

leading when typing. A kegel should not be confused with the height (height) of a mark in purity. In the photographic and digital set, the letter has no platform, and its (literacy) is in some way infinite.

The font size is the height in the typographical points of the rectangle into which any character of the alphabet can be inscribed - both uppercase and lowercase with upper and lower outliers, taking into account the upper and lower clearance required for the formation of a normal interline space (leading).

In connection with the transition to computer technology requires reflection and the appropriate adjustment of another term - interline. In the past, tin-filled interstitial became difficult to measure with the disappearance of the traditional interpretation of pt in computer printing.

The designer, who worked during the “hot” technology, is well aware of the phrase “take the text on the veneer”, which means to break up, increase the gaps between the lines. It was possible to set the required amount of leading and before a set of metal lines on the linotype. The string was typed, for example, by petite, and cast on a boroscis leg. However, in practical activities related to the production of printed materials, this method of regulating the interline space was rarely used. This, firstly, would lead to the uneconomical expenditure of print space, and secondly, sending material to the set in advance, the designer often did not know whether he would need such a set or not. It was more rational to have standard typed text, and if necessary, select a sidebar, quote or eliminate the remaining empty space due to inaccuracy in the calculations - it was much easier to break the lines with veneers. Manipulation with an interline gap was not an actively used technique, and its reduction was simply impossible. With computer technology, changing the space between two adjacent lines has become perhaps the most popular parameter.

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## **GREEN ROOF**

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Green roof is a term that means partially or fully planted roofs of buildings with living plants. Plants planted directly into the ground, for which a waterproof membrane layer is placed between the green layer and the roof. Additional layers may also be used to protect the roof from roots, drainage and irrigation systems. Green roofs due to the tendency to associate green with environmental trends in society. At the same time planting plants in pots, even placed on the roof, is not considered “green roofs”.

Green roofs absorb rainwater (removing the load from sewer systems and not allowing relatively clean rainwater to mix with sewage), provide protection from city noise and cold, and also protect buildings from overheating in the heat (which, in addition to natural comfort, significantly reduces the cost of air conditioning and several times extends the life of the roofs themselves, saving them from the weather effects). In addition, the "green roofs" serve as a decoration of cities and habitat of urban fauna. There are two types of landscaping of urban roofs: intensive - conditionally it can be called "roof garden" - and extensive, in which the roofs are covered with a relatively thin layer of soil, where low-growing vegetation is planted, which does not require special care. Extensive "green roofs" are almost autonomous, and, as a result, extremely low cost in operation.

Green roofs allow:

- Reduce the need for artificial climate control systems, as they increase the mass of the heated surface and its thermal resistance.
- A study conducted at the University of Toronto in 2005 showed that green roofs also contribute to reducing heat loss and heating costs in cold weather, bringing such buildings closer to the standards of a passive house.
- Reduce the cost of cooling buildings by 15-19% due to the natural evaporation of moisture.
- Particularly well protected from overheating the roof, which is divided into a system of greenhouses, take away too much heat. Studies show that in summer a large concentration of green roofs can significantly decrease the average temperature of the whole city.
- Reduce the amount of water falling on the ground in the form of precipitation, as a result of melting snow, etc.
- Green roofs are becoming habitat for urban fauna.
- Greening roofs contributes to a significant reduction in air pollution and enriching it with oxygen, which, in turn, increases the comfort of life in the city and reduces the number of diseases, especially asthmatic ones.
- Purify rainwater, including from heavy metals.
- Absorb noise; meanwhile, the soil layer absorbs low frequencies of sound, and plants absorbs high ones.
- Green roofs are an efficient agricultural space.
- Being protected from weather and climate impacts, green roofs serve several times longer than usual.
- Increase the value of real estate.
- A green roof is often a key component in the design of a passive house.

In Germany, especially in Berlin, green roofs have been studied since the 1970s, and over the past 10 years, interest in greening roofs and studying its effects has been observed around the world. There are about 10 research centers in the United States, and various roofing-related undertakings take place in more than 40 countries around the world. As a result of recent experiments on the territory of

Manchester, researchers confirmed that the appearance of green roofs in the city contributes to a significant decrease in temperature: “Greening all the roofs in the city can have a significant impact on surface heating, reducing average day and night temperatures relative to the last forty years, regardless of degree of air pollution. Greening roofs gives the greatest effect ... in areas with dense buildings and with insufficient amount of evaporated moisture. In other words, the maximum effect is observed in urban centers”.

All in all, green roofs are very important nowadays. They absorb rainwater, provide protection from city noise and cold, and extend the life of the roofs themselves, saving them from the weather effects. Green roofs allow to reduce the need for artificial climate control systems, the cost of cooling buildings, the amount of water falling on the ground in the form of precipitation and absorb noise. They reduce day and night temperatures, regardless of degree of air pollution in cities, which is very important.

## **ECO-FRIENDLY BUILDING**

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An eco-friendly house is a house that ensures that both the fabric of the building and the family that live there have as minimum negative impact on the environment as possible. This means that a wide number of things need to be taken into consideration:

**Size.** A small home built with eco-friendly techniques is going to have smaller environmental impact as against a large home.

**Energy efficiency.** Energy efficiency - a modern eco-friendly house should be as energy efficient as possible. This means using energy saving options such as efficient home heating systems.

**Well insulated house.** Good insulation is also key to the efficient running of a green home. Heating and cooling account for 50% of your home's energy consumption.

**Water conservation.** Water conservation - saving water and reducing water consumption is an important part of green living. Install a rainwater harvesting system while building your green home to collect rainwater from roofs and then storing it in a tank. The collected water can then be used for other purposes such as toilets and sprinkler systems. Rain barrels are one of the most common methods of rainwater harvesting being used today.