

# Unit Rate CER

Using critical thinking to evaluate claims,  
evidence and reasoning with unit rates

# Overview

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Ratios and proportional relationships have a variety of real world applications, including rate (such as speed).

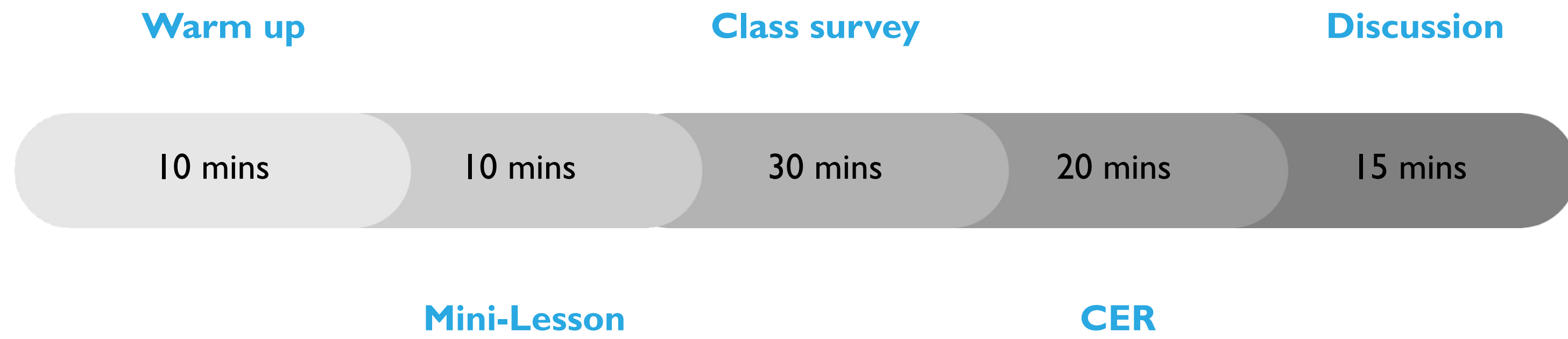
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This lesson incorporates ratios and proportional relationships with physical activity and the completion of a CER (Claim/Evidence/Reasoning) with students evaluating each other's work using critical thinking strategies.

## Objective

Students will use **unit rate** calculations to determine average speed. We will use our data to **write and evaluate CERs** with an emphasis on **critical thinking**.

# Activities



Let's Review:

**How do we calculate  
unit rate and what  
can we use it for in  
the “real world”?**

# Vocabulary

## Unit

an agreed standard of measure, such as weight, length, time

## Unit rate

how much of something per one unit of something else; also known as the constant of proportionality ( $k$ )

## Rate

a comparison of two related quantities, often the second quantity is time.

## Proportional

When quantities have the same **relative** size, they have the same ratio.

# Unit Rate

Unit rate tells how many units of the first quantity correspond with 1 unit of a second quantity.

Identify what two values are being compared, then use division.

## Common unit rates

Miles per hour

Meters per second

Dollars per gallon

Dollars per hour



## Variables

**Independent variables (x) are the CAUSE (manipulated).**

**Dependent variables (y) are the EFFECT (measured). We will call unit rate k.**

$$k = y/x$$

## Additional Review

**Let's check out  
the MathAntics  
take on  
unit rate!**



# Unit Rate Calculation

## Step 1

Determine distance around school in feet and miles.

## Step 2

Walk around school.

## Step 3

Record time taken to walk around school.

## Step 4

Calculate Unit Rate

## Step 5

Complete Unit Rate worksheet.

## Calculating Unit Rate

**Divide  $y$  by  $x$  to get unit rate.**

**For example, if  $y = 5$  miles and  $x = 2$**

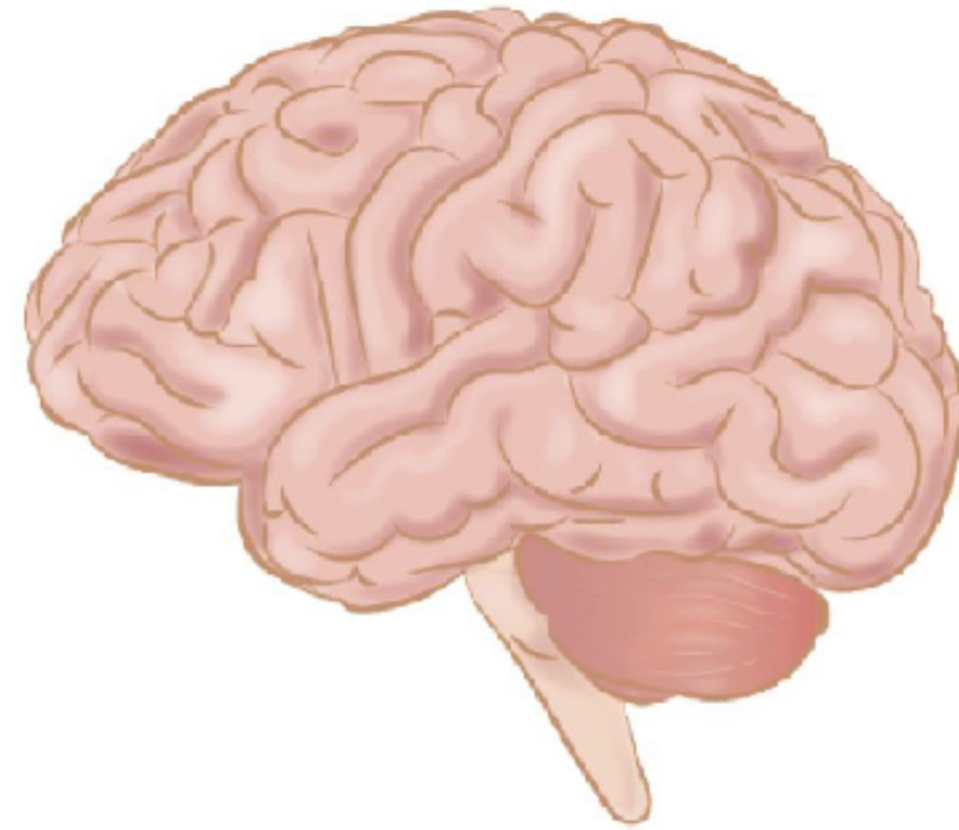
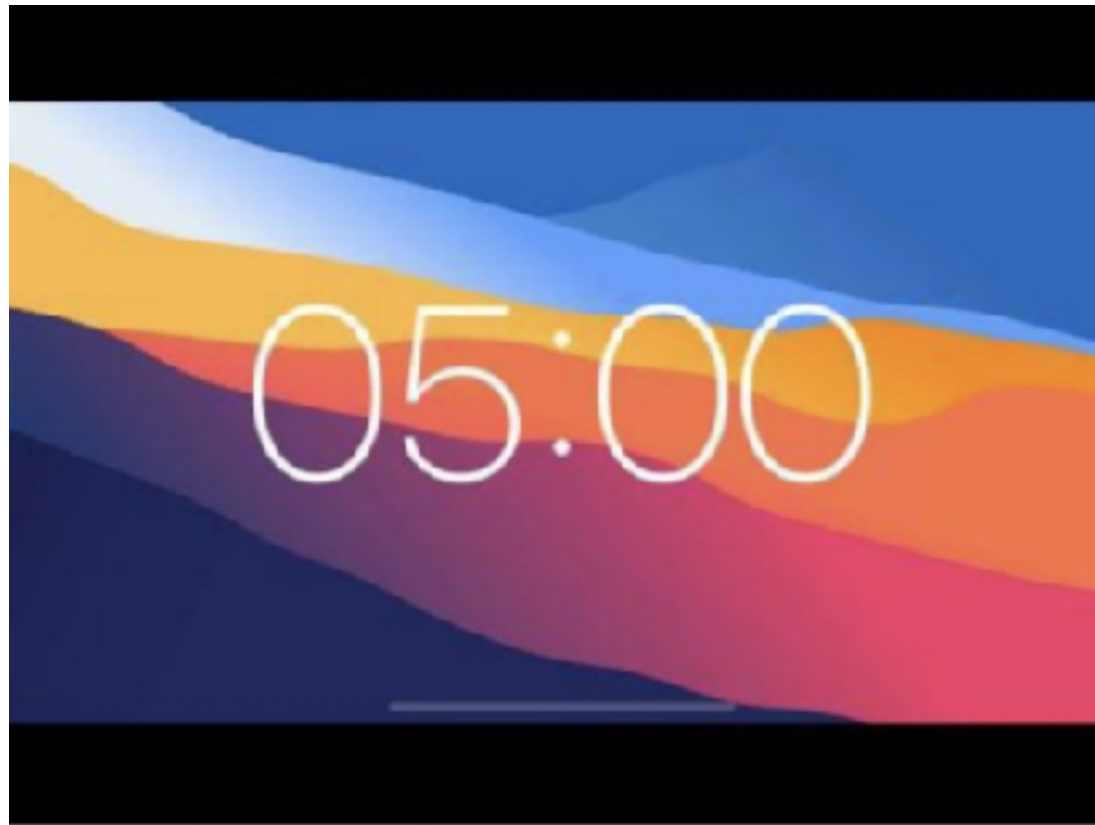
**hours:  $5 \text{ miles} / 2 \text{ hours} = 2.5 \text{ miles/hour}$**

# Calculating Unit Rate

Complete the table by substituting the value for  $x$  (time) into the formula to calculate distance.

Early finishers:  
attempt to write (and a test) an equation that relates time to distance using unit rate.

# Brain Break



## Writing a CER



**What is the  
claim?  
evidence?  
reasoning?**

# CER Process

Claim

My dad is a space alien.

Evidence

He speaks a weird language, drinks green stuff, appearance (bike gear), and has a spaceship.

Reasoning

The behaviors of my dad are the same as those of a space alien. Therefore my dad is a space alien.



## CER Process: Additional Review

List examples of claims, evidence and reasoning based on this video.



## Claim

**Looking at your table, how can you summarize your data?**

**Discuss your strongest claim with a partner.**

## Claim

**Using feedback from your partner,  
write down your claim as a complete  
sentence.**

## Evidence

**Using your data (unit rate, time, distance), write a sentence that provides evidence for your claim.**

## Reasoning

**Link your claim and your evidence together with reasoning.**

**Why does this evidence back your claim?**

# Fallacies of Logic

Type of fallacy

Definition

Example

**Availability Bias**

Things that come to mind easily are believed to be more accurate.

Basset Hounds are more common than Vizslas in the United States.  
Just because Basset Hounds are more familiar does not mean that there are more of them.

**Sunk Cost Fallacy**

We tend to follow through on something when we are invested in it, whether or not the costs outweigh the benefits.

The average walking speed of a human is  $\frac{1}{4}$  mph.  
Even though I know I have reversed my numbers, I'll continue the same calculation because I don't want to start over!

**Bandwagon Effect**

We adopt behaviors/beliefs because many other people are doing the same.

Everyone in my group says that  $k = x/y$ , so I'm using that formula.  
Just because everyone else has embraced a certain idea/belief does not mean that it is correct.

## Class Discussion

**Do you see any examples of these fallacies of logic in action?**

**Which fallacy do you see?**

**How can we correct it?**

## Critical Thinking Prevents Critical Mistakes

**These are common fallacies in math that create errors in problem solving.**

**Critical thinking can help us catch our mistakes before we commit to them.**

**Can you think of any others?**



## Closing

**How did we use critical thinking to help us evaluate our CERs?**

**How can we use these strategies in the future...inside and outside of the classroom?**

