Year 7 | Number

Best buys and financial decisions

Learn and practise | Free preview

A sample from this topic. The complete topic collection contains three different resources and worked solutions.

Read the explanation and worked example. Show your working; use a calculator only where asked.

What you will practise

• Build and explain a simple model for comparing purchases.

• Explain a method and check the reasonableness of a result.

Useful starting skills: Use the prerequisite operations and representations shown in the worked example.

A unit-price model divides price by quantity in matching units. Compare dollars per kilogram, cents per item or another useful common unit.

The cheapest unit price may not be the best choice if you cannot use the quantity or have a fixed budget. State assumptions, calculate, and check the decision in context.

Worked example

Compare 750 g for $4.80 with 1 kg for $6.00.

First unit price = 4.80/0.75 = $6.40/kg.

Second unit price = $6.00/kg.

Answer: The 1 kg pack is cheaper per kilogram.

Try it yourself

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Find the cost per item for 8 pens costing $6.40.

2. Compare 2 kg for $9 and 3 kg for $12.

Answers and explanations

Check the method as well as the final answer. An alternative correct method is also valid.

1. $0.80

6.40/8.

2. $4.50/kg versus $4/kg; 3 kg pack

Divide each price by its mass.

Curriculum reference: VC2M7N10

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