large public garden in central Paris, near the Louvre.

⁴ **The Marlies Gardens** – Queendom Gardens located in Bavaria, southern Germany (Marlies Braddock is their owner)

⁵ **Saint-Claud Gardens** – two adjacent gardens on the banks of the Mississippi River: The Munsinger and the Clemens Gardens located in the famous French estate.

They are characterized by straight lines, and strict axial composition. And now it is used where it is necessary to underline the human influence on nature, to bring in a composition the sensation of order, severity and solemnity. The emotional feature of the style – is elation, solemnity, the abundance of sculptures, theatricality.

The regular kind is magnificent with its wide direct avenues, cut trees, ornamental flower beds on a lawn, bewitching by abundance of colours and shades. As A.E. Regel wrote, the most important line of regular style consists in, that «artificiality not only was exposed on the foreground, but necessarily superseded any naturalness. The garden formed the Parterres of the Orangerie of the Château of Versailles isolated world by high walls or a dense fence». And such type of order was considered extremely desirable and universal. Such point of view is supported with that fact that people feel pleasure at sensation of order. They assert that basically they give preference to order, rather than chaos, symmetry, rather than by asymmetry. Water was an important element of a regular garden: the strict form pools with fountains, cascades, wall fountains and with sharply contrasted bosquets – exactly cut in the form of wall trees and bushes. Skilful palace gardeners used them for creation in a garden a whole system of small "halls" and "offices", placing them along paths.

Jacques Boyceau de La Barauderie wrote in 1638 that "the principal reason for the existence of a garden is the esthetic pleasure which it gives to the spectator."

The form of the French garden was strongly influenced by the Italian gardens of the Renaissance, and was largely fixed by the middle of the 17th century. It had the following elements, which became typical of the formal French garden:

- A geometric plan using the most recent discoveries of perspective and optics.
- A terrace overlooking the garden, allowing the visitor to see all at once the entire garden. As the French landscape architect Olivier de Serres wrote in 1600, "It is desirable that the gardens should be seen from above, either from the walls, or from terraces raised above the parterres.
- All vegetation is constrained and directed, to demonstrate the mastery of man over nature. Trees are planted in straight lines, and carefully trimmed, and their tops are trimmed at a set height.
- The residence serves as the central point of the garden, and its central ornament. No trees are planted close to the house; rather, the house is set apart by low parterres and trimmed bushes.
- A central axis, or perspective, is perpendicular to the facade of the house, on the side opposite the front entrance. The axis extends either all the way to the horizon or to piece of statuary or architecture. The axis faces either South or east-west. The principle axis is composed of a lawn, or a basin of water, bordered by trees. The principle axis is crossed by one or more perpendicular perspectives and alleys.
- The most elaborate parterres, or planting beds, in the shape of squares, ovals, circles or scrolls, are placed in a regular and geometric order close to the house, to complement the architecture and to be seen from above from the reception rooms of the house.

- The parterres near the residence are filled with broderies⁶, designs created with low boxwood to resemble the patterns of a carpet, and given a polychrome effect by plantings of flowers, or by colored brick, gravel or sand.
- Farther from the house, the broderies are replaced with simpler parterres, filled with grass, and often containing fountains or basins of water. Beyond these, small carefully-created groves of trees, serve as an intermediary between the formal garden and the masses of trees of the park. "The perfect place for a stroll, these spaces present alleys, stars, circles, theaters of greenery⁷, galleries, spaces for balls and for festivities."
- Bodies of water (canals, basins) serve as mirrors, doubling the size of the house or the trees.
- The garden is animated with pieces of sculpture, usually on mythological themes, underline the perspectives, and mark the intersections of the axes, and by moving water in the form of cascades and fountains.

Chinese Garden

Useful terms and phrases

12. Read the following terms and phrases, mind their pronunciation:

artistic recreation	художественное создание, созидание, воссоздание
hunting ground	район охоты, охотничье угодье
large scale	крупномасштабный
against the backdrop	на фоне
retreat	уединение
literati	учёные, образованные люди
treatise	трактат
stilt	свая
covered corridor	крытый корридор
scenic opening	декоративное окно
garland	венок, гирлянда
bay leaf	лавровый лист
to signify	выражать
omen	примета, знак
to portend affluence	предвещать богатство

⁶ **Broderie** – type of garden parterre evolved in France in the late 16th century by Etienne Duperac and characterized by the division of paths and beds to form an embroidery-like pattern.

⁷ **The theatre of greenery** – a type of outdoor theatre situated in a wooded setting.

Vocabulary Focus

13. Match the terms and phrases to their translation and make sentences to give a general idea of the Chinese garden:

to attain balance and harmony	пейзажная живопись
artistic recreation of nature	участок природного живописного ландшафта
landscape painting	район охоты, охотничье угодье
the imperial garden	место для уединения
the natural scenic site	достигнуть равновесия и гармонии
hunting ground	достичь апогея
place of retreat	императорский сад
gentleman-scholar	сад для образованных людей
to escape the chaos	художественное воссоздание природы
literati garden	придворный учёный
to reach its height	отстраниться от хаоса

14. Match the terms and phrases to their translation and make sentences about characteristic features of the Chinese garden:

a)

harmonious combination of opposites	располагаться по периметру стены
revealing and concealing	над водной поверхностью
waterside pavilion	осматривать сад
to raise on stilts	гармоничное сочетание противоположностей
above a body of water	крытый коридор
to view the garden	расположенная на берегу беседка
to place along the periphery of the wall	декоративное окно
covered corridor	раскрытие и маскировка
to fall into two categories	выполнять функцию рамы для картины
scenic opening	поднимать на сваях
to act as a picture frame	разделяться на две категории

b)

to direct the eye to a particular view	лепесток лотоса
imaginative shapes	задумываться как круг
lotus petal	предзнаменование удачи
to design as a circle	направлять взгляд на определённый вид, панораму
exquisite element	означать древнюю веру
to portend affluence	обычный повторяющийся узор
imaginatively patterned	символизировать счастливую судьбу и долголетие

common motif	богато украшенный
to signify the ancient belief	предвещать богатство
good luck omen	богатые формы
to symbolize good fortune and longevity	утончённый элемент

Reading

15. Read the text and find answers to the following questions:

1. What is the aim of the Chinese garden?
2. What elements does the Chinese garden comprise?
3. When did the Chinese garden style emerge?
4. What is a common feature of the garden?
5. What are Chinese gardens characterized by?
6. Does this garden have any exquisite elements?



Chinese Garden

The Chinese consider gardens a serious art form and which with painting, sculpture and poetry aims to attain in their design the balance, harmony, proportion and variety that are considered essential to life. In fact there is a saying which goes, *'the garden is an artistic recreation of nature; a landscape painting in three dimensions'*. The Chinese garden is a combination of such natural elements as rock, water, trees and flowers and such artificial elements as architecture, painting and poetry.

The Chinese garden is divided into three categories: the imperial garden, the private garden and the natural scenic site. The earliest imperial garden dates back to the late Shang dynasty (c. 1600-1027 BC) with the construction of an imperial hunting ground, followed by the Shanglin garden⁸ built by the Emperor Qin Shi Huang⁹ in his capital at Xianyang¹⁰. Of the three types of Chinese gardens is the private garden which is of most interest when visiting the 'Garden City' of Suzhou¹¹. They were created as a place of retreat for the gentleman-scholar to escape the chaos of the city. It was during the Tang dynasty (618-907) that the literati garden reached its height. A treatise on garden design was written in 634 by the painter-gardener Ji Cheng. One of the key elements of this treatise was the necessity for the garden to "look natural, though man-made". The harmonious combination of opposites that is of the small and large, of the revealing and concealing, of the real and unreal, and of the vertical and horizontal was stressed in this work.

A common feature of the Chinese garden architecture is the waterside pavilion. It later became the fashion to build waterside pavilions upon the lake or pond of a garden so that half the structure was built on land, while the other half was raised on

⁸ **The Shanglin garden** – a famous royal palace garden in ancient China

⁹ **Qin Shi Huang** – the first emperor of the unified China who ruled from 246 B.C. to 210 B.C.

¹⁰ **Xianyang** – one of the famous Chinese ancient capitals

¹¹ **'Garden City' of Suzhou** – a cultural and historical city in east China's Jiangsu Province, celebrated around the world for its elegant gardens

stilts above a body of water. So as to allow viewing of the garden from all sides of the building, decorative windows were placed along the periphery of the wall. Such a waterside pavilion can be seen in the Humble Administrator's Garden¹².

Another key element of the Chinese gardens is their covered corridors, built to allow the owners to enjoy the garden in the rain and snow. These covered walkways fall into two categories, those which connect buildings and those which are built by the shore of a small pond or lake. As with waterside pavilions, corridors often have windows or "scenic openings", which act as picture frames directing the eye to particular views of the garden. Such scenic openings were designed simply as circles, squares or ovals or in more imaginative shapes like those of a lotus petal, garland or bay leaf.

Often the most exquisite elements of a Chinese garden can be found in its details. Such is the case with the footpaths, imaginatively patterned with coloured pebbles into a variety of designs along the ground. A common motif is that of the square within a circle, signifying the ancient belief that the "heaven is round and the earth is square". Good luck omens may also often be found. The bat and crane symbolize good fortune and longevity, the fishing net portends affluence. There are, in addition, often depictions of scenes from well-known traditional paintings and legends.

Reflection (Размышление)

Listening and Speaking

16. *Group work. Deliver a presentation about one of the garden styles.*

(See appendix 6.)

17. *Group work. Listen to the presentations and comment on them using "Hats of Thinking". (See appendix 9.)*

Writing

18. *Write a reflection on one of the following quotes. (See appendix 4):*

a. *"The principal reason for the existence of a garden is the esthetic pleasure which it gives to the spectator."*

b. *"A formal garden is like a bud in a vase: magnificent, elegant, and somehow naturally artificial."*

Unit 12

CONTEMPORARY LANDSCAPE DESIGN

I. Warming up (Разминка)

Listening & Speaking

1. *Group work. Reflect on the following quote about the landscape design, interpret it and share your ideas with the group. Get ready to discuss different points of view:*

¹² **The Humble Administrator's Garden** – it is located in Suzhou, China and is considered the greatest of all southern Chinese gardens

“Good planting design does not follow a formula. At best, it allows you to experiment with nature and through nature to make an original statement. As in all of the arts, the best garden designers take risks. Only by taking risks you can come up with something exciting and original”. James Van Sweden.

Useful terms and phrases

3. Read the following terms and phrases, mind their pronunciation:

vivid colors and abstract patterns	живые цвета и абстрактные узоры
unique use of lighting, textures, and space	уникальное использование освещения, текстуры и пространства
to magnify the beauty of nature	прославлять, возвеличивать красоту природы
sophistication of modern living	утончённость современной жизни
to incorporate extensive hardscape designs	соединять формы экстенсивный хардскейп дизайна
to incorporate	встраивать, инкорпорировать, смешивать
functional outdoor living area	функциональная жилая зона
to integrate	интегрировать, составить единое целое
trendy potted garden	сверхсовременный горшечный сад
clean lines	ровные, точные, пропорциональные линии
a variety of synthetic materials	целый ряд синтетических материалов
wood beams in natural colors	деревянная балка в естественном цвете
to blend indoor and outdoor living areas	гармонизация внутренних и наружных жилых зон
hardscape materials	искусственные материалы
stainless steel	нержавеющая сталь
glossy metal	стекловидный металл
topiary	сад с подстриженными деревьями
planter	кадка для пальмы, ящик для комнатных растений

II. Evocation (Вызов)

Writing, Listening & Speaking

3. Group work. Look at the picture and think what you can speculate about the landscape design style depicted in the picture. Individually write down everything that you associate with this style. Then, share your ideas with your group.

4. Group work. Report your ideas to the class to write them down on the board.



5. Group work. Structure the received information in the form of cluster and present it to the class.

III. Realization (Осмысление)

Reading & Writing

6. Read an article or a book about the contemporary landscape design style. Make an abstract of the read article or book. (See appendix 7.)

IV. Reflection (Рефлексия)

Writing

7. Prepare a report and a computer presentation of the read book or article on landscape styles.

Listening& Speaking

8. Present your report to the class. Get ready to discuss it answering questions and persisting in your opinion. (See appendix 1.)

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX 1

Expressing Opinions

<p><u>How to express your opinion</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I think/ consider/ feel/ guess/ suppose that ... – Я считаю/полагаю; 2. As far as I'm concerned – Что касается меня. 3. To my mind/ according to me – по моему мнению. 4. As I see it – как мне это кажется; как мне это представляется; 5. It seems to me that – мне кажется, что... 6. In my point of view / my opinion – по моему мнению. 7. From my point of view – с моей точки зрения. 8. I am of the opinion/ take the view that – Я придерживаюсь того мнения, что... 9. I am sure / I am certain that – Я уверен. 10. I hold the opinion that – Я придерживаюсь мнения того мнения, что... 	<p><u>Agreeing or disagreeing</u></p> <p><i>Agreeing with an opinion:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I agree with this opinion – Я согласен с этим мнением. 2. I completely agree with this view - Я полностью согласен с этой точкой зрения. 3. You are absolutely right – Вы, безусловно, правы. 4. I couldn't / can't agree more – Я не могу не согласиться. <p><i>Partial agreement:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I agree with this point of view, but – Я согласен с этой точкой зрения, но... 2. This idea is right, but – Это мнение верно, но... 3. I agree with you, but - Я согласен с вами, но... <p><i>Disagreeing with an opinion:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You are wrong – Вы неправы. 2. I'm afraid. I can't agree with you – Боюсь, я не могу согласиться с вами. 3. I disagree with you – Я не согласен с вами. 4. I think otherwise – Я думаю иначе. 5. I think you're wrong – Я считаю, что вы неправы. 6. I don't share your view – Я не разделяю ваше мнение. 7. I don't think so – Я так не думаю. 8. I don't agree with what you say – Я не согласен с тем, что вы говорите. 9. I take a different view – Я придерживаюсь другого мнения. 10. This argument does not hold water – Этот аргумент не убедителен. 11. I hold by my opinion – Я остаюсь при своём мнении.
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Appendix 2
Students' sinkweins about landscape architecture

<p><i>Landscape architecture</i> Pleasing, fabulous Animates, improves, regenerates Fruits of labour attract people <i>Admiration</i> (Julia Bazanova, group L10)</p>	<p><i>Landscape architecture</i> Harmonious, impressive Adorns, improves, influences A necessary sphere for the world future <i>Impression</i> (Nastya Olina, group L10)</p>
<p><i>Landscape architecture</i> Tunable, pleasing Adorns, saves, improves Helps to feel yourself a part of the world <i>Harmony</i> (Yana Komyak, group L10.)</p>	<p><i>Landscape architecture</i> Decorative, imposing Adorns, animates, improves The way to make the environment better <i>Expanse</i> (Irina Kostygova, group L10)</p>
<p><i>Landscape architecture</i> Harmonious, pleasing Impresses, adorns, animates Excellent means of self-expression <i>Design</i> (Svetlana Nikonova, group L10.)</p>	<p><i>Landscape architecture</i> Creative, fascinating Projects, devises, realizes It is of vital importance for people <i>Development</i> (Kseniya Chirkova, group L10)</p>
<p><i>Landscape architecture</i> Harmonious, stunning Creates, animates, beautifies It is important for people <i>Inspiration</i> (Julia Tichonova, group L10)</p>	<p><i>Landscape architecture</i> Great, exciting Regenerates, arranges, enriches It is caring about nature <i>Beauty</i> (Julia Tarazanova, group L11)</p>
<p><i>A Landscape architect</i> Talented, modern Creates, updates, conserves Improves the quality of life <i>Creator</i> (Julia Tarazanova, group L11)</p>	<p><i>Landscape architecture</i> Thriving, creative Improves, landscapes, perfects It deals with transformation <i>Art</i> (Svetlana Kudryashova, group L11.)</p>

Appendix 3 Students' Poetry

<p style="text-align: center;">A Landscape Architect</p> <p>Who's a magician on the site? Who is a king of plants? In world of nature he is a guide, He knows forms and kinds</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p>Of trees, of buds, of foliages. He's governor of flowers In any times, in any ages Regenerates city places.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p>He's purifying dirty air. He makes the garden blossom. He loves all plants and takes care, He makes surroundings awesome.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p>You'll be in shock, you'll be surprised. Who all these things directs? And who creates this paradise? He's landscape architect!</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Yana Soldatkina, group L11)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Landscape Architect's job</p> <p>To adorn surroundings is great And we try to do this work. Create ideas, animate The places of the world.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p>"Improve the quality of life" It is the motto, of course. And we make something bright To prettify the universe.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p>We put the soul into the garden Select the soil, plants and all. And put a seed into the hole To see it lush and green and tall.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Katya Krivenkova, group L11)</p>
<p>Landscape architecture</p> <p>Landscape architecture It is an art of beauty. It makes a colourful picture Of magnificent garden.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p>It deals with delicate design Of different sites and places. It can create and refine And make happy faces.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Tarazanova Julia, L11)</p>	

Appendix 4

Reflections

4.1. Writing a reflection on a quote

Take into account the following questions:

1. *Make an introduction*
2. *Give your understanding of the term used in the quote*
3. *Interpret the quote reasoning about the quote theme*
4. *Build a context (приведите пример из жизни)*
5. *Conclude your reflection. You can give some professional advice concerning the activity described.*

4.2. Writing a reflection on the professional text

Take into account the following questions:

1. *Make an introduction to the text.*
2. *Reflect on information which has made you become interested in the text?*
3. *Do you find this information valuable for you? Can it broaden your professional outlook? Ground your thoughts*
4. *Would you like to get any additional information concerning this text?*
5. *Express your opinion about the text from the professional point of view?*

4.3. Reflection on the partner's professional speech

Reflect on the partner's professional speech answering the following questions:

1. **Accuracy of speech** (точность и правильность речи)

Has the speaker made any pronunciation and grammar mistakes?

2. **Word fluency** (беглость речи)

Did he/she speak fluently? (говорить свободно)

Was the speech easy to understand?

Did the speaker manage to be laconic?

Did he/she make a lot of pauses in the course of speech?

3. **Discourse Management** (взаимодействие – способность вести беседу)

Was the speaker able to answer and ask questions and respond to simple utterances (реагировать на простые высказывания) after speech?

Was it easy for the speaker to understand the interlocutors (собеседник)? Was he able to keep up a conversation (поддерживать разговор)?

4. **Range of speech:** the active use of a range of grammatical forms and vocabulary. (диапазон грамматических форм и языковых средств)

Did the speaker demonstrate a wide range of vocabulary and grammatical forms usage?

5. **Coherence and justification of the utterance** (логическая стройность и обоснованность высказывания)

Was the speaker's utterance (высказывание) logical and reasonable (обоснованный)?

Did the speaker arrange the utterance in a logical way? (строить высказывание логично) and develop arguments (излагать аргументы)

6. The clarity of presentation (ясность изложения)

Was the speaker's utterance precise (ясный) and understandable?

7. Has the information interested you? Explain the reason.

8. The speech expressiveness (выразительность речи)

Was the speaker's speech emotional? Did the way of presentation (способ изложения) get you interested and keep up your interest and attention? (поддерживать интерес и внимание)

9. Did the speaker have an eye contact with the audience? (аудитория)

10. What impression did the speech make on you?

4.4. Reflection on your own professional speech

Reflect on your own professional speech answering the following questions:

1. Have you achieved your aim?

2. Word fluency (беглость речи)

Did you speak fluently? (говорить свободно)

Was your speech easy to understand?

Did you manage to be laconic?

Did you make a lot of pauses in the course of speech?

3. Discourse Management (взаимодействие – способность вести беседу)

Were you able to answer and ask questions and respond to simple utterances (реагировать на простые высказывания) after speech?

Was it easy for you to understand the interlocutors (собеседник)? Were you able to keep up a conversation (поддерживать разговор)?

4. Was your speech understandable for the audience? Did it kindle the listeners' interest?

5. Was your speech expressive from the intelliential (информационный) and emotional point of view?

6. Did you have an eye contact with the audience?

7. What difficulties arose in the course of speech? How could you avoid them?

Appendix 5

Students' quotes about landscape architecture

1. "Landscape architecture is a feeling when you think that you can change the world and you do it". Yana Komyak, group L10.
2. "Landscape architecture is not only science, but an art which makes the environment favourable." Lillya Sadretdinova, group L11.
3. "Landscape architecture is an ability to express your own emotions through nature." Julia Tarazanova Julia, group L11.
4. "Landscape architecture is an art which combines an architectural space and nature." Ann Turuntjeva, group L11.
5. "Only landscape architecture can masterfully animate and arrange the environment which is managed by a landscape architect with his/her thoughts, ideas and skills." Ann Turuntjeva, group L11.
6. "Landscape architecture is an art of creating harmony between man and nature." Ksenija Nazarova , group L11.
7. "Landscape architecture is a creation of natural beauty and harmony in natural environment." Svetlana Kudryashova, group L11.

APPENDIX 6

Preparing presentations

I. Introducing yourself

1. Good morning everyone. On behalf of ourselves and “Green treasure”, we’d like to welcome you. Our names are Laura Larsen and ... We are professionals in the sphere of landscape architecture.

II. Introducing the topic

Today we are going to tell you about.... (Сегодня мы собираемся рассказать вам...)

We’d like to outline (обрисовать в общих чертах) our company concept we’ve developed (разработали) for you.

We are going to give you an idea of ... (дать некоторое представление о)

The subject of the presentation is the future garden design

III. Giving background information (сведения общего характера)

We have divided (разделил) our presentation into 4 parts: introduction, the garden style, the garden location, the stock of plants, small architectural forms and conclusion.

Presenting Information

I. Introduction: To start with,

II. The main part:

Student 1: My name is Laura Larsen and I am going to speak about ... Now I want to give the floor to my professional partner John Philips.

Student 2: Thank you, Laura. Now I am moving to the next point (пункт, вопрос) which is devoted to (Теперь я перехожу к следующему вопросу, который посвящён ...)

Student 3: I’d like to draw your attention to (мне бы хотелось обратить ваше внимание на...)

Student 4: Turning now to (обращаясь к), I will tell you about the plants that ... Now I’d like to give the floor to my professional partner ...

Student 5: What I’d like to talk about now is concerned with (То, о чём я хочу говорить сейчас, связано...)

Student 6: Now I would like to describe (Теперь мне бы хотелось описать...)

Now I’d like to give the floor to my professional partner...

IV. Summarizing and concluding

Student: I’d like to conclude by saying ...

V. Ending a presentation

Thank you for listening to us. If there are any questions, we’ll be pleased to answer them.

Appendix 7

Writing annotations and abstracts

7.1. Information about creating annotations

Annotation (аннотирование, аннотация)

1. Аннотирование

*Аннотация (от лат. *annotatio* – замечание) – краткая характеристика содержания произведения печати или рукописи. Она представляет собой предельно сжатую описательную характеристику первоисточника. В ней в обобщенном виде раскрывается тематика публикации без полного раскрытия ее содержания. Аннотация дает ответ на вопрос, о чем говорится в первичном источнике информации.*

При составлении аннотации не следует пересказывать содержание документов. Аннотация обычно состоит из двух частей. В первой части формулируется основная тема книги, статьи; во второй части перечисляются (называются) основные положения.

7.2. Языковые модели для написания аннотации на английском языке:

1. The theme of the paper is ...
2. The paper deals with the field of ...
3. The paper tackles the problem of ...
4. The author covers the following issues:
5. Firstly, the author analyses ...
6. Secondly, the paper gives information ...
7. Then, it is pointed out ...
8. Finally, it is stated ...

7.3. Phrases to make an annotation to the text:

devote to	посвящать ч-л.
deal with	рассматривать
draw attention to	обращать внимание на
cover the issues	освещать вопросы
concerned with	связанные с
The article is devoted to (an important problem). The paper deals with the problem of...	Статья посвящена проблеме...
The paper gives information	Статья (доклад) сообщает сведения
It is pointed out that	Обращается внимание на то, что
It is stressed that	Подчеркивается, делается акцент на...
It is generally believed	Общепринято, что ...
It is underlined	Подчеркивается, выделяется, акцентируется

To raise an issue	поднимать вопрос
It is suggested	предлагается
give explanation to	давать объяснение ч.-л.
The article contains the description of	Статья содержит описание...
The article is entitled ...	Статья называется...
The article entitled ...	статья под названием
consider the problem of...	рассматривать проблему
The author is concerned with...	Автора интересует...
The first/second/third paragraph concerns the problem of...	Первый/второй/третий абзац касается проблемы...
considers...	рассматривает...
covers...	охватывает, освещает
The paper touches upon the problems of...	Статья касается проблемы...
The problem of... is observed here	Проблема...рассматривается здесь
Рассматриваемая проблема является...	The problem under discussion is...
At present there is a growing interest in...	В настоящее время наблюдается повышенный интерес к ...
The characteristic features are...	Характерными чертами являются...
The key feature of... is...	Отличительной чертой... является...
A special significance is attached to...	Особое значение придается...
This is proved by the fact...	Это подтверждается фактом...
The author lays special emphasis (stress) on ...	Автор уделяет особое внимание...
According to this point of view...	Согласно данной точке зрения...

7.4. Information about creating abstracts

Реферат (от лат. «refero», что означает «сообщаю») представляет собой краткое изложение в письменном виде или в форме публичного доклада содержания научного труда (трудов), литературы по теме с раскрытием его основного содержания по всем затронутым вопросам, сопровождаемое оценкой и выводами референта.

7.5. Образцы оформления реферата на русском и английском языке

**Federal Agency of Education
State Educational Establishment of Higher Professional Education
"Nizhny Novgorod State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering"
(NNSUACE)
Faculty of architecture and Town Building**

Abstract

(title)

Supervisor :

Student:

Contents

The abstract

Introduction

Part 1 The title of part 1

1.1. The title of the paragraph

1.2.

Part 2 The title of part 2

2.1. The title of the paragraph

2.2.

Conclusion

Bibliography

Glossary

Text of the presentation (attached)

Appendix 8

Design Presentation (презентация проекта)

8.1. The structure of the flowerbed design presentation

I. Introduction: *The idea of the object:*

- a) conception of the flowerbed ; b) types of flowerbeds and their functions ;
- c) customer orientation

II. Siting (выбор места) and site analysis

- a) site location;
- b) site plan (scheme) (ситуационный план- схема);
- c) site analysis (sun lighting, soil acidity, soil humidity, soil types)

III. Creating design concept:

- a) design conception;
- b) stock of plants;
- c) plants' color scheme;
- d) small architectural forms

IV. Design graphical section:

- a) flowerbed sketch (эскиз цветника);
- b) flowerbed detail project

V. Design economic section:

1. list of needed materials: a) number and cost of plants ;
- b) number and cost of inert aggregates (инертный материал);
- c) cost of fertilizers and tools;
- d) cost of works
2. Project implementation budget

VI. Conclusion

8.2. The structure of the flower garden design presentation

I. Introduction: The idea of the project (представление об объекте)

- a. garden concept; b. garden style and its functions

II. Siting and site analysis :

1. Site location:

- a) according to the cardinal points;
- b) to the road approach;
- c) to the surrounding lots

2. Site analysis:

- a) plantation analysis;
- b) soil analysis (soil acidity, ground features, and soil types);
- c) Availability of underground utilities and overland lines of communication

III. Preliminary specifications/ target specification

- a) customer requirements;
- b) issues and solutions (concepts) – проблемы и решения;
- c) functions and specific site stylistics

IV. Developing design concept (создание концепции проекта):

1. design conception ;
- a) formal geometrical site design;
- b) stock of plants;
- c) plants' color scheme;
- d) small architectural forms;
- e) details;
- f) viewing design points - видовые точки проекта (three-dimensional sketches)

IV. Design graphical section

Working drawings:

- a) site masterplan;
- b) dendroplan;
- c) site grading plan;
- d) landscape renovation layout plan;
- e) landscaping layout plan;
- f) flower gardening plan

V. Design economical section

Project implementation budget

VI. Conclusion

8.3. Образец выполнения текста презентации

Preparing presentations

I. Introducing yourself

1. Good morning everyone. On behalf of ourselves (от нашего имени) and “Green treasure”, we’d like to welcome you. Our names are Jane Larsen and ... We are professionals in the sphere of landscape architecture.

II. Introducing the topic

The subject of the presentation is Flower garden design.

III. Giving background information

We have divided (разделил) our presentation into 6 parts: introduction, siting and site analysis, target specification, developing design concept, design graphical section, design economical section, conclusion.

IV. Presenting information

I. Introduction: To start with, at present there is a growing interest in.... It is, undoubtedly, of great importance/interest nowadays...

II. The main part:

Student 1: My name is Jane Larsen and I am going to speak about plantation analysis Now I’d like to give the floor to my professional partner, John Philips.

Student 2: Thank you, Jane. Now I am moving to the next point which is devoted to ...

Student 3: I’d like to draw your attention to ...

Student 4: Turning now to..., I will tell you about ... Now I’m giving the floor to my professional partner ...

Student 5: What I’d like to talk about now is concerned with....

Student 6: Now I would like to describe....

Now I’d like to give the floor to my professional partner...

V. Summarizing and concluding

Student 7: I’d like to conclude by saying ...

Or

Finally, we make a conclusion that the flower garden design ...

VI. Ending a presentation

Thank you for listening to us.

If there are any questions, we’ll be pleased to answer them.

Appendix 9

Six hats of thinking

9.1. Useful lexis

job task	профессиональная задача
to cover significant professional issues	освещать важные профессиональные вопросы
to deliver a speech like professionals	выступать как профессионалы
to raise an important professional issue	поднять важный профессиональный вопрос
to cover all the points of the presentation	раскрыть все пункты презентации
to touch upon the topical issues	затрагивать актуальные проблемы
to get message across to	донести свои мысли до
to come apart with	расходиться с
to specify the blind sides	указать на слабые стороны
to specificate	детализировать
to ignore	не учитывать, не включить
to overlook	упускать из виду, игнорировать
to torpedo a project	провалить проект
to speak by the book	говорить с полным знанием дела
unconsidered issue	нерассмотренный вопрос
to have an obscure view of	неясно представлять себе
to introduce / make changes in	вносить изменения в

9.2. Useful phrases to comment on the presentation

Six Hats OF THINKING
<p>1. The white hat gives factual information about the presentation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What was the subject of the presentation? 2. How long did it last? 3. How many parts did it consist of? 4. Was it paper or computer presentation? 5. Was it joined or single-handed work? 6. How many people took part in the presentation?
<p>2. The yellow hat states positive points of the presentation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to manage to develop a successful professional report; 2. to cope with the job task professionally; 3. to do something in the original professional way; 4. to express one's own professional view concerning ..; 5. to cover significant professional issues;

6. professional knowledge/skills;
7. to deliver a speech like professionals (выступать как);
8. to raise important professional issues;
9. to cover all the points of the presentation;
10. to be rich in professional lexis;
11. to be worthy of special attention;
12. well-prepared, thought – provoking, informative, cognitive , thought-out;
13. to touch upon the topical issues;
14. to manage to develop a professional detail project;
15. to hold a special place;
16. to get message across to;
17. It is of great interest to us.
18. It aroused our professional interest ...
19. Your presentation is beyond comparison/words.
20. According to your point of view...

3. *The black hat states negative points of the presentation*

1. to fail to develop design concept;
2. sloppy and sketchy work – небрежная и поверхностная работа;
3. ill-considered (необдуманный); unsuccessful; confusing moment
4. limited professional lexis;
5. to fail professional knowledge and skills;
6. to come apart with design requirements;
7. to specify the blind sides
8. to fail to represent the graphical part;
9. to fail to specificate selection of needed materials;
10. to leave out cost of works;
11. to communicate thoughts clearly;
12. to overlook the main project parts;
13. to torpedo a project;
14. to get message across to;
15. to have an obscure view of;
16. Your presentation failed.
17. Your report leaves much to be desired.
18. You failed to cover all the points of the presentation

4. *The Red Hat expresses all the feelings which the presentation arouses*

1. to experience different/ contradictory feelings;
2. to create a feeling of surprise/admiration/disappointment– вызывать чувство удивления/восхищения/разочарования;
3. to arouse a professional interest;
4. to put into a business-like mood;
5. to have the personal touch;
6. to get to like the project;
7. I fail words to express my respect for your professional skills/ professionalism.
8. There was a disappointing/ confusing moment.

9. There was a moment that gladdened us very much.
10. You speak by the book.

5. The Green Hat suggests constructive ways to improve the presentation

1. to improve considerably;
2. to introduce / make changes in;
- 3 to make it more professional;
4. to specificate the project summary
5. to meet requirements
6. to analyse the site location;
7. add a flowerbed detail project;
8. to specificate planting materials
9. I would suggest (doing)
10. The best thing to do is ...

6. The blue hat generalizes the points of view of all the hats and expresses the overall impression of the presentation

- 1.to create a favourable/ unfavourable impression;
2. to develop a successful project
3. to fail to consider siting and site analysis
4. to improve considerably and add ...

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ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЙ АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЛАНДШАФТНОГО АРХИТЕКТОРА В АКТИВНЫХ МЕТОДАХ ОБУЧЕНИЯ

Учебное пособие

Подписано в печать

формат 60х90 1/16. Бумага газетная. Печать трафаретная.

Уч. изд. л. 5,4. Усл. печ. л. 5,6. Тираж 30 экз. Заказ №

Федеральное государственное образовательное учреждение высшего образования
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