

Revision Layer: Cumulative Connection

Name: _____ **Class:** _____ **Date:** _____

Use these short retrieval items before beginning the new work. Show a representation when it helps, keep units visible, and explain one answer to a partner.

1. Identify the base after a first discount.

2. Write a multiplier for a 15% increase.

3. Estimate the result of 80 reduced by 25% and then increased by 10%.

4. Explain why the original amount may not be the base at every step.

Revision Layer: Strategy Studio

These tasks deliberately vary the numbers, representation, unknown, or context. Do not choose a method from the chapter title alone.

1. A \$120 item is discounted 25% and then taxed 8%. Find the final price and label each base.

2. Work backward: a final price after a 20% discount is \$64. What was the original price?

3. Create two different multi-step percent situations with the same final multiplier.

4. A student subtracts 25% of the original amount at every step. Explain what is wrong when the second step uses the new amount as its base.

Transfer Bridge: Familiar, Altered, Non-Routine, and Repair

Use this section after the worked examples and before the exit ticket. The method is deliberately not named in every task. First identify the relationship or action, then represent, solve, and check.

A. Familiar structure

A \$120 item is discounted 25% and then taxed 8%. Find the final price.

B. Altered structure

A final price after a 20% discount is \$64. Work backward to find the original price.

C. Non-routine structure

Two successive discounts of 20% and 10% are offered. Compare them with one 30% discount and explain the difference.

D. Repair and compare

A student subtracts 25% of the original price at every step. Explain why the base must be updated after the first change.
