

**PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL**  
**P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI**  
**LESSON NOTES WEEK 3**

Subject: Home Economics

Year/Level: 12

<b>Strand</b>	Home Management
<b>Sub Strand</b>	Housing
<b>Content Learning Outcome</b>	Explain the suitability of housing structure to adverse climate change. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prepare home disaster management plan.</li><li>• Create awareness on the career opportunities in the field of Home, Family and its Management</li></ul>

Factors to consider when building a house during the climate change.

**Plan and Structure**

Blueprint - A house plan is a set of construction or working drawings. The construction specifications of a residential house such as dimensions, materials, layouts, installation methods and techniques.

Choice of Housing material

**Timber**

- Trees remove carbon from the air which is the first positive impact.
- Store it in long-lived wood products which are the second positive impact.
- Wood is used to generate clean energy in biomass or cogeneration facilities which is the third positive impact.
- Using wood products reduces the need to burn fossil fuels for concrete and steel products, which reduces the amount of carbon released into the atmosphere which is the fourth positive impact.

Accessories for comfort and esteem

**Ventilation**

- The intentional movement of air from outside a building to the inside (i.e. to control temperature, replenish oxygen, or remove moisture, odors, smoke, heat, dust, airborne bacteria and carbon dioxide).
- To prevent stagnation of the interior air.
- Includes both the exchange of an air to the outside as well as circulation of air within the building.

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-Having exhaust Fans and Range Hoods installed is necessary for all modern Kitchens.

**Ceiling fans and table/ floor fans**

- Circulate air within a room for the purpose of reducing the temperature.
- Natural ventilation is the ventilation of a building with outside air without the use of a fan or other mechanical system.

**Furniture**

- Wood can be the right choice because it gives natural effect to the kitchen.
- If you choose the strongest one, teak is the best.

**Built-ins**

- Non-detachable part of a large structure.
- Permanently connected and cannot be easily removed.
- Allows one to create that smooth transition between spaces and that coherent décor that makes ones' home feel airy.

**Plumbing**

- System of pipes, drains, fittings, valves and fixtures installed for the distribution of portable water for drinking, heating and washing and waterborne waste removal.
- Modern plumbing products help regions affected by droughts and water shortages to use water efficiently.

**Safety**

- Pest control refers to the regulation or management of a species defined as a pest.
- A practitioner of pest control is called an **exterminator**.

**Termite**

- Termites mostly feed on dead plant material, in the form of wood, leaf litter, soil, or animal dung.
- They can cause serious structural damage to buildings, crops or plantation forests.

**Insect control**

- Some insects damage crops by feeding on sap, leaves or fruits.
- Insects perform complex ecological roles, blow flies for e.g. help consume carrion but also spread diseases.

**Ants**

- Keep a small spray bottle handy, and spray the ants with a bit of soapy water.

-Points to control ants at home: Leave a few bags of mint tea near where the ants seem most active/ Set out cucumber peels/ slices in the kitchen or at the ants' point of entry.

#### **Cockroaches**

-The best defense against cockroaches is a clean kitchen and bathroom.

-Keep a spray bottle of soapy water on hand, spraying roaches directly with soapy water will kill them.

#### **Mosquitoes**

-Remove standing water sources.

-An effective natural bug repellent, mix one part garlic juice with 5 parts water in a small spray bottle.

#### **Flies**

-Use mint as a fly repellent.

-Bay leaves, cloves and eucalyptus wrapped in small cheesecloth squares can be hung by open windows or doors.

#### **Bed bugs**

-Wash all bedding in hot water.

-Non-toxic bed bug spray can be applied which kills bed bugs and their eggs on contact.

#### Disaster Preparedness

-A natural disaster is caused by the forces of nature such as a hurricane, tornado, or earthquake.

#### **Before the cyclone**

-Prepare an emergency kit.

-Check that the walls, roof and leaves of your homes are secure.

-Pack an evacuation kit of warm clothes, essential medication etc. to be taken.

-Keep emergency phone numbers on display.

-A portable battery radio, torch and spare batteries.

-Preferably fit shutters, or at least metal screen.

#### **When the cyclone strikes**

-Disconnect all electrical appliances.

-Stay inside and shelter.

-If driving, stop-but well away from the sea and clear of trees.

-Beware the calm 'eye'. If the wind drops, don't assume the cyclone is over.

-Strong table or bench or hold onto a solid fixture.

#### **After the cyclone**

-Don't go outside until officially advised it is safe.

-Heed all warnings and don't go.

-Beware of damaged power lines.

-If evacuate, don't return until advised.

-Listen to local radio for official warnings.

-Check for gas leaks.

#### Earthquake

Prepare for an earthquake	If you are inside when the shaking starts	If you are outside when the shaking starts	What to Do After an Earthquake
-Become aware of fire evacuation and earthquake safety plan.	Drop, cover and hold on. Move as little as possible.	-find a clear spot (away from buildings, power lines etc.	After an earthquake, the disaster may continue. Expect and prepare for potential aftershocks, landslides or even a tsunami.
-pick a safe place in your room, home, school etc., could be under furniture.	-stay away from windows to avoid being injured by shattered glass.	-if you are in a vehicle, pull over to a clear location. Avoid bridges.	Tsunamis are often generated by earthquakes. Each time you feel an aftershock, drop, cover and hold on.
-practice "drop, cover and hold on" in each safe place	-stay indoors until the shaking stops and you are sure it is safe to exit.	- If a power line falls on your vehicle, do not get out, wait for assistance.	
-keep a flash light in case the earthquake strikes during the night.	Be aware that fire alarms and sprinkler systems frequently go off in buildings during an earthquake, even if there is no fire.	- If you are in a mountainous area or near unstable slopes or cliffs, be alert of falling rocks and other debris.	

#### **Activity**

1. Define blueprint
2. Discuss your preparation before and your experience during and after cyclone Winston.
3. Explain why timber is the recommended material for building houses.