

Lea el siguiente texto para, luego, completar los ejercicios a continuación:

1 Aluminum Armchair

Design: 1942

Production: 1942

Manufacturer: Gerard van de Groenekan
and Wim Rietveld, Utrecht

Size: 71 x 70 x 65; seat height 33 cms

Material: sheet aluminum



Gerrit Rietveld often utilized standardized semifinished industrial material to produce furniture using minimal labor and material. Plywood and sheet metal were especially suitable, because it was possible to bend them into complex, self-supporting shapes without additional structural parts.

In 1927 Rietveld began his experiments with thin plywood, which he bent into the shape of a chair. In the same year he also built his “Birza” armchair consisting of a single sheet of fiberboard, which was cut, bent, and screwed together. The most famous outcome of his idea of developing a chair from a single sheet was the “Zig-Zag” chair completed in 1934. In a later version of the “Zig-Zag,” Rietveld used a perforated wooden board as a back for decorative purposes. In the aluminum design shown here, the perforations are, however, necessitated by the construction. The turned down edges, just like the bent outer edges of the chair, stiffen the larger expanses of metal. Two drawings for the design support the notion that the original intention was to make the chair out of folded fiberboard. Since this material was not available, Rietveld adapted the original design and used aluminum for the prototypes, which is structurally a completely different material. He was presumably familiar with Hans Coray’s “Landi” chair, made of perforated aluminum and introduced in 1930; however, he created a completely unique construction which even today seems futuristic. As the conical feet and crossbeams in the front legs show, he was not completely successful in shaping the chair out of a single piece. Furthermore, the metal in the corners cracks easily when exposed to wear and tear, just like Coray’s “Landi.”

Rietveld continued to develop his ideas further. One year prior to his death he wrote: “We are just at the beginning of the production and acceptance of purely industrial products. In the future I envisage, for example, a piece of material which, after a series of mechanical functions, leaves the machine as a finished chair in only 10 minutes and in such a neutral form that it can fit into any interior because it is such a simple element.” Four aluminium armchairs are known to exist today, –which respectively belong to a private collection, the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam, the Delft University of Technology and the Vitra Design Museum. Concurrent with the aluminum chair, Rietveld also designed furniture of folded wicker: a chair, dining room chairs, and even a bed. MSC

<http://www.design-museum.de/en/collection/100-Masterpieces/detailseiten/aluminiumsessel-rietveld.html>

Sección Comprensión

1. Indique si los siguientes enunciados son verdaderos (V) o falsos (F), según la información ofrecida por el texto.

a) En caso de ser falsos (F), corrijalos en forma completa y en español.

b) En ambos casos, (V y F), indique renglones de referencia.

Enunciados	V/F	Renglones
a- Desde el inicio del proceso de diseño, el material a utilizar en la Silla <i>Aluminum Armchair</i> era el aluminio. <i>Corrección:</i>		
b- Las perforaciones que caracterizan a esta silla tienen un propósito decorativo. <i>Corrección:</i>		
c – Al mismo tiempo que Rietveld diseñó este producto, también diseñó piezas de mobiliario en mimbre plegado. <i>Corrección:</i>		
d- Hasta la actualidad sólo se conocen cuatro diseños de sillas de aluminio. <i>Corrección:</i>		

2. Responda las siguientes preguntas en español y en forma completa. Indique, luego, los renglones de donde extrajo la información.

a- ¿Por qué el contrachapado y el metal eran los materiales preferidos de Gerrit Rietveld en sus diseños?

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(Renglones: _____)

b- ¿Cómo se explica que Rietveld no lograra completamente el diseño de una silla de una sola pieza?

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(Renglones: _____)

Sección Estructuras de la Lengua

3. Dé un equivalente en español de las siguientes frases.

a- a chair from a single sheet (r.16.17)

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b- a perforated wooden board as a back (r.18-19)

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c- the bent outer edges of the chair (r.21)

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d- the larger expanses of metal (r.21-22)

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4. Complete los espacios en blanco en español y en forma completa.

a. La palabra **SINCE** (r. 23) establece una relación de _____ entre las ideas.

El autor de este texto la utiliza para conectar las siguientes ideas:

Idea 1:

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Idea 2:

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b. La palabra **HOWEVER** (r. 27) establece una relación de _____ entre las ideas.

El autor de este texto la utiliza para conectar las siguientes ideas:

Idea 1:

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Idea 2:

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5. ¿A qué hace/n referencia la/s palabra/s resaltada/s?

	REFERENTE (en español, excepto en el caso de nombres propios)
a- <u>his</u> experiments with thin plywood... (r.14)	
b- <u>which</u> was cut ... (r.16)	
c- In the future <u>I</u> envisage...(r.34)	
d- <u>it</u> can fit into any interior... (r.36)	