| CuTTING EXPENSES |  |  |  | Student/Class Goal <br> Students need math for the GED test and in their everyday lives. Working on a project to reduce household expenses gives students a chance to see how math works in their lives. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Outcome (lesson objective) <br> Students will apply strategies for reducing expenses. They will practice operations with whole numbers and will construct bar graphs. |  |  |  | Time Frame <br> Two 4 hour sessions Up to a month of document |  |
| Standard Use Math to Solve Problems and Communicate |  |  |  | NRS EFL 2-5 |  |
| Number Sense | Benchmarks | Geometry \& Measurement | Benchmarks | Processes | Benchmarks |
| Words to numbers connection |  | Geometric figures |  | Word problems | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2.18,3.21, \\ & 4.25,5.25 \end{aligned}$ |
| Calculation | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2.2,3.2, \\ & 4.2,5.1 \end{aligned}$ | Coordinate system |  | Problem solving strategies |  |
| Order of operations |  | Perimeter/area/volume formulas |  | Solutions analysis | 4.27, 5.27 |
| Compare/order numbers | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3,3.3, \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | Graphing two-dimensional figures |  | Calculator | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2.19,3.22, \\ & 4.28,5.28 \end{aligned}$ |
| Estimation | 3.4, 4.5 | Measurement relationships |  | Mathematical terminology/symbols |  |
| Exponents/radical expressions |  | Pythagorean theorem |  | Logical progression | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 3.24,4.30, \\ & 5.30 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Algebra \& Patterns | Benchmarks | Measurement applications |  | Contextual situations | 4.31, 5.31 |
| Patterns/sequences |  | Measurement conversions |  | Mathematical material |  |
| Equations/expressions |  | Rounding |  | Logical terms |  |
| Linear/nonlinear representations |  | Data Analysis \& Probability | Benchmarks | Accuracy/precision |  |
| Graphing |  | Data interpretation | 4.20 | Real-life applications | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2.22,3.27, \\ & 4.34,5.35 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Linear equations |  | Data displays construction | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2.16,3.17, \\ & 4.21 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Independence/range/fluency | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2.23,3.28, \\ & 4.35,5.36 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Quadratic equations |  | Central tendency | 3.18, 4.22 |  |  |
|  |  | Probabilities |  |  |  |
|  |  | Contextual probability |  |  |  |
| Materials <br> Flip chart paper and markers or overhead projector and blank film <br> Expense Comparison Chart <br> Example for Bar Graph <br> Cutting Expenses Learning Objects |  |  |  |  |  |
| Learner Prior Knowledge <br> Students have performed operations with whole numbers. Students have read and interpreted |  |  |  |  |  |
| Instructional Activities <br> Step 1 - Students will brainstorm ways to reduce their household expenses. For example: using coupons, turning the heat down two degrees, making coffee instead of buying a famous brand, taking the bus instead of driving. The teacher or a student will record answers on the board or on flip chart paper. The teacher will guide the students to group the ideas into related categories and label the categories. For example: using coupons and making coffee might be grouped together under the category of Groceries; turning down the heat and taking the bus might be grouped together and labeled Household Expenses or Transportation. <br> When students are finished grouping and labeling these ideas, they can use the web links included in this lesson to read about more expense reducing strategies. These strategies can be added to the appropriate categories. When all ideas are grouped and labeled, have students share which strategy they would start with to try to reduce their expenses. Each student will make a list of ideas that |  |  |  |  |  |

he/she will try by choosing strategies from each category.

Step 2 - Students may want to use the Expense Comparison chart to track how much they spent on items in the previous month and how much they spend on these items during the month they are using the cost-cutting strategies they chose.
Students may want to group their strategies using the broad categories from the activity in Step 1 and discuss short and long-term strategies. For example, it may take only a week to get information about how much they save using coupons at the grocery store but it may take a month to get information about how much their electric or gas bill goes down.

Step 3 - When the students have finished collecting their expense information, they can do the following math activities. Teachers may want to assign the computations based on the students' educational level so all students can contribute to the data.
-- find how much they have reduced costs on each "item" and overall
-- compare with other students how much they reduced expenses for each item and overall
-- find the class average
-- find what fraction of the original cost their saving is
-- find what percent of the original cost their saving is
Step 4 - Because of the wide range of ability levels, the teacher may want to group students into multilevel groups with the more experienced students assisting the less experienced.

Explain to the class that they will use the data they have collected to construct a graph as a class. On an overhead or chart paper, reproduce the bar graph format found in the handout section of this lesson plan. Have the students find the total amount of money they saved for the month. Using these numbers and the students' names, show the students the process for constructing a bar graph. Make sure the students are able to see bar graphs they have worked with before so they can use them for models. Guide the students through discussion about the vertical and horizontal axis, the units of measurement, etc. Once the bar graph is finished have students identify who reduced their costs the most, the least, etc.

Step 5 - Have students work in pairs or triads to help each other construct either individual or group bar graphs. Group graphs could show reduced costs in certain areas. Individual graphs could show how much was reduced in each area and overall.

Step 6 - The students who saved the most overall and who saved the most in each category could act as class experts and share the strategies they used to reduce their expenses.

Writing Standard Extension Students may want to write in their journals about their cost cutting experiences and what they learned.
Assessment/Evidence (based on outcome)
Lists of strategies, completed comparison chart, bar graphs and observations.

## Teacher Reflection/Lesson Evaluation

Not yet completed.

## Next Steps

Cutting Expenses Learning Objects will give students additional practice with their monthly expenses, needs and wants, and their personal spending plan.

## Technology Integration

Money Saving Techniques http://www.money-saving-techniques.net/
5 Ways to Cut Household Costs http://www.smartmoney.com/spend/family-money/5-ways-to-cut-household-costs/
Top 7 Ways to Save on Household Expenses http://frugalliving.about.com/od/householdsavings/tp/Household Save.htm
Household Expenses Tips http://www.everylastpenny.com/Household Expenses/
How to Reduce Household Expenses http://www.frugalmom.net/reducing-household-expenses.htm
The Spending Plan http://www.knowdebt.org/education/ACC.TheSpendingPlan.pdf
Help With Life's Financial Decisions http://www.smartaboutmoney.org/

## Purposeful/Transparent

Improving math skills will help students pass the GED test; learning strategies to reduce expenses may help students be more efficient family members.

## Contextual

Students are improving their math skills using their own expense information.

## Building Expertise

These mathematical operations are not new to students, so this learning activity allows them time to practice math operations and graph construction.

## Expense Comparison Chart

| Expense Categories | Expenses Last Month | Expenses This Month |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Household |  |  |
| phone bill |  |  |
| house payment/rent |  |  |
| transportation |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Groceries |  |  |
| coffee |  |  |
| eating out |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |

Name
Date $\qquad$

## Example for Bar Graph



## Student Names


http://www.wisconline.org

Monthly Expenses Worksheet<br>Author: Kristin Biekkola<br>School: Fox Valley Technical College Date: 4/16/2002<br>Description: Students are provided with a Monthly Expenses Worksheet to help them understand the basics of budgeting, income, and spending.<br>http://www.wisc-online.com/objects/index_tj.asp?objID=ABM3202a

Needs vs. Wants
Author: Kristin Biekkola
School: Fox Valley Technical College Date: 4/8/2002
Description: The student reads information about the concept of needs and wants related to building a personal budget. In an interactive activity, the student identifies general purchases as "needs" or "wants" and lists the needs and wants in his/her own life.
http://www.wisc-online.com/objects/index_tj.asp?objID=ABM3302
Personal Savings/Spending Plan for Adults-Actual
Author: Kristin Biekkola
School: Fox Valley Technical College Date: 4/16/2002
Description: Students are provided with review information and exercised from the planning part of the "Personal Savings/Spending Plan for Adults" learning object. This activity provides students with a printout of their actual spending for their personal needs and wants.
http://www.wisc-online.com/objects/index_tj.asp?objlD=ABM3202b
Personal Savings/Spending Plan for Adults - Projected
Author: Kristin Biekkola
School: Fox Valley Technical College Date: 4/10/2002
Description: Students are provided with information and exercises to understand the concept of needs and wants relating to building a personal budget. This activity provides students with a printout of their planned personal needs and wants.
http://www.wisc-online.com/objects/index_tj.asp?objID=ABM3202

