



READING COMPREHENSION

Choose the best response, based on your reading of the Essay.

- 1 Le Corbusier is known for architectural work using _____.
 - (a) wood and concrete
 - (b) concrete and metal
 - (c) metal and plastic
 - (d) plastic and leather

- 2 Le Corbusier called _____ “a machine for living.”
 - (a) the office building
 - (b) the house
 - (c) the skyscraper
 - (d) the monastery

- 3 With which of the following is Le Corbusier generally associated?
 - (a) Art Nouveau and Art Deco.
 - (b) The Cosmopolitan School.
 - (c) The Modern Movement.
 - (d) The Arts and Crafts Movement.

- 4 The design of Le Corbusier’s B306 chaise longue was influenced by _____.
 - (a) dentists’ chairs and barbers’ chairs
 - (b) doctors’ chairs and professors’ chairs
 - (c) accountants’ chairs and bankers’ chairs
 - (d) rocking chairs and office chairs

- 5 Choose “T” for True or “F” for False.

By the 1930s, the LC2 Grand Confort club chair was easy and cheap to mass-produce. (T) (F)



Complete the Summary by filling in the blanks.

The Swiss painter and architect Charles-Edouard Jeanneret (“Le Corbusier”; 1887-1965) started (1) as a metal engraver but later became known especially (2) his architectural work with metal and concrete. The inspiration he drew (3) classical architecture and monastic life is reflected there, and also in the spare style of his LC2 “Grand Confort” club chair.

Le Corbusier is also known for his “pure” visions of space, light, and clean living in the Machine (4). He called the house “a machine for living,” and his reclining couches and armchairs “rest machines.” His B306 chaise longue was inspired partly (5) dentists’ chairs and barbers’ chairs.

Another influence was the “bentwood” style of the Viennese furniture maker Thonet, dating (6) to the 1860s. Le Corbusier and his design team tried similar techniques and styles, substituting steel tubing for wood. But their craftsmanlike approach was not (7) copied or simplified. The Grand Confort, at least, was too difficult and expensive (8) mass-produce in the 1930s.

a. to b. for c. by d. out e. Age f. from g. back h. easily i. force