Chair-building basics

Task 1. Reading and understanding Study the text and try to match these sentences.

A. Dining chairs were built 1. are the criteria t	ney must meet.
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B. Writing chairs were often 2. an important design consideration

C. Comfort, durability, and beauty 3. to fit around dining tables.

D. Although function remains 4. paired with desks.

E. In the 16th century chairs had become 5. took second place to the human

function

F. Chair makers today 6. stylized to serve specific purposes

G. Comfort frequently 7. typically give first consideration to the human

form in their work.

H. Once you have designed

a comfortable chair

8. are virtually limitless

K. The design possibilities for

making

9. it is time to turn your attention to

appearance

Task 2. Match the vocabulary to the meaning.

A. Durability (noun)

1. to be greater in degree or size

than (a person or thing).

B. Exceed (verb) 2. the highest point.

C. Millennia (noun) 3. the strength to resist destruction.

D. Pinnacle (noun) 4. extending over a wide area.

E. Comfortable (adj) 5. a period of time equal to one

thousand years

F. Widespread (adj) 6. providing physical comfort.

Task 3. Chairs have symbolized the life and times of designers and consumers. By looking at a chair and how it was made, who made it and its style, we can learn about the culture it comes from. What was important at the time? Who were they made for? What space in a house did they occupy?

Use the Internet and find some information about different chair styles of the past 2500 years. Choose one or two of them and get ready to briefly introduce them to your classmates.

- 1. Klismos chair (5th Century BC, Greece)
- 2. Joint stool (17th Century, England)
- 3. Windsor chair (18th Century, American variation)
- 4. Queen Anne chair (18th Century, British design)
- 5. Regency chair (19th Century)
- 6. American Sheraton side chair (19th Century)