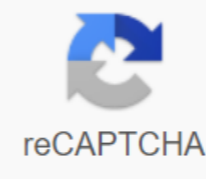




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## Architecture reaching for the sky ielts answers

IssuesTaskSkills test 1-7Parte table sequence of chronological skimming account for specific information. Mentioning the main ideas 11-12In selecting factors residents/scanning for specific understanding of the information of cause and effect relationship understanding paraphrase Issues 1-7 issueAnswer 1timber and Stone 2Modernism 3International style 4badly designed buildings // multi-storey housing // mass production. Cheap High-Rises 5 Pre-Emptying 6High-Tech 7co-existence styles/different styles together/Styles Mixed Issues 8-12 Suggested Approach Read in The Challenge Carefully. You have to decide what effect has arisen from each cause. Decide which list you should be on. In this case, it is better to work from the A list, since you have to find the effect in the B list for each question. The reasons also come first chronologically in a cause/effect relationship: List B contains the results of list A. Read list B to read it. Read paragraph 8. Skim through the aisle until you find the information in the text. Read this section of the text in detail, revealing any effects of 36. Read List B again. Select question 8. If you think there is more than one effect, separate both and return to that item later. But remember that only one answer is correct. The third paragraph stated that an increase in the urban population could turn some cities into slums. Thus, the answer to question 8 G. Repeat this procedure with paragraphs 9-12. The question place the answer in the text 8Cmany these buildings have since been demolished. to be used or để phục vụ người từ học dịch tạm được lấy nguồn từ thời chưa———— DICH TIẾNG VIỆT lived in. Ielts Ngan Hoa tiến hành thiên tsek bei dịch bao gồm bảng từ vựng và giải a tahap en dân. Sats ban xem c'c b'i f'đây dù i do Ielts-Ng'n hoa I'm Tai y d'a cố gắng đến zu, bei dịch vẫn sa thể sai-sat. Rất goan nghen s'ư yn của c'c ban qua mục comment cuối b'i. Architecture - Achievement for SkyKIÊN TRNC - VUON ĐẾN BẦU TRỜI Architecture is an art and science of designing buildings and structures. The building reflects scientific and technological achievements as well as the ideas and aspirations of the designer and the client. The appearance of individual buildings, however, is often controversial. Architecture is the art and science of construction design and work. A building reflecting the scientific and technological achievements of the era, as well as the ideas and aspirations of designers and customers. However, the appearance of individual buildings is often controversial. It is not that the use of architectural style begins or ends on a certain day. Nor can it be accurate to say what characterizes a particular movement. But the origins of what is now widely known as modern architecture can be traced back to the social and technological changes of the 18th and 19th centuries. The use of this type of architecture cannot be discussed with a specific start or end date. It is impossible to say exactly what characterizes a particular movement. But the origins of what is now known as modern architecture, first, are connected with social and technological changes of the 18th and 19th centuries. Instead of using wood, stone and traditional building techniques, architects began to explore ways to build buildings using the latest technologies and materials such as steel, glass and concrete fortified steel rods, known as reinforced concrete. Technological advances have also contributed to the decline of rural industries and urban populations as people moved to cities to work in new factories. Such rapid and uncontrolled growth has helped to turn some cities into slums. Instead of using traditional wooden, stone and construction techniques, architects began to explore how buildings are made using the latest technologies and materials such as steel, glass and reinforced concrete, known as reinforced concrete. Technological advances have also contributed to the decline of rural industries and to an increase in urban populations as people moved to cities to work in new factories. Such rapid and uncontrolled growth has turned cities into slums. By the 1920s, architects across Europe were responding to the conditions created by industrialization. A new style of architecture has emerged, reflecting more idealistic ideas about the future. This was made possible by new materials and construction technologies and was known as modernism. In the 1920s, architects across Europe reacted to the conditions created by industrialization. The new architectural style seems to reflect more ideal visions of the future. It is able to build with new materials and construction technologies, and is known as modernism. By the 1930s, many of the buildings emerging from this movement were internationally designed. This was largely characterized by the bold use of new materials and simple geometric shapes, often with white walls supported by stilted pillars. They were stripped of unnecessary decorations that would detract from their primary purpose to be used or lived in. This is largely characterized by the clear use of new materials and simple, cube-shaped, often white walls supported by pillars. They are the omission of unnecessary decorations that reduce the main goal - to use or stay. Walter Gropius, Charles Janneret (better known as Le Corbusier) and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe were among the most influential of the many architects who contributed to the development of modernism in the first half of the century. But the economic depression of the 1930s and the Second World War (1939-45) prevented their ideas from being widely realized until economic conditions improved and the cities torn apart and torn up by war were restored. By the 1950s, international style had evolved into a universal approach to construction that standardized the emergence of new buildings in cities around the world. Walter Gropius, Charles Janneret (aka Le Corbusier) and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe were among the most influential architects who contributed to the development of modernism in the first half of the century. However, the economic crisis of the 1930s and the Second World War (1939-1945) prevented their ideas from being widely realized until economic conditions improved and cities were restored and torn apart by war. In the 1950s, almost all buildings developed in the international style, which standardized the emergence of new buildings in cities around the world. Unfortunately, this modernist interest in geometric simplicity and function has come to be used for profit. Rediscovering a quick and easy-to-use reinforced concrete Improving the ability of prefabricated sections of buildings means that builders can meet the budgets of commissioning authorities and handle new development demand quickly and cheaply. But this has led to many poorly designed buildings discrediting the original goals of modernism. Unfortunately, concerns about the simplicity and functionality of this modern school of learning have been used for profit. The rapid re-opening of reinforced concrete (or rapid reinforced concrete), which is easy to detect and has the ability to pre-shape parts of the building means that builders can achieve budget goals and solve the need for rapid and cheap development. But this led to the fact that many buildings were poorly designed, losing confidence in the original goals of modernism. Influenced by Le Corbusier's ideas about urban planning, every major British city built high-rise apartment complexes in the 1960s. Massive, low-cost high-rises seem to offer a solution to the housing problem of a growing urban population. But away from meeting human needs, new estates often find themselves blown by the desert lacking basic social facilities and services. Many of these buildings were poorly designed and built and have since been demolished. Influenced by Le Corbusier's urban development ideas, every major British city built housing complexes in the 1960s. Mass production, rising low costs, seem to provide a solution to the city's rapidly growing housing problem. But unlike human needs, new lands are often windy desert areas that do not have basic social facilities and services. Many of these buildings were poorly designed and built and have since been demolished. By the 1970s, there was a new respect for the construction site within the existing urban landscape. Preservation of historical buildings or preservation of only their facades (or facades) has become commonplace. Architects also began to make more use of construction styles and materials that were traditional for the area. The architectural style often referred to as High Tech is also emerging. She noted the scientific and engineering achievements by openly endorsing the complex methods used in construction. Such buildings are usually made of metal and glass; examples include Stansted Airport and the Lloyd's building in London. In the 1970s, attention to buildings in the current urban area resulted. Save historic homes or just keeping their previously (or front) previously faces has become popular. Architects have also begun to create more styles using architectural patterns and materials than traditional methods before. Architectural styles, commonly known as high technology, are also emerging. He celebrates scientific and technological advances by broadly flaunting the complex methods used in construction. Such buildings are often made of metal and glass; Examples include Stansted Airport and the Lloyd's building in London. Frustration with the failure of many poor imitations of modernist architecture led to interest in different styles and ideas from the past and present. By the 1980s, the coexistence of different styles of architecture in one building became known as Post-Modern. Other architects looked back at the classic tradition. The trend in architecture is now advocating for a smaller scale of building design, reflecting the public's growing awareness of environmental issues such as energy efficiency. Like modernists, people today recognize that a well-designed environment improves the quality of life, but is not necessarily achieved by adopting a well-defined style of architecture. Frustrated by the inability to poorly imitate modern architecture, there is a greater interest in different styles and ideas. In the 1980s, the coexistence of different architectural styles in one building was known as the house. Other architects look back at the classic tradition. The trend in architecture is now advocating for small-scale construction design, reflecting the public's growing awareness of environmental issues such as energy efficiency. Like modernists, people today recognize that a well-designed environment will improve the quality of life, but not necessarily achieved by applying a certain type of architecture. The architecture of the twentieth century will be remembered mainly for its tall buildings. They were made possible by the development of lightweight steel frames and safe passenger lifts. They originated in the U.S. more than a century ago to help meet the demand for more economical use of land. As construction techniques improved, the skyscraper became a reality. The architecture of the 20th century is mostly remembered for its high-rise buildings, built thanks to the development of lightweight steel frames and the safety of passenger elevators. They originated in the U.S. more than a century ago to help meet more economical land use needs. As construction methods improved, skyscrapers became a reality. Above is a Vietnamese translation of Cambridge 1, Test 1, Reading Passage 3 - Architecture - Reaching the Sky, which is a source of page to serve as a self-suicide. Ielts Ngan Hoa is working to complete translations, including dictionary tables and a gradual explanation of the answers. See the full work done by Ielts-Ngan Hoa here. No matter how hard you try, the translation can be erroneous. We welcome your comments through the latest comments section. 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