Unit 2, Lesson 8

How Much for One?

Let's use ratios to describe how much things cost.

8.1 Math Talk: Dividing by 12

Find the value of each quotient mentally.

- $24 \div 12$
- $6 \div 12$
- $30 \div 12$
- $246 \div 12$

8.2 Grocery Shopping

Answer each question and explain or show your reasoning. If you get stuck, consider drawing a double number line diagram.

1. Eight avocados cost $4.

   a. How much do 16 avocados cost?

   b. How much do 20 avocados cost?

   c. How much do 9 avocados cost?



2. Twelve large bottles of water cost $9.

   a. How many bottles can you buy for $3?

   b. What is the cost per bottle of water?

   c. How much would 7 bottles of water cost?



3. A 10-pound sack of flour costs $8.

   a. How much does 40 pounds of flour cost?

   b. What is the cost per pound of flour?

Are you ready for more?

It is commonly thought that buying larger packages or containers, sometimes called "buying in bulk," is a great way to save money. For example, a 6-pack of beverage might cost $3 while a 12-pack of the same brand costs $5.

Find 3 different cases where it is not true that buying in bulk saves money. You may use the internet or go to a local grocery store and take photographs of the cases you find. Make sure the products are the same brand. For each example that you find, give the quantity or size of each, and describe how you know that the larger size is not a better deal.

8.3 More Shopping

1. Four bags of chips cost $6.
   a. What is the cost per bag?

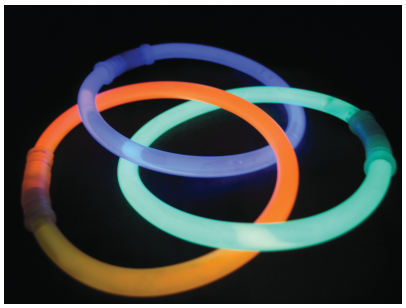
   b. At this rate, how much will 7 bags of chips cost?

2. At a used book sale, 5 books cost $15.
   a. What is the cost per book?

   b. At this rate, how many books can you buy for $21?

3. Neon bracelets cost $1 for 4.
   a. What is the cost per bracelet?

   b. At this rate, how much will 11 neon bracelets cost?

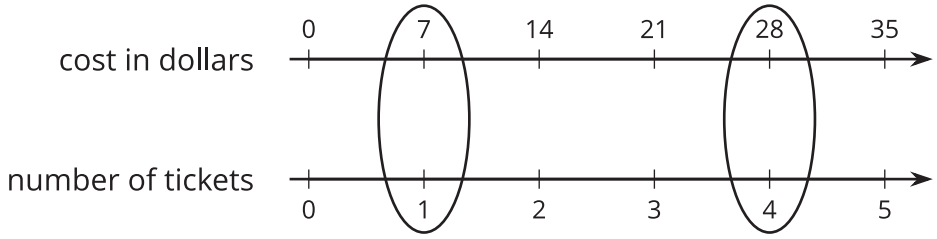


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Lesson 8 Summary

The **unit price** is the price of 1 thing—for example, the price of 1 ticket, 1 slice of pizza, or 1 kilogram of peaches.

If 4 movie tickets cost \$28, then the unit price would be the cost *per* ticket. We can create a double number line to find the unit price.



This double number line shows that the cost for 1 ticket is \$7. We can also find the unit price by dividing, $28 \div 4 = 7$, or by multiplying, $28 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 7$.