

PERSONAL LIVING SPACE
TEACHER'S RESOURCE PACKAGE

PERSONAL LIVING SPACE MODULE TEACHER'S RESOURCE PACKAGE

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SPACE IN THE HOME

Floor Plan

Using the floor plan above, complete the following steps:

1. Letter the parts of the floor plan to show all the areas used for each of the following activities:

!	cooking and eating		- A
!	personal care	- B	
!	relaxing	- C	
!	entertaining		- D
!	hobbies	- H	
!	working	- I	
!	storage	- J	
!	sleeping/resting	- K	

(Note: parts of the floor plan may be labelled with more than one letter.)

2. Identify which parts of the floor plan would likely be used as personal space and label PS; and those which would likely be shared space and label SS.

**Personal Living Space
1.1b**

**Personal Living Space
1.2a**

**Personal Living Space
1.2a**

**Personal Living Space
2.1a**

**Personal Living Space
2.1a**

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USING A FLOOR PLAN

Do you have a room to yourself or do you share space with someone else?

Whatever your situation, a plan to organize your space can make your room suit your needs and wants.

Where do you begin? There are two big steps:

- (a) Preparing the floor plan
- (b) Arranging the furnishings

A. Start with a floor plan:

A floor plan is a map of the floor in a room. It is drawn to *scale*. **A scale drawing is one which shows the room and the objects in it in the same proportion or relative sizes as those in the actual room.** Page 479 in the *Creative Living* text shows one example.

A floor plan is drawn using a graph. (Tracing paper may be placed over the graph paper.) Each metre, or part metre, of the actual room and its furniture is shown as "X" squares on the graph paper. ("X" is determined by the scale chosen by the person drawing the plan.)

Step 1.

Make a rough sketch of the room you want to organize. Show the location of doors, windows, closets, etc.

Example:

Step 2.

Measure the room using a wooden or metal ruler, or a carpenter's tape or a tape measure. Your measure should be *metric*.

You can:

(a) round off the measurements to the nearest 10 cm. (This means your drawing will not be a perfect match to your room) e.g., If a wall measures 3.57 m., round up to 3.6 m.

or

(b) Use exact measurements. (The drawing will be harder to do, but it will match your room perfectly).

(i) Measure the total length of each wall.

(ii) Record the measurements on your sketch.

(iii) Measure the width of each door and window and the distance from each side of these to the corners of the wall. Record all measurements.

Example:

The measurements shown on your diagram can be rounded off as in (a) above, or they can be exact, as in (b) above. Be consistent once you have made your decision about which type of measurement you will follow.

Step 3.

(i) Pick a scale for your plan.

1 square could equal 0.1 m (10 cm).



= 0.1 m (10 cm.)

(ii) If the room is 4 m long x 3 m wide, your diagram would start with a rectangle 40 squares long and 30 squares wide. Show your calculations in changing your own measurements to the scale amounts.

(iii) Draw the outline of the room using a ruler and your calculated amounts.

(iv) Mark the position of doors, windows, closet, etc. and the door "swing" area (see diagram).

Example:

1 square = 0.1 m (10 cm.)

**Personal Living Space
2.1b**

B. Arrange the furniture

Templates are furniture-shaped cutouts. They can be used to try different furniture arrangements without actually moving any real furniture. You may wish to measure your own furniture and make templates to scale or you may use those provided instead.

- (a) Mark stationary heaters and electrical outlets on the floor plan.
- (b) Place the furniture templates on the floor plan, keeping these principles in mind:
 - (i) Leave about 1 metre in front of dressers and chests to allow space for drawers to open.
 - (ii) Allow 0.5 metre around the bed to allow space for making it.
 - (iii) Place furniture out of the way of doors; be sure there is room for the door to open.
 - (iv) Group furniture according to activity: e.g. a desk, bookcase and reading lamp placed together make a convenient study area.
 - (v) Keep traffic paths short.
 - (vi) If you share a room, try arranging the furniture to create privacy. Divide the space with a free standing screen, bookcase, or beds.

Now, using the templates on the next page and the squared paper provided, organize your space according to the goals you have set and the guidelines given. You may wish to use the following checklist to evaluate your work. (Feel free to add items to this checklist.)

- _____ enough storage space
- _____ efficient traffic patterns
- _____ adequate space around bed
- _____ 1 metre in front of dresser/chest
- _____ furniture grouped by activity

TEMPLATES

**Personal Living Space
2.1b**

GRAPH PAPER

**Personal Living Space
2.1b**

**Personal Living Space
3.1a**

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A CLEAN ROOM: WHAT IS YOUR OPINION?

Every student has an opinion about caring for his/her room. Check the column which best describes your attitude about each statement. Then answer the questions on the next page.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. A room can't be too clean.				
2. Cleaning my room is fun.				
3. My parents should be responsible for keeping all of the house, including my room, clean.				
4. Some clutter makes a home look "lived-in" and comfortable.				
5. Children should be taught at an early age to put things away after they've used them.				
6. Cleaning takes too much time. I'd rather have a messy room than take the time to clean it.				
7. You can judge other people by the way they keep their room.				
8. Every person in a home should be allowed to decide how neat to keep his/her room.				
9. The homes shown on television are too neat to be comfortable.				
10. Every member of a family should spend about a half hour each day helping keep a home in order.				
11. I'll clean my room if guests are coming, but not just for me.				
Personal Living Space 3.1b				

A Clean Room: What Is Your Opinion? (cont'd)

Explain how the condition of your room affects other family members.

Does the state of your room interfere with the things you want to do in it? Explain.

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SHARING CHORES

Keeping a home running smoothly is easier if chores are organized and shared. A number of common household chores are listed below according to where they occur in the home. Beside each chore is an indication of how often it should be done. Assume that you and another person (a classmate or family member) agree to share these chores. Initial the chores that you each would agree to do. Circle your initial if you enjoy a particular chore.

Kitchen

- ___ Wash dishes daily
- ___ Load/unload dishwasher daily
- ___ Wipe counters and stove daily
- ___ Wipe up spills, daily
- ___ Sweep floor, daily
- ___ Empty garbage can, as needed
- ___ Clean garbage can, weekly
- ___ Mop floor, weekly
- ___ Clean out refrigerator, weekly
- ___ Clean oven, occasionally

Bathroom

- ___ Clean tub/shower, sink, and toilet, as necessary
- ___ Mop floor, weekly
- ___ Empty wastebasket, weekly
- ___ Launder towels and other bath linens, as necessary
- ___ Clean shower curtain or doors, occasionally

Bedroom

- ___ Make the beds, daily
- ___ Launder clothing and sheets, weekly
- ___ Vacuum, weekly
- ___ Dust, weekly
- ___ Empty the wastebasket, weekly
- ___ Launder bedspreads, occasionally

Living-Dining Area

- ___ Straighten up, daily
- ___ Vacuum, weekly
- ___ Dust, weekly
- ___ Clean or polish furniture occasionally
- ___ Wax floors or shampoo carpet occasionally
- ___ Clean woodwork, shelves and doors occasionally

continued
Personal Living Space
3.2e

Other Areas

- Take out garbage weekly
- Mow lawns or do other yard work, weekly
- Wash windows, occasionally
- Shovel snow, as necessary
- Cut, shop and bring in wood, as necessary
- Clean wood stove, weekly

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NOTE OUTLINE DESIGN IN YOUR LIFE

Chapter 67, *Creative Living*

The appearance of a room is affected by many of the things you have already studied about the arrangement of furniture, the availability of suitable storage space, the cleanliness and the organization. However, there are other important influences in creating the atmosphere of a room. Two of these - the **ELEMENTS OF DESIGN** and the **PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN** are major influences. It is possible to use the elements and principles of design in many different ways, to achieve many different effects. Using them, you can personalize your space, often without spending large amounts of money.

A. The five elements of design are:

1. _____

4. _____

2. _____

5. _____

3. _____

1. **COLOUR**

Colour is powerful and has an effect on a person's mood. **Warm colours** (the colours of fire) are cheerful and exciting. These include _____, _____, and _____.

Cool colours are more soothing and restful. They include _____, _____, _____.

The effect of a colour changes somewhat as it becomes lighter or darker, and as it becomes brighter or duller.

There are six basic colours, divided into two groups.

Primary colours are the colours from which all others are made.

The primary colours are

red yellow blue

The secondary colours are

orange green purple

A colour scheme is a planned combination of different colours. Three common types of colour schemes include **monochromatic, analogous, and complementary** colour schemes.

Refer to p. 376 of the *Creative Living* text to see examples of these three schemes.

Create an example of each type of colour scheme using the activity sheet "Colour Schemes".

2. **TEXTURE**

Texture refers to _____

_____ List some words that describe the textures you see and feel around you.

_____ Describe some textures and the effects each creates:

a) _____ b) _____

_____ c) _____

d) _____

3. **SPACE**

The size of a room is fixed. However, the way the space is used can make the room **appear** larger or smaller.

Describe 3 ways that you can create a feeling of more space (to make a room seem bigger).

- (i) _____ (ii) _____
_____ (iii) _____

Describe 3 ways you can make a room seem smaller.

- (i) _____ (ii) _____
_____ (iii) _____

4. **SHAPE**

The shape of the objects in a room affects the atmosphere.

Curved shapes give a soft effect.

Angular shapes give a harder effect.

Sketch a few examples of curved and angular furnishings in the space below.

5. **LINE**

Lines are either vertical, horizontal, or diagonal.

What effect is created by each of these?

- (i) vertical lines _____
_____ (ii) horizontal lines _____

(iii) diagonal lines _____
_____ Find examples of each type of line in the room around you.

B. For a room to give a pleasing effect the elements of design must work together. The **principles of design** can help you to achieve this pleasing effect.

The six principles of design are:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ |

Explain each principle in the space provided.

1. Unity _____

2. Contrast _____

3. Emphasis _____

4. Balance _____

5. Proportion _____

6. Rhythm _____

COLOUR SCHEMES

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4.1b

CASE STUDIES - DESIGN A SOLUTION

You are an interior-design consultant who has been employed to come up with creative and practical solutions to decorating and living space problems. How would you approach each of the situations described below?

- A. Elliott and Scott are teens who share a bedroom. The room is 4 metres by 5 metres. The furniture consists of 2 single beds, a chest of drawers, a free standing bookcase, a desk and 2 chairs. Produce a floor plan and furniture that would be efficient and that would give each of the teens some personal space.
- B. Barbara is moving into a new apartment and the walls in the living room are painted beige. She has a print sofa in blue and rose and a white wicker chair. Come up with some inexpensive ways to decorate the room and create a unifying colour scheme.
- C. Andrea has a single closet and tends to have a messy room most of the time. She's a sports enthusiast and is involved in lots of outdoor activities. She also loves to accessorize her clothing with belts and jewellery and as a result has quite a collection. She needs a system for storage. Design some storage options for her.

THE SPACE ADVISOR

Read the following letters to the Space Advisor. Decide how you would answer each letter. **Write your response in letter form.**

Dear Space Advisor,

My younger brother and I share the same bedroom. In our room, there is a small table which we sometimes use to do our homework. Every time I use the table, I leave it tidy so that if he wishes to use it, everything will be ready. But every time he uses it, he leaves things all over the place so that when I want to use it, I have to move all of his stuff. I don't think this is fair. What should I do?

Michael

Dear Space Advisor,

During the week, after school, I like to invite my friends over to my house and we like to go into the rec room and play music. However, my sister is always there doing homework and she wants it to be quiet. I don't know what to do. I feel I have a right to use this room too. Can you give me a solution to this problem?

Catherine

Dear Space Advisor,

Every evening at 6:00, I watch a certain program on TV. All my family knows very well that at this hour I use the TV room. Last evening, my sister received a telephone call from one of her friends. The telephone is near the TV and my sister stayed on the phone during the entire time of my TV show. I couldn't hear the program and I was furious. I think that my sister behaved badly towards me. What can be done to avoid the problem in the future?

Jean

**Personal Living Space
5.2c**

Twin Bed

Double Bed

Dresser

Bookcase

Chair

Desk

Night Table

Chest

Dresser