house (hous) n., pl. houses (hou'zlz, -siz). 1. a. A building used as a dwelling by one or more families. b. A household. 2. Something that serves as a shelter or habitation for an animal. 3. a. A building used for a particular purpose, as for entertainment: a movie house. b. The audience or patrons of such an establishment: a full house. 4. A dwelling for a religious community or for students. 5. House. A family line, including ancestors and descendants, esp. a noble family: the House of Orange. 8. A commercial firm: a brokerage house. 7. a. A legislative or deliberative assembly. b. The hall in which such an assembly meets. c. A quorum of such an assembly meets. c. A quorum of such an assembly well. The sign of the zodiac indicating the seat or station of a planet in the heavens.—modifier: house call, house pet.—v. (houz) housed, housen, house.—ir. 1. To provide, living quarters for; lodge: The cottage housed ten boys. 2. The shelter, keep, or store in or as if in a house. 3. To contain, arbor.—intr. To reside; dwell.—Idloms. clean house. 1. To take care of and clean a house. 2. To eliminate or discard undesirable people, items, or situations, on the house. At the expense of the management of manager; free. [ME < OE hu?]

ausbor n. A barge equipped for use as a

s'board') adj. Restricted or confined to the or slide.

(adt'ts king) n. The act of unlawfully created for the purpose of committing

adj. 1. Trained in habits of pet. 2. Trained to be doc-

n. A n. er of the bodyguard or Danish carly English king or hūskars house + karl, man.] A won krobe, usually with a

non, widely distributed fly, quents human dwellings, breeds in file matter, and is a transmitter of a

house stous hold') n. A domestic establishment including and members of a family and others who live under the same roof. —modifiler: household appliances. [ME: house, house + hold, possession.] household arts n. Home economics. house-hold-er (hous'hôl'dar) n. 1. One who occupies or owns a house. 2. The head of a household. household word n. A commonly used word, phrase, or name. n. A domestic establishment in-

house-hus-band (hous'hūz'bənd) n. A husband who manages the household while his wife earns the family income. house-keep-er (hous'kë'pər) n. One hired to perform the domestic tasks in a household.—house'keep'ng n. hou-sel (hou'zəl) Archaic.—n. The Eucharist.—fr.v. seled, sel-ing, sels. To administer the Eucharist to. [ME < OE hdts/]

hilse!]
house-leek (hous'lek') n. Any of various plants of the genus
Sempervirum, native to the Old World, esp. S. tectorum,
having a basal rosette of fleshy leaves and a branching cluster of pinkish or purplish flowers.
house-lighta (hous'lis') pl.n. The lights that illuminate the
audience section of a concert hall, theater, or auditorium.

atyle (stll) n. 1. The way in which something is said, done, expressed, or performed: a style of speech and writing 2. The combination of distinctive features of literary or arexpressed, or performed: a style of speech and writing.

2. The combination of distinctive features of literary or artistic expression, execution, or performance characterizing a particular person, group, school, or era. 3. Sort; type: a style of furniture. 4. A quality of imagination and individuality expressed in one's actions and tastes. 5. a. A comfortable and elegant mode of existence: living in style. b. A particular mode of living: the style of a gentleman. 6. a. The fashion of the moment, esp. of dress; vogue: out of style. b. A particular fashion: the style of the 1920s. 7. A customary manner of presenting printed material, including usage, punctuation, spelling, typography, and arrangement. 8. Form of address; title. 9. A slender, pointed writing instrument used by the ancients on wax tablets. 10. An implement used for etching or engraving. 11. The needle of a phone-graph. 12. The gnomon of a sundial. 13. Bor. The usually slender part of a pistil, rising from the ovary and tipped by the stigma. 14. Zool. A slender, tubular, or bristleike process. 15. Ohs. A pen. 16. A surgicul probing instrument; stylet:—tr v styled, styleng, styles. 1. To call or name, designate; George VI styled his brother the Duke of Windsor. 2. To make consistent with rules of style: style a manuscript. 3. To give style to: style hair. [ME < OFT, s. Lat, stillut.]—styl'er n. style on the copy (give his.)

punctuation, and type copy for the styles stylet p e preparation of

Linstrument or weapq small? Zool. A

small.

Ital. stiletto,
styll (sti'll') no. plural of stylus.

styll-pref. Variant of stylus.

styll-pref. Variant of stylus.

styll-pref. Variant of stylus.

styll-in (sti'llsh) adj. Conforming to the current fashion;
modish. —stylish-ness n.

styl-ist (sti'llst) n. 1. A writer or speaker who cultivates an
artful literary style. 2. A designer of or consultant on styles
in decorating, dress, or beauty.

sty-lis-tic (sti-lis'tik) adj. Of or relating to style, esp. literary
style. —sty-lis-tic-cal-y adv.

sty-lite (sti'lit') n. One of a number of early Christian ascetics who lived unsheltered on the tops of high pillars. [LGk.
stulités < Gk. stulos, pillar.] —sty-lite (slit'ik) adj. —sty'litlam (sti'lit'lz-om) n.

stuntes < Gr. studos, pillar.] — sty-firic (sili'ik) adj. — sty filem (stil'itz-am) n.

styl-tze (sti'liz') tr.v. -ized, -iz-ing, -iz-ez. 1. To conform or restrict to a particular style. 2. To represent conventionally; conventionalize: "An air of fastidious, stylied melanachily" (Elizabeth Bowen). — styli-za'tion n. — stylizer n. stylio- or styli— or styli— pref. Style: stylograph. [< Lat. stilus, stake, stem, style.]

styl-o-bate (sti'lz-bāt') n. Archit. The immediate foundation of a row of classical columns. [Lat. stylobate < Gk. stulobates: studos, pillar + bainein, to walk.]

sty-log-graph (sti'lz-grāf') n. A fountain pen having a tubular writing point instead of a nib,

sty-log-graphy (sti'log'rz-fi? n. The art or a method of etching, engraving, or writing with a style. — stylo-graph'le (-lz-grāf'lik), stylo-graph'leal adj.

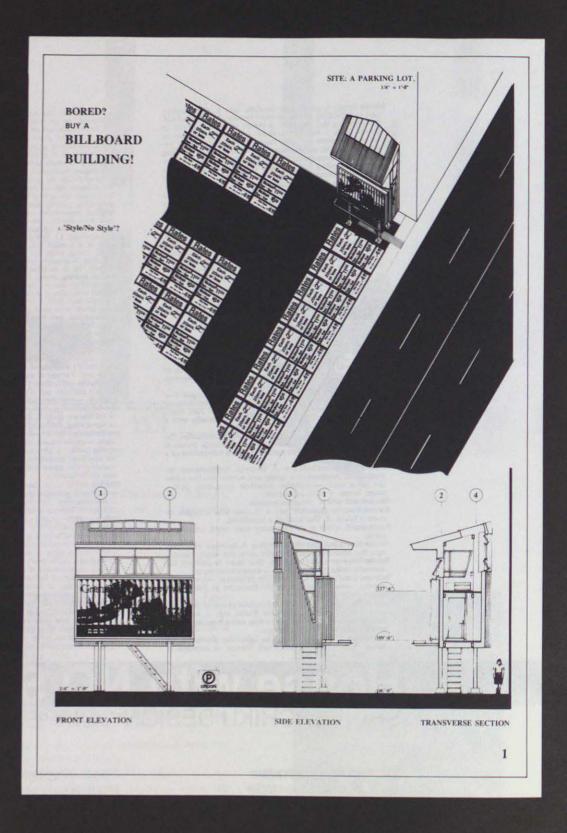
sty-log-lite (sti'lz-lit') n. A small columnar rock development in limestone and other calcareous rocks that is at right angles to the bed, of irregular cross-section, and has striated sides. [Gk. studos, pillar + -LITE.]

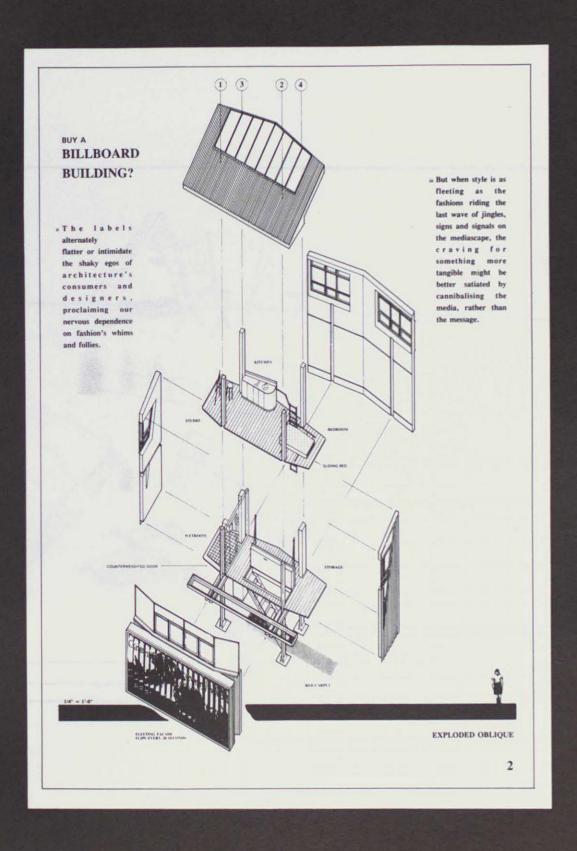
sides. [Ok. stulos, pillar + -LITE.]\* sty-lo-po-di-um (stř'lə-pô'dē-əm) n., pl. -di-a (-dē-ə). An en-

## SHINKENCHIKU DESIGN COMP

Thomas Pushpathadam graduated from the McGill School of Architecture in 1992

Roger Shepherd is a graduate of the McGill School of Architecture, 1993





student work

The house is composed of two chairs and a ladder. One chair is on the road and the other is off the road. The chairs are made of wood, and the road bound chair is foldable. There is a telephone pole marrby. On the other side of the road is a ladder. The ladder is not accessible to the man and the woman. It stands alone, an object as a symbol, an

Maybe some do and some don't, but it's about a man and a woman.

Don Pallen

Human Impr

