

	<p>Have students solve tasks 1-3, Textbook p. 114-116. Check their understanding of the concept learned.</p> <p>Task 2 Explain that we can also use the unitary method to solve the problems. Note that in this case, the proportion of the concentrate and water do not change.</p> <p>Task 3 (b) Point out that the units of measurement are different. Students should convert 12.5 m to 1250 cm before they perform the calculation.</p>	<p>Textbook p. 114</p> <p>1. (a) 6, 9 (b) $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>2. (a) 80 ml (b) 0.2 l (c) $\frac{x}{9}$ l</p> <p>3. (a) 250, 3750 cm, 37.5 (b) $\frac{1}{250}$, 5 cm, 5</p>
<p>Using different methods to solve proportion problems</p>	<p>Have students refer to task 4, Textbook p. 117.</p> <p>Explain to students that when a picture is <i>enlarged</i>, the size of the picture increases proportionately.</p> <p>Method 1: Interpret that since the building in the second picture is an enlarged version of the first, the corresponding sides of the buildings in the two pictures would be in the same ratio. From the model, we know that the height of the building in the original and enlarged picture can be represented by 4 and 5 units respectively. Combining the steps of dividing 12 cm by 4 to find the value of one unit and then multiplying it by 5 (to find the height of the building in the enlarged picture), we have $\frac{12}{4} \times 5$.</p> <p>Method 2: Interpret that since the building in the second picture is an enlarged version of the first, the corresponding sides of the buildings in the two pictures would be in the same ratio.</p>	<p>$12 \div 4 = 3$ $3 \times 5 = 15$ $\frac{12}{4} \times 5 = 15$</p>