

In this unit

Grammar

- the passive

Vocabulary

- describing buildings
- idioms
- prefixes

Scenario

- On the horizon

Study skills

- identifying fact and opinion

Writing skills

- a description of a building

7.1 FAVOURITE BUILDINGS



A house is a machine for living in.

Le Corbusier (Charles-Edouard Jeanneret), 1887–1965, Swiss architect

VOCABULARY: describing buildings

1 What's your favourite building? Why do you like it?

2a Are the following adjectives for describing buildings positive, negative or neutral?

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| ancient | dilapidated | impressive | run-down |
| classical | elegant | innovative | stylish |
| contemporary | graceful | magnificent | traditional |
| derelict | imposing | ornate | ugly |

2b Which of the adjectives in Exercise 2a can describe a building which is:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 not in good condition | 5 attractive |
| 2 not modern | 6 decorative |
| 3 unattractive | 7 modern |
| 4 new and different | 8 important-looking |

pronunciation

3 **2.21 Word stress** Mark the stress on the adjectives in Exercise 2a. Organise them into groups of words with first and second syllable stress. Compare your ideas with a partner, then listen and check.

4a Look at the three photos on these pages. Describe each building. Which do you like the most and why?

4b Think of a building you know. Describe it, using adjectives from Exercise 2a.

The British Museum is a very impressive building because of its magnificent dome and classical style.

5a Match the verbs on the left with their meanings.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1 damage | a) repair to put in original condition |
| 2 rebuild | b) keep in good condition |
| 3 construct | c) build |
| 4 demolish | d) ask someone to build |
| 5 maintain | e) erect again |
| 6 restore | f) plan |
| 7 commission | g) harm |
| 8 design | h) knock down |

5b Put the verbs into an order to show the stages in the life of a building.

READING

6a Read the following statements. Are they true or false? Guess the answers from your knowledge. Compare your ideas with a partner.

The Colosseum:

- 1 was built in the 15th century.
- 2 was a place where people watched fights.
- 3 is older than the other two structures.
- 4 is currently in very bad condition.

The Hajj Airport Terminal:

- 5 combines different styles of architecture.
- 6 keeps people cool with air-conditioning.
- 7 is very energy efficient.

The Eiffel Tower:

- 8 has always been popular.
- 9 was the world's tallest building.
- 10 was never intended to be permanent.

6b Read the texts and check your answers.

7 Find words in the texts which mean the following.

- 1 a circular building with seats arranged on a slope (Text A)
- 2 continued to exist in difficult conditions (Text A)
- 3 repair a building so it is in good condition (Text A)
- 4 scientifically advanced (Text B)
- 5 umbrellas that protect you from the sun (Text B)
- 6 a building which is easily noticed (Text C)
- 7 not lasting or needed for very long (Text C)
- 8 something ugly or very unpleasant to look at (Text C)

SPEAKING AND WRITING

8a Think of a building, in your own country or abroad, which you think is particularly:

- 1 impressive 2 interesting 3 ugly
- 4 stylish

8b Write a paragraph about a building that interests you.

A The Colosseum

I always visit the Colosseum when I'm in Rome; it's magnificent. I suppose it's what many people think of when you say classical architecture. It's an incredibly impressive building. It was opened way back in AD80. It's a vast amphitheatre and big crowds used to go there to watch gladiators and fights between wild animals. It is made of stone and concrete, and although it was damaged by earthquakes in the 15th century, the main structure has survived for almost 2,000 years. It used to look rather run-down, but recently it has been renovated and partly restored.

B The Hajj Airport Terminal



I love the Hajj Airport Terminal in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. It's really stylish. It's a mixture of traditional architecture and high-tech materials, so it's also very contemporary. It was built to provide a meeting place for Muslim pilgrims on their way to and from Mecca. It's basically a number of huge tents, put up using some kind of innovative roof technology. It's an enormous modern airport, but it has no walls or air-conditioning. The tents are like giant parasols and their sides are open to the desert breezes. It really shows how you can design a low-energy building which both works and looks great.

C The Eiffel Tower



My favourite building is the Eiffel Tower in Paris. It's one of the world's best-known landmarks and it captures the atmosphere of Paris for me. It looks so elegant and graceful rising above the city. It was built as a temporary structure for the 1889 Universal Exhibition but has never been taken down, although apparently at the time there was a lot of opposition from the public to it, with many people calling it an eyesore. It's massive. I think it's about 300 metres tall – and it was the world's tallest structure until about 1930.

READING

1 Would you like to take a holiday in space? Why / Why not? What do you think a hotel in space might be like?

2 Read the description of a space hotel in the article. How similar are the features to your answer in Exercise 1?

Stranger than fiction

» Twenty years from now, where will the most innovative new hotel be built? Mainland Europe, as the UK construction industry is finally integrated into Euroland? Possibly. Africa, as developing nations look to grab their share of tourist dollars? Maybe. Or will it be, as Howard Wolff predicts, 200 miles above the Earth's surface in a space hotel?

Wolff is Vice-President of international design consultancy Wimberly Allison Tong & Goo, whose projects include the Wedding Pavilion at Florida's Walt Disney World. He is convinced the market will take off, so he is investing a substantial proportion of his company's research and development (R&D) budget into researching the needs of space tourists. 'It's important that we are in the forefront when the space race actually happens.' Wolff has one significant advantage in the race to build space hotels. He has got the second man to walk on the moon, Buzz Aldrin, working as a consultant on the project.

European and Asian companies are also becoming interested in space tourism. Last year, DaimlerChrysler and Germany's domestic space agency announced plans to build a bed and breakfast 300 miles above terra firma by 2020. In the same week, Japanese concern Shimizu announced plans for a space hotel to cater for 64 tourists at a time.

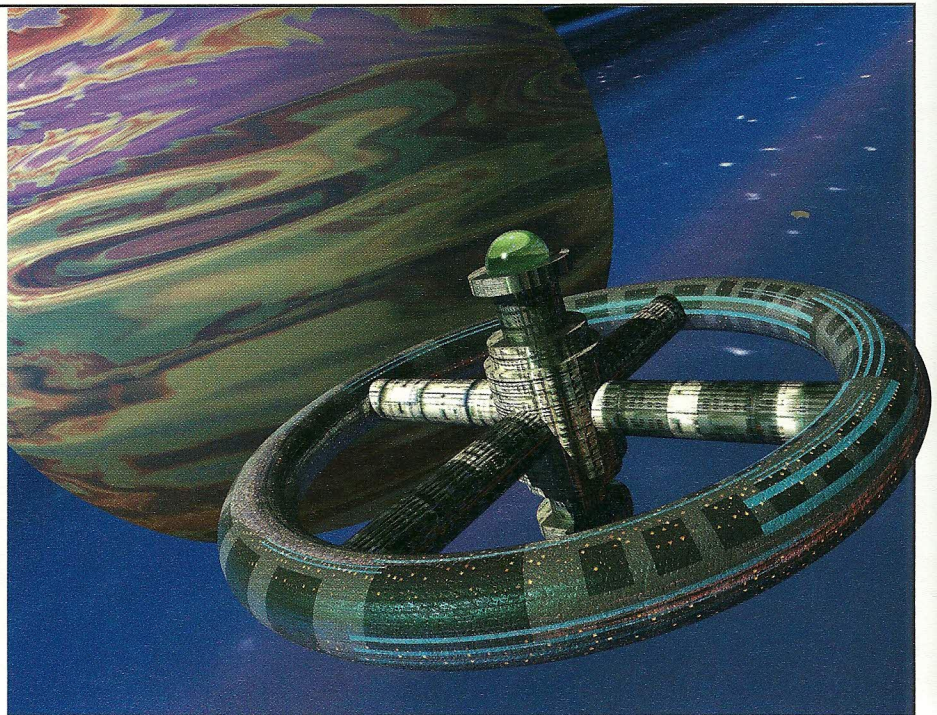
The race to create hotels in space may just be starting, but

bookings are already being made for accommodation in future space hotels. What will a space hotel be like, people wonder? Howard Wolff's team envisages a resort based on a spinning wheel. The rim of the wheel will provide the hotel's accommodation pods, and the central hub will house its activities. The hotel is expected to cater for about 100 guests, as well as support staff. Guests will dine on food grown on board.

One requirement for the designers is that it allows people to experience weightlessness. But some form of artificial gravity will be required so that guests can sleep without being strapped to their beds. They will also want to eat without having to chase food around the room. Furthermore, artificial gravity is necessary to prevent space sickness, which affects more than 50% of all astronauts.

US space startup company Bigelow Aerospace has also seen

the potential for hotels in space, but with a completely different design: expandable space station modules. An expandable module is a space structure that has a flexible outer shell. When it is in orbit, the module is inflated, creating a larger work, play and living area for astronauts. The expandable modules were designed by NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) for a space programme. When this was cancelled, Bigelow Aerospace was given the right to commercialise some of the technology. A major advantage of inflatable modules is that the walls are flexible, which is better than rigid walls for protecting a module from the impact of space debris. The expandable modules could be used for space tourism and for orbital hotels. Bigelow plans to launch in the near future an orbital resort, which will probably be called CSS (Commercial Space Station) *Skywalker*.



3 Read the article again. Complete the sentences with no more than three words for each answer.

- 1 Wolff plans to spend a _____ of his R&D budget on a space project.
- 2 There are plans for the provision of _____ accommodation above the Earth by 2020.
- 3 In space hotels, there will have to be some kind of _____ so that guests can do their normal activities.
- 4 Bigelow Aerospace believes that the market for space hotels has a lot of _____.
- 5 Inflatable modules will probably not be harmed by space debris because of their _____.
- 6 To create a large living space for astronauts, the space modules will be _____ once in orbit.

4 Look at these expressions in the article. Choose the correct definition for the underlined part.

- 1 ... look to grab their share of ... (line 8)
a) request b) take quickly
- 2 ... the market will take off ... (line 19)
a) offer opportunities for business
b) be more difficult to enter
- 3 ... we are in the forefront ... (lines 24–25)
a) have a leading position
b) are able to take part in
- 4 ... has one significant advantage in the race ... (line 27)
a) important b) surprising
- 5 ... to cater for 64 tourists ... (line 41)
a) provide for the needs of b) offer special food for

GRAMMAR: the passive (1)

5a Look at the article again. Underline all the passive forms you can find.

5b Now circle the examples of the present simple passive and future passive (with *will*). Choose the correct words in the rule below.

We form the passive with *been* / *the verb be* + the *past* / *present* participle.

6 Look at the **highlighted** example of the present continuous passive and complete the rule.

We form the present continuous passive with the verb _____ + *being* + the _____ participle.

GRAMMAR TIP

We use the *-ing* form of the passive after prepositions and some verbs:

... guests can sleep *without being strapped* to their beds.

7 Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verb: present simple, future, present continuous or *-ing* form.

- 1 At present, several inflatable space modules _____ (manufacture) by Bigelow Aerospace.
- 2 An orbital hotel _____ (build) in space in the near future.
- 3 The project cannot be completed without more money _____ (invest).
- 4 Progress of the construction project _____ (check) each week while it is ongoing.
- 5 Expansion of the tourist industry will depend on more hotels _____ (construct).
- 6 Research _____ (carry out) by Wolff's R&D team into the needs of space tourists.
- 7 The project _____ (not finish) on time if we don't get the information we need.
- 8 She insists on _____ (include) in the team of astronauts.

8 Match these examples from the article with one of the reasons for using the passive below.

- 1 Where will the most innovative new hotel be built?
- 2 When it is in orbit, the module is inflated ...
a) The agent is unimportant or obvious from the context.
b) We don't know who/what the agent is.

LISTENING

9a **2.22** Marta Gattarosa, an architect, is answering questions from students of hotel management. Listen and write the five questions they ask. Then listen again and note the answers.

9b Listen again. Which of these statements reflect opinions expressed in the talk?

- 1 Architects must design buildings which meet people's needs.
- 2 Designing a hotel is basically a simple process.
- 3 For an architect, the ground floor is less important than the other floors.
- 4 Marta Gattarosa believes that a space hotel will be the greatest achievement in the history of humanity.
- 5 Architects will work on projects to build space hotels.

SPEAKING

10 'Building space hotels is a waste of time and money.' To what extent do you agree with this?

READING

1 Do you recognise the bridges in the photos? What is the most impressive bridge in your country?

2 Read the introduction to the article. Which of these reasons account for the importance of bridges?

- 1 They are essential for transporting goods and trade.
- 2 They have military significance.
- 3 They bring beauty into our lives.
- 4 They symbolise people or places.
- 5 They give people more belief in their ability to achieve things.

3a Read the rest of the article. Which bridge:

- 1 was made with soft stone?
- 2 was built to resist disasters?
- 3 changes its dimensions according to the temperature?
- 4 looks like a musical instrument?

3b Compare the bridges. Think about the following: age, length, appearance, use.

VOCABULARY: idioms, prefixes

4 Read the first paragraph of the introduction again. Complete these sentences with idioms from the paragraph, in the correct form.

- 1 I'm not leaving this job till I've got something to go to. I don't want to ____.
- 2 We don't need to look at the problem of falling sales yet. Let's ____.
- 3 Don't worry about it any more. It's ____.
- 4 I've had a few arguments with colleagues. If I want to get promoted, I need to ____.

5a Look at these words from the article. Underline the prefixes, then match them with the meanings below.

indisputable misplaced overcome
revitalise unusual

- 1 again
- 2 not (2 prefixes)
- 3 wrongly
- 4 be too strong / too much

5b Add prefixes to these words to change the meaning.

- 1 important
- 2 understand
- 3 crowded
- 4 soluble
- 5 define
- 6 sensitive

GRAMMAR: the passive (2)

6a Look at the article again and underline examples of the past simple passive and the present perfect passive. How are these formed?

6b Look at these two sentences from the article. Match them with the forms below.

1 An earthquake added a metre to the bridge's length while it *was still being built*.

2 This work was scheduled *to be completed* ...

- a) passive infinitive b) past continuous passive

➔ Language reference and extra practice, pages 146–147

7 Correct the errors *in italics* in the report.

Complaints ¹*have received* about the recent construction of the Sheridan Hotel in Main Square. It ²*was completing* in November last year. While it ³*was constructing*, many residents and business people of the town suffered great inconvenience. Building materials ⁴*were delivering* at all hours of the day and night, and the noise level was unbearable. When the foundations ⁵*were digging*, the air became polluted and the streets were very dusty. Complaints ⁶*were making* daily to the Council but nothing ⁷*was doing*. As a result, several shops ⁸*have been closed* for some weeks during the worst period and now several claims for compensation ⁹*have received* by the Council. The hotel ¹⁰*has now built* and the Council is meeting next week to discuss the complaints and what ¹¹*is be done* about compensation. We expect the conclusions ¹²*to publish* by the end of the week.

8a Look at these two examples of the passive. Which use, a) or b), matches each example?

- 1 The 'Gherkin' is an impressive example of modern architecture. *It was designed* by Lord Foster and Ken Shuttleworth.
 - 2 Many tourists have been impressed by the new strange-shaped building in the City of London.
- a) It is more natural to put subjects which consist of a long expression at the end of a sentence.
b) We prefer to start a new sentence with a familiar subject (something already mentioned).

8b Look at the **highlighted** passives in the text. Which use from Exercise 8a does each one illustrate?

SPEAKING AND WRITING

9 Work in pairs. You have a photo of one bridge and information about two. Share your information, then write a paragraph about your bridge.

Student A: turn to page 159.

Student B: turn to page 163.

BRIDGING THE GAP

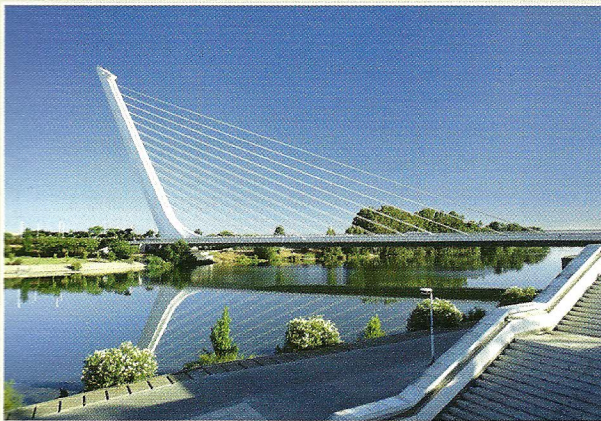
Measured by the effect they have on our spirits and imagination, bridges are the highest form of architecture. They stand as metaphors for so much in life. 'Let's cross that bridge when we come to it,' I remark, when I want to put off thinking about some nasty dilemma. If I quit a secure job, I am 'burning my bridges'. If I make friends with strangers, I am 'building bridges'. If I argue with someone, but want to forget it and be friends again, I say, 'It's all water under the bridge.'

Why do we hold bridges in such regard? One reason is surely that, because of their strategic importance, they are often scenes of fierce battles and thrilling heroics. Another

is that a bridge can often embody the spirit of a city, even an entire nation, as the Sydney Harbour or Brooklyn Bridges do, or the Stari Most did until it was destroyed in the Bosnian conflict. (Fortunately, it has since been rebuilt and is now listed as a World Heritage Site.)

But perhaps the chief reason is that a bridge is a leap of daring: a symbol of mankind's belief in its ability to overcome any natural obstacle, no matter how wide, deep or windswept. That belief has occasionally been tragically misplaced, but it has never been shattered.

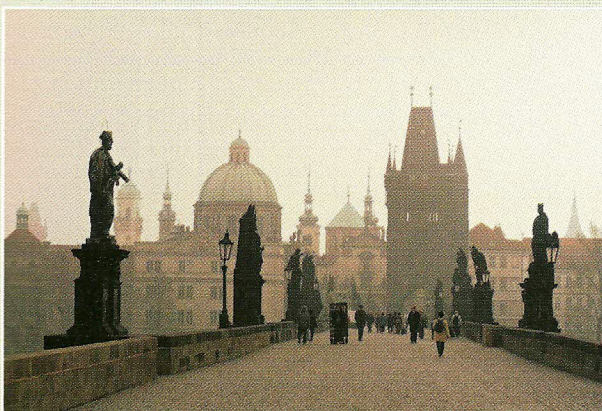
What's indisputable is that our own age has seen one of the most innovative bursts of bridge-building ever.



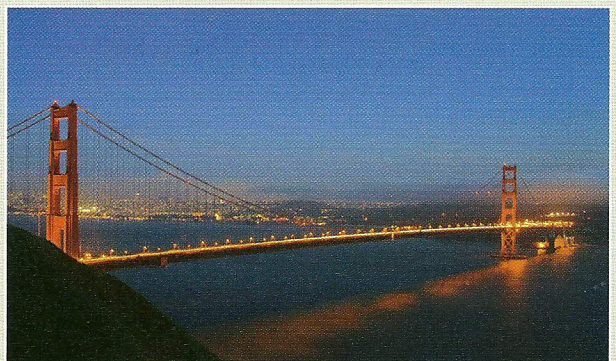
▲ Built for Expo 92, the **Alamillo Bridge** across the River Guadalquivir in Seville demonstrates how a striking new bridge can revitalise an old city. The bridge is supported by a pylon and cables which form the graceful shape of a harp. It has a span of 200 metres.



▲ The **Akashi Kaikyo Bridge** in Japan is the longest, tallest and costliest suspension bridge ever constructed. Connecting Kobe with Awaji-Shima Island, this bridge has been built to withstand hurricanes, tidal waves and earthquakes. In 1995, an earthquake added a metre to the bridge's length while it was still being built. It has a total length of 3,910 metres.



▲ There has been a bridge over the River Vltava in Prague, Czech Republic for several centuries, but the now-famous **Charles Bridge** (Karlovy Most) was built in the 14th century and named after the king. It is unusual because it is made of sandstone, not hard granite, which required some maintenance work in the 15th century after a flood. In 2005 further repairs started on the bridge. This work was scheduled to be completed within two years. Street vendors, street artists and tourists can always be seen along its 500-metre length.



▲ The **Golden Gate Bridge** spans the mile-wide mouth of San Francisco Bay. The total length of the bridge is 2,739 metres. The bridge expands on hot days and contracts when it is cold. On hot days the heat lengthens the cable. As a result the bridge becomes 4.9 metres lower and 1.8 metres longer. The bridge was opened on 21 May 1937 with a 'pedestrians' day', during which 200,000 people walked across the bridge. On the morning of the following day it was opened to traffic.

SITUATION

1 Discuss what facilities you would expect to find in a top-class hotel and conference centre.

2a Read the 'Invitation to Tender' document and answer the questions.

- 1 What sort of reputation does HHCC have?
- 2 What will the ground floor look like?
- 3 What will the main purpose of the hotel be?
- 4 How will HHCC decide which architectural firm to choose for the design of the building?

2b Why do you think HHCC has chosen to build the hotel and conference centre in Dubai?

INVITATION TO TENDER

Contract for the design of a luxury hotel and conference centre in Dubai

Horizon Hotel & Conference Centre – 5 stars

www.hotelhorizon.db ♦ 320 rooms

Candidates are asked to submit their letter of intent before 24 June.

Horizon Hotels and Conference Centres (HHCC) invites the architectural firms listed below to indicate their interest in designing a Hotel and Conference Centre in Dubai.

HHCC is an international chain of high-class hotels and conference centres. It is famous for providing luxury accommodation and outstanding service. We intend the hotel to be used for conferences and congresses by a wide range of groups from all over the world.

Selected architectural firms are asked to submit a plan for the ground floor of the building, which will be L-shaped. Details of the project are as follows:

The hotel will have seven floors:

Basement – equipment and storage

Ground floor – facilities to be decided

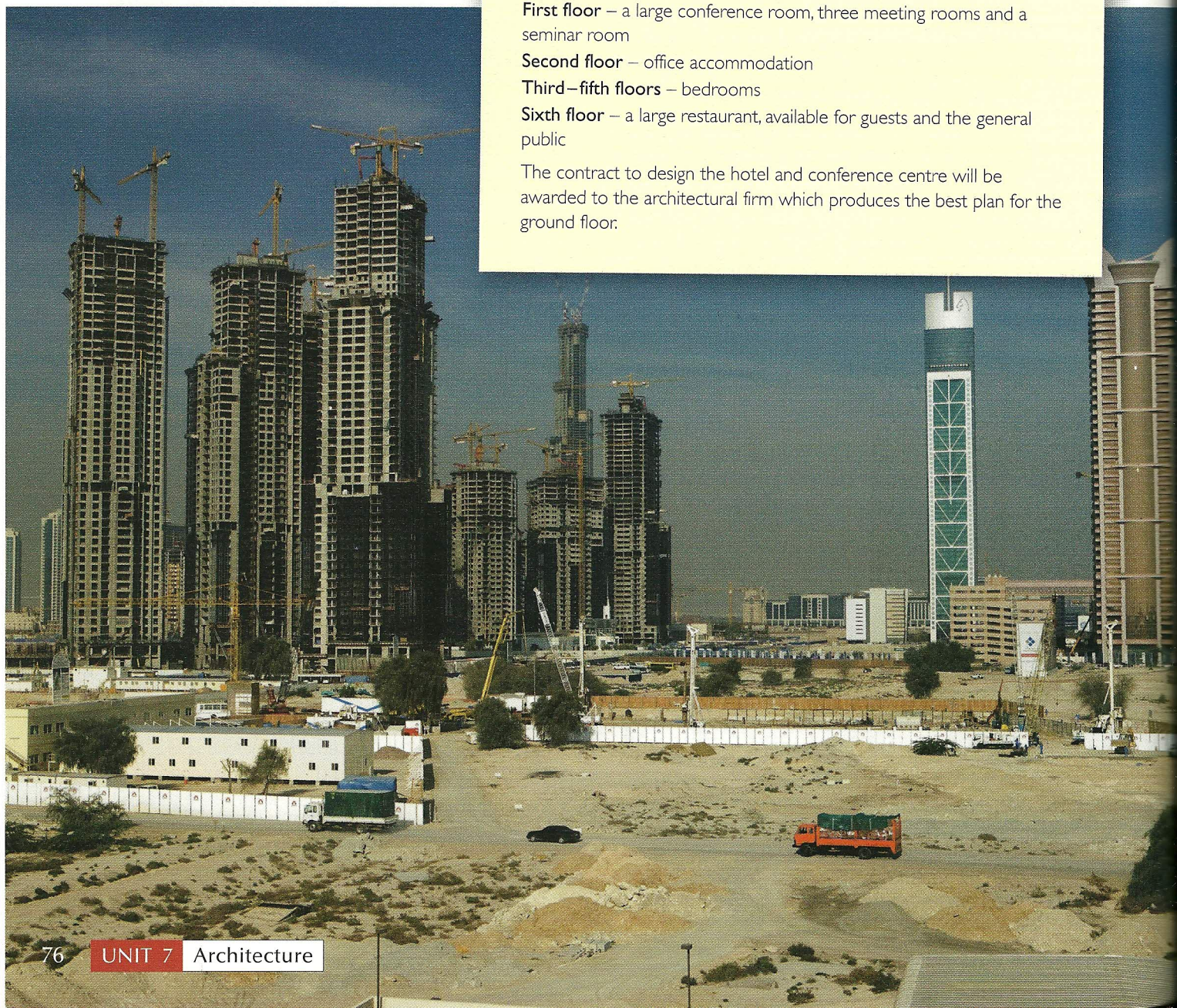
First floor – a large conference room, three meeting rooms and a seminar room

Second floor – office accommodation

Third–fifth floors – bedrooms

Sixth floor – a large restaurant, available for guests and the general public

The contract to design the hotel and conference centre will be awarded to the architectural firm which produces the best plan for the ground floor.



KEY LANGUAGE: talking about requirements

3a **2.23** Listen to three architects talking about designing the ground floor of a hotel. Answer the questions.

- 1 What three suggestions do the architects make to meet the needs of health-conscious guests?
- 2 What do the architects finally decide to do?

3b Listen again. Complete the sentences with information from the conversation.

- 1 ... in my opinion, *it's vital* we have some sort of _____
- 2 *It's absolutely essential* to offer a facility for people who _____
- 3 So ... *we've got to* _____
- 4 *We certainly need* some kind of area where _____
- 5 OK, maybe not a games room, but we *should offer them* _____
- 6 *It might be a good idea* to have an _____
- 7 Of course, *we'd have to* find out first if _____
- 8 But we *need to* _____

4a Look at the ways of talking about requirements in Exercise 3b. Which of them express strong needs?

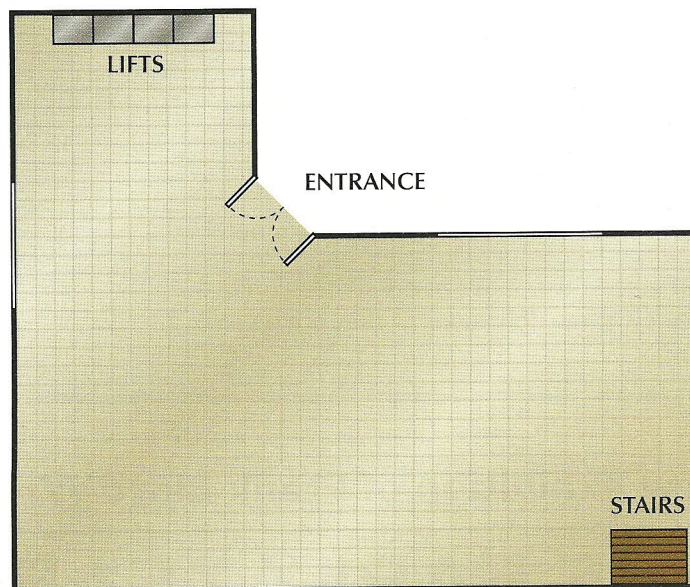
4b **2.24** Listen to the expressions and practise saying them. Pay attention to the stress and intonation.

TASK: deciding on facilities in a hotel

5a Two architectural firms are going to submit a plan for the ground floor. Divide into three groups:

Groups A (Lindsay Associates) and B (Jackson and Li Consultants): you are the architectural firms. In your groups, discuss and decide what six facilities should be put on the ground floor and where each facility should be located. Study the diagram and draw a rough plan of the ground floor, with all its facilities.

Group C (Representatives of Horizon Hotels and Conference Centres): discuss what six facilities should be on the ground floor. Think about where you might locate each facility.



5b All groups discuss the plans and try to agree on what facilities should be on the ground floor, and where they should be located.

5c HHCC representatives decide which architectural firm should be given the contract to design the ground floor, explaining the reasons for their choice.

OTHER USEFUL PHRASES

Talking about **essential** requirements/needs

We really must have ... (some leisure facilities).

(A jacuzzi/gym) ... is a top priority for some people.

Talking about **desirable** requirements/needs

It would be really useful ... (to have some telephones there).

It's probably a good idea ... (to have a business centre).

Talking about **possible** requirements/needs

It might be popular to ... (provide a lot of comfortable sofas).

We could consider/think of ... (installing a fountain).

Rejecting ideas

I'm not sure that's what we want.

Maybe, but don't you think ...



STUDY SKILLS: identifying fact and opinion

1 Read the review of an exhibition. What is the writer's opinion of the exhibition? What is his opinion of Frank Lloyd Wright?

2a Look at these four sentences from the review. Which ones describe facts? Which ones describe opinions?

- 1 It is exceptionally interesting and informative.
- 2 Wright learned his skills as an architect ... in Chicago ...
- 3 The exhibition has a number of drawings and pictures ...
- 4 In my view, Wright was the most important US architect.

2b Which words in the two opinion-based sentences show that the writer is giving an opinion?

2c Find at least two more of the writer's opinions in the review. How do you know they are his opinions?

WRITING SKILLS: a description of a building

3a Avoiding repetition – nouns Most texts contain pronouns. These are used instead of a noun or noun phrase. Complete the lists with other pronouns that you know.

Personal pronouns: *I, she, him ...*

Possessive pronouns: *mine, hers, ...*

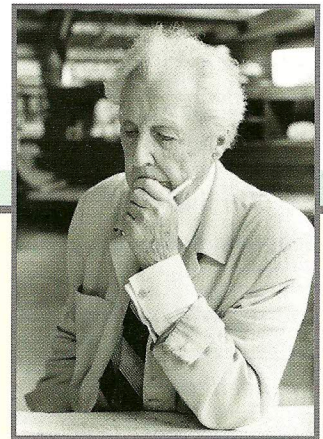
Demonstrative pronouns: *that, ...*

Relative pronouns: *who, ...*

Other pronouns: *one, ...*

3b Look at the review again. What do the pronouns in *italics* refer to?

It (line 7) = *the exhibition*



New exhibition of Frank Lloyd Wright

THE EARLY YEARS

As a student, I was urged by my tutor to go to a Frank Lloyd Wright exhibition, and I did so when the opportunity
5 arose in London last week. The exhibition was of his early work and it should not be missed. *It* is exceptionally interesting and informative.
10 Wright learned his skills as an architect and engineer in Chicago, at the offices of Adler and Sullivan. *They* created some of the finest skyscrapers in the
15 United States. Following a fire in the city, there were great opportunities to experiment with new constructions. They did this by designing innovative
20 structures such as the open plan office, and by breaking away from traditional rectangular

rooms with doors. They were able to do it because they used
25 leaded glass or wooden screens to partition areas.

The exhibition has a number of drawings and pictures of Adler and Sullivan's beautifully-crafted
30 buildings, many of *which* Wright contributed to. *They* show what Wright must have learned from the firm's engineering experience and its attention to
35 detail.

The exhibition shows the influence on Wright of European thinkers such as John Ruskin and Eugène Viollet-le-Duc.

40 Another influence was the Art Nouveau movement. The exhibition demonstrates too the importance of the Japanese prints *which* Wright collected.

45 Besides constructing large buildings, Wright designed lovely houses not only to look at, but also lovely *ones* to walk into and live in. He would often design
50 not just the house, but all its furniture, furnishings and even the dinner service to create what *he* called an 'organic unity' of materials and space.
55 In my view, Wright was the most important US architect. He was one of the first architects to use reinforced concrete in buildings; one of the first to
60 use flat roofs; one of the first to design a large building to withstand an earthquake – the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo. He was truly a remarkable architect,
65 designing over 700 buildings during his 60-year career.

4a Avoiding repetition – verbs It is also common in writing to avoid repeating a verb or verb phrase by using a form of *do*. What verb does the writer avoid repeating by using *do* in the example below?

They were able to *do* it because they used leaded glass or wooden screens to partition areas. (lines 23–26)

4b In paragraph 4, what verb does the writer avoid repeating by using *demonstrates*?

5 Avoiding repetition – clauses We can avoid repeating whole clauses by using the pronouns *this/that* or *so*. What do the words replace in these sentences?

I was urged by my tutor to go to a Frank Lloyd Wright exhibition, and I did so when the opportunity arose ... (lines 1–5)

They did *this* by designing innovative structures such as the open plan office ... (lines 18–21)

6 Correct the paragraph about Frank Lloyd Wright by avoiding repeating nouns, verbs or verb phrases. Check your answers on page 172.

The exhibition has a number of drawings and pictures. ^{They} The drawings and pictures are beautifully executed, and the drawings and pictures of large buildings are particularly impressive. Wright worked with engineers at the offices of Adler and Sullivan. He worked with them for many years and must have learned a lot from the engineers, as their attention to detail clearly influenced his work. Many European thinkers, such as John Ruskin, influenced his work as well. However, Wright also developed his own ideas. He incorporated many of his ideas into the houses he built.

7 Read the description of Fallingwater, a house designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. Number the points below to show the organisation of the text.

- detailed descriptions of the floor, windows and stairs
- the writer's and other people's opinion of the house
- the exterior appearance of the house
- the most important fact about the house

Fallingwater, Bear Run, Pennsylvania



Fallingwater (1936–1939) is the most famous house that Frank Lloyd Wright designed. It combines nature and living space in a poetic, effective manner. The building demonstrates perfectly Wright's concept of organic architecture.

The house seems to grow out of the cliff and ledges, so it fits in perfectly with the surrounding landscape. It consists of several concrete trays which project over a waterfall.

The rooms are arranged in a clever way so that the house seems very spacious. The floor of the living room is built over a natural rock, parts of which are incorporated into the interior.

The house has other interesting features. Its floor-to-ceiling windows emphasise the close connection between the inside and outside of the building, as do the stairs which lead to the water. Its rushing sound is heard constantly in the house.

In spite of its daring construction and dramatic effect, the building appears to be an integral part of the natural setting. It is admired by architects all over the world and is considered by many to be Frank Lloyd Wright's masterpiece.

8 In paragraph 3, which word is used to avoid repeating a *natural rock*? In paragraph 4, what has the writer used to avoid repeating the verb *emphasise*?

9 In paragraph 1, the writer uses the verb *combines* to describe a feature of the house. Underline all the other verbs in the text which are used to describe buildings.

10 Write about a building. Choose one of the following tasks.

Either write a description of a building you know well and whose design you admire.

Or write a description of the Ennis House in Los Angeles, which was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright in the early 1920s. Use the information on page 172, or research the building on the Internet.