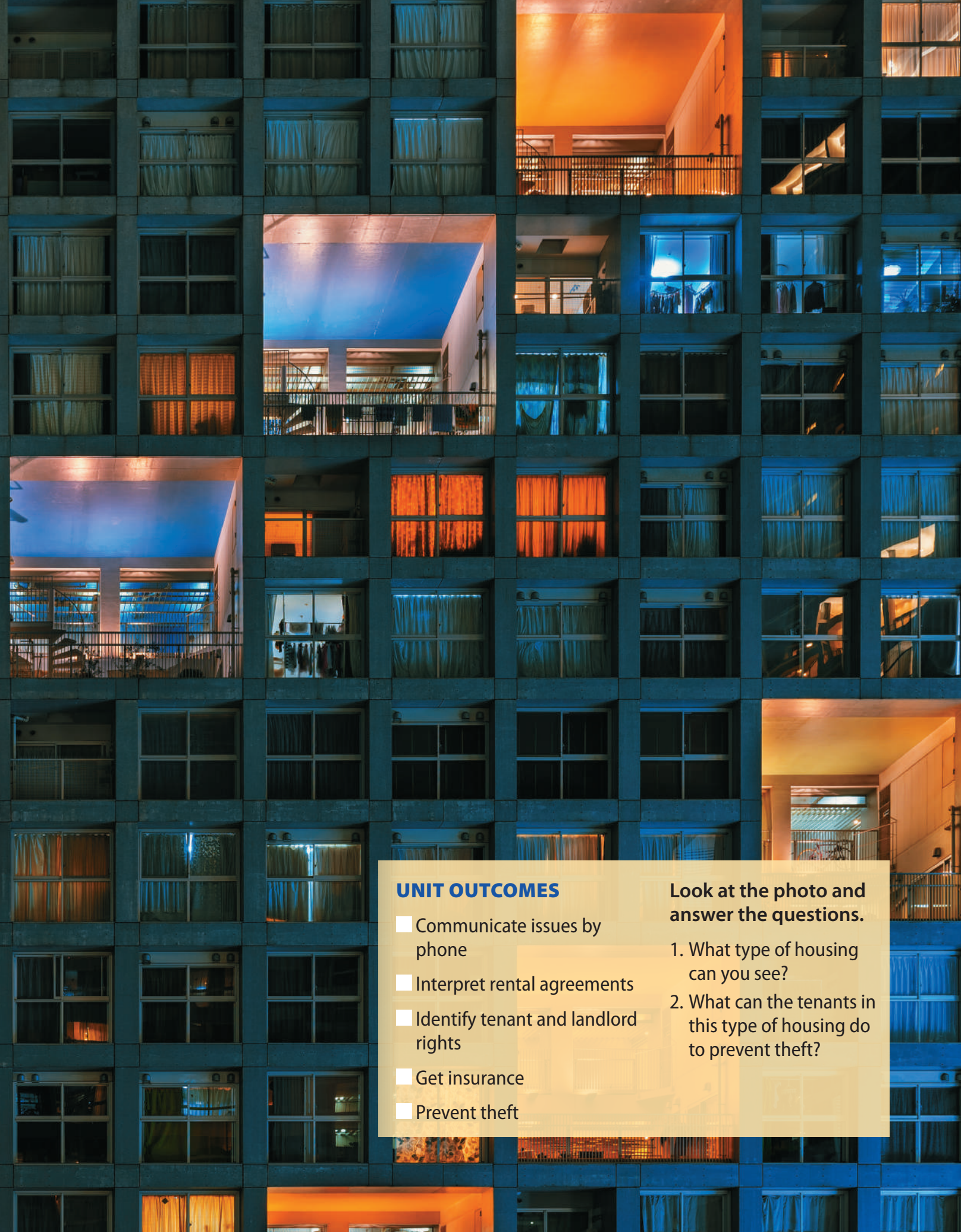


UNIT

4

Housing

A modern apartment block is illuminated by residents' lights at night.



UNIT OUTCOMES

- Communicate issues by phone
- Interpret rental agreements
- Identify tenant and landlord rights
- Get insurance
- Prevent theft

Look at the photo and answer the questions.

1. What type of housing can you see?
2. What can the tenants in this type of housing do to prevent theft?

Vocabulary Builder

A. What do the following words have in common? Write the theme below.

abandon	dwelling	grounds	summon
burglarize	enticing	premises	theft
crime	evident	responsible	thief
disturbance	exterior	seize	weapons

Theme: _____

B. **CLASSIFY** Put each word in the correct column according to its part of speech. Use a dictionary if you need help.

Noun	Verb	Adjective

C. Choose two words from each column in Exercise B. Write one sentence using each word.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

D. Read.

You can often identify a word's part of speech just by looking at it. The following words are nouns. What do they have in common?

prevention installation expiration

The roots of these words are verbs: *prevent*, *install*, and *expire*. The suffix *-(a)tion* changes each verb into a noun. The noun form signifies the action or process of doing the action. For example, *prevention* signifies the action of preventing something.

E. Change each verb below into its noun form. Then, define each new word on a separate piece of paper. Use a dictionary to check your spelling.

- 1. activate _____
- 2. compensate _____
- 3. deteriorate _____
- 4. estimate _____
- 5. litigate _____
- 6. possess _____
- 7. terminate _____
- 8. vacate _____

F. DETERMINE Without using a dictionary, match the phrases with their definitions.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. fit for human occupancy | a. advance warning written in a business letter |
| _____ 2. formal written notice | b. estimate of how much one might pay for insurance |
| _____ 3. full compliance | c. being gone for a long time; longer than expected |
| _____ 4. housing codes | d. built well; building in good condition |
| _____ 5. insurance quote | e. doing what one is required to do |
| _____ 6. prolonged absence | f. government regulations for building houses |
| _____ 7. replacement cost | g. government rules regarding health and cleanliness |
| _____ 8. sanitary regulations | h. suitable for people to live in |
| _____ 9. structurally sound | i. taking up a lot of time |
| _____ 10. time-consuming | j. cost of replacing something |

GOAL ■ Communicate issues by phone



A. Read and listen to the phone conversation Ming Mei is having with her landlord. What is the problem? How is the landlord going to fix it?

Landlord: Hello?

Ming Mei: Hi, Mr. Martin. This is Ming Mei from the apartment on Spring Street.

Landlord: Oh, hi, Ming Mei. What's up? Is there a problem?

Ming Mei: Well, after all the rain we had this weekend, the roof has started leaking. I think there may be a pool of water still on the roof because water is leaking through our ceiling even though the rain has stopped.

Landlord: Oh, no. Has it damaged the carpet?

Ming Mei: No, we caught it right away and put a bucket down to collect the drips.

Landlord: Oh, great. Thanks for being on top of it. I'll have my handyman come over and look at the roof and your ceiling. Can you let him in around ten this morning?

Ming Mei: I have to go to work, but I can get my sister to come over.

Landlord: Great. Thanks for calling, Ming Mei.

Ming Mei: Thank you, Mr. Martin.

B. Practice the conversation with a partner. Switch roles.



C. Listen to the conversations between tenants and landlords. Take notes in the table below.

	Problem	Solution
Conversation 1		
Conversation 2		
Conversation 3		



In a rented home, the landlord is responsible for maintenance.

D. INTERPRET Look at the following statements from the conversation between Ming Mei and her landlord in Exercise A. Answer the questions.

I'll have my handyman come over and look at the roof and your ceiling.

1. Who is the subject of the sentence? _____
2. Who is going to come over? _____

... I can get my sister to come over.

3. Who is the subject of the sentence? _____
4. Who is going to come over? _____

E. We use causative verb structures when we want to indicate that the subject causes something to happen. Study the chart with your teacher.

Causative Verbs: <i>Get, Have, Help, Make, Let</i>			
Subject	Verb	Noun/Pronoun	Infinitive (Omit <i>to</i> except with <i>get</i> .)
He	will get	his handyman	to come.
She	had	her mom	wait for the repairperson.
The landlord	helped	me	move in.
Ming Mei	makes	her sister	pay half of the rent.
Mr. Martin	let	Ming Mei	skip one month's rent.

F. Match each causative verb from Exercise E with its meaning. Two verbs have the same meaning.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. get | a. allow |
| _____ 2. have | b. provide assistance |
| _____ 3. help | c. delegate responsibility to someone |
| _____ 4. let | d. require |
| _____ 5. make | |

G. Unscramble the words and phrases to make causative statements. Then, write housing-related sentences of your own using the same verbs.

1. them / had / their landlord / and leave a deposit / fill out an application

Their landlord had them fill out an application and leave a deposit.

My wife had me paint the children's bedroom.

2. to prospective renters / him / let / the apartment / show / his tenants

3. made / my parents / a condo / buy / me

4. my boss / for me / will get / I / to write / a letter of reference

5. her husband / she / which house to rent / decide / will let

6. find / my cousin / me / a new place to live / helped

H. What should you do when you call your landlord? Read the sentences below and put them in the correct order (1–4).

_____ Restate the solution for clarification.

_____ Ask for a solution.

_____ Clearly identify the problem.

_____ State your name and where you live.

- I. GENERATE** What are some problems you might have with your home that would require you to call your landlord? Brainstorm a list on a separate piece of paper with a partner.

- J.** With a partner, practice having phone conversations with a landlord. Follow the order of events from Exercise H and describe some of the problems you brainstormed in Exercise I.

GOAL ■ Interpret rental agreements

- A. Have you ever rented a property? If so, do you remember the information that was in your rental agreement? Make a list on a separate piece of paper.**
- B. Rental agreements are long and contain information to protect the tenant and the landlord. Much of the agreement is about money. Read the money-related section of a rental agreement.**

RENT: To pay as rental the sum of \$ _____ per month, due and payable in advance from the first day of every month. Failure to pay rent when due will result in the Owner taking immediate legal action to evict the Resident from the premises and seize the security deposit.

LATE FEE: Rent received after the first of the month will be subject to a late fee of 10% plus \$3.00 per day.

SECURITY DEPOSIT: Resident agrees to pay a deposit in the amount of \$ _____ to secure Resident's pledge of full compliance with the terms of this agreement. The security deposit will be used at the end of the tenancy to compensate the Owner for any damages or unpaid rent or charges. Further damages will be repaired at Resident's expense with funds other than the deposit.

RETURN OF DEPOSIT: Security deposits will be deposited for the Resident's benefit in a non-interest-bearing bank account. Release of these deposits is subject to the provisions of State Statutes and as follows:

- A. The full term of this agreement has been completed.
- B. Formal written notice has been given.
- C. No damage or deterioration to the premises, building(s), or grounds is evident.

D. The entire dwelling, appliances, closets, and cupboards are clean and left free of insects; the refrigerator is defrosted; all debris and rubbish has been removed from the property; and the carpets are cleaned and left odorless.

E. Any and all unpaid charges, pet charges, late charges, extra visitor charges, delinquent rents, utility charges, etc., have been paid in full.

F. All keys have been returned, including keys to any new locks installed while Resident was in possession.

G. A forwarding address has been left with the Owner.

Thirty days after termination of occupancy, the Owner will send the balance of the deposit to the address provided by the Resident, payable to the signatories hereto, or the Owner will impose a claim on the deposit and so notify the Resident by certified letter. If such written claim is not sent, the Owner relinquishes the right to make any further claim on the deposit and must return it to the Resident provided Resident has given the Owner notice of intent to vacate, abandon, and terminate this agreement prior to the expiration of its full term, at least seven days in advance.

- C. ANALYZE** In a group, interpret the money portion of the rental agreement. Underline words or phrases no one in your group understands and ask your teacher.

D. Read the sections on maintenance and repairs.

MAINTENANCE: Resident agrees to maintain the premises during the period of this agreement. This includes woodwork, floors, walls, furnishings and fixtures, appliances, windows, screen doors, lawns, landscaping, fences, plumbing, electrical, air-conditioning and heating, and mechanical systems. Tacks, nails, or other hangers nailed or screwed into the walls or ceilings will be removed at the termination of this agreement. Damage caused by rain, hail, or wind as a result of leaving windows or doors open, or damage caused by overflow of water, or stoppage of waste pipes, breakage of glass, damage to screens, deterioration of lawns and landscaping—whether caused by abuse or neglect—is the responsibility of the Resident.

RESIDENT'S OBLIGATIONS: The Resident agrees to meet all Resident's obligations including:

A. Taking affirmative action to ensure that nothing exists that might place the Owner in violation of applicable building, housing, and health codes.

B. Keeping the dwelling clean and sanitary; removing garbage and trash as they accumulate; maintaining plumbing in good

working order to prevent stoppages and/or leakage of plumbing, fixtures, faucets, pipes, etc.

C. Operating all electrical, plumbing, sanitary, heating, ventilating, a/c, and other appliances in a reasonable and safe manner.

D. Assuring that property belonging to the Owner is safeguarded against damage, destruction, loss, removal, or theft.

REPAIRS: In the event repairs are needed beyond the competence of the Resident, he or she is urged to arrange for professional assistance. Residents are offered the discount as an incentive to make their own decisions on the property they live in. Therefore, as much as possible, the Resident should refrain from contacting the Owner except for emergencies or for repairs costing more than the discount since such involvement by the Owner will result in the loss of the discount. **ANY REPAIR THAT WILL COST MORE THAN THE AMOUNT OF THE DISCOUNT MUST BE APPROVED BY THE OWNER OR THE TENANT WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ENTIRE COST OF THAT REPAIR.** Any improvement made by the tenant shall become the property of the Owner at the conclusion of this agreement.

E. Divide into two groups and present. One group will present the responsibilities for maintenance, and the other group will present the responsibilities for repairs.

F. SUMMARIZE Make a summary of your section for the class.

G. Based on what you have read so far, what do you think the rental agreement will say about each of the following items? Write your ideas.

Lead-based paint: _____

Phone: _____

Smoke detectors: _____

Utilities: _____

H. Read the information taken from the rental agreement about the topics in Exercise G. Write the correct topic on the line that follows each section.

1. Resident agrees to install and maintain telephone service and agrees to furnish to the Owner the phone number, and any changes, within 3 days after installation.

2. Smoke detectors have been installed in this residence. It's the Resident's responsibility to maintain appliances including testing periodically and replacing batteries as recommended by the manufacturer. In the event the detectors are missing or inoperative, the tenant has an affirmative duty to notify the landlord immediately.

3. Resident shall be responsible for payments of all utilities, garbage, water and sewer charges, telephone, gas, or other bills incurred during his/her residency. He/She specifically authorizes the Owner to deduct amounts of unpaid bills from their deposits in the event they remain unpaid after the termination of this agreement.

4. Houses built before 1978 may contain lead-based paint. Lead from paint, paint chips, and dust can pose health hazards if not taken care of properly. Lead exposure is especially harmful to young children and pregnant women. Before renting pre-1978 housing, Owner must disclose the presence of known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards in the dwelling. Resident must also receive a federally approved pamphlet of lead-poisoning prevention.

I. **SUMMARIZE With a partner, go back through the sections of the rental agreement in this lesson. Make a list of all the topics. Then, on a separate piece of paper, write a statement about each topic, summarizing what the rental agreement says about it.**

GOAL ■ Identify tenant and landlord rights

A. Discuss the following terms with a partner. Define them with your teacher.

1. What is a *right*?

2. What is a *responsibility*?

B. Tenants have rights and responsibilities, just as landlords do. Read the list below and indicate which responsibility belongs to each person: tenant (*T*) or landlord (*L*).

1. _____ Provide a clean apartment when the tenant moves in.
2. _____ Maintain common areas (hallways, stairs, yards, entryways).
3. _____ Give the landlord permission to enter the apartment at reasonable times and with advance notice to inspect it or to make any necessary repairs.
4. _____ Keep noise at a level that will not disturb neighbors.
5. _____ Keep the apartment and the surrounding area clean and in good condition.
6. _____ Notify the landlord immediately if the apartment needs repair through no fault of the tenant.
7. _____ Notify the landlord of any anticipated prolonged absence from the apartment so he or she can keep an eye on things.
8. _____ Pay the rent on time.
9. _____ Provide properly working plumbing and heating (both hot and cold running water).
10. _____ Repair any damage occurring to the apartment through the fault of the tenant, tenant's family members, or tenant's guests. Notify landlord at once of major damage.
11. _____ Provide well-lit hallways and entryways.
12. _____ When moving out, give landlord proper advance notice. Be sure that the apartment is in the same condition as when the tenant moved in and return the key to the landlord promptly.

C. **RESTATE With a partner, restate each of the rights and responsibilities in Exercise B.**

EXAMPLE: "It is a landlord's responsibility to provide a clean apartment when the tenant moves in."

D. Read about the implied warranty of habitability.

The *implied warranty of habitability* states that a landlord must keep the property in a condition fit for human occupancy. In other words, it must be a safe place for human beings to live. Here are some questions a landlord might ask him or herself before renting a property: Are there any known hazards with the property? Do the fixtures work properly? Is the building structurally sound? Does the property have any recurring problems?

If a landlord does not comply with the *implied warranty of habitability*, a tenant can cancel the lease, leave the premises, take the costs of repairs out of the rent, or ask for monetary damages.

In determining whether a landlord has violated the *implied warranty of habitability*, courts will look at several factors:

1. Is the problem violating a housing code?
2. Is the problem violating a sanitary regulation?
3. Is the problem affecting a needed facility?
4. How long has the problem lasted?
5. How old is the building?
6. How much is the rent?
7. Has the tenant been ignoring the problem?
8. Is the tenant in any way responsible for the problem?

One or more of these factors will help the courts determine who is at fault and what the victim's rights may be.

E. ANALYZE In a small group, discuss the following questions.

1. If your landlord violated the implied warranty of habitability, what can you do?

2. According to the list of questions that courts will ask, what are some situations in which you could take a landlord to court?

3. What are some situations when you couldn't take a landlord to court.

F. DETERMINE With a partner, look at each picture below. Decide if it violates the *implied warranty of habitability*. Imagine that each of these situations has gone on for at least three weeks with no response from the landlord.



G. Imagine that you are a landlord. Use the rights and responsibilities in Exercise B to write statements using a causative verb structure.

1. *The law makes me provide a clean apartment for the tenant when he or she moves in.*

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

H. Imagine that you are a tenant. Use the rights and responsibilities in Exercise B to write statements using a causative verb structure.

1. *The law makes me pay the rent on time.*

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

GOAL ■ Get insurance



A. Discuss the terms of the insurance quote below. Then, listen to Makela and Bryce talk about it.

Renter's Insurance Quote	
Value of personal property	\$29,000
Deductible	\$250
Liability	\$100,000
Medical payments	\$1,000
Annual premium	\$220.08
Monthly payment	\$18.34

B. Discuss the following questions with your classmates.

1. Do you have insurance for your property? Why or why not?
2. What is a deductible? What is Makela's deductible?
3. What is the liability insurance for?
4. What are the medical payments for?
5. How much will Makela pay for one year of renter's insurance?

C. EVALUATE What is the value of your personal property? Write the estimated replacement costs below.

Personal property	Typical replacement cost	Your estimated replacement cost
Personal computer, accessories, and software	\$1,500–\$4,000	
TV and stereo equipment (home and portable)	\$500–\$4,000	
Music and movie collection	\$500–\$2,000	
Furniture and household items	\$5,000–\$15,000	
Clothing and shoes	\$2,000–\$4,000	
Sporting goods	\$500–\$2,000	
Camera and video equipment	\$200–\$1,000	
Jewelry and watches	\$1,000	
Other (luggage, tools, etc.)	\$1,000–\$3,000	
Total estimated replacement costs		

- D. CONTRAST** Landlords should carry insurance for the structures they rent to others. How do you think homeowner’s insurance is different from renter’s insurance?
- E.** Read the Hahns’ homeowner’s insurance policy below. Then, answer the questions that follow.

State One Insurance	
Name/Address of Insured: Steve and Rosemary Hahn 7930 Inca Way Kansas City, MO 64108	
Deductible: \$2,500	Annual Premium: \$1,077.93
Coverage Type	Amount of Coverage
Dwelling	\$401,000
Personal Property	\$300,750
Loss of Use	\$80,200
Personal Liability—Each Occurrence	\$100,000
Medical Payments to Others—Each Person	\$1,000

- How much will the insurance company pay to rebuild the house? _____
- How much will the insurance company pay to replace personal belongings? _____
- How much will the family have to pay before the insurance company pays? _____
- What is the monthly premium? _____

- F.** To get homeowner’s insurance, the insurance company needs information about your building. Read about the Hahns’ home. Then, fill in the information about your home.

Building feature	Hahns’ home	My home
Year built	1986	
Total square footage	2,378 sq. ft.	
Number of stories	2	
Exterior wall construction material	stucco on frame	
Roof type	clay tile	
Garage or carport	attached garage: 2-car	
Wall partitions construction materials	drywall	
Wall/Floor covering materials	paint/wood and tile	
Number of kitchens/bathrooms	1/3	
Type of air/heat	central air/gas	

G. Do you have insurance? Answer the questions that apply to you.

I have insurance.

1. What type of policy do you have? (homeowner's, renter's) _____
2. How long have you had your policy? _____
3. What is your monthly premium? _____
4. How often do you review your policy in case changes need to be made?

I don't have insurance.

1. What type of policy do you need? (homeowner's, renter's) _____
2. How can you find an insurance company? _____

3. How much personal property coverage do you need? _____

4. How much can you spend per month on insurance? (\$50, \$100, \$150) _____

H. Using the questions in Exercise G, interview three classmates and take notes.

Name: _____ Insurance (yes/no) Type: _____

Notes: _____

Name: _____ Insurance (yes/no) Type: _____

Notes: _____

Name: _____ Insurance (yes/no) Type: _____

Notes: _____

I. PLAN On a separate piece of paper, write a statement about what you are going to do to protect your home and personal property.

EXAMPLE: *I need renter's insurance for my personal property. This week, I'm going to go online and get quotes from three insurance companies.*

LESSON **5** Protecting your home

GOAL ■ Prevent theft

A. Use a dictionary to define the two sets of words below. Include the part of speech for each word. Then, answer the questions that follow.

burglar: _____

burglarize/burgle: _____

burglary: _____

theft: _____

thief: _____

thieve: _____

1. What is the difference between the two sets of words? _____

2. There are three pairs of synonyms in the groups of words above. Write them on a separate piece of paper.


B. PREDICT You are about to read a newsletter on how to protect your home from being burglarized. What do you think it will say about the following items? Brainstorm with a group.

Light	Time	Noise



Security lights help to deter burglars.

C. Read the newsletter.



Theft Prevention Newsletter

Burglary Prevention

Each year in the United States, there are more than five million home burglaries. Nine out of ten of these crimes are preventable. The risk of being burglarized can be greatly reduced by taking simple steps to make your home more difficult to enter and less enticing to would-be burglars. **Remember the greatest weapons in the fight to prevent burglaries are light, time, and noise.**

Light

- Make sure that exterior lights are mounted out of reach so that burglars can't easily unscrew bulbs.
- Consider buying motion-sensitive lights, which are now available at relatively low prices.
- Use a variable light timer to activate lights inside your home.
- Trim trees and shrubs near doors and windows so burglars can't hide in the shadows.

Time

Make it time-consuming for a burglar to break into your home by ...

- installing deadbolt locks on all exterior doors.
- installing double key locks in doors that contain glass. This will keep a burglar from being able to open the door simply by breaking the glass and reaching through.
(Note: So that everyone in the house can get out in the event of a fire, be sure to keep the key in a designated place.)
- placing additional locks on all windows and patio doors.

Noise

- Get a dog. You don't need a large attack dog; even a small dog creates a disturbance that burglars would prefer to avoid. Remember to license and vaccinate it.
- Consider having someone care for your dogs in your home while you're away instead of boarding them.
- If you can afford it, install an alarm system that will alert neighbors of a burglar's presence. Most systems can even summon local police directly.

D. **COMPARE** Look at the ideas you brainstormed in Exercise B and the tips from the newsletter. Are there any tips you didn't think of? List them in the table.

Light	Time	Noise



E. Listen to the police officer talk about other tips to prevent a break in. Write the tips below.

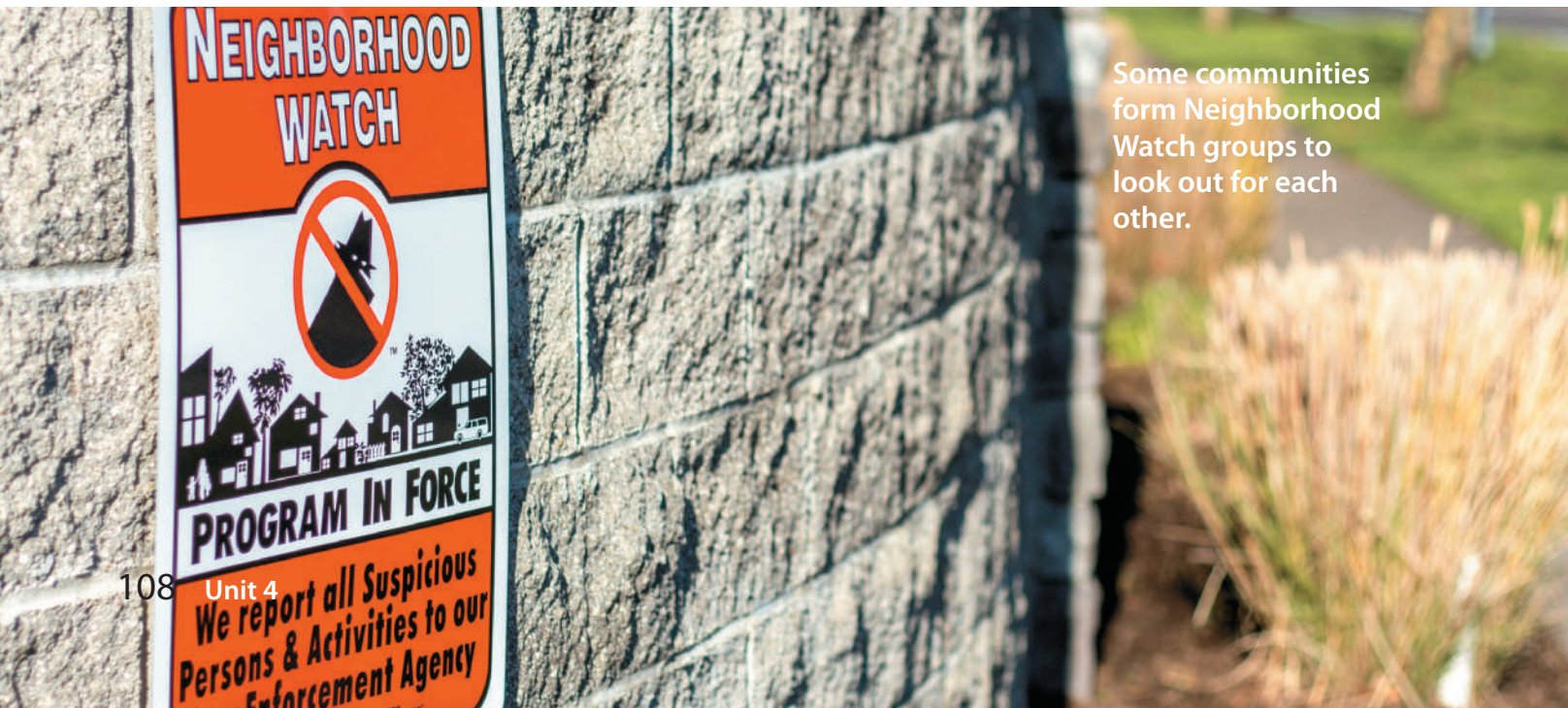
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



F. Sometimes all your efforts will not stop a determined burglar. It is wise to take some precautions that will help you get your property back should a criminal successfully break into your home. Listen to the police officer and take notes.

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

G. CREATE Make a flier to post in your community. Include the most important tips you learned about how to prevent theft in your home.



Some communities form Neighborhood Watch groups to look out for each other.



Before You Watch

A. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. What problem do Hector, Mateo, and Naomi have?
2. Who is the man in the blue shirt?



While You Watch

B. Watch the video and complete the dialog.

Hector: Yeah, the ceiling is still (1) dripping even though the rain has stopped.

Landlord: I see. Has the water (2) _____ the floor?

Naomi: No, we caught it right away and put a bucket down to collect all the (3) _____.

Hector: But we can't keep emptying out this (4) _____ day and night. And, the damage to the ceiling is getting worse.

Mateo: That's right. And we can't be (5) _____ for any damage if the water spills over.

Landlord: I'll have my (6) _____ come by tomorrow morning. Can one of you be here to let him in?

Check Your Understanding

C. Write a number next to each quote to show the correct order.

- a. _____ **Landlord:** I'll have it repaired tomorrow.
- b. _____ **Tenant:** Thank you. I appreciate it.
- c. _____ **Landlord:** I got your message. What's the matter?
- d. _____ **Tenant:** Can you fix it sooner than that? It's very cold.
- e. _____ **Landlord:** In that case, I'll fix it today.
- f. _____ **Tenant:** My heater stopped working yesterday.
- g. _____ **Landlord:** You're welcome. Sorry for the inconvenience.

A. With a partner, practice conversations between a tenant and a landlord. Practice both face-to-face and phone conversations. Use the scenarios below.

1. leaky faucet
2. broken window
3. can't pay rent on time
4. noisy neighbors

B. Using the words provided below, write complete sentences using the causative verb structure. You may choose the verb tense to use.

1. she / make / her sister / move

She made her sister move out of her apartment.

2. I / get / her / meet
-

3. they / have / their friends / wait
-

4. Elliot / help / his father / repair
-

5. my father / make / me / pay
-

6. his landlord / let / him / fix
-

C. Make a list of topics that can be found in a rental agreement. After each topic, write a typical statement that might be found in such an agreement.

1. *Rent: The rent must be paid on the first day of each month.*
-

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Learner Log

I can identify tenant and landlord rights.

Yes No Maybe

I can get insurance.

Yes No Maybe

I can prevent theft.

Yes No Maybe

D. Identify one right for tenants and one right for landlords.

1. A tenant has the right to _____.

2. A landlord has the right to _____.

E. Read the insurance policy and answer the questions.

Insurance Policy

Deductible: \$2,250.00	Annual Premium: \$989.45
Coverage Type	Amount of Coverage
Dwelling	\$330,000
Loss of Use	\$80,200
Medical Payments to Others—Each Person	\$1,000
Personal Liability—Each Occurrence	\$100,000
Personal Property	\$200,000

1. Is this a homeowner's or renter's policy? _____

How do you know? _____

2. How much will the insurance company pay to rebuild the house? _____

3. What is the annual premium? _____

4. How much will the insurance company pay to replace personal belongings? _____

F. Write *T* (true) or *F* (false) in front of each theft prevention tip.

_____ 1. Place your valuables in easy-to-see locations.

_____ 2. Lock up anything that could be used to break into your home.

_____ 3. Install an alarm system.

_____ 4. Make sure you turn off all the lights when you leave your home.

_____ 5. Install double key locks on all your windows.

_____ 6. Let your neighbors know when you will be out of town.

Vocabulary Review

A. Complete each question with a word or phrase from this unit. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. Are you a tenant or a _____?
2. How much _____ do you have for your personal property?
3. Do you have _____ or _____ insurance?
4. What is your monthly _____?
5. Do you have an _____ installed in your house?
6. What would your landlord do if there were a _____ in your building?

B. With a partner, ask and answer the questions in Exercise A.

C. Without using a dictionary, define the following words. Include the part of speech.

1. dwelling: _____
2. policy: _____
3. right: _____
4. burglary: _____
5. responsibility: _____
6. prevent: _____
7. vacate: _____
8. premium: _____

D. With a partner, write a conversation using as many of the words from Exercise C as you can include.

Student A: _____

Student B: _____

Student A: _____

Student B: _____

Student A: _____

Student B: _____

Student A: _____

Student B: _____



Presentation Topics

- Communication with a landlord or tenant
- Rental agreements
- Tenant and landlord rights
- Renter's or homeowner's insurance
- Theft prevention

1. **COLLABORATE** Form a team with four or five students. Decide which topic your team will work on. (Each team should choose a different topic from the list above.)
2. Choose positions for each member of your team.

Position	Job description	Student name
Student 1: Project Leader	Check that everyone speaks English. Check that everyone participates.	
Student 2: Project Secretary	Take notes on your team's ideas.	
Student 3: Coordinator	Divide presentation into parts. Assign each team member one part of the presentation.	
Student 4: Director	Organize a different method of presentation for each part.	
Student 5: Advisor	Give feedback on the presentation as each team member rehearses his/her part.	

3. Gather the information for your presentation.
4. Decide how to present your information to the class. For example, you may want to use charts, role plays, or games.
5. Create any materials needed for your presentation.
6. Rehearse your presentation.
7. Give your presentation to the class.

Out of This World

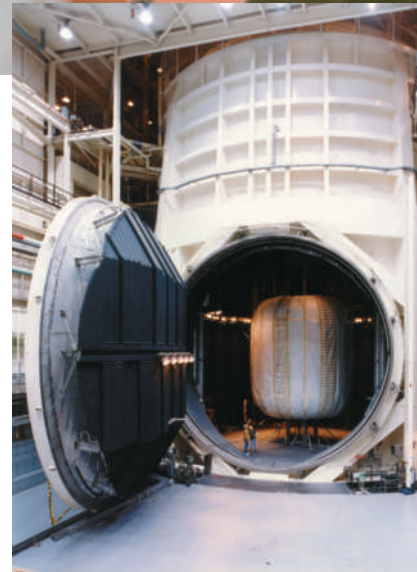
“We need to understand how our planet and all the little systems inside of it can coexist without causing too much strain. I’d like to find a way to bring it all back home again.”
—Constance Adams

A. PREDICT Answer the questions about the small picture.

1. What type of housing do you think this is?
2. What makes it different from typical housing?
3. How is it the same?

B. Match the following words to their correct meanings.

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| 1. coexist | a. irregular rising and falling of something |
| 2. fluctuation | b. remain undamaged or unaffected by |
| 3. inflatable | c. things that are needed or wanted |
| 4. launch | d. live at the same time or in the same place |
| 5. requirements | e. ability to be filled with air |
| 6. strain | f. relating to the earth |
| 7. terrestrial | g. excessive demand on the strength of something |
| 8. withstand | h. send into outer space |



C. Read about Constance Adams.

What if your job was to design a house for space? Well, this was one of the first projects that NASA gave to Constance Adams, a space architect. Space housing cannot be like housing you would find on Earth. There are certain requirements: It would have to “withstand phenomenal strain, radiation, up to 500 degrees of temperature fluctuation, and orbital debris moving faster than a high-speed bullet—with an inflatable shell.” And one more thing: It can only be 14 feet in diameter for a launch, but once it gets to space, it needs to expand to three times that size.

In the 1990s, NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) started working on a concept for a transit habitat for the very first human mission to Mars. It was called TransHab (Transit Habitat). Aerospace company Lockheed Martin hired Constance, who studied sociology at Harvard University and a master’s degree at Yale in the late 1990s. She was employed by them to support NASA’s Mars exploration research efforts in Houston, Texas, at the Johnson Space Center. This is where she started working on the design for TransHab.

Adams came up with an inflatable design that folds up for launch and expands to a three-level home once in space. Big enough for six crew members, it also includes removable pieces that can be used for walls and furniture. Her design was also supposed to include a common room, gymnasium, and a shower. In order to make her design work, she had to research innovative ideas from other areas, such as engineering, industrial design, and sociology. Unfortunately, this project never made it past the design phase.

Even though the TransHab never came to be, Constance isn’t giving up. “Someday I’d like to apply these principles to terrestrial projects,” she says. “We need to understand how our planet and all the little systems inside of it can coexist without causing too much strain. I’d like to find a way to bring it all back home again.”

D. **COMPARE** On a separate piece of paper, draw the Venn diagram and complete it with the similarities and differences in housing.

