

# Housing Magic

**Directions:** In each lettered square of the puzzle, write the number of the term that best fits the description having that letter. If your answers are correct, the total of the numbers will be the same across and down. This total is the Magic Number. Write the Magic Number in the space provided.

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>I</b>

## Descriptions

- A. A long-term loan to buy a house is called a(n) ?.
- B. A(n) ? is an individually owned unit in a multiple-family dwelling.
- C. Housing costs include basic ?, such as electricity, gas, phone, and water.
- D. A(n) ? is a rental unit in one building, or a structure that houses units for more than two families.
- E. Owners participating in a(n) ? buy shares in it, contribute to its monthly costs, and receive the use of a unit.
- F. People buying a home pay part of the purchase price up front, or a(n) ?.
- G. Houses built in a row and attached to one another are known as ?.
- H. A(n) ? is one structure that contains two separate units.
- I. A(n) ? is a written rental agreement.

## Terms

- 1. Apartment
- 2. Shelter
- 3. Landlord
- 4. Condominium
- 5. Utilities
- 6. Duplex
- 7. Lease
- 8. Townhouses
- 9. Down payment
- 10. Accessible
- 11. Cooperative
- 12. Mortgage
- 13. Multiplex
- 14. Suburb

**The Magic Number is** \_\_\_\_\_.

## Where People Live

**Directions:** Read each statement below carefully. Circle the number in front of each false statement. On separate paper, explain why each false statement is incorrect. Then follow the directions in *Planning a Home*.

1. Homes help meet people's social and emotional needs as well as their need for shelter.
2. What people need and want in a home must be balanced with the resources they have.
3. Universal design refers to home options that appeal to everyone.
4. Colored tape marking changes in surface levels can help a home dweller who has vision impairment.
5. The only cost of buying and owning a home is the price of the housing unit itself.
6. People who have the skills and willingness to make improvements to a home can save money.
7. Most people can find exactly what they want in a home in their price range.
8. Two basic types of housing are single-family and multiple-family.
9. Manufactured homes are built in a factory and moved to a specific site.
10. Apartments are the only type of housing people can rent.
11. A security deposit covers damage when a renter moves out.
12. Landlords pay their tenants to make repairs themselves.
13. Renters do not need insurance for personal items, as these are covered by the landlord.
14. A down payment on a house is often at least 10 percent.
15. A condominium or a cooperative might appeal to people who want to invest in a home but do not want to do outside maintenance.
16. In a cooperative, owners buy shares in the co-op, not in an individual housing unit.
17. Most people live in one type of housing for most of their life.
18. Moving is inexpensive.

### Planning a Home

If you could design your own home, what would you include? What would the inside and outside look like? How big would it be? On graph paper, sketch a floor plan of your ideal home, both inside and out. Label the rooms.

# Living Arrangements

**Directions:** Circle the letters of all the answers that correctly complete each statement.

<b>1. Influences on people's choice of housing include ?.</b>	
A. Lifestyle	E. Family changes
B. Multiple-family	F. Technology
C. Location	G. Patience
D. Needs of family members	H. Family size
<b>2. A home for someone with limited mobility might include ?.</b>	
A. Throw rugs	D. Wide hallways and doorways
B. Cabinets at lower levels	E. Ramps outside
C. Handrails	F. Deep carpeting
<b>3. When looking for a home, families should consider their resources, including ?.</b>	
A. Construction skills	D. Neighbors
B. Finances	E. Decorating skills
C. Time	F. Creativity
<b>4. Single-family homes ?.</b>	
A. Have one or more stories	D. Are freestanding
B. Share one wall with another unit	E. Offer more privacy than other housing types
C. Are generally more expensive	F. Are usually large
<b>5. Types of single-family homes include ?.</b>	
A. Duplexes	E. Homes in a subdivision
B. Historic structures	F. High-rises
C. Spec homes	G. Manufactured homes
D. Prefabricated homes	H. Custom-built homes
<b>6. Multiple-family homes ?.</b>	
A. Do not allow pets	E. May have pools or recreation facilities
B. Are generally smaller	F. Are less affordable
C. May have own laundry facilities	G. May have less storage space
D. Are connected	H. Generally require less maintenance
<b>7. Types of multiple-family homes include ?.</b>	
A. Townhouses	D. Condominiums
B. Multiplexes	E. Apartments
C. Mobile homes	F. Duplexes
<b>8. Some advantages of renting are ?.</b>	
A. Not having to sell when ready to move	C. No maintenance or repair duties
B. Can quit living there at will	D. Fewer costs
<b>9. People may buy a home because ?.</b>	
A. The only cost is the cost of the home	D. They can split the cost with other families
B. They want an investment	E. They want a feeling of permanence
C. They can deduct mortgage interest on their income tax return	F. They can remodel or decorate how they wish

# Decorator's Code

**Directions:** The following sentences contain coded terms about decorating. Use what you have learned in the chapter to fill in the terms. Once a correct term has been identified, you will know the code numbers for a few letters. Start filling in the box on the right with a number for each letter. After you discover the code, apply it to the puzzle at the bottom of the page. Then on separate paper, answer the question in the puzzle.

1. When planning to decorate, consider your financial ?.

16 5 21 13 19 16 1 5 21

2. The two most popular ways to decorate walls are painting and ?.

23 3 10 10 18 3 18 5 16 7 14 9

3. Window treatment choices include drapes, shades, curtains, blinds, and ?.

21 8 19 20 20 5 16 21

4. ? describes the way an object's surface looks and feels.

20 5 22 20 19 16 5

5. A feeling of movement, leading the eye from one point to another, is the design principle known as ?.

16 8 26 20 8 15

6. Most furniture is ? because it is used for a specific purpose.

4 19 14 1 20 7 13 14 3 10

7. The walls, floors, windows, and ceilings of a living area form its ?.

2 3 1 11 9 16 13 19 14 6

8. ? is the feeling that all parts of a design belong together.

19 14 7 20 26

A	_____
B	_____
C	_____
D	_____
E	_____
F	_____
G	_____
H	_____
I	_____
J	_____
K	_____
L	_____
M	_____
N	_____
O	_____
P	_____
Q	_____
R	_____
S	_____
T	_____
U	_____
V	_____
W	_____
X	_____
Y	_____
Z	_____

### Solve the Puzzle

23 8 7 1 8      7 21      15 13 16 5  
7 15 18 13 16 20 3 14 20 ,      6 5 21 7 9 14  
13 16      4 19 14 1 20 7 13 14 ?      23 8 26 ?

## Decorating Know-How

**Directions:** Read each scenario below the box and decide which element of design is illustrated. Write the element in the space provided. Not all elements will be used.

Space	Line	Form	Texture	Color
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- To soften the look of her small library, which has wooden floors, bookshelves, desk, and chair, Anna added a small rug and some decorative pillows on the chair.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- In an effort to visually “lower” the high ceiling in his living room, Jack placed a tall bookcase at one end of the room and hung a large picture over the fireplace.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Simone hung several family photos in a row down the hallway leading to her bedroom.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Latanya wanted to create a light, airy feel in her bedroom, so she replaced her heavy oak furniture with more delicate-looking painted furniture.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Read each scenario below the box and decide which principle of design is illustrated. Write the principle in the space provided. Not all principles will be used.

Proportion	Scale	Rhythm
Emphasis	Unity	Balance

- Carly hung her grandmother’s hand-sewn quilt on the wall in her bedroom, where it took up most of the space and was the first thing people noticed when they entered the room.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Rosa arranged two vases on one side of her fireplace mantel. Thinking things looked a little lopsided, but having no additional vases, she placed a large candlestick holder on the other end of the mantel.  
\_\_\_\_\_

(Continued on next page)

**CHAPTER 29 (Continued)**

**Decorating Know-How**

7. Raja moved the small lamp from his nightstand to his large computer desk because he needed more light there, but somehow it did not look quite right.

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8. Chad likes his rooms to have a very substantial feel. His dining room has a heavy wooden table, six chairs with solid backs, and a large oak cabinet.

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**Directions:** Read each scenario below the box and decide what color scheme is illustrated. Write the color scheme in the space provided. Not all color schemes will be used.

<b>Monochromatic</b>	<b>Analogous</b>	<b>Complementary</b>	<b>Split-complementary</b>	<b>Triadic</b>
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9. Mrs. Jackson wanted busy, bright colors for her children’s playroom, so she decorated it in orange, violet, and green.

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10. Reena decided on a seashore theme for her bathroom and decorated it in blues and greens.

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11. Elise painted her bedroom yellow and added violet and yellow accent pieces.

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12. Jared’s bedroom had dark green carpeting, so he decorated the room in various shades of green.

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