

**Resource Management: Management, Home & Community, Design**

**Management:** use of resources to achieve goals

**Resources:** anything that can be used to help complete a task (**H**uman – time, knowledge, skills; **E**conomic – money, property; **C**ommunity – library, school, hospital; **E**nvironmental – air, water, trees, gas)

**Resource Management:** the wise use of resources to prevent their waste



**Home Management:** skill of running a home efficiently. Tasks include – childcare, cleaning, budgeting, meal planning

**Steps of the management system:**



**Cleaning management:** skill of cleaning the home efficiently. Resources involved: time, skills, equipment (sweeping brush, polish, etc), energy

When cleaning the house, you should:	Sequence for room cleaning:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make a list of all tasks</li> <li>• Involve everyone</li> <li>• Do 1-2 weekly tasks per day</li> <li>• Evaluate and make changes to the routine if necessary</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tidy up</li> <li>2. Sweep</li> <li>3. Dust</li> <li>4. Vacuum</li> <li>5. Wash</li> <li>6. Polish</li> </ol>

**Factors to consider when...**

- (a) **Choosing cleaning agents:** cost, safety of product, is it easy to use, environmentally friendly
- (b) **Using cleaning agents:** follow instructions carefully, store away from children, use gloves to protect skin

**Ergonomics:** is the study of the **efficiency** of people in the working environment.

- It involves planning time, design and layout of equipment, sequence of tasks

**Shelter:** somewhere to live that protects us from the elements

**Types of Shelter:**

1. House – detached, semi-detached, terraced, bungalow
2. Apartment / flat
3. Bedsit – one room divided into different area for living, sleeping, cooking
4. Caravan, mobile home, houseboat
5. Sheltered housing: small groups of houses purpose-built for elderly or disabled people; usually supervised
6. Residential accommodation: homes for elderly, convents, boarding schools







**Amenities:** facilities provided and maintained for leisure, e.g. gym, football pitches, shops, hairdresser, playground

A home provides for the following needs:

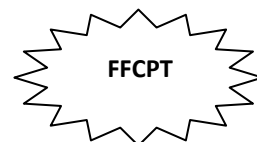
Physical	Social	Emotional
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection</li> <li>• Shelter</li> <li>• Warmth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A place for entertaining and leisure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loving and secure environment</li> <li>• Safety</li> <li>• Privacy</li> </ul>

**What are the factors to consider when buying a home?** Cost, location, size, personal preference, energy efficiency

**Community services:**

Statutory (state) services	Voluntary services
Statutory services are provided by the state (government) for the use of the community	Voluntary services are provided by volunteers who give their free time to provide a service for the use of the community
 Health services  Education (schools)  Lighting on streets  Postal services	  Enable Ireland St. Vincent de Paul Meals on Wheels Drogheda Women’s Refuge

**Design:** arranging objects in a form that is fit for purpose and pleasing to the eye.



**Five elements of design:**

- Function** → an object must fulfil its function to be a good design. E.g: a floor should be hardwearing, a bed should be comfortable
- Form** → Shape & line of an object
- Colour** → Primary (red, yellow, blue), secondary (primary + primary – green, orange, purple), tertiary (primary + secondary). Pale colours – make room look bigger. Dark colours – make room look smaller
- Pattern** → A decorative design which is usually repeated on the whole or part of an object. **Functions:** Breaks up plain surfaces, Adds interest/contrast to areas, Creates a feature wall
- Texture** → describes the feel of an object. Can be soft, smooth, hard, rough. Textures add interest and contrast to a room

**Lines:** vertical lines – narrow and taller; horizontal lines – shorter and wider; curved – soft; diagonal lines - dramatic

**Design Principles:**

- **Balance:** Harmony between each element of design in a room
- **Emphasis:** Contrasting colours or shapes draws the eye to an area of the room
- **Proportion:** the objects in a room that are different sizes should compliment each other
- **Rhythm:** Colours/patterns repeated around the room bring the room together

**Common Previous Exam Paper Question:**

- Suggest two ways of adding emphasis to the interior design of a sitting room
- Give two factors that should be considered when purchasing a family home
- Name two primary colours. Name two secondary colours.
- Name two warm colours. Name two cool colours.
- Explain each of the following terms in relation to design principles: (i) balance (ii) proportion (iii) emphasis
- Outline the main steps to follow when cleaning a bathroom
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- What guidelines should be followed when using **and** storing cleaning agents
- Name four community services provide for by the state.
- Name four voluntary community services.
- What is a resource? Name two human resources