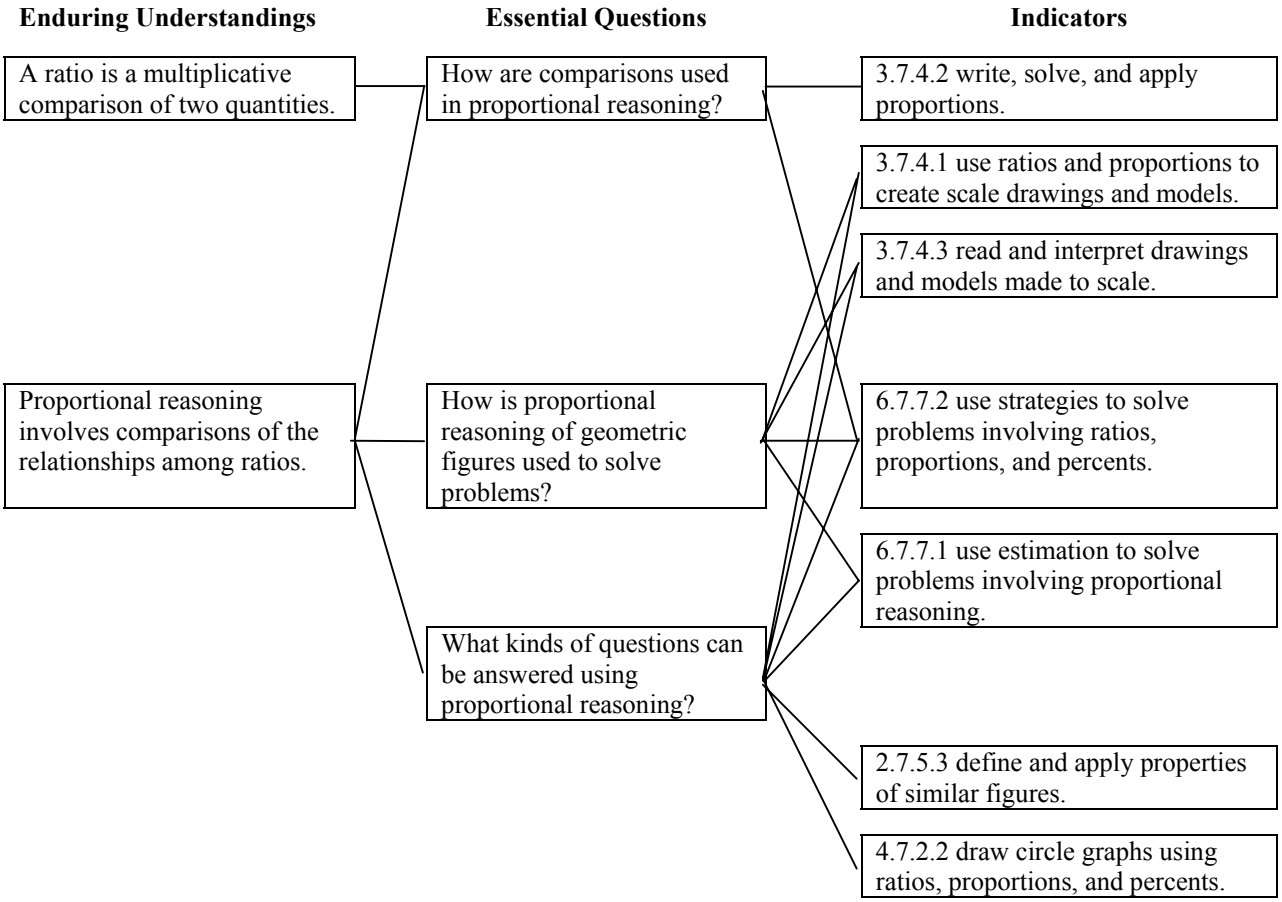
Enduring Understandings
Essential Questions
Indicators
A ratio is a multiplicative comparison of two quantities.
How are comparisons used in proportional reasoning?
3.7.4.2 write, solve, and apply proportions.
3.7.4.1 use ratios and proportions to create scale drawings and models.
3.7.4.3 read and interpret drawings and models made to scale.
Proportional reasoning involves comparisons of the relationships among ratios.
How is proportional reasoning of geometric figures used to solve problems?
6.7.7.2 use strategies to solve problems involving ratios, proportions, and percents.
6.7.7.1 use estimation to solve problems involving proportional reasoning.
What kinds of questions can be answered using proportional reasoning?
2.7.5.3 define and apply properties of similar figures.
4.7.2.2 draw circle graphs using ratios, proportions, and percents.

Enduring Understandings	Essential Questions	Indicators
Geometric figures can change size and/or position while maintaining proportional attributes.	How is proportionality of geometric figures used to solve problems?	2.8.5.1 apply the properties of equality and proportionality to solve problems involving congruent and similar figures.
Proportional situations involve multiplicative relationships.	What kinds of questions can be answered using proportional reasoning?	3.8.4.1 use proportions, rates, and scale drawings to solve problems. 6.8.7.2 apply the concepts of ratios, rates, unit rates, and percents to real-world problems, including rate of increase/decrease, discount, commission, sales tax, and simple interest.
Rational numbers are ratios of integers.	How do operations with rational numbers compare to operations with integers?	6.8.1.1 determine which representation of a rational number is appropriate for a given situation.