Name: _____ Date: _____

The Big Bag That Cost More Per Pound

Circle group

Maya and her uncle stood in the grocery store. They looked at two bags of rice. The small bag held 2 pounds. It cost $3. The big bag held 5 pounds. It cost $9. "The big bag is the better deal," said Maya. "Big bags always cost less." Her uncle said, "Let's use math to check."

He showed her a tool called unit price. A unit price is what one pound costs, or one ounce. To find it, you divide the price by the amount. The small bag costs $3 for 2 pounds. That is $1.50 for each pound. The big bag costs $9 for 5 pounds. That is $1.80 for each pound.

Maya was surprised. The big bag cost more for each pound. The small bag was the better deal. Her uncle said a big package is not always the cheapest. Many stores put the unit price on the shelf tag. It is in small letters. Now Maya looks for it each time she shops. Unit price helps you compare bags of different sizes.

Questions

1. How much did the small bag of rice hold, and what did it cost?

_____

_____

2. What does a unit price tell you?

_____

_____

3. How do you find a unit price?

_____

_____

4. Which bag cost less for each pound?

_____

_____

5. Why was Maya surprised?

_____

_____

6. Why does unit price help when bags are different sizes?

_____

_____

Words to know

unit price: the cost of one pound, one ounce, or one of anything
divide: to split a number into equal parts
package: a box, bag, or wrapper that holds something to sell

Talk together (every group has these)

1. Find one fact that every group read. How did your sheet say it?
2. What did your sheet tell you that you think another group's did not? Ask them.
3. What is one question about this topic that none of the sheets answered?

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Big Bag That Cost More Per Pound

Triangle group

Maya and her uncle stood in the grocery aisle, looking at two bags of rice. The small bag held 2 pounds and cost $3. The big bag held 5 pounds and cost $9. "The big bag is the better deal," said Maya. "Bigger bags are always cheaper." Her uncle smiled and suggested that they test that idea with a little careful math.

He showed her a useful tool called unit price. A unit price tells what one unit of something costs, such as one pound or one ounce. To calculate it, you divide the price by the amount. For the small bag, $3 divided by 2 pounds is $1.50 for each pound. For the big bag, $9 divided by 5 pounds is $1.80 for each pound.

Maya was surprised to discover that the big bag actually cost more for every pound. The smaller bag was the better deal, even though it held less rice. Her uncle explained that a large package is not always the cheapest choice. Many stores print the unit price on the shelf tag, in small letters under the big price. Now Maya looks for it every time she shops. Comparing unit prices is a fair way to judge packages of different sizes, because it measures all of them by the same unit.

Questions

1. How much did the small bag of rice hold, and what did it cost?

_____

_____

2. What does a unit price tell you?

_____

_____

3. How do you find a unit price?

_____

_____

4. Which bag cost less for each pound?

_____

_____

5. Why was Maya surprised by the answer?

_____

_____

6. Why is unit price a fair way to compare packages of different sizes?

_____

_____

Words to know

aisle: a walkway between rows of shelves in a store
unit price: the cost of one pound, one ounce, or one of anything
divide: to split a number into equal parts
package: a box, bag, or wrapper that holds something to sell

Talk together (every group has these)

1. Find one fact that every group read. How did your sheet say it?
2. What did your sheet tell you that you think another group's did not? Ask them.
3. What is one question about this topic that none of the sheets answered?

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Big Bag That Cost More Per Pound

Square group

Maya and her uncle paused in the crowded grocery aisle, comparing two bags of rice. The smaller bag held 2 pounds and was priced at $3, while the larger bag held 5 pounds and was priced at $9. "The big bag is obviously the better deal," Maya declared. "Larger bags are always cheaper." Her uncle smiled and replied, "Let's find out whether that is true by using a little math."

He introduced her to a tool called unit price. A unit price tells you what a single unit of something costs, such as one pound or one ounce. To calculate it, you divide the price by the amount. For the small bag, $3 divided by 2 pounds comes to $1.50 for each pound. For the big bag, $9 divided by 5 pounds comes to $1.80 for each pound.

Maya was astonished. The big bag actually cost more for every pound, so the smaller bag was the better deal despite holding less rice. Her uncle explained that a large package is not necessarily the cheapest one. Many stores print the unit price on the shelf tag, usually in small letters beneath the big price. Maya now checks for it every time she shops. Comparing unit prices is a fair way to judge packages of different sizes, because it measures every one of them by the same unit.

Questions

1. How much rice did the small bag hold, and what was its price?

_____

_____

2. What does a unit price tell a shopper?

_____

_____

3. How is a unit price calculated?

_____

_____

4. Which bag cost less for each pound, and what was the difference?

_____

_____

5. Why was Maya astonished by the result?

_____

_____

6. Why is unit price a fair way to compare packages of different sizes?

_____

_____

Words to know

aisle: a walkway between rows of shelves in a store
unit price: the cost of one pound, one ounce, or one of anything
divide: to split a number into equal parts
package: a box, bag, or wrapper that holds something to sell

Talk together (every group has these)

1. Find one fact that every group read. How did your sheet say it?
2. What did your sheet tell you that you think another group's did not? Ask them.
3. What is one question about this topic that none of the sheets answered?

For the teacher: The Big Bag That Cost More Per Pound

Each student sheet carries a shape, not a level. The same topic and facts, written three ways.

Circle: The Big Bag That Cost More Per Pound

Easier · 165 words · Flesch-Kincaid grade 0.6

1. It held 2 pounds and cost $3.
2. What one pound or one ounce costs.
3. You divide the price by the amount.
4. The small bag.
5. She thought big bags always cost less, but the big bag cost more for each pound.
6. It lets you compare them by the same unit, such as one pound.

Triangle: The Big Bag That Cost More Per Pound

This passage · 206 words · Flesch-Kincaid grade 4.7

1. It held 2 pounds and cost $3.
2. It tells what one unit, such as one pound or one ounce, costs.
3. You divide the price by the amount.
4. The small bag, at $1.50 a pound compared with $1.80.
5. She thought bigger bags were always cheaper, but the big bag cost more for each pound.
6. It measures every package by the same unit, so the sizes no longer get in the way.

Square: The Big Bag That Cost More Per Pound

Harder · 216 words · Flesch-Kincaid grade 5.9

1. It held 2 pounds and was priced at $3.
2. What one unit, such as a pound or an ounce, costs.
3. You divide the price by the amount.
4. The small bag, at $1.50 a pound instead of $1.80.
5. She believed larger bags were always cheaper, yet the big bag cost more for each pound.
6. It measures every package by the same unit, which removes the effect of size.