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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ АРХИТЕКТОРОВ ARCHITECTURE IN RUSSIA

УЧЕБНИК И ПРАКТИКУМ
ДЛЯ АКАДЕМИЧЕСКОГО БАКАЛАВРИАТА

Под общей редакцией **Н. Э. Н. Гончаровой**

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в качестве учебника и практикума для студентов высших учебных
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студентов, обучающихся по направлению «Строительство», «Архитектура»*

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Цель учебника — обеспечить студентам строительных и архитектурных вузов совершенствование необходимых знаний и практических навыков чтения и перевода литературы по специальности, а также способствовать развитию навыков устной речи с учетом потребностей в профессиональной сфере. Текстовый материал, лексика и грамматика учитывают специфику научно-технического стиля.

Содержание учебника соответствует актуальным требованиям Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта высшего образования.

Для студентов высших учебных заведений, обучающихся по техническим и гуманитарным направлениям.

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ОТ АВТОРОВ

Настоящий учебник предназначен для студентов старших курсов и магистрантов строительных и архитектурных факультетов и вузов. Учебник имеет коммуникативную направленность и основной его целью является развитие навыков и умений, необходимых для профессиональной деятельности выпускников вузов и соответствующих уровню C1 европейской шкалы языковых компетенций:

знать

- базовые профессиональные термины по архитектурной и строительной тематике;

уметь

- работать с текстами архитектурного и строительного характера;
- излагать содержание текста в сокращенной, структурированной и перефразированной форме;

владеть

- навыками беглого и аналитического чтения;
- навыками перевода устного (подготовленного и неподготовленного) и письменного;
- навыками устной (подготовленной и неподготовленной) речи в пределах изучаемой тематики.

Данный учебник соответствует действующему Федеральному государственному образовательному стандарту высшего образования нового поколения.

Основная задача учебника – научить работать с текстами архитектурного и строительного характера, обогатить словарный запас базовыми терминами, привить профессионально-ориентированные умения и навыки, включая профессиональную беседу и двусторонний перевод специальных текстов. Предлагаемый учебник способствует как решению задач совершенствования навыков чтения и понимания оригинальной литературы по специальности на английском языке, так и совершенствованию навыков устной речи с учетом профессиональной направленности. Цели и задачи дисциплины «Английский язык» в вузе определили построение учебника, т. е. содержание учебных текстов и систему упражнений, принятую в нем.

Учебник состоит из 12 разделов, посвященных определенным периодам развития архитектурных стилей и направлений. Каждый раздел включает текстовый материал для чтения и перевода с набором лексико-грамматических упражнений, служащих базой для речевых упражнений творческого характера, выполняемых на основе дополнительных текстов.

Тексты пособия имеют общую тематику для специальностей «строительство» и «архитектура», соответствующую дисциплинам, которые студент изучает в вузе на втором этапе обучения. Отбор текстового материала обусловлен тематической направленностью и познавательной ценностью. Тексты, а также сопровождающие их упражнения, расположены в последовательности, способствующей активизации основных лексических и грамматических конструкций. Вопросы к текстам не всегда имеют однозначные ответы, что позволяет вовлечь студентов в дис-

куссию. Дозированное введение материала с немедленным закреплением служит базой для интенсивного накопления активной лексики, речевых стереотипов, грамматических структур и обеспечивает высокое качество усвоения предлагаемого материала. Речевые модели, формы и языковые средства, представленные в учебнике, дают возможность овладеть способами реализации мыслительных интенций: описаний, доказательств, аргументации, выражения собственного мнения, построение выводов и умозаключений и уверенно чувствовать себя в иностранной языковой среде.

Каждый раздел учебника включает набор лексико-грамматических упражнений на закрепление выделенных словарных единиц и словосочетаний, а также грамматических структур, присущих стилю технической литературы. В упражнениях представлены модели, различные по механизму образования, лексической наполняемости и синтаксическим особенностям. Четкое и последовательное выполнение заданий поможет студентам самостоятельно оперировать языковыми явлениями в процессе чтения и беседы по избранной проблематике. Упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи расширяют словарный запас и закрепляют лексику и грамматические конструкции, введенные на базе основных текстов. Тренировочным упражнениям и заданиям придается ситуативно-коммуникативная направленность. Они предусматривают использование интерактивных методов обучения, групповые и парные формы работы дискуссионного характера, которые развивают индивидуальность мышления и творческий подход к выполнению заданий, привлекая знания, усвоенные в рамках дисциплин специализации. Наличие иллюстраций обеспечивает зрительную опору при изучении предлагаемого материала и способствует его лучшему усвоению.

Тексты учебника содержат информацию о развитии архитектурных стилей в России на протяжении нескольких столетий и сведения о монументальном жилищном строительстве и деревянном зодчестве г. Томска, которые составляют архитектурное наследие города. Дополнительные тексты, данные в приложении для самостоятельной работы, предназначены для обсуждения и анализа их содержания. К каждому разделу дается грамматический справочный материал с комментариями и примерами, представленный в виде таблиц. По тематике учебника составлен англо-русский словарь.

Учебник предназначен как для аудиторной работы под контролем преподавателя, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов, а также для лиц с техническим образованием, желающих самостоятельно совершенствовать свои навыки владения английским языком в профессиональной сфере. С этой целью некоторые упражнения снабжены ключами.

Необходимость создания данного учебника возникла в связи с ограниченным количеством учебных пособий по английскому языку, в которые включен материал, дающий необходимые для специалиста знания по основным направлениям развития архитектуры России, ее крупнейшим мастерам и их знаменитым творениям.

Авторы приносят благодарность рецензентам и консультанту за ряд ценных критических замечаний, советов и поправок, содействовавших улучшению учебника.

UNIT 1

PRETEXT DISCUSSION

1. What do you know about foreign influence on Russian architecture?
2. What periods of Tomsk development have you heard about?
3. Do you know any interesting facts about Tomsk history?

TASK 1. READ THE TEXT

For centuries the land that constitutes modern Russia had been the crossroads of migration, the scene of invasions and colonization by peoples of several origins, faiths, and cultures. In spiritual, intellectual and artistic matters Russia has always been independent. This was demonstrated as early as the tenth century when Russia took over the Christian faith from Byzantium and its architecture was rapidly developed into something intrinsically Russian. Russia was not content to be set apart from other countries and absorbed various art currents which, owing to its geographical situation, were constantly pouring into Russian architecture. Ideas, styles and techniques were accepted but architects took only elements to be adjusted to the established Russian practice. Thus, a special charm and peculiarity of Old Russian architecture lies in the integration of West European architecture with the Far Eastern and Persian architecture.

The architecture cultivated in Russia has preserved the elements of various Eastern sources. There is evidence of the influence of Persia, India, China, Greece, Asia and Byzantium. From the early days of its history Russia was influenced by Romanesque architecture (in Vladimir), the Italian Renaissance (the early Moscow Kremlin), and the Italian-Polish-German phases of the Baroque (the churches of so-called Naryshkin style of the end of the seventeenth century and the churches and palaces of the eighteenth century). Russian architecture was thus affected by all phases of Western architecture.

From the middle of the seventeenth century the Western influences had a powerful position at the expense of the Byzantine traditions. However, these influences were not merely imported, but usually reworked and recreated. The combined influences of soil, landscape, climate, religion and history have changed the diverse foreign elements, and architecture which was quite distinct from any other one has been created.

Art Styles

Romanesque [ˌrouməˈnesk] – the style of building prevalent in Western Europe between the classical and Gothic periods, a characteristic of which was vaulting construction and round arches.

Byzantine [biˈzæntain] – the style in architecture characterized by a central dome over a square space, with mosaic incrustation and marble veneering of the walls.

Gothic [ˈgoʊɪk] – the style of the Catholic countries of Europe. Now this term is used to describe the style from the early XII century up to the appearance of Renaissance in the XV century. It is characterized with a new ideal of structural lightness, less massive and demanding more sophisticated form stressing the vertical principle throughout in the compositional rhythm of all parts of the structure.

Renaissance [rəˈneɪsəns] – the style characterized the movement towards the humanizing the art and life. It found a harmony between the propositions of the human body and those of architecture. The basic element of architectural design was the order which was a system of traditional architectural units.

Baroque [bəˈrouk] – the style of art from about 1550 to late in the XVIII century, characterized by the use of curved and contorted forms.

Rococo [rəˈkɒkəʊ] – a florid style in painting, sculpture and architecture characterized by curved lines which was popular in Europe in the XVIII century.

Neoclassicism – the style represents a new taste for classical serenity and archeological correct form in architecture in the XVIII century. It is characterized by the search for the intellectual and architectural truth, grandeur of scale, strict geometric forms, Greek and Roman details, the use of columns, preference for blank walls and the contrast of formal volumes and textures.

Eclecticism [ekˈlektɪsɪzəm] – an artistic movement which offered a fresh and universal «modern» style and aspired to integrate all of arts.

Impressionism [ɪmˈpreɪnɪzəm] – It was the result of simultaneous vision that sees a scene as a whole, as opposed to consecutive vision that sees nature piece by piece. The term first used in 1834, was derived from the name of a picture by Monet entitled «Sunshine, Impression».

Art Nouveau [ɑːt ˈnuːvo(u)] – the style expressed an essentially decorative trend that aims to highlight the ornamental value of the curved line giving rise to invariably asymmetrical forms.

Cubism [ˈkjuːbɪzəm] – a movement in painting and sculpture which has developed in France since 1907, through Cézanne's inspiration. The movement was given impetus by Picasso and Braque. This together with an influence of African Negro sculpture prompted in experimentation in the reduction of natural forms to their basic geometric shapes. At first these were sharply angular. Later the shapes became transparent and intersecting.

Avantgarde [ɑːvɑːŋˈgɑːd] – the style of architecture expressed in stereometric forms purified of the decorative elements of the eclectic past.

Vocabulary

1. to constitute – составлять; основывать
2. crossroad – перекресток
3. origin – источник, начало; происхождение
original – первоначальный, подлинный, творческий, своеобразный
originally – первоначально, сначала
4. artistic – художественный
5. matter – содержание, сущность; вопрос
6. to take over – принимать
7. rapidly – быстро
8. to develop – развивать, совершенствовать; создавать; разрабатывать
development – развитие; разработка
9. content – согласный; довольный; удовлетворенный
10. to absorb – впитывать, поглощать
11. current – течение
12. technique – умение, техника; способ, метод, методика
13. to accept – принимать, признавать
14. to adjust – приспособлять
15. to establish – основывать, создавать; устанавливать
established – установленный, признанный
16. peculiarity – особенность; характерная черта; необычность
17. to cultivate – развивать, совершенствовать, улучшать
18. to preserve – сохранять; поддерживать
19. source – источник; основа
20. evidence – факты; доказательство, очевидность
21. influence – влияние, воздействие
22. Renaissance – эпоха Возрождения, Ренессанс
23. so-called – так называемый, именуемый
24. to affect – влиять, воздействовать
25. at the expense of – за счет
26. to create – создавать, творить
27. landscape – ландшафт, пейзаж
28. diverse – различный: разнообразный
diversity – разнообразие
29. distinct – отчетливый, ясный;
distinct (from) – отличающийся, непохожий
30. reworked – переработанный

Ex. 1. Translate the following derivatives.

To constitute – constitution – constitutional – constitutionally – constitutive; to originate – origin – original – originality – originally – origination; art –

artistry – artistic – artful – artist – artistically – artless – artlessly; to depend – dependant(-ent); dependence(-ance) – dependable; to absorb – absorption – absorbing – absorbable – absorber – absorbent; to preserve – preservation – preservative – preserved – preserver; peculiar – peculiarity – peculiarly; to affect – affection – affected; expense – expensive – expensiveness; architecture – architect – architectural – architecturally; to integrate – integration – integrator; to establish – established – establisher – establishment; constant – constancy – constantly; to diverse – diversely – diversify – diversity; change – changeable – changeability – changeless – changeful; technician – technique – technical.

Ex. 2. Find English equivalents in the text A.

Столетиями; арена вторжений и колонизации; множество происхождений; вероисповедание и культура; в духовных и интеллектуальных вопросах; в вопросах искусства; уже в десятом веке; принять христианство; нечто собственно русское; различные течения искусства; благодаря своему географическому положению; постоянно проникали в архитектуру; которые подходят; особое очарование; различные восточные источники; с начала своей истории; так называемый; с середины века; приобрести ведущую роль; за счет; все фазы западной архитектуры; не только заимствовать; комбинированные (совместные) влияния; разнообразные заимствованные элементы; сильно отличаться.

Ex. 3. Translate the following word combinations.

For centuries; the scene of invasions and colonization; several origins; as early as the tenth century; to take over the Christian faith; was rapidly developed; something intrinsically Russian; was not content to be back; various art currents; owing to its geographical situation; the special charm; to be adjusted to; from the early days of its history; so-called; to have a powerful position; the diverse foreign elements; to be quite distinct from.

***Ex. 4. Match the given meaning with a phrasal verb:* a) to set up; b) to set back; c) to set out; d) to set aside; e) to set in.**

- 1) to explain something in order to achieve a particular result; to decide to achieve;
- 2) to keep something to use later; to decide not to consider a particular feeling or thing because something else is more important;
- 3) to come and remain for a certain period of time;
- 4) to delay the progress or development of something;
- 5) to create or start something.

Ex. 5. Translate the sentences.

1. They have set up road blocks around the city.
2. A special committee was set up to discuss the problem of housing construction in this district of the city.
3. The architects agreed to set aside the question of replanning for two years.
4. Western elements have poured into Russian art and set in there.
5. When Russian art was affected by western influences a special charm and the peculiarity of old Russian architecture were not set aside.
6. The architect set out a lot of reasons for his decision to build the church on the hill.
7. John decided to set up as a graphic designer.

Ex. 6. Complete the sentences with articles a, an, the or nothing.

1. The architecture cultivated in ... Russia has preserved foreign elements.
2. From ... middle of ... seventeenth century ... our architectural school was greatly influenced by ... Western architecture.
3. Russian independence was demonstrated as early as ... tenth century when Russia took over ... Christian faith from Byzantine.
4. A special charm of ... Russian architecture lies in ... integration of European and Asian architectures.
5. There is ... evidence of ... influence of Persia, India, China, Greece and some other countries on Russian art.
6. Russia carefully preserved ... elements of ... various Eastern sources.

Ex. 7. Insert a preposition into the gap where it is necessary.

1. Russia had been the crossroad ... migration, the scene ... invasions and colonization ... thousands of years.
2. ... spiritual, intellectual and artistic manner the country was always independent.
3. The architecture cultivated ... Russia has preserved its national elements ... its long history.
4. Russian architecture was rapidly developed ... something intrinsically Russian.
5. ... the tenth century Russia was not content to be set apart ... other countries.
6. Russia was affected ... all phases of Western architecture.

Ex. 8. Match the given words in line A with their synonyms in line B.

A. modern; to demonstrate; spiritual; rapidly; content; various; constantly; to establish; to accept; end; to create; to affect; quite; foreign; usually; several.

B. to influence; to show; up-to-date; immaterial; agreeable; regularly; to admit; to invent; quickly; diverse; as a rule; to found; some; finish; completely; imported.

Ex. 9. Give antonyms in line B to the following words in line A.

A. independent; integration; end; rapidly; powerful; other; special; eastern; to preserve; middle; imported; diverse.

B. western; edge; similar; dependent; start; exported; separation; weak; ordinary; destroy; slowly; same.

Ex. 10. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the given word:
content; original; diverse; at the expense of; adjust; peculiarity; source; create

1. The ... of Russian architecture lies in the integration of West European architecture with the Far Eastern and Persian one.
2. Russia was not ... to be back and absorbed various western art currents.
3. People of several ... and cultures always settled on the territory of Russia.
4. From the middle of the seventeenth century the Western influences had a powerful position ... the Byzantine traditions.
5. Russian architects took only those elements which were ... to the established national practice.
6. In the course of time the architecture which was quite different from any other one was
7. Foreign elements were taken from various
8. Geographical position, climatic conditions and cultural traditions influenced the ... foreign elements poring into Russian art.

Ex. 11. Paraphrase the sentences using the construction «there + to be» and translate them.

Model: The fortress allocated near a hill had several towers.

► **There were several towers in the fortress allocated near the hill.**

1. From the middle of the seventeenth century the Western influences had a powerful position in art.
2. Russia has diverse foreign elements in architecture which are quite distinct from any elements created in other countries.
3. The special charm of Russian buildings lies in the integration of different styles.

4. Russia's specific geographical position resulted in the absorption of different art.
5. The architecture in Russia has the elements of various Eastern sources.
4. Russian people were of various origins, faith and cultures.

Ex. 12. Translate the sentences paying attention to different meanings of the verbs «to be» and «to have».

1. The exact number of towers in the first Tomsk fortress is not known up to present days.
2. In spiritual, intellectual and artistic matters Russia has always been independent.
3. During its long history Russia was influenced by different artistic style.
4. Traditionally the towers in the fortresses were built in the places where the walls were to change their direction.
5. Men have always settled near water sources.
6. Russia was not content to be back and had to absorb various currents.
7. After the Russian State had consolidated its position in Siberia Tomsk fortress lost its military significance.
8. By the turn of the XIX century Tomsk had central streets paved and brightly lit.

Ex. 13. Translate the sentences paying attention to the tense form.

1. For thousands of years Russia had been the country of various origins, faiths and cultures.
2. Tomsk was constructed according to the rules of Russian town-planning art.
3. Foreign art and culture were constantly pouring into Russian architecture.
4. Ideas, styles and techniques were accepted by old Russian architecture.
5. Russia has preserved the elements of various Eastern sources.
6. The special charm of Old Russian architecture lies in the integration of West European architecture.
7. As a result of the combined influences of landscape, region and history unique Russian architecture has been created.

Ex. 14. Look through the text and find out whether (if) the following sentences are false or true. Begin your answers using the phrases: I think..., I suppose..., to my mind..., if I'm not mistaken..., it's correct..., it's wrong..., it's false..., it's true.

1. From the end of the sixteenth century Russian architecture was influenced by Western art.
2. There is evidence of the influence of India, China, France and Italy to preserve foreign elements in Russian architecture.

3. Russia absorbed various art currents due to its location.
4. The influence of soil, landscape and climate of Russia have not changed the borrowed foreign elements.
5. Architects did not take elements which were not characteristic to the established Russian practice.

Ex. 15. Ask your groupmates about... .

- a) the states that influenced Russian architecture;
- b) the reason of pouring different art currents into Russian architecture;
- c) the acceptance of Western culture by Russian architects;
- d) the influence of Western architecture in Russia;
- e) the influence of climate and landscape on borrowed elements.

Ex. 16. Give a short summary of the text on... .

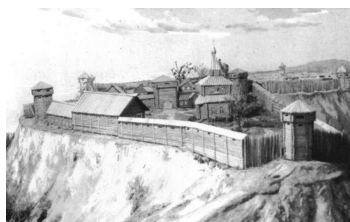
- a) the sources of artistic elements for Russian architecture;
- b) the transformation of foreign artistic elements in Russian architectural styles;
- c) various artistic styles in Russia.

TASK 2. READ THE TEXT (20 MINUTES) AND EXPRESS THE MAIN IDEA OF IT IN A FEW SENTENCES

B. TOMSK – A TOWN ON THE RIVER

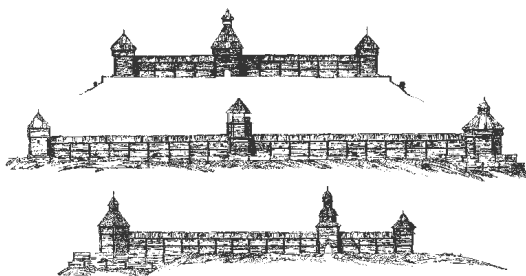
Men have always settled near water. As soon as people came to this area, where Tomsk is now situated, the right bank of the Tom river immediately attracted their attention. By the time of Yermak's campaign a group of Siberian Tatars inhabited the Tomsk regions. The history of the town may be divided into 5 stages.

For about a hundred years Tomsk served as a military fortress. Tomsk fortress appeared on the banks of the Tom with the foundation of the town of Tomsk dated to September 1604. It was constructed according to all the rules of Russian town-planning art: on a spur, later called the Resurrection Hill, and at the mouth of the river Ushaika about fifty kilometers away from the confluence of the Tom and the Ob rivers.



The first fortress (1604) was not large – some two hundred and two meters in circumference. It was surrounded by the **gorodnya** walls. This structure was most common for the Russian settlements of Siberia at that time. The walls and

towers were allocated near a hill steep limited by perimeter. The exact number of towers is not known up to present days, it varies from 3 to 5. Some parts of the main buildings simultaneously served as the walls. From the northwest the fortress adjoined **posad** (a suburb or a town trade quarter). Posad was also surrounded by walls with several towers.



After the Russian State had consolidated its positions in Siberia and the country became the biggest Eurasian Empire Tomsk was no longer in the front line. This undoubtedly changed its functions, the social and economic structure, and the number and composition of its population.

Next fortress erected in 1648 after a great fire was four times larger and better fortified than the first one. Reconstruction of the fortress improved its defensive structure. The height of the fortification wall reached 6–7 metres. It was a continuous series of *tarassas* each being connected with two adjacent ones. Seven towers of 17 to 21 meters height were placed into the wall, the western tower having even a watch on it. All houses were wooden in the fortress; only one masonry building was constructed. It was a military warehouse erected in 1706. The fortress existed until the end of the eighteenth century and then it was destroyed as it was no longer needed. Unfortunately, the quantitative growth of the town was not accompanied by any qualitative improvement. In its appearance Tomsk remained a small feudal town with predominately one-storied, wooden houses.

The third stage of Tomsk as a gubernia town lasted from 1840 to 1925. By the turn of the XIX century Tomsk acquired a unique architectural image. Intensive construction was accompanied by the development and improvement of municipal utilities and road engineering. At that time the central streets of Tomsk were paved in stone and brightly lit, and the water supply system appeared.



The World War I, the October Revolution, the Civil War that destroyed Tomsk economy, and remoteness from the main communication road of the country, the Trans-Siberian Mainline, turned Tomsk into a provincial town. On the 1st of August 1944 a new administrative unit was formed – Tomsk Oblast, with Tomsk in the centre. To a certain extent, the 1950s became a turning point in the destiny of Tomsk and a long period of renewal and comparative well-

being of the town began. Soon Tomsk became one of the most rapidly growing cities in the Western Siberia. By the XX century Tomsk had become one of the largest cities in Russia.

Today Tomsk is undergoing the sixth period in its history. What is it like? It is only up to the coming generations to judge.

TASK 3. CHARACTERIZE EACH STAGE OF TOMSK HISTORY

TASK 4. RESPOND TO THE STATEMENTS USING THE INFORMATION IN BRACKETS. USE THE FOLLOWING CONVERSATIONAL FORMULAS: if I'm not mistaken..., as far as I know..., I think..., in my opinion..., to tell the truth..., I have to disappoint you..., as far as I remember...

Model: The first fortress was surrounded by the gorodnya walls (17 towers).

► **As far as I remember it was surrounded by the gorodnya walls with 3 to 5 towers.**

1. By the turn of the XIX century Tomsk acquired a unique architectural image (paved in stone and not lit).
2. Tomsk appeared in September 1604 (for about a hundred years).
3. All houses were wooden in the fortress (one masonry building).
4. Posad was surrounded by walls with several towers (the tower from the northwest).

TASK 5. TELL HOW YOU IMAGINE THE FUTURE OF TOMSK ON THE FOLLOWING POINTS

- 1) industrial development;
- 2) housing construction;
- 3) educational and cultural institutions;
- 4) Tomsk's ties with other cities in Russia and abroad.

Vocabulary list

1. absorb; 2. adjust; 3. accept; 4. affect; 5. artistic; 6. at the expense of;
7. constitute; 8. content; 9. create; 10. crossroad; 11. cultivate; 12. current;
13. develop; 14. distinct; 15. diverse; 16. establish; 17. evidence; 18. influence;
19. landscape; 20. matter; 21. origin; 22. peculiarity; 23. preserve; 24. rapidly;
25. Renaissance; 26. reworked; 27. so-called; 28. source; 29. take over;
30. technique.

UNIT 2

PRETEXT DISCUSSION

1. What do you know about architecture in Russia in early Medieval Times?
2. Do you know the types of buildings that were built in that period?
3. What building material was used in construction of dwelling houses in the X–XII centuries?
4. Can you describe the houses of that period?

TASK 1. READ THE TEXT

A. EARLY MEDIEVAL RUS (THE IX – LATE XV CENTURIES)

The period from 859 to 1240 is known as the first period of the development of Russia. It was represented by Kievan Rus, the first Eastern Slavonic state. Kievan Rus consisted of several principalities, with the town of Kiev being both the first Russian capital and the main southern city while the town of Novgorod was the main northern city.

In the thirteenth century Moscow's political role grew up and by 1480 the Muscovite dependency on the Mongols had ended. In the fourteenth century two Russian speaking nations appeared: the Ruthenians (who became Ukrainians) and Belorussians (originally the Krivichi).

From ancient times the main basic original forms of Russian architecture were designed of wood the material utilized by Slavs for almost every type of structures. Later a lot of building methods and forms were used in masonry architecture. Wooden architecture and masonry reflected all stages of important political and economic development in Russian history.

The first wooden settlements appeared in Russia during the ninth century. Wooden churches were being built in Russia from as early as the end of the tenth century, but the surviving examples date from the fifteenth century. As it is known, wood does not refer to durable building materials and these houses disappeared in 100 to 150 years, while churches, which had no heating, existed for about 300 years.

The most expressive, expensive and decorative unit of the Russian wooden buildings was its roof. The roofs of churches being the main element of any architectural composition were the most complicated and the most difficult in construction. Wooden domes of Russian churches always looked like something naturally grown up rather than man-made ones.