

## UNIT 3: ART AND ARCHITECTURE

### A. READING

**Exercise 1:** Read the sentences in the box. Do the verbs in bold in the sentences refer to past time? Complete the table with the sentences. The first one has been done for you.

He told me he **was** a sculptor.

When **heated** to high temperatures, the material becomes flexible and easy to work with.

Architects **used to produce** all their drawings on a wooden drawing board.

Breaking news – prime minister **resigns** in shock announcement

I wouldn't want to be an artist unless I **was** a rich and famous one.

#### not past time

Most architects wish that they **didn't have to work** such long hours.


#### past time


**Exercise 2:** Read the information. Then skim read the article quickly. Put the topics in the order in which they appear in the article.

In the IELTS Reading test, there isn't a task that asks you to put information in the correct order. However, doing this is a useful way for you to practise quickly looking at the whole text to see what it is about *before* trying to answer the questions.



### Architectural determinism

Back in the 1960s, the Welsh academic and town planner Maurice Broady came up with a new term in architectural speak: architectural determinism. This referred to what he saw as the practice of making unjustified claims that the built environment could somehow change people's behaviour in ways that could be predicted. It was a new term to describe what at the time was not uncommon. Although the idea of architectural determinism is now widely discredited, it had allowed the heroes of architecture to make all sorts of ridiculous claims in the past.

In the 1400s, one of the stars of the Italian Renaissance, Leon Battista Alberti, claimed that the balanced classical forms of well-designed buildings would convince invaders to abandon their weapons and become calm, non-violent citizens.

In the early twentieth century, the British theorist and planner Ebenezer Howard developed the idea of garden cities. These were to be village-like housing schemes with substantial gardens and green areas, and were intended to provide working people with an alternative to living in 'crowded, unhealthy cities'. He envisaged a 'group of slumless, smokeless cities', in which employees, benefiting from better living and working conditions, would be more efficient.

Frank Lloyd Wright, designer of New York's Guggenheim Museum and many of the USA's most iconic houses, believed that appropriate architectural design could even save the USA from corruption and make people more virtuous.

The Swiss-born modernist architect Le Corbusier declared that one of the houses he designed outside Paris, the Villa Savoye, would heal the sick. But when it did exactly the opposite (its large windows made the house overheat, and its flat roofs let in the rain), the owners threatened legal action. Le Corbusier only managed to avoid court due to the outbreak of the Second World War.

The failings of modernist architecture are well documented, and many writers and theorists have made a living out of critiquing it. But the high point of this trend was the delight that many shared over the demolition of the disastrous Pruitt-Igoe urban housing complex in St Louis in the USA. It had been designed by architects George Hellmuth, Minoru Yamasaki and Joseph Leinweber, supposedly to create 'community gathering spaces and safe, enclosed play yards'. And yet for some reason, the community declined to gather and play safely in their enclosed yards. Instead, the complex became a hotspot for crime and poverty and was demolished in the 1970s.

As with many of the modernist planning and design philosophies of the twentieth century, architectural determinism was appealing at first sight but ultimately misguided. It became unfashionable during the post-modern era and all but disappeared. One of the consequences of this loss of faith in the power of architecture is that architects are now left defenceless before the superior technical know-how of structural engineers, the restrictions placed on them by generations of planners and the calculations of project managers.

But was architectural determinism dismissed too soon? This is one question posed by Jan Golembiewski, a researcher in the environmental determinants of mental health at the University of Sydney and a consultant for

Medical Architecture, a firm specialising in architectural psychology. Golembiewski's research has found that the healthier a person is, the more a well-designed environment will affect them positively, and the less a badly designed one will affect them negatively. Patients who are mentally ill react more negatively to bad environments, which means 'fewer smiles, less laughter and a reported drop in feeling the fun of life'.

Likewise, Charles Montgomery, author of *Happy City: Transforming our Lives Through Urban Design*, points out that some environments do affect our moods, and that they do so rather predictably. His central thesis is that urban sprawl – the unplanned spread of car-dependent, low-density development that accounts for most new housing in many parts of the world – makes us unhappy and isolated and drives teenagers to boredom. The drawbacks of urban sprawl aren't confined to psychological health; living amongst sprawl ages people by an extra four years, and there are four times as many fatal traffic accidents on suburban roads as on city streets, according to Montgomery's research.

Many progressive measures were implemented by Enrique Peñalosa during his tenure as mayor of Bogota in Colombia from 1998 to 2000. Bogota, now a city of 8 million people, had no underground rail system at that time and suffered from chronic congestion. Peñalosa's city model gave priority to children and people not using vehicles. He built hundreds of kilometres of cycle paths, pavements and parks, and set up traffic-free zones. He organised a car-free day in 2000 (now an annual event), took measures to address poverty and started a programme of urban improvement, with more than 100,000 trees being planted across the city. All of these are impressive accomplishments in themselves, but his most compelling legacy has to be the way that he transformed people's view of Bogota. Whereas previously, the city's troubles had been seen as an inevitable consequence of uncontrolled urban growth, people now began to see that they could influence change in Bogota for the better.

Clearly, there is now a resurgence in the belief that the built environment is a key factor in how we feel, and that buildings are central to influencing behaviour. Many of the journals adopting this stance, such as *World Health Design* and *Environment and Behaviour*, focus primarily on the design of healthcare facilities, as this is where quality design can potentially have life-and-death consequences. Schools of architecture need to focus on how their students might predict how their designs can impact the users of the buildings, and give thought to including calming areas and spaces, such as gardens, in order to affect our moods, behaviours and health in as positive a way as possible.

exaggerated claims made by architects about buildings

the similar findings of two writers

the virtual disappearance of a belief about architecture

the reappearance and increased popularity of an idea

the positive influence of one politician on an environment

an abandoned belief about what architecture could do

**Exercise 3: Read the information. Then quickly skim read the article again to see what the main ideas are. Read the four sentences about the article in the box. Which two sentences are the main ideas, and which two are the less important supporting ideas? Complete the table with the sentences.**



Being able to distinguish between the main ideas in a text and the supporting information is a very useful reading skill. It will help you with lots of different task types in the IELTS Reading test, including multiple-choice questions and matching headings tasks.

After reading the text and identifying the two or three main ideas, try to express them in your own words.

Some architectural projects in the past proved to be failures.

The architect Le Corbusier faced legal difficulties during his career.

People used to think that architecture could change the world.

There is more interest nowadays in how building designs affect people psychologically.

**main ideas**

  

**supporting ideas**

  

**Exercise 4:** Read the information. Then read the opening paragraph of the article and the statements below. Choose True or False.

This exercise will help you read a text very closely, asking yourself lots of questions about what it really says. It will train you for the next exercise, in which you will attempt an IELTS-style True / False / Not Given task.



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- 1 Maurice Broady invented the phrase 'architectural determinism'.  
 True    False
  
- 2 Broady thought architectural determinism was a good thing.  
 True    False
  
- 3 Architectural determinism is the idea that architecture influences the way in which people behave.  
 True    False
  
- 4 The text says that many people believed in architectural determinism.  
 True    False
  
- 5 Architectural determinism is still popular today.  
 True    False

**Exercise 5:** Read the information. Then read the first part of the article. Do the statements agree with the information given in the article? Choose True, False or Not Given.

Choose

*True* if the statement agrees with the information

*False* if the statement contradicts the information

*Not Given* if there is no information on this.



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The failings of modernist architecture are well documented, and many writers and theorists have made a living out of critiquing it. But the high point of this trend was the delight that many shared over the demolition of the disastrous Pruitt-Igoe urban housing complex in St Louis in the USA. It had been designed by architects George Hellmuth, Minoru Yamasaki and Joseph Leinweber, supposedly to create 'community gathering spaces and safe, enclosed play yards'. And yet for some reason, the community declined to gather and play safely in their enclosed yards. Instead, the complex became a hotspot for crime and poverty and was demolished in the 1970s.

As with many of the modernist planning and design philosophies of the twentieth century, architectural determinism was appealing at first sight but ultimately misguided. It became unfashionable during the post-modern era and all but disappeared. One of the consequences of this loss of faith in the power of architecture is that architects are now left defenceless before the superior technical know-how of structural engineers, the restrictions placed on them by generations of planners and the calculations of project managers.

- 1 Alberti believed that architecture could promote peace.
- True
- False
- Not Given
- 2 Howard studied the effectiveness of rural housing.
- True
- False
- Not Given
- 3 Lloyd Wright thought that good architecture could make people behave in a morally better way.
- True
- False
- Not Given
- 
- 4 Le Corbusier's claims about the Villa Savoye proved to be accurate.
- True
- False
- Not Given
- 5 Hellmuth, Yamasaki and Leinweber were pleased when the Pruitt-Igoe housing complex was destroyed.
- True
- False
- Not Given
- 6 Architects often find it difficult to get on with colleagues in the building industry.
- True
- False
- Not Given

**Exercise 6:** Read the information. Then complete the table. Use the words and phrases in the box.



This activity reviews the paraphrases used in the True / False / Not Given reading tasks which you completed earlier in this unit. In this task, you are looking for wording that expresses a very similar meaning. The meaning doesn't have to be exactly the same, so you may find that a different form of a verb is used, for example.

- colleagues in the building industry
- destroy
- invented a phrase
- make people behave in a morally better way
- promote peace

phrases from the article	phrases from the questions with similar meanings
came up with a new term	
convince invaders to abandon their weapons	
save the USA from corruption and make people more virtuous	
demolish	
structural engineers ... planners ... project managers	

**Exercise 7:** Look at the words in bold in the second part of the article. Are they used in a positive or negative way? Complete the table with the words in the box. The first one has been done for you.

**F** The failings of modernist architecture are well documented, and many writers and theorists have made a living out of critiquing it. But the high point of this trend was the **delight** that many shared over the demolition of the **disastrous** Pruitt-Igoe urban housing complex in St Louis in the USA. It had been designed by architects George Hellmuth, Minoru Yamasaki and Joseph Leinweber, supposedly to create 'community gathering spaces and safe, enclosed play yards'. And yet for some reason, the community declined to gather and play safely in their enclosed yards. Instead, the complex became a **hotspot** for crime and poverty and was demolished in the 1970s.

**G** As with many of the modernist planning and design philosophies of the twentieth century, architectural determinism was **appealing** at first sight but ultimately **misguided**. It became unfashionable during the post-modern era and all but disappeared. One of the consequences of this loss of faith in the power of architecture is that architects are now left **defenceless** before the superior technical know-how of structural engineers, the restrictions placed on them by generations of planners and the calculations of project managers.

**H** But was architectural determinism dismissed too soon? This is one question posed by Jan Golembiewski, a researcher in the environmental determinants of mental health at the University of Sydney and a consultant for Medical Architecture, a firm specialising in architectural psychology. Golembiewski's research has found that the healthier a person is, the more a well-designed environment will affect them positively, and the less a badly designed one will affect them negatively. Patients who are mentally ill react more negatively to bad environments, which means 'fewer smiles, less laughter and a reported drop in feeling the fun of life'.

**I** Likewise, Charles Montgomery, author of *Happy City: Transforming our Lives Through Urban Design*, points out that some environments do affect our moods, and that they do so rather predictably. His central thesis is that urban **sprawl** – the unplanned spread of car-dependent, low-density development that accounts for most new housing in many parts of the world – makes us unhappy and **isolated** and drives teenagers to boredom. The **drawbacks** of urban sprawl aren't confined to psychological health; living amongst sprawl ages people by an extra four years, and there are four times as many fatal traffic accidents on suburban roads as on city streets, according to Montgomery's research.

**J** Many **progressive** measures were implemented by Enrique Peñalosa during his tenure as mayor of Bogota in Colombia from 1998 to 2000. Bogota, now a city of 8 million people, had no underground rail system at that time and suffered from **chronic** congestion. Peñalosa's city model gave priority to children and people not using vehicles. He built hundreds of kilometres of cycle paths, pavements and parks, and set up traffic-free zones. He organised a car-free day in 2000 (now an annual event), took measures to address poverty and started a programme of urban improvement, with more than 100,000 trees being planted across the city. All of these are impressive **accomplishments** in themselves, but his most **compelling** legacy has to be the way that he transformed people's view of Bogota. Whereas previously, the city's troubles had been seen as an inevitable consequence of **uncontrolled** urban growth, people now began to see that they could influence change in Bogota for the better.

**K** Clearly, there is now a resurgence in the belief that the built environment is a key factor in how we feel, and that buildings are central to influencing behaviour. Many of the journals adopting this stance, such as *World Health Design* and *Environment and Behaviour*, focus primarily on the design of healthcare facilities, as this is where quality design can potentially have life-and-death consequences. Schools of architecture need to focus on how their students might predict how their designs can impact the users of the buildings, and give thought to including **calming** areas and spaces, such as gardens, in order to affect our moods, behaviours and health in as positive a way as possible.

defenceless (Paragraph G)

uncontrolled (Paragraph J)

hotspot (Paragraph F)

appealing (Paragraph G)

compelling (Paragraph J)

drawbacks (Paragraph I)

accomplishments (Paragraph J)

chronic (Paragraph J)

disastrous (Paragraph F)

progressive (Paragraph J)

sprawl (Paragraph I)

isolated (Paragraph I)

calming (Paragraph K)

misguided (Paragraph G)

**positive meaning**

delight (Paragraph F)

Blank boxes for positive meaning entries.

**negative meaning**

Blank boxes for negative meaning entries.

**Exercise 8:** Read the second part of the article again. Choose the correct answers to the questions.

- 1 What does the writer say about the Pruitt-Igoe housing complex?
  - A Its residents were surprised to learn that it was dangerous.
  - B People were pleased when it was destroyed.
  - C The architects were praised for its design.
  - D The building was criticised unfairly.
  
- 2 Jan Golembiewski and Charles Montgomery agree that ...
  - A architects need to predict the moods of people who use the buildings they design.
  - B mentally ill people react positively to positive environments.
  - C the places people are in can affect the way that they feel.
  - D ugly buildings make most people feel unhappier.
  
- 3 According to the writer, what was Peñalosa's most significant achievement in Bogota?
  - A banning cars in poor areas of the city
  - B beginning to build the metro
  - C changing attitudes towards the city
  - D encouraging children to cycle more
  
- 4 The writer suggests that there is most likely to be an increased interest in how people are psychologically affected by the design of ...
  - A gardens.
  - B hospitals.
  - C housing.
  - D universities.

## B. GRAMMAR&VOCABULARY

**Exercise 1:** Put the words in the correct order to complete the sentences from an art gallery tour.

- 1  
Exact year    in the 1870s    Van Gogh started    sure    of the    but I think  
painting    I'm not    .
- 2  
And was    one of his    paintings    completed    is called    in 1888  
*Sunflowers*    most famous    .
- 3  
Is his    with    mental illness    he is    thing    one more    struggle  
well known for    .
- 4  
Reason    during    he was    one    his lifetime    unsuccessful    that is  
why    .
- 5  
While he    another reason    was alive    is that his contemporaries considered  
him a failure    .
- 6  
His death    he didn't    and    achieve commercial    financial success    until  
after    .

**Exercise 2:** Read the art gallery brochure. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

The Montford Gallery is situated in / on / to Montford Park, between / opposite / through the Royal Infirmary. It is from / into / near the university campus, and above / close to / via the city centre, which is only 1 km away. The best way to reach the gallery on foot is below / through / up the main park gate in London Road. Then, take the path across / at / below the park between / into / on the lake and the children's playground. Walk across / on / through the main entrance over / up / via the gift shop.

If you arrive by car, you can park for free in the small car park behind / between / on the gallery. However, there are only 30 spaces available for visitors and they cannot be reserved. There are other spaces available in one of the university car parks across / from / between / inside the gallery. Additionally, there is a drop-off zone from / next to / up the entrance for visitors with disabilities.

Admission to the gallery is free! Please come and visit us. We will always make you feel welcome. Enjoy a chat over coffee with friends in our café on the second floor directly above / below / up the entrance.

**Exercise 3:** Look at the plan of the art gallery. Read the guide's advice and complete the sentences. Use the words and phrases in the box.



Upon arrival, go [ ] the main door into the welcome hall. You can buy tickets from the ticket office, which you'll find [ ] the entrance, on the right-hand side. Discounts are available for students and people aged 65 years and over. You can access the main exhibition hall [ ] the glass corridor on the left, which looks out onto the garden. Upon exiting the corridor, you'll [ ] the main exhibition hall. To the [ ], you'll see a statue of the famous English artist, Lowry. Just [ ] the statue is one of his most famous paintings. To the [ ] of the painting is another door, which [ ] the exhibition entitled 'Dresses of the Sixties and Seventies'. The gallery closes at 6 p.m. so make sure you give yourself enough time to see everything.

leads to	left	next to
opposite	reach	right
through	via	

**Exercise 4: Read the information. Then complete the sentences. Use the words in brackets in the past simple, past continuous, present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.**

1. The *past simple* is used to describe completed actions in the past.
2. The *past continuous* is used to describe an action happening around a given time in the past.
3. The *present perfect simple* is used to describe an action that started in the past and has continued up until now. It is used to talk about experiences up until now.
4. The *past perfect simple* is used to describe an action completed before a given time in the past.
5. The *present perfect continuous* is used to describe an action that happened in the past but has a connection to the present.
6. *Used to* is used to describe an action or repeated actions up to a given time in the past.
7. *Would* is used to describe past habits.

- 1 He \_\_\_\_\_ (design) the palace gardens in 1748.
- 2 She is a very knowledgeable critic and \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) most of the art galleries and museums in Europe.
- 3 They \_\_\_\_\_ (restore) that painting for months now and it is not clear what progress they have made.
- 4 The artist Malevich \_\_\_\_\_ (become) famous in 1932 after exhibiting his paintings in an exhibition to commemorate the Russian Revolution.
- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) a museum in New York when I heard that the president had just resigned.
- 6 I am an expert in Renaissance art. I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) several works from that period.
- 7 The guide \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) us about a new art purchase when the fire alarm went off.
- 8 I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) Greek art all my life but I still have a lot to learn.

**Exercise 5: Choose the correct sentences.**

- 1  The building became home to the royal family in the late seventeenth century.  
 The building was becoming home to the royal family in the late seventeenth century.
- 2  We couldn't visit the exhibition because our car had broken down.  
 We couldn't visit the exhibition because our car had been breaking down.
- 3  I have worked in the town planning department, but I left and started my own company.  
 I used to work in the town planning department, but I left and started my own company.
- 4  When I was younger, I have been dreaming of someday becoming a famous sculptor.  
 When I was younger, I would dream of someday becoming a famous sculptor.
- 5  We'd been having problems with security since the opening of the museum, but the recent theft finally made us review all our systems.  
 We are having problems with security since the opening of the museum, but the recent theft finally made us review all our systems.
- 6  As it has become more and more difficult to find good museum staff, we had closed down the west wing.  
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**Exercise 6: Choose the correct tenses to complete the sentences.**

- 1 He has painted / painted / was painting hundreds of portraits between 1850 and 1856.
- 2 The workers have demolished / used to demolish / were demolishing the old factory wall when the architect took the photo.
- 3 None of those builders have worked / were working / work on such an ambitious project before.
- 4 She got a job as an architect as soon as she had completed / has completed / was completing her studies.
- 5 They had been renovating / have been renovating / were renovating that cathedral for 40 years and it's still not finished.
- 6 We have travelled / used to travel / were travelling to work by train but now we go by car.
- 7 When she first started painting, she has sat / was sitting / would sit alone for hours in the corner of the garden.