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| **Comparing Proportional Situations** |
| Compares proportional situations using ratio tablesBen cycles 4 km in 12 min.Lyn cycles 10 km in 25 min.Who has the greater average speed?Lyn takes less time to travel 1 km,so has the greater average speed. | Compares proportional situations using unit ratesWhich is the better buy?5 oranges for $2.99 or 8 oranges for $4.88.Unit rate for 5 oranges is: $2.99 ÷ 5 = $0.598Unit rate for 8 oranges is: $4.88 ÷ 8 = $0.615 oranges is the better buy. | Identifies different strategies to solve the same proportion problem Which is the better buy?5 oranges for $2.99 or 8 oranges for $4.88.Scale up to determine the cost for 40 oranges.5 oranges cost $2.99, so 40 oranges cost: 8 × $2.99 = $23.928 oranges cost $4.88, so 40 oranges cost: 5 × $4.88 = $24.405 oranges is the better buy. | Explains how different strategies for solving a comparison proportion problem are relatedFor the oranges, the costs for 40 oranges are also rates, but not unit rates. They are rates per 40 oranges. |
| **Observations/Documentation** |
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