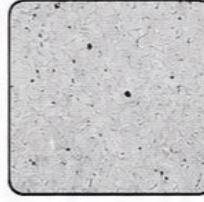
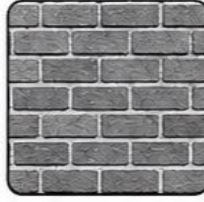


1. DIFFERENT MATERIALS, DIFFERENT USES

Buildings are made from materials that are:



- **STRONG** (to last)



- **SAFE** (to protect people)



- **AVAILABLE** (found nearby)



- **COMFORTABLE**
(for the weather)



2. CLIMATE CHANGES WHAT WE BUILD WITH



IN HOT AND DRY PLACES:

- It is better to use thick walls made of mud brick or clay
- These materials keep the inside cool.
- Example: Traditional houses in Yazd, Iran use mud bricks and wind towers



IN TROPICAL/RAINY PLACES:

- It is recommended to use bamboo, palm leaves, or light wood
- Roofs are steep so rain slides off quickly
- Example: Thatched houses in Southeast Asia use palm or grass roofs





SUSTAINABLE & SMART BUILDINGS



SUSTAINABLE BUILDINGS (GREEN BUILDINGS)

These are buildings designed to be good for the environment and save resources like water, energy, and materials.

KEY FEATURES:



- Use solar panels to get power from the sun



- Made from recycled or natural materials (like bamboo or reused wood)



- Have green roofs (plants growing on rooftops!)



- Use rainwater collection to water plants or flush toilets



- Designed to stay warm or cool without needing too much electricity

EXAMPLES:

The Edge in Amsterdam



Bosco Verticale (Italy)

one of the greenest office buildings in the world – a “vertical forest” with trees growing on every floor.



SMART BUILDINGS

These buildings use technology and Artificial Intelligence to make life easier, safer, and more energy-efficient.

KEY FEATURES:



- Automatic lights that turn off when no one is in the room



- Smart thermostats that change the temperature based on weather or time of day



- Sensors that check air quality, light levels, or motion



- Security cameras and alarms that are connected to phones



- Can be controlled with apps or voice commands

EXAMPLES:

Smart homes with Alexa or Google Assistant



Airports, museums, and offices with smart doors, lights, and temperature control

