

Archiformazione
xclima

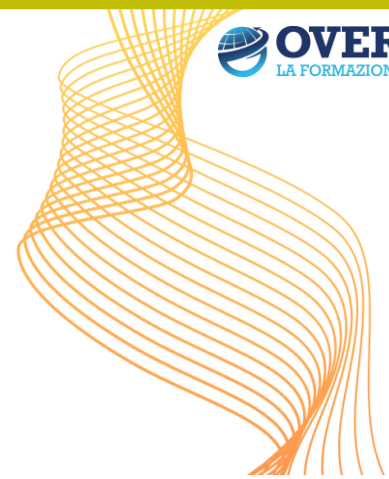
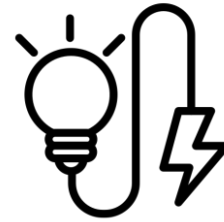
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Module 2

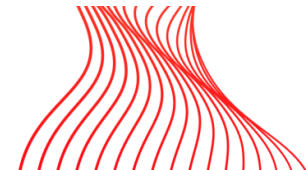
- **UNIT 1 - Revision of Modal Verbs**
- **UNIT 2 - Reading Comprehension**
- **UNIT 3 - Listening Comprehension**
 - **UNIT 4 - Use of English**

▶ Energy Efficiency: We Must Reduce Energy Consumption



One of the key goals of sustainable architecture is to design buildings that use **as little energy as possible**. Buildings **must incorporate** energy-efficient systems, such as solar panels, energy-efficient **lighting/lightning**, and HVAC systems that reduce **reliance on** fossil fuels. In the face of climate change, it is not merely an option; **we must act**.

Additionally, **architects should strive** to use natural ventilation, passive solar design, and high-performance insulation to reduce heating and cooling demands.



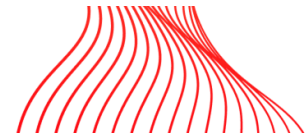


Renewable Energy: Buildings Can Be Self-Sustaining



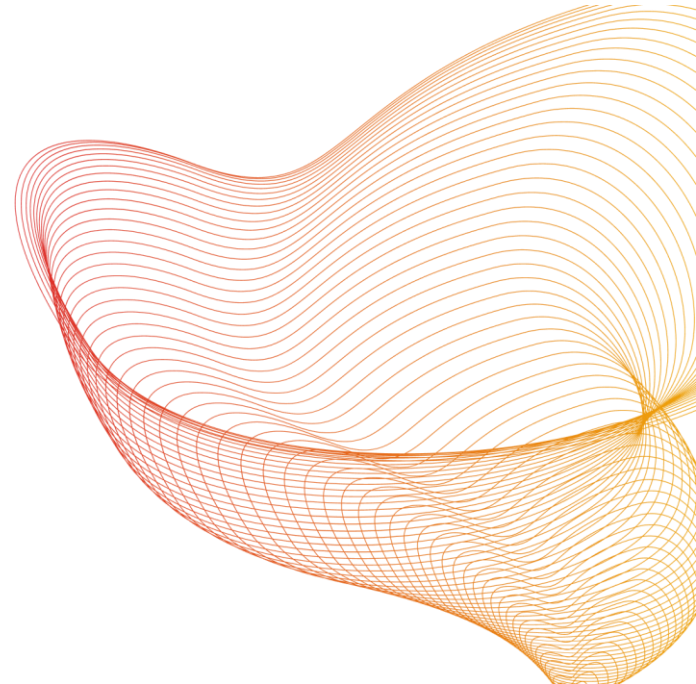
Another important development in sustainable architecture is the **rise/rise** of buildings that **can generate** their energy.

While this capability is available, many buildings **might not** yet be designed with renewable energy in mind, but **leaves room** for the fact that not all projects are currently embracing these technologies. Architects **may** still need to overcome challenges, such as budget constraints or regulatory **hurdles**, to fully integrate renewable energy systems into their designs.



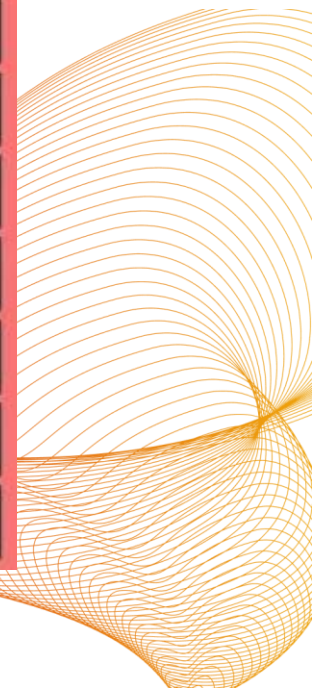


Unit 1 – Modal Verbs



Overview

1.	Can	We can eat rice (possibility) ABILITY
2.	Could	Jonathan could bungee jump fearlessly (past ability)
3.	May	May I sit here? (permission)
4.	Might	I might go to Europe for studying (low chance possibility)
5.	Will	I will make you regret your decision (promise)
6.	Would	I would have changed for her (wish)
7.	Should	You should not be harsh on others (negative obligation)
8.	Must	We must not bully anyone (strict order)



▶ It's a matter of percentage

Must	Can't	May/Might (Not)
90-100% (sure it's TRUE)	90-100% (sure NOT TRUE)	30-50% (maybe it's TRUE)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She must be in the garden (I'm sure she is in the garden) • They must know each other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She can't be his mother. (I'm sure she is NOT his mother) • He's just left. He can't be too far 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She may/might be gone
		30-50% (maybe NOT TRUE)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He may/might not remember who you are. (Maybe he does NOT remember)

- The design of the new skyscraper **mustn't exceed** the height restrictions set by the city council, as this could lead to legal penalties
- The building **can't have** more than three floors in this zone due to the local zoning laws
- The architect **may propose** a green roof for the building, which would enhance its energy efficiency
- The new materials used in the construction **might improve** the building's insulation properties



▶ Shades of 'Should'

Should

Saturn is a gas giant and has several rings. It's composed mostly of hydrogen and helium

Advice



50%

Obligation



75%

Probability



25%

Expectation



12%

Subject + Auxiliary Verb (Should) + Main Verb

Advice

"You should see the new James Bond movie"

Obligation

"You should wear your seatbelt when driving"

Probability

"Are you ready? The train should be here soon"

Expectation

"It's enough. It shouldn't cost more than that"





Must vs Have to

MUST (present)

Often used when the sense of obligation comes from the speaker



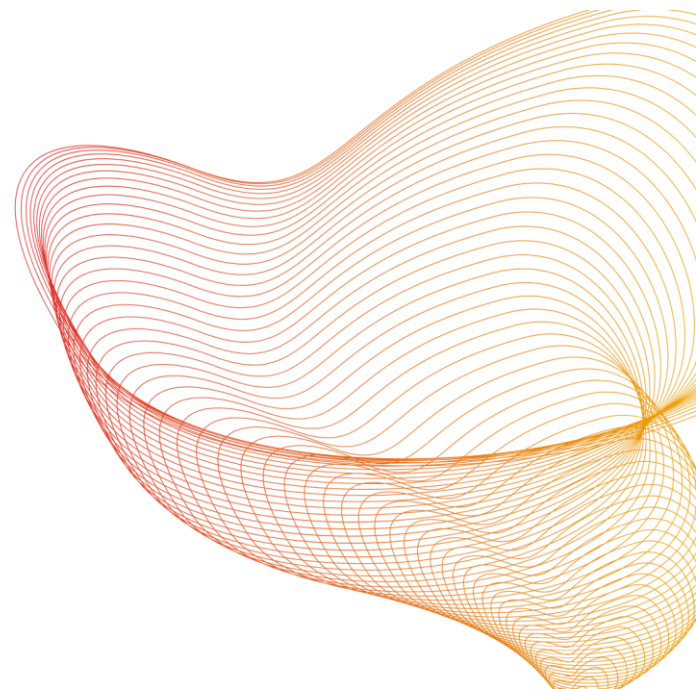
*I must go to the doctor.
(I don't feel well)*

HAVE TO (any tense)

Often used for rules or things that other people think are necessary



*I have to lose weight.
(The doctor told me to)*



Most common mistakes with modal verbs

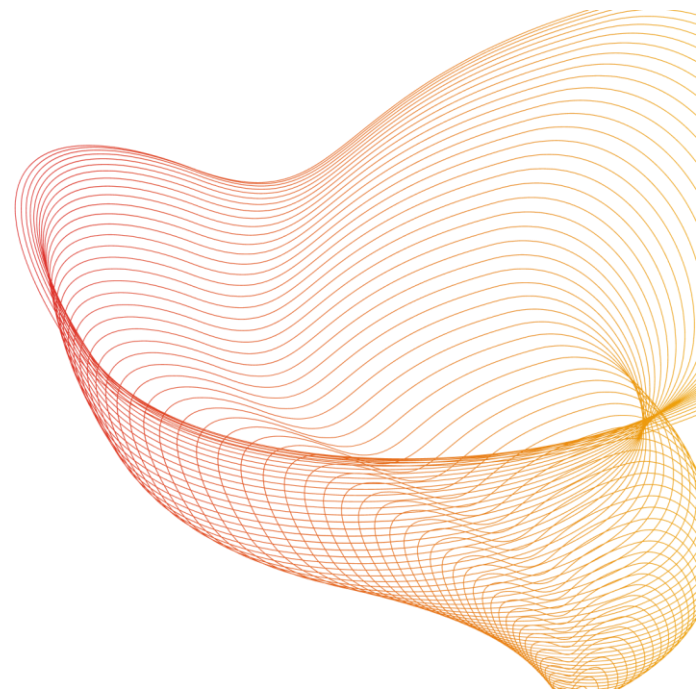


Incorrect: The building **will can** meet the LEED criteria.

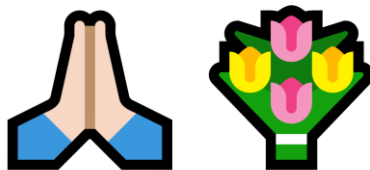
Incorrect: She **can**s certify the building as sustainable.

Incorrect: We must **to** assess the building's energy usage.

Incorrect: They **don't** can use non-recyclable materials.

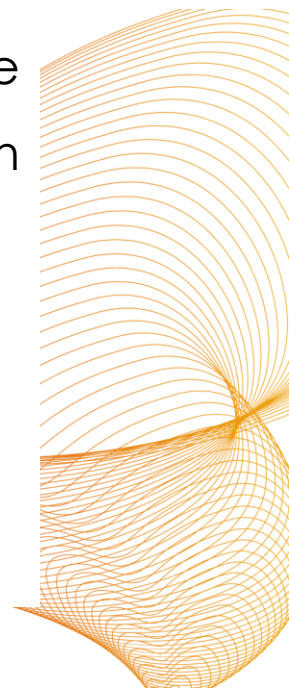


Most common mistakes with modal verbs



It is a common thing to find modal verbs in e-mails to be more polite. For instance, pose questions with modal verbs (such as *could*, *would*, *might*) or use the past tense:

- **Would** it be possible to set up a meeting next week?
- **Could** you please send me the report this week?
- I **was wondering** if the exam is ready for copying?





Subject: Request for Feedback on Design Proposal



Dear Mr Jones,

I hope this message finds you well.

I am writing to share my design proposal for the new community center. You **may find** that it aligns with our project goals, and I **would greatly appreciate** your feedback.

If you have time, we **might arrange** a meeting to discuss **any** suggestions or changes you think **could enhance** the design. I understand you **must have** a busy schedule, but your insights **would be** invaluable.

Thank you **for considering** my request. I **look forward to** your thoughts!

Best regards,



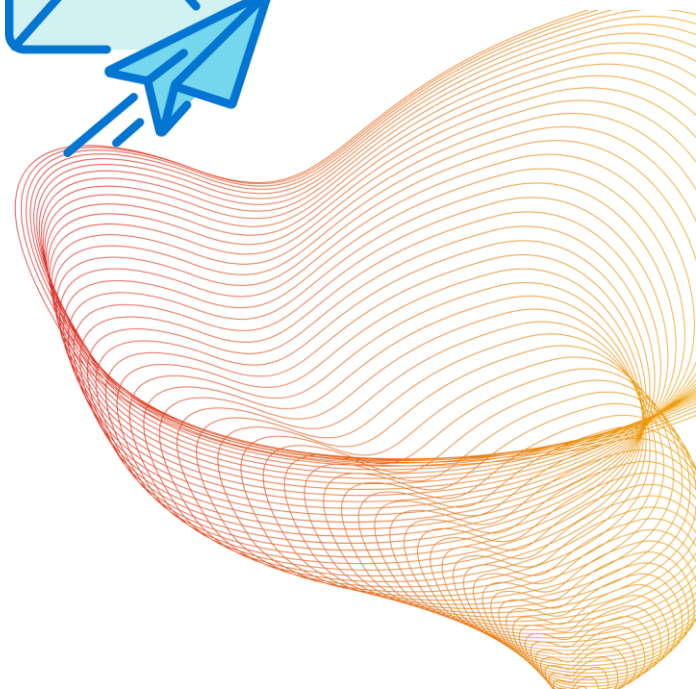


Subject: EcoBuild Certification Progress Report - Conclusion

Should you have any further questions or require additional documentation, please feel free to reach out.

Thank you for considering this report as part of our EcoBuild certification process. We look forward to achieving certification and contributing to a sustainable future.

Sincerely,





Practice: Replace the words in italics by using an appropriate modal form.

1. You *are not allowed* to process transactions without proper authorization.

2. If you are attending a client meeting, *it is a good idea* to bring relevant documents or reports.

3. In many professional settings, *it is not appropriate* to make direct accusations without evidence.

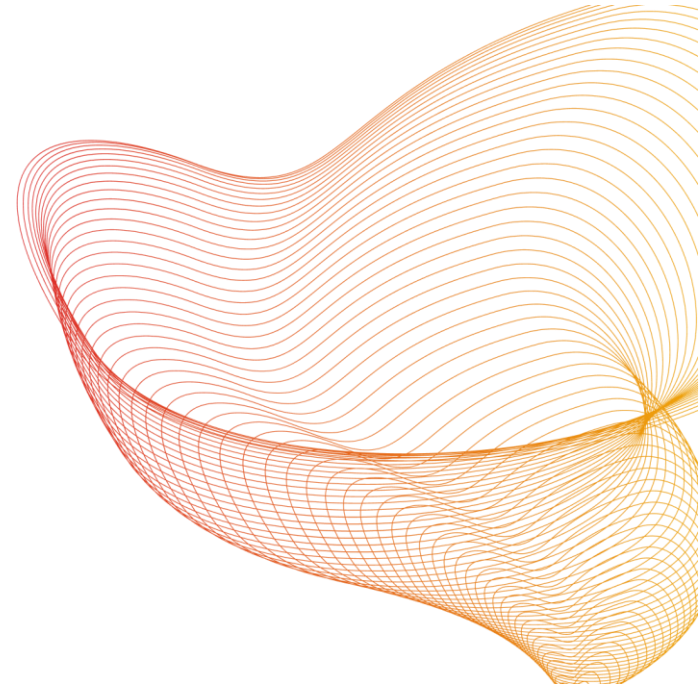
4. Although I know them all very well, *I am required* to address my clients by their formal titles.

5. In Canada, smoking *is prohibited* in most public spaces.





Unit 2 – Reading Comprehension



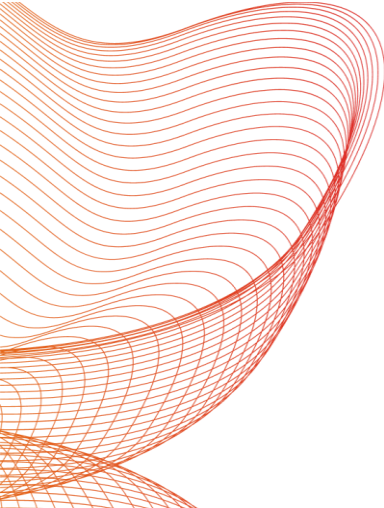


CRA, Generali Real Estate, and Mondadori Group Transform Palazzo Mondadori Offices into a Playground Workspace.



The project **may** propose a radical renovation of modern furniture, aiming to create a fully reconfigurable work environment. International design and innovation office CRA-Carlo Ratti Associati, in collaboration with the late Italo Rota (1953-2024) and Maestro Technologies, has developed a renovation project for Palazzo Mondadori in Milan, owned by Generali Real Estate. The building is considered one of Oscar Niemeyer's masterpieces, and it hosts the headquarters of the Mondadori Group, the leading Italian book publisher.





The design by CRA **should** honour the original design while introducing innovative strategies for the future of the workplace. The first step of the project **must** deal with more than 20,000 square meters, with a wider renovation program of Niemeyer's main European landmark set to follow.

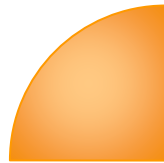




“To get us out of the comfort of our pyjama Zoom calls, office spaces **need** to become more like playgrounds,” says Carlo Ratti, founding partner of CRA-Carlo Ratti Associati and curator of the Biennale Architettura 2025. “Forget the old cubicles, which obstruct innovation and encounters, as shown in French director Jacques Tati's 'Playtime' movie. Exchanges in physical space **can** be crucial, and benefit from a constantly reconfigurable environment.”




Say whether the following statements match what the paragraphs described.

1. According to the text, there could be a renovation of modern furniture in the building.
 2. The building is a masterpiece, therefore it must maintain its architectural significance.
 3. The design ought to value the original design.
 4. The project needs to deal with more than 20,000 square meters.
 5. Office spaces would become more like playgrounds.
 6. Echanges in physical space will be crucial.
- 

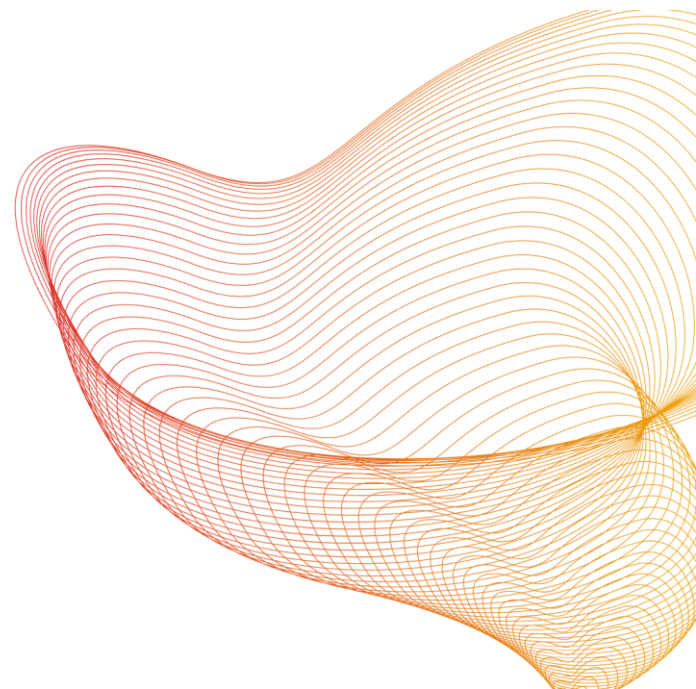


Say whether the following statements match what the paragraphs described.

1. According to the text, there could be a renovation of modern furniture in the building. **False**
 2. The building is a masterpiece, therefore it must maintain its architectural significance. **False**
 3. The design ought to value the original design. **True**
 4. The project needs to deal with more than 20,000 square meters. **True**
 5. Office spaces would become more like playgrounds. **False**
 6. Echanges in physical space will be crucial. **False**
- 



Unit 3 – Listening Comprehension



Mastering the Art of Sustainable Architecture

VIDEO GLOSSARY

Word Group	Words
Historic Old Town / Historical	<p>Historic Old Town: Refers specifically to the old town of a city with significance and preserved architecture.</p> <p>Historical: Relates to anything connected to history; may not refer to a specific place.</p>
Narrow / Thin / Slight	<p>Narrow: Refers to limited width or extent.</p> <p>Thin: Refers to a small thickness or density.</p> <p>Slight: Suggests a small amount or degree, often used for differences or changes.</p>
Suits / Suites	<p>Suits: Often refers to a set of clothes or a legal term (lawsuits).</p> <p>Suites: Refers to a set of rooms designed for a specific purpose (e.g., hotel suites).</p>

VIDEO GLOSSARY

Canals / Channels	<p>Canals: Man-made waterways for navigation or irrigation.</p> <p>Channels: Can refer to both natural and artificial waterways; also implies a pathway for communication or transmission.</p>
Undertaking	A task or project, often implying effort or difficulty involved.
Debris	Refers to scattered pieces of waste or remains, especially after destruction.
Valuable / Worth	<p>Valuable: Describes something with significant importance or monetary value.</p> <p>Worth: Refers to the value or significance of something; often used to discuss value in terms of money or effort.</p>
To Run Something	To manage or operate an organization, service, or activity.

VIDEO GLOSSARY

So Far	Refers to the extent up to the present; indicates progress or development until now.
It Doesn't Look Like Much	A phrase suggesting that something appears unimpressive or insignificant.
It's a Pity / Shame	It's a Pity: Expresses regret about a situation; more empathetic. It's a Shame: Similar to pity, but can also imply disappointment; slightly more casual.
We Love Working	Expresses enthusiasm for a task or job.
To Struggle	To find something difficult to do; implies effort against obstacles.
To Tackle	To confront or deal with a challenge or problem.

VIDEO GLOSSARY

Waterways	Refers to bodies of water, especially those that are navigable.
Actually	Used to emphasize a fact, often in contrast to a common misconception; indicates a reality or truth.
Digging Up	To search for or uncover information or objects, often from the ground.

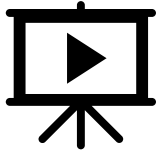


VIDEO GLOSSARY

<p>To Rent / To Lease</p>	<p>To Rent: To pay for temporary use of something. To Lease: A formal agreement to rent, often for a longer period with specific terms.</p>
<p>Rather Than</p>	<p>Used to indicate preference for one thing over another.</p>
<p>Elderly / Old</p>	<p>Elderly: Generally refers to older people, often with a connotation of respect. Old: More neutral; simply indicates age without connotations.</p>
<p>Nearby</p>	<p>Located close to something else; indicates proximity.</p>
<p>Buoyant Concrete Tubs / Tubes</p>	<p>Buoyant Concrete Tubs: Structures that float, used in construction. Tubes: Cylindrical structures that can also be buoyant but may imply different shapes or uses.</p>
<p>To Face / To Tackle</p>	<p>To Face: To confront a problem or situation. To Tackle: To address or deal with a challenge, often with a more proactive approach.</p>

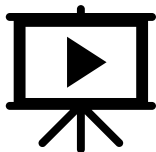
VIDEO GLOSSARY

Shortage / Lack	<p>Shortage: A situation where there is not enough of something.</p> <p>Lack: More general term indicating the absence or deficiency of something.</p>
Studio Flat	A small apartment consisting of one room that serves as a living area, bedroom, and kitchen.
Rising / Arising	<p>Rising: Increasing in level or amount; implies a gradual change over time.</p> <p>Arising: Coming into being or emerging; suggests an event or situation occurring.</p>
Rejiggered	To rearrange or adjust something, often for a new purpose.
Although	A conjunction used to introduce a contrast or exception.
Else	Refers to something additional or different.



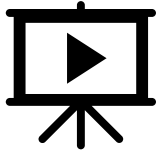
Watch the video and answer the following questions.

1. The speaker mentions that Amsterdam has many new buildings.
2. Architect Marthijn Pool is transforming old bridge houses into hotel rooms.
3. The company SWEETS hotel rents bridge houses from the city for 120 euros.



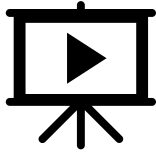
Watch the video and answer the following questions.

1. The speaker mentions that Amsterdam has many new buildings. **FALSE**
2. Architect Marthijn Pool is transforming old bridge houses into hotel rooms. **TRUE**
3. The company SWEETS hotel rents bridge houses from the city for 120 euros. **FALSE**



Watch the video and answer the following questions.

4. Modular homes are designed to be demolished after use.
5. The floating neighborhood is located near the center of Amsterdam.
6. The speaker suggests that the projects visited follow a single blueprint for success.



Watch the video and answer the following questions.

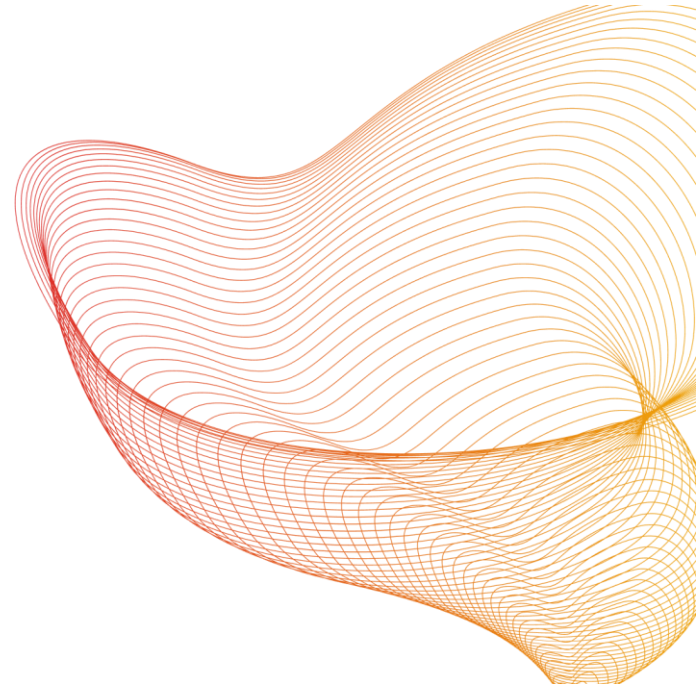
4. Modular homes are designed to be demolished after use. **FALSE**

5. The floating neighborhood is located near the center of Amsterdam. **TRUE**

6. The speaker suggests that the projects visited follow a single blueprint for success. **FALSE**

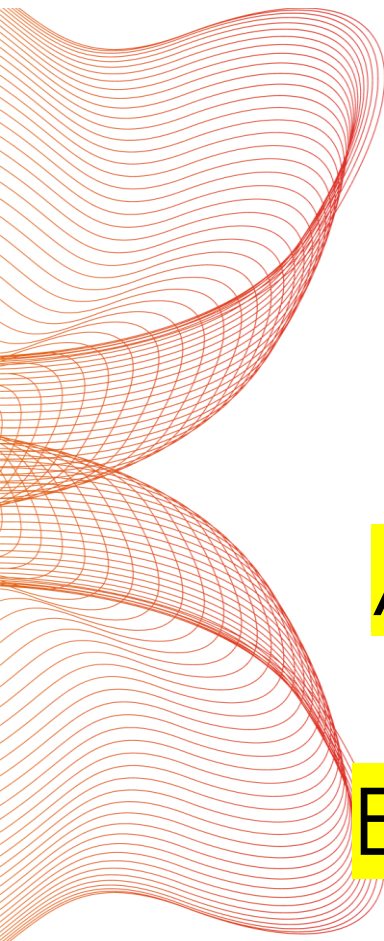


Unit 4 – Use of English

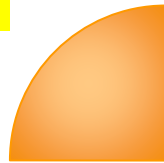




ACTUALLY - VIRTUALLY -
CURRENTLY - EVENTUALLY - IN
PRINCIPLES



ATTUALMENTE - VIRTUALMENTE
- CORRENTEMENTE -
EVENTUALMENTE - IN PRINCIPIO

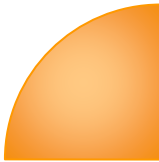




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ATTUALMENTE - INFINE - IN TEORIA





Confusing Words in English


1. Set/Fix:



Set = establishing or arranging something in a particular position or condition, while **fix** means to repair or correct something that is broken or not working properly.

Example: The architect will **set** the parameters for the building's energy performance, while the contractor must **fix** any issues found during the inspection.

2. Programme/Program:



Programme (British English) refers to a planned series of events or activities, whereas **program** (American English) can refer to the same concept or to a software application.

Example: The green building **programme** includes workshops on sustainable design, while the new energy management **program** helps architects track efficiency.



Confusing Words in English

3. Mutual/Reciprocal:

Mutual indicates a shared relationship or feeling between two parties, while **reciprocal** emphasizes an exchange that occurs between them.



Example: The architect and the client have a **mutual** interest in sustainable materials, leading to a **reciprocal** agreement to share research findings.

4. Less/Fewer:

Less is used with uncountable nouns to indicate a smaller quantity, while **fewer** is used with countable nouns.




Example: Using **fewer** materials can lead to **less** waste in the construction process.



Confusing Words in English


5. Inconvenient/Inconvenience:



Inconvenient describes something that causes difficulty or discomfort, while **inconvenience** is the noun form referring to the state of being inconvenient.

Example: The **inconvenient** location of the construction site caused delays, leading to an **inconvenience** for the project schedule.

6. Advice/Advise:



Advice is a noun that refers to recommendations or guidance, while **advise** is a verb meaning to offer suggestions or recommendations.

Example: The architect sought **advice** on green certification from the experts who can **advise** on best practices.



Confusing Words in English

7. Loose/Lose:



Loose means not tight or free from attachment, while **lose** is a verb that means to misplace something or not to win.



Example: Ensure that all components are **loose** enough to allow for adjustments, or you might **lose** time during the installation process.

8. Realize/Understand:




Realize means to become aware of something or to recognize it, while **understand** refers to grasping the meaning or significance of something.

Example: The architect **realized** that incorporating renewable energy would reduce costs, but they need to **understand** how to implement these systems effectively.




Complete the sentences with the correct option.

1. The architect will _____ (fix/set) the guidelines for the sustainable design project during the kickoff meeting.
 2. The placement of the temporary site was _____ (inconvenient/inconvenience) for the workers, causing some delays in the project timeline.
 3. The team sought _____ (advise/advice) from experienced professionals, who could _____ (advice/advise) them on best practices for achieving LEED certification.
- 




Complete the sentences with the correct option.

1. The architect will **SET** the guidelines for the sustainable design project during the kickoff meeting.
 2. The placement of the temporary site was **INCONVENIENT** for the workers, causing some delays in the project timeline.
 3. The team sought **ADVICE** from experienced professionals, who could **ADVISE** them on best practices for achieving LEED certification.
- 



Complete the sentences with the correct option.

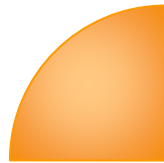
4. Ensure that the joints in the structure are not too _____ (loose/lose) to prevent any safety issues; otherwise, you might _____ (loose/lose) critical components during the storm.
5. After months of research, the team finally _____ (realized/understood) that incorporating local materials would not only be cost-effective but also environmentally friendly. It was essential to _____ (realize/understand) how this choice impacts the community.
- 



Complete the sentences with the correct option.

4. Ensure that the joints in the structure are not too **LOOSE** to prevent any safety issues; otherwise, you might **LOSE** critical components during the storm.

5. After months of research, the team finally **REALIZED** that incorporating local materials would not only be cost-effective but also environmentally friendly. It was essential to **UNDERSTAND** how this choice impacts the community.





Thank you.
Please feel free to ask any questions.