



1: make students read, understand and answer the questions below the passage:

Considered the most influential architect of his time, Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959) was born in the small rural community of Richland Center, Wisconsin. He entered the University of Wisconsin at the age of 15 as a special student, studying engineering because the school had no course in architecture. At the age of 20 he then went to work as a draughtsman in Chicago in order to learn the traditional, classical language of architecture. After marrying into a wealthy business family at the age of 21, Wright set up house in an exclusive neighborhood in Chicago, and after a few years of working for a number of architectural firms, set up his own architectural office.

For twenty years he brought up a family of six children upstairs, and ran a thriving architectural practice of twelve or so draughtsmen downstairs. Here, in an idyllic American suburb, with giant oaks, sprawling lawns, and no fences, Wright built some sixty rambling homes by the year 1900. He became the leader of a style known as the “Prairie” school - houses with low-pitched roofs and extended lines that *blended* into the landscape and typified his style of “organic architecture”.

By the age of forty-one, in 1908, Wright had achieved extraordinary social and professional success. He gave countless lectures at major universities, and started his Taliesin Fellowship – a visionary social workshop in *itself*. In 1938 he appeared on the cover of Time magazine, and later, on a two cent stamp. The most spectacular buildings of his mature period were based on forms borrowed from nature, and the intentions were clearly romantic, poetic, and intensely personal. Examples of these buildings are Tokyo’s Imperial Hotel (1915-22: demolished 1968), and New York City’s Guggenheim Museum (completed 1959) He continued working until his death in 1959, at the age of 92, although in his later years, he spent as much time giving interviews and being a celebrity, as he did in designing buildings. Wright can be considered an essentially idiosyncratic architect whose influence was immense but whose pupils were few.

1. What is the main subject of the passage?
2. Why did Frank Lloyd Wright first work as a draughtsman?
3. According to the passage, what is an idyllic American suburb?
4. What is meant by the word “blended” in line 13?
5. What does the word “itself” in line 17 refer to?

2: *Make student know the terms used to define different types of persons:*

1. Timid: a person who is easily frightened and not very brave.
2. Punctual: a person who is never late and always arrives at the exact agreed time.
3. Heartless: a person who is so cruel.
4. Cheeky: a person who is rude and impolite.
5. Gregarious: a person who is very sociable and enjoys the company of others.
6. Bossy: someone who enjoys giving other people orders.

3: *Make the students able to differentiate between the idiomatic expressions including the verb “get” shown in bold type and between brackets:*

(To get along with, to get up, to get to, to get back, to get rid of, to get over, to get in touch with)

1. It is not the time to throw away these shoes yet. I'll tell you when you can **get rid of** them.
2. Max needs to talk to Alice right away. Do you know how to **get in touch with** him?
3. At first Mark was very upset about losing his girlfriend, but he is starting **to get over** it.
4. Felix is such a nice guy that it's easy **to get along with** him.
5. Sara usually **gets up** at about six o'clock in the morning.