

Chapter- 4

House All Around

STUDY NOTES

Let's Learn**House:**

- House is a place built for people to live in.
- Different types of houses are: - houses with a sloping roof, houses with a flat roof, a house on stilts, etc.

The main factors which determine the type of house we build:

- The climate of the place,
- The materials to be used, and
- The budget available for us.

Climate:

- In places where the climate is hot, houses have thick walls and flat roofs.
- Thick walls keep the house cool from the inside and flat roofs can be used by people for sleeping outdoors.
- In places where it rains a lot and the climate is hot and damp, houses are often built on stilts.
- These houses, built a few feet above the ground on raised platforms, remain safe from floods.
- The sloping roofs of houses on hills do not allow rainwater or snow to collect, making the houses damp and cold.
- Most houses in cold areas have fireplaces to keep the inside of the house warm.



House with sloping roof



House with flat roof



House on stilts

Building Materials:

- Building materials is the second factor that determines what type of houses we build.
- Different types of materials are needed to build different types of houses. These are
 - Bricks
 - Stones
 - Bamboo
 - Wood
 - Mud
 - Palm leaves
 - Concrete
 - Glass
 - Iron
 - Thatch

Budget

- The money available or the budget is the third factor which determines the size and design of a house.
- Less money is needed to build a small hut.
- On the other hand, lakhs of rupees are needed to build a permanent house.
- In big cities where there is a shortage of space, people build high-rise buildings.
- Sometimes they form cooperative housing societies to save on space and money.



Small Hut



Permanent house



High-rise building



Cooperative housing society

Things to remember:

There are some points to be kept in mind before, during, and after the construction of a house. These are as follows-

- Before the construction of a house:
 - Before building a house an architect makes a plan of the house depending on the space available and on the needs of the people who are going to live there.
 - The plan also depends on the amount of money available for construction.



- During construction of a house:

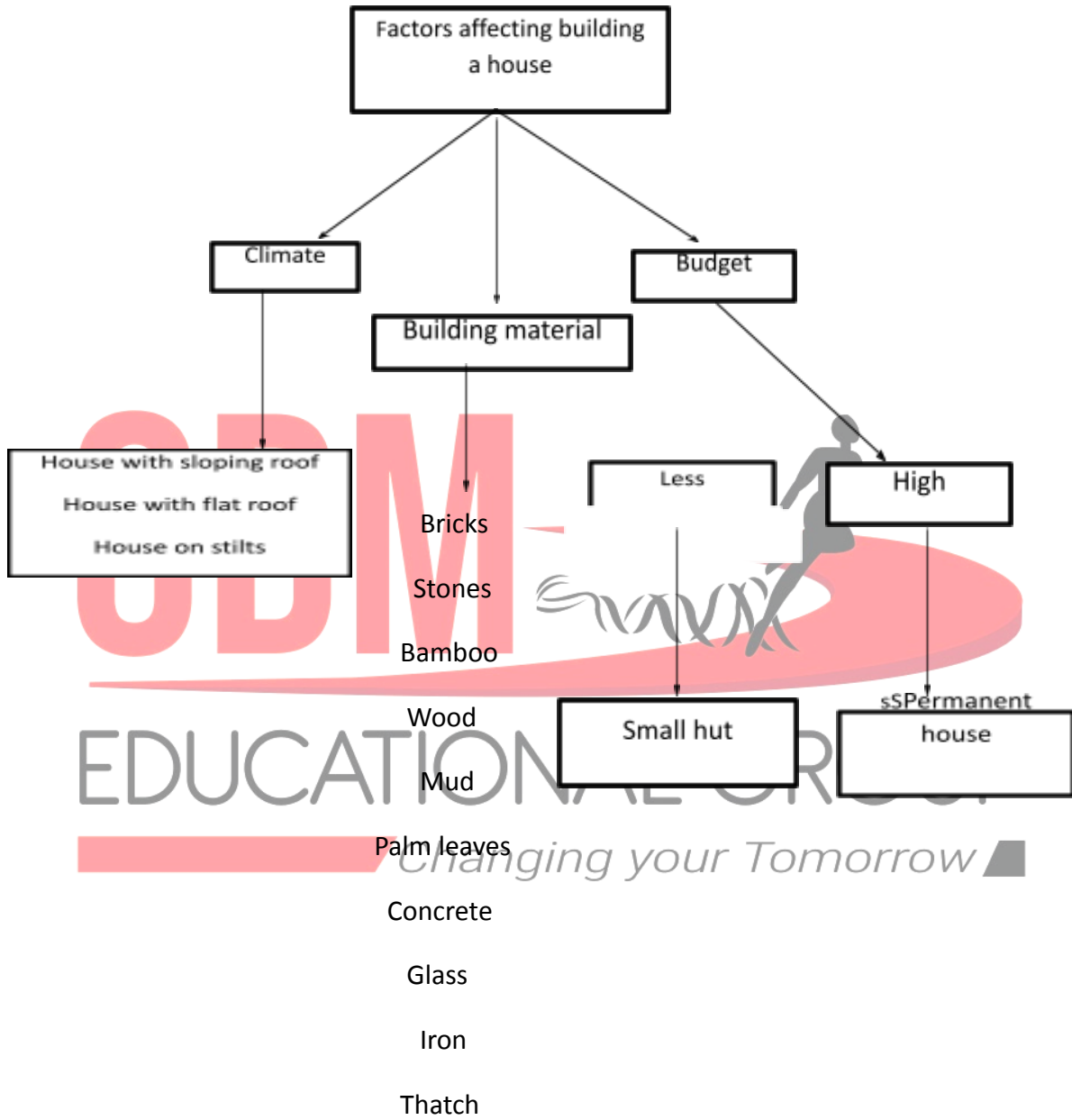
These points need to be kept in mind during the construction of a house.

 - A sun-facing house gets a lot of sunlight.
 - The walls of the house must be strong, damp-proof, and well plastered. Insects do not breed on such walls.
 - Those windows must be in a direction such that fresh air and sunlight can enter every room. Must have wire-netting so that flies and mosquitoes cannot get in.
 - A house can be made safe by fitting the doors and windows with gills.
 - The floor of the house must be leveled and made smooth. It must have a good drainage system. Covered rains and outlets seal out foul smells and germs.

- After the construction of a house:
 - Once the construction is over, proper care must be taken of the house. The house must always be kept clean.
 - The floors must be swept and mopped every day.
 - The walls windows dose and other parts of the house must be dusted regularly. They may need to be painted periodically.
 - The kitchen, the bathrooms, and the latrine must be washed and disinfected regularly. The area surrounding the house must be kept clean.



MEMORY MAP



Let's Know More**I. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Houses in hot/cold/rainy areas have thick walls and flat roofs.
2. Houses in hilly areas are built using bamboo and wood/concrete/glass.
3. Houses made of mud, bamboo, and palm leaves are called kachcha/pucca/mud houses.

Let's Do**A. Tick the correct answer.**

1. The construction of a house does not depend on
 - a. The land available.
 - b. Money available
 - c. Members in the family.
 - d. Neighbours around the house.
2. Mud, bamboo, and palm leaves could be used to make
 - a. Bungalows.
 - b. Huts.
 - c. Flats.
 - d. High-rise buildings.
3. Cooperative housing societies help to save
 - a. Space.
 - b. Money.
 - c. Space and money.
 - d. Water.
4. Igloos are shelters made by Eskimos for
 - a. Temporary use.
 - b. Permanent use.
 - c. Summer.
 - d. Holidays.

B. Write T for True or F for False.

1. Most houses in cold areas have fireplaces for warmth.
2. In places which have frequent earthquakes, houses are built of concrete, glass, iron, and thatch.
3. In big cities where there is a shortage of space, people build huts.
4. To avoid insect breeding the walls of the houses must be strong and damp-proof.

5. A house can be made safe by fitting the doors and windows with grills.

Understand and Answer

C. Write short answers.

1. What are the three factors that determine the type of house to be built?
2. Name any six materials used for building a house.
3. Before building a house, who makes the plan of the house?
4. Name three characteristics of a good house.

D. Answer these questions.

1. Houses in hot places need to be cool from inside. What are the special features of such houses?
2. What are the special features of houses where it rains heavily?
3. How are the houses in the hills different from those in the plains?

Teacher's Note

- Make a model of a house.

Improve Your GK

- The meaning of igloo is house.
- Igloo is the temporary house of Eskimo and it is made up of snow.
- The permanent house of Eskimos is made up of stone or mud.
- Concrete is a building material that is made by mixing together cement, sand, small stones, and water.

Answer Key

I.

1. Hot
2. Wood
3. Kachcha

A.

1. Neighbours around the house
2. Huts
3. Space and money
4. Temporary use

B.

1. T

2. F
3. F
4. T
5. T

C.

1. The main factors which determine the type of house we build:

- The climate of the place,
- The materials to be used, and
- The budget available for us.

2. The name of six materials used for building a house is-

- Bricks
- Stones
- Bamboo
- Wood
- Mud
- Palm leaves

3. Before building a house, an architect makes the plan of the house.

4. The three characteristics of a good house are-

- The house should be faced towards the sun because it gets a lot of sunlight.
- The walls of the good house must be strong, damp-proof, and well plastered. So that insects can not breed on the walls.
- The doors and windows of a good house should be fitted with grills for safety.

D.

1. Houses in hot places need to be cold from the inside. The special features of such houses are-

- The houses have thick walls and flat roofs.
- Thick walls keep the inside of the house cool.
- Flat roofs can be used by people for sleeping outdoors.

2. The special features of houses where it rains heavily-

- Places where it rains a lot and the climate is hot and damp, houses are often built on stilts.
- These houses, built a few feet above the ground on raised platforms, remain safe from floods.
- The sloping roofs of houses on hills do not allow rainwater to collect, making the houses damp and cold.

3. The houses in the hilly areas are different from the houses in plain areas in the following ways-

- Houses in hilly areas need to be built easily and quickly.
- Therefore, here are built of bamboo and wood.
- Whereas on the plains, permanent houses can be built with building materials like bricks, concrete, glass, iron, etc.

