

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. Find the unit price of \$6 for 4 ounces.

2. Compare two rates with different units by converting them.

3. Explain why the lowest total price is not always the best buy.

4. Estimate a reasonable unit price before calculating.

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. Store A sells 12 ounces for \$4.80; Store B sells 20 ounces for \$7.40. Which is cheaper per ounce?

2. A membership adds a fixed \$10 fee to a lower per-item price. Decide which option is better for 1 item and for 20 items.

3. Compare 60 miles per gallon with 8 liters per 100 km without using the same unit system. State which conversion information is needed.

4. Write a best-buy problem where the numerical unit rate is not the only reasonable decision factor. Explain what additional information matters.

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

Compare 12 ounces for \$4.80 with 20 ounces for \$7.40 using unit prices.

B. Altered structure

A membership adds a \$10 fee but lowers the per-item price. Decide which option is better for 1 item and for 20 items.

C. Non-routine structure

Write a best-buy problem in which unit price matters but another practical factor—quality, waste, durability, or storage—also affects the decision.

D. Repair and compare

A student chooses the lower total price without comparing equal quantities. Explain why the comparison is unfair.
