Grade 5

date:

Lesson Objectives

- Understand and apply basic arithmetic operations in real-life scenarios.
- Solve problems involving multiplication and division of whole numbers.
- Develop an appreciation for practical applications of math in farm and home economics.

Introduction

In this lesson, we will explore how math is used in farm and home economics. We will focus on tasks such as calculating the cost of supplies and managing resources efficiently. These skills are essential for maintaining a successful farm and household, reflecting values of self-reliance and stewardship.

Example Problem 1: Calculating Feed for Animals

A farmer needs to feed his chickens and cows. Each chicken requires 0.25 pounds of feed per day, and each cow requires 10 pounds. If the farmer has 20 chickens and 5 cows, how much feed does he need per day?

Solution

- Feed for chickens $= 20 \times 0.25 = 5$ pounds.
- Feed for $cows = 5 \times 10 = 50$ pounds.
- Total feed required = 5 + 50 = 55 pounds.

The farmer needs 55 pounds of feed per day.

Example Problem 2: Budgeting for Farm Supplies

The farmer plans to buy seeds and fertilizer. Seeds cost \$3 per packet, and fertilizer costs \$15 per bag. If she needs 10 packets of seeds and 4 bags of fertilizer, what is the total cost?

Solution

- Cost of seeds = $10 \times 3 = 30$ dollar.
- Cost of fertilizer $= 4 \times 15 = 60$ dollar.
- Total cost = 30 + 60 = 90 dollar.

The total cost for seeds and fertilizer is \$90.

Example Problem 3: Home Economics - Baking Bread

A recipe for bread requires 3 cups of flour per loaf. If a family wants to bake 4 loaves of bread, how many cups of flour are needed?

Solution

Flour needed = $4 \times 3 = 12$ cups. The family needs 12 cups of flour to bake 4 loaves of bread.

Conclusion

Through these examples, we see how math is integral to everyday tasks on a farm and in the home. By mastering these skills, students can learn to manage resources effectively, a key principle in maintaining a sustainable and efficient household or farm.