Watch again the video and try to fill in the gaps in the following sentences:

1. Andrea Palladio was born at the end of November in 1508 in Padua.
2. He was an apprentice stonemason and later stone carver.
3. Over the next 40 years of his working life, Palladio designed 40 or so villas, a couple of town houses and a handful of churches.
4. For most of his career he had a mix of professional successes and setbacks.
5. Palladio thought we should build in order to encourage good state of mind in ourselves and others.
6. All the elements in a room are centered, balanced, symmetrical.
7. He only uses simple geometrical shapes. Generally the walls are plain and there is little furniture.
8. Palladio was obsessed with making sure that every element for building fitted perfectly with every other.
9. One of the ambitions of Palladio’s architecture was to give greater dignity to parts of life that had been unfairly regarded as unworthy.
10. Rather than being hidden and set at a distance these working buildings are presented as honorable and important.
11. He wasn’t disguising the utilitarian reality of the farm, rather he was demonstrating its genuine dignity.
12. We need serene harmonious and confident buildings precisely because we’re not reliably like that.
13. Ideally, architecture embodies our better selves, the ideal building is like the ideal person.
14. There’s a practical guide to digging foundations and how to judge the quality of cement and the reliable ways of constructing walls and laying floors.
15. The fancy surrounds are not the crucial thing. Without them the window opening will still look lovely.
16. He went on to provide a wide range of rules for making buildings attractive.
17. Palladio saw himself as a craftsman, he was simply following a set of rules which others could follow too.
18. He was working against the idea that architecture requires a special genius.
19. Buildings are ‘palladium’ when they are devoted to calm, harmony, and dignity on the basis of rules which can and should be wildly reused.
20. It’s then, they display the same underlying ambition of which Palladio is a central advocate and exponent.