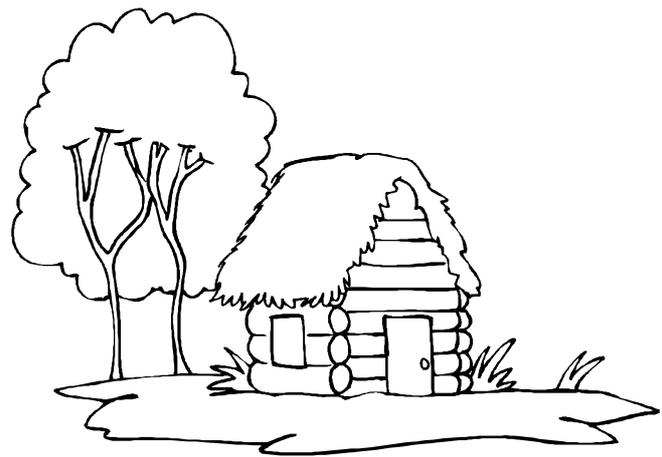
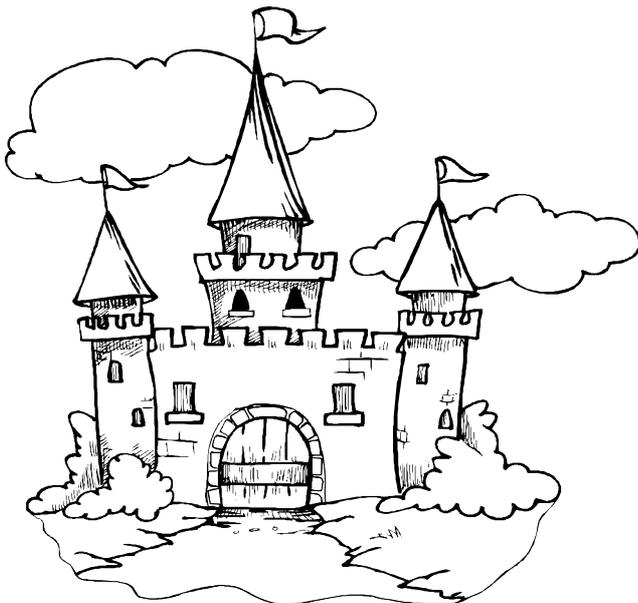
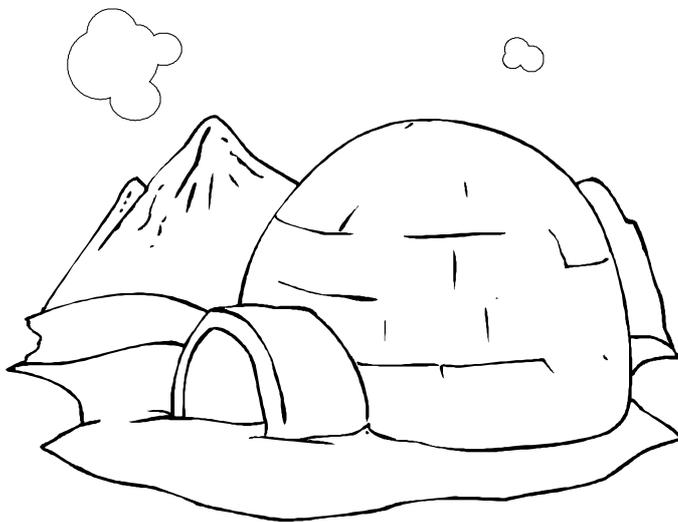
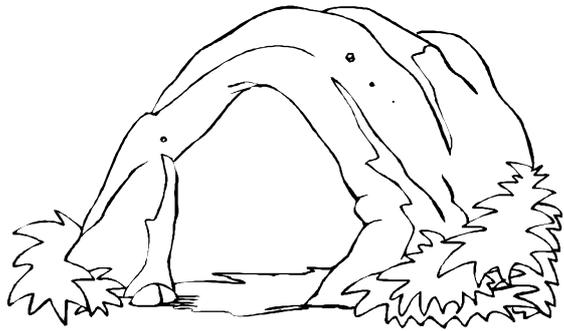


DWELLINGS OF MAN



Dwellings of Man

natural

erect

shelters

tribes

protection

plentiful

offering

intense

activities

igloos

campfires

frozen

pavements

materials

additional

countries

dampness

actually

valley

floating

migration

catching

Dwellings of Man

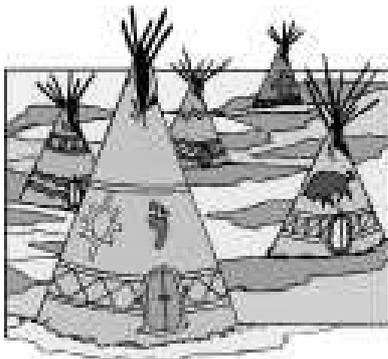
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shelters	
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DWELLINGS OF MAN

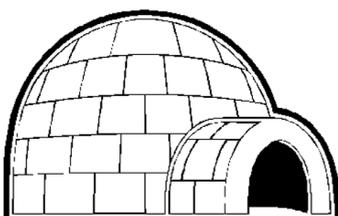


There was a time long ago when men did not build houses in which to live. Their homes were caves. Caves are natural shelters, offering shade and protection from wind, rain and snow. Most of their activities took place at campfires around the cave mouth, and some caves contain stone walls and pavements providing additional protection from winds and dampness. Hunting was important. Many caves are situated on valley slopes providing views of animal migration routes.

In countries where canes and long grasses grew in abundance, the people made huts by weaving the reeds and hanging the woven mats from poles. In some parts of the world these huts were built in trees. These tree-huts were erected to provide protection from wild animals, unfriendly tribes and ground flooding.



In countries where long grasses were not so plentiful, the dried skins of animals were used as a covering. These tent-like houses were called teepees or wigwams. They could, in times of danger and need, be easily taken down and be erected again in another spot.

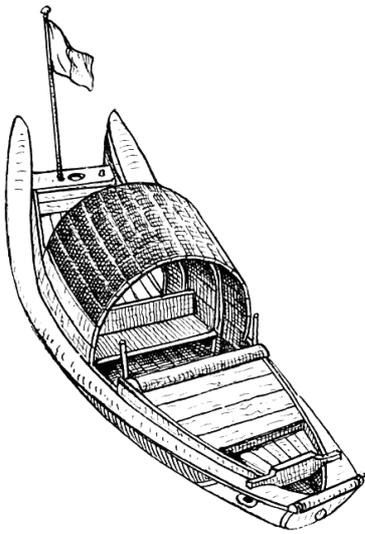


In the far north, where the cold was intense and a thick solid shelter was needed, the Eskimos built igloos. These huts were made of blocks of frozen snow

and were shaped like bee-hives.

Men began to use materials such as mud and earth to make their houses. They erected walls of clay that were left to dry in the heat of the sun. When the walls became firm and dry, a cover of leaves or grass was placed on top to form a roof.

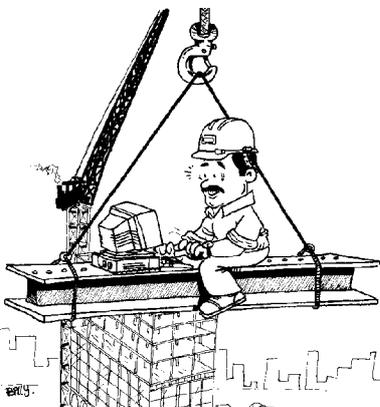
In some Eastern countries a great number of people have dwellings which are actually afloat. On Chinese rivers



one might see a whole village of wooden huts built on a huge raft of logs, or a large cluster of boats, specially built to be used as houses, tied together to form a floating town. These houseboats are called sampans and some of the children born on these sampans, never set foot on dry ground. They go to school on the water and they buy goods from other sampans.

In places that had plenty of trees, log-cabin or wooden houses were built. Their main drawback was the danger of catching fire.

A great advance in building was made when men used clay bricks, which had been hardened in furnaces. Many present-day homes are built of bricks. The advantage of this method is that houses can be erected affordably and speedily for most people.



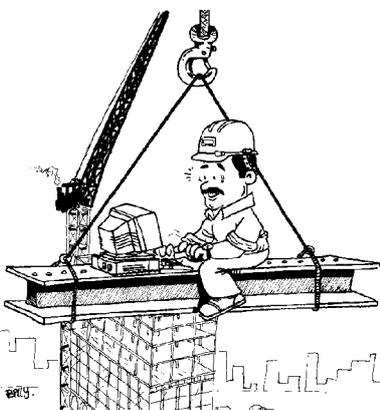
Stone is the best and most enduring of all building materials. When men learned to quarry and to shape stones, to fix them

together with mortar, and to adorn them with carving, many noble and beautiful buildings were erected.

The age in which we live has seen great progress in house building. Nowadays, when so much depend on saving time, room and labour, houses of many storeys are erected. We build town houses, clusters and blocks of flats. Big buildings are built on a framework of steel, with walls of stone or concrete. Some of the "skyscrapers" are as many as fifty storeys high.

Questions:

1. What kind of houses was built in countries where canes and long grasses grew?
2. Why did some people build their houses in the trees?
3. Describe in your own words, a tepee or wigwam.
4. Who used them?
5. How is an igloo made?
6. Who live in an igloo?
7. A mixture of mud and earth was used to build walls. Describe a house made in this way.
8. In some Eastern countries a great number of people live afloat. Explain two ways in which this is done.



9. What types of houses were made in places near forests?
10. What are the advantages of making clay bricks in building?
11. What is the best and most enduring of all building materials?

12. What is a huge, high building called?

Answers to questions.

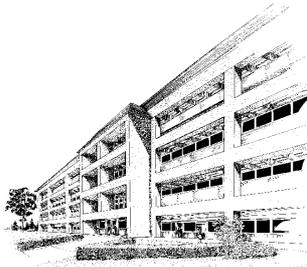
A series of 30 horizontal dashed lines for writing answers.

Follow directions

house



block of flats



tent



1. If a king often lived in a castle, write an x under house.
2. If a log cabin is made of wood, make an x under tent.
3. If an igloo is made out of blocks of ice, make an x under house.
4. If many people dwell in flats, draw a circle around block of flats.
5. Draw a square around tent.
6. Colour 'e' of the word tent in green and the 'n' in the same word in orange.
7. If stone is the best and most enduring of all materials make a star above block of flats.
8. If a houseboat is called a sampan, draw a line through this sentence.
9. If the earliest people dwelled in caves, draw a circle around the house.
10. If the early Indians lived in tepees, draw six flowers and the end of this sentence.

Number the different dwellings correctly:

1. igloo	2. flats	3. Wooden hut	4. tent
5. House boat	6. tepee	7. Zulu hut	8. house

