Lesson Plan Affording The Rent

Text: Financial Algebra Southwestern, Cengage Learning, 2011
Chapter: _____ 8 ______ Unit number: 1
Title of unit: Independent Living - Finding A Place To Live
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Short Description (Be sure to include where in your unit this lesson takes place):

Students will determine a budget for obtaining a rental unit, based on a person's income.
In the process, they will review the steps involved in multiplying decimals and converting fractions to decimals

LESSON PLAN

TEACHER: Teacher Prep/Lesson Plan

- Lesson Objectives: Calculate the affordability of a monthly rental
- List of prerequisite skills needed: Understanding of decimals, percentages, and ratios.
- Vocabulary: apartment, landlord, furnished, unfurnished, lease, expires, evicted, and single family home
- State Standards addressed: (You may use your District's Power Standards if applicable, Highlight "Green" Standards)

Math: 6.1F Fluently multiply and accurately multiply and divide decimals

Leadership: DECA

• Teacher Preparation: (Calculator -optional)

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Content Delivery

- Step 1: Review objectives and vocabulary
- Step 2: Have students read page 383 in the text.
- **Step 3: Discuss the pros and cons of renting or buying.** Equity, taxes, personal freedom, economy. Discuss the stages of decisions required to rent or own, including credit, employability, income, and savings.
- **Step 3:** Discuss income (gross salary and wages) in terns of Income, disposable income, and discretionary income.
- Step 4: Have students read page 384 in the text
- Step 5: Determine the disposable income if annual income is \$61,992 and taxes are 25%. $.25 \times 61,992 = 1,5498$
- Step 6: Calculate 1/3 of disposable income
 - 61,992 15,498 = 46,494 (annual disposable income)
 - $46,494 \div 12 = 3875 per month (rounded to nearest dollar)
 - $3,875 \times .33 = 1,279 (1/3 \text{ of disposable income})$ Rental budget
 - 3,874.50 1,279 = 2,596 (2/3 of disposable income)
- Step 7 Which is larger .25% gross monthly income or 33% of disposable income?
- Step 8 Discussion: What other cost are involved with occupancy?
 Why might a person want to spend a higher % on rent?
 (reduced cost of transportation, cheaper to entertain at home)
 Why not? (Other needs and wants, savings, investment, automobile, travel)
- Instructional Documents (Please attach any Worksheet, Quiz, Reading Guide, etc)
- Assessment Tool used in this Lesson (scoring method, guide, or rubric)
- Reinforcement/Intervention/Extension Activities
- Career Applications (When will this be used in "real life"?)

The Distribution of Your Income

Diagram **Income Tax & Payroll Taxes** 25% Varies depending on Tax Status **Disposable Income** Necessities come first Housing Food **Basic Clothing Necessary Transportaion Discretionary Income** Money to Save, Invest, or spend as you wish

https://wa-appliedmath.org/

Washington

Finding an Apartment

Terms

Interactive Media http://www.esl-lab.com/vocab/v-housing.htm

- 1. apartment
- 2. apartment manager
- 3. carport
- 4. condominium
- 5. dormitory
- 6. down payment
- 7. duplex
- 8. furnished / unfurnished
- 9. gas / light / water bill
- 10. housing
- 11. landlord
- 12. mortgage payment
- 13. parking space
- 14. rent
- 15. roommate
- 16. security deposit
- 17. tenant
- 18. townhouse
- 19. utilities
- 20. yard

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Now, complete the sentences below with the best answer:
1. You have to pay a when you rent an apartment, and this money is often used to cover any damages you cause.
A. down payment B. mortgage payment C. security deposit
2. Many international students live in a on campus when they study abroad. It often doesn't have its own kitchen, but it often is furnished with a bed and desk.
A. dormitory B. townhouse C. condominium
3. According to housing rules, are not allowed to smoke or have pets in
their apartments. A. apartment managers B. tenants C. landlords