



Student/Classroom: _____ Examiner: _____ Assessment Date: _____

Greek Columns: Capital Differences 801

The Six-Minute Solution, Sopris West

Greek architecture is famous for its use of graceful and beautiful columns. During the classical Greek architecture period, **(there)** were three types of columns used **(in)** Greek temples. The columns differ because **(of)** their tops, which are called capitals. **(Each)** of the three Greek capital styles **(developed)** in a different part of Greece. **(The)** three types of columns are Doric, **(Ionic)**, and Corinthian.

The Doric column is **(the)** oldest and plainest. It is also **(the)** heaviest and the only one without **(a)** base. The Doric columns of ancient **(Greece)** were influenced by Egyptian architecture. These **(columns)** were somewhat squat when compared to **(the)** other, more elegant, types of columns. **(Doric)** architecture was widely used by the **(Spartans)**.

The second type of column is **(the)** Ionic. Ionic columns are lighter than **(the)** Doric and have two curly scrolls **(that)** border the ends at each side **(of)** the capital. Ionic columns are more **(slender)** than Doric columns and have large **(bases)**. They are simple, yet decorative.

The **(Corinthian)** columns are similar to the Ionian **(columns)** in shape. However, the Corinthian columns **(are)** elaborately decorated. They are decorated with **(carvings)** of leaf-life structures, which appear to **(be)** flowering. The Corinthian columns were not **(as)** widely used as the Doric and **(the)** Ionic. The Roman Coliseum was built **(with)** all three types of Greek columns. **(The)** ground floor of the Coliseum is **(Doric)**, the first floor is Ionic, and **(the)** second and third floors are Corinthian. **(The)** influence of Greek architecture can be **(found)** in many places all over the **(world)**.



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Greek architecture is famous for its use of graceful and beautiful columns. During the classical Greek architecture period, **(there, greek, beautiful)** were three types of columns used **(by, elegant, in)** Greek temples. The columns differ because **(of, when, in)** their tops, which are called capitals. **(Each, Many, Appear)** of the three Greek capital styles **(floor, ancient, developed)** in a different part of Greece. **(Ionic, First, The)** three types of columns are Doric, **(Ionic, slender, they)**, and Corinthian.

The Doric column is **(because, the, coliseum)** oldest and plainest. It is also **(more, elaborately, the)** heaviest and the only one without **(base, spartans, a)** base. The Doric columns of ancient **(which, Greece, these)** were influenced by Egyptian architecture. These **(shape, columns, capitals)** were somewhat squat when compared to **(the, that, roman)** other, more elegant, types of columns. **(Doric, Flowering, Of)** architecture was widely used by the **(Spartans, ground, also)**.

The second type of column is **(the, to, similar)** Ionic. Ionic columns are lighter than **(the, there, scrolls)** Doric and have two curly scrolls **(without, with, that)** border the ends at each side **(of, famous, heaviest)** the capital. Ionic columns are more **(slender, at, each)** than Doric columns and have large **(and, bases, other)**. They are simple, yet decorative.

The **(Corinthian, type, only)** columns are similar to the Ionian **(columns, column, temples)** in shape. However, the Corinthian columns **(are, yet, somewhat)** elaborately decorated. They are decorated with **(found, carvings, part)** of leaf-life structures, which appear to **(decorative, however, be)** flowering. The Corinthian columns were not **(carvings, lighter, as)** widely used as the Doric and **(the, columns, world)** Ionic. The Roman Coliseum was built **(different, with, built)** all three types of Greek columns. **(The, Doric, A)** ground floor of the Coliseum is **(graceful, its, Doric)**, the first floor is Ionic, and **(types, the, as)** second and third floors are



Corinthian. **(The, Period, Oldest)** influence of Greek architecture can be **(found, influence, structures)** in many places all over the **(widely, world, three)**.