Between the eighth and sixth centuries B.C. , the basic elements of Greek architecture steadily blended. The megaron widened, stone replaced wood, the roof was extended, and sometimes all around the megaron in order to create a deeper porch, therefore the colonnade surrounded the entire structure. Certain stylistic differences developed as the building of temples became a national pastime in Greece. Some architects preferred a style in which great emphasize was placed on the perfect balance between horizontal and vertical members. Characterized by straight lines and sharp, angular contrasts, this style were known as Doric, since it was believed to have been formulated by the Dorian people who have settled the Peloponnesus.

**According to the text, what happened to the basic elements of Greek architecture Between the eighth and sixth centuries B.C?**

1. They were widened
2. They were replaced
3. They were blended
4. They were extended

**What happened to the colonnades?**

1. a. they became structural elements
2. b. they surrounded the entries
3. c. they were extended
4. d. they surrounded the structure

By the later Middle Ages conditions in towns were so crowded that houses were built end on to the street. In several stories. The majority of these buildings was timbre-framed, in plain or crossed patterns. The Italians, with a long tradition of urban life, were pioneers in the art of city planning. They introduced the idea of a planned city center to give a town a focal point. Many new towns established in northern Europe in the thirteenth century were unimaginatively planned on a grid system.

**The houses were built in several stories because of….**

1. The middle ages
2. The growing population
3. The urban streets
4. The Italian city layouts

**According to the text,** **what type of structure and building materials did they use in these buildings?**

1. Wood
2. Steel
3. Concrete
4. Masonry

**What did Italian introduce as a focal point to city planning?**

1. The urban streets
2. The city center
3. The multi-story buildings
4. The grid system

Two sailors were missing at sea after two Greek-flagged ships…….off the western coast of turkey and one of them sank. Ten sailors……………..board the sailing ship were rescued. The Pel Mariner sank after it hit the Pel Mariner………….seven miles off turkey western coast. Anatolian news agency quoted officials…..heavy fog could have played a part in the accident……the Dardanelles strait.

1. Collided b. colliding c. that collided d, were collided

a.in b.on c.over d.above

a, all b.with c.some .every

say b.said c..saying d.were saying

1. Near b. was near c. to be near d. it was near

The form of a traditional city is based on its movement systems, of which the most important architecrally is the order of the bazaar. Each system, like a mode or dastgah in music, is the most stable and least changeable part of a given expressive form.

Essentially, the bazzar is the line which ties the city into a totality as it moves between two points, the entrance and exit to the city itself. As the musical mode gives scale and structure to the overall composition, so too the line of the bazaar gives the overall scale and structure of the city's form.

Each mode (dastgah) of Persian music has its own special repertoire of melodies which explore the most characteristic aspects of the mode. The melodies evolve from the mode in a system corresponding to the traditional spatial connection system.

**According to the first sentence of the passage, what does determine the form of a traditional city?**

1. The order
2. The mode
3. The movement
4. The tradition

**What has been compared to the mode in music?**

1. The bazaar
2. The city
3. The dastgah
4. The architecture

**The melodies involved in a bazaar are most likely influenced by its:**

1. Spatial order
2. Spatial connection
3. Spatial structure
4. Spatial scale

Another important building type in Greek architecture was the theater. Greek drama was closely connected with religion, and the Athens, where the conventions of both tragedy and comedy were developed in the mid-fifth century, drama formed part of the annual festival of Dionysos, the wine-god. The classical theater building, developed there in the late fifth century, was centered around a circular orchestra, where the chorus. an essential element in classical drama, performed. On one side rose the horseshoe of stone seating, which always made use of a natural hillside for support, on the other was a simple scene- building, with a low stage. Later theaters had a more substantial scene-building with a higher stage, but the original conception was retained simple but elegant, and acoustically excellent. Theaters were of course un-roofs and there were seldom a need to house a large crowd under a roof.

**What was the main idea behind the development of the Greek theaters?**

1. Drama
2. Sports
3. Religion
4. Music

The **Greek theater took the circular form to provide:**

Comfortable vision

a good sound condition

seats around the chorus

statically stable structure