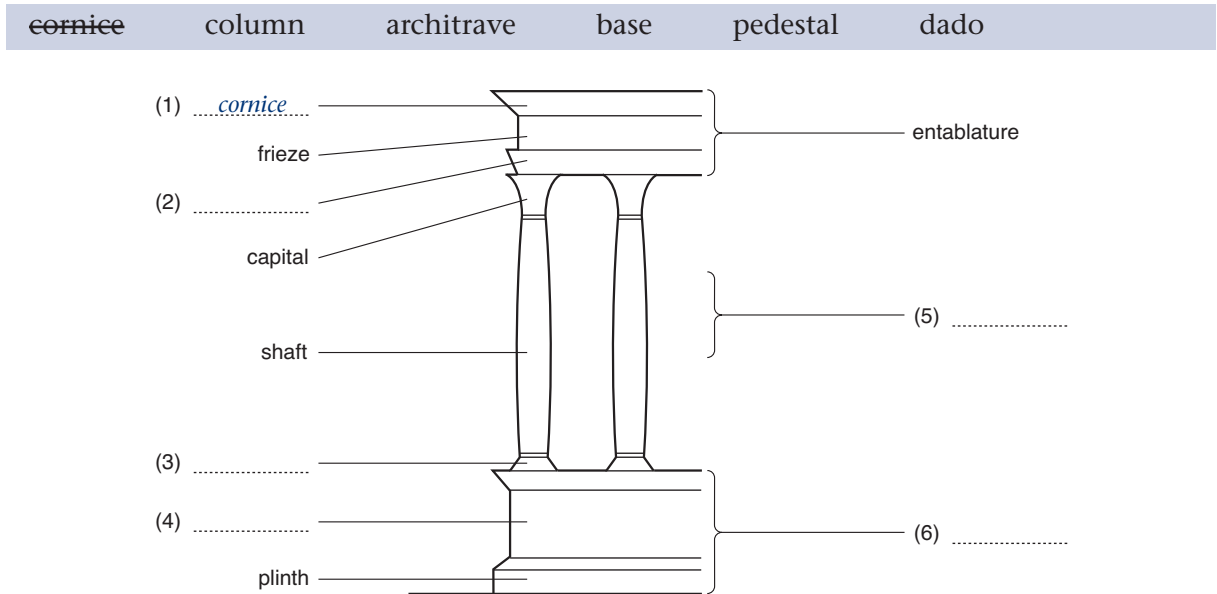


Classical Architecture Vocabulary Exercises

Classical orders of architecture

The five major orders are: Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, and Composite. They are defined by the particular type of column and entablature in one basic unit. The column supports a section of an entablature, which constitutes the upper horizontal part of a classical building and is itself composed of (from bottom to top) an architrave, frieze, and cornice. The form of the capital is the most distinguishing characteristic of a particular order.

1 Write the words in the correct places on the diagram.



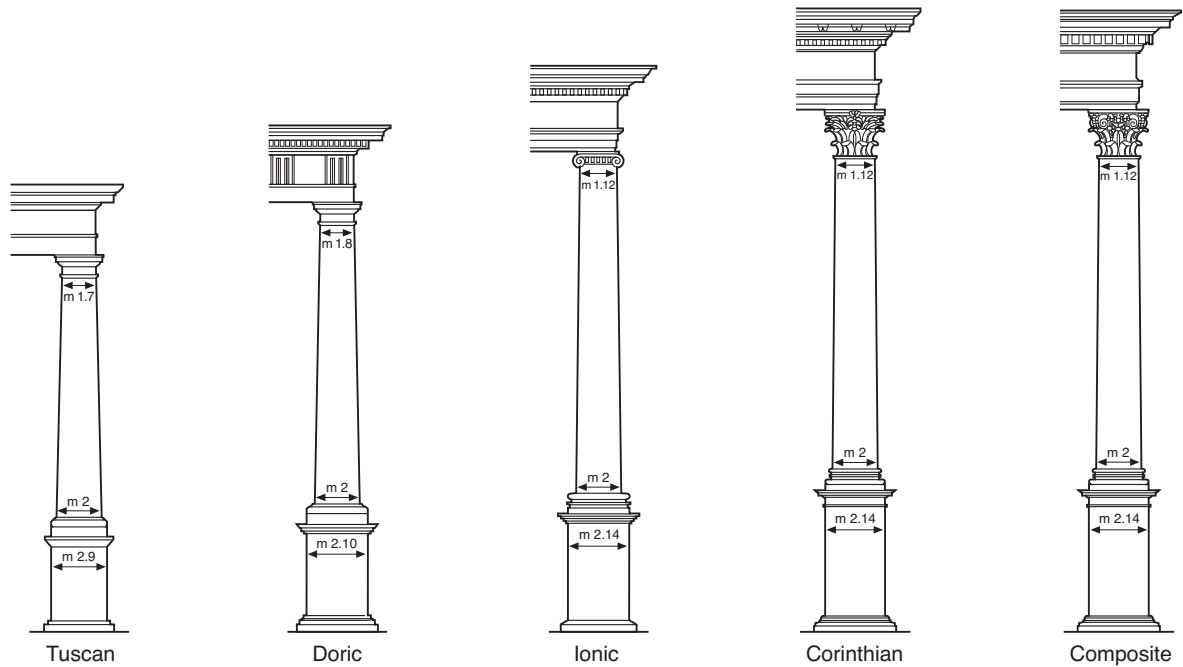
2 Match each word with the definition.

pedestal	frieze	plinth	cornice	entablature	triglyph	column	relief
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- 1 *column* A shaft together with its base and its capital.
- 2 The upper horizontal part of a classical building composed of an architrave, frieze, and cornice.
- 3 The base of a structure supporting a monumental column.
- 4 The lowest part of a pedestal.
- 5 A decorative band of sculpture decorating the upper stonework above the columns.
- 6 The uppermost projecting element of the entablature in a column immediately below the roof line.
- 7 A sculpture in which the figures project from a background or flat surface.
- 8 An architectural term to describe the Doric frieze. It consists of three raised verticals that almost look like miniature columns.

Classical Architecture Vocabulary Exercises

3 Look at the diagrams and circle the correct words in the descriptions below. Then write the name for each type of architectural order.



- 1 *Ionic* order
 one of the orders of ancient Greece and also found in cities of western Turkey and the islands of the eastern Aegean. The entablature allowed for a continuous frieze, which could be decorated in relief/cornice. Its diameter-to-height ratio is between one-to-eight and one-to-ten. In **classical/contemporary** architecture, this style emerged after Doric, perhaps from about 570 BC. The capital has four distinct sides, only two of which are intended to be conspicuous.
- 2 order
 A **style/column** of architecture used on mainland Greece and in the western Mediterranean with a plain capital and a simple column with no **pedestal/base**. The order was the earliest and simplest. The fluted columns had a diameter-to-height ratio of one-to-eight and the frieze featured triglyphs.
- 3 order
 The fifth of the classical **orders/forms** of architecture, a blend of the Ionic and Corinthian styles. Examples are the arches of Septimus Severus, Titus, Bacchus, and baths of Diocletian.
- 4 order
 The simplest order of architecture, a Roman adaptation of the Doric order. It is similar in proportion to the Doric but much plainer. The column is seven diameters **high/tall**. This order is the most solid in appearance.
- 5 order
 An architectural style characterised by columns with a diameter-to-height ratio of one-to-ten, and an enlarged capital decorated with **sculptured/frieze** leaves. It originated in Greece and was extensively used by the Romans, and is related to the Ionic order. The earliest-known Corinthian capital was inside the temple of Apollo at Bassae.

Exercises

ANSWER KEY

Exercise 1

2 architrave 3 base 4 dado 5 column 6 pedestal

Exercise 2

2 entablature 3 pedestal 4 plinth 5 frieze 6 cornice 7 relief 8 triglyph

Exercise 3

1 Ionic, relief, classical 2 Doric, style, base 3 Composite, orders
4 Tuscan, tall 5 Corinthian, sculptured