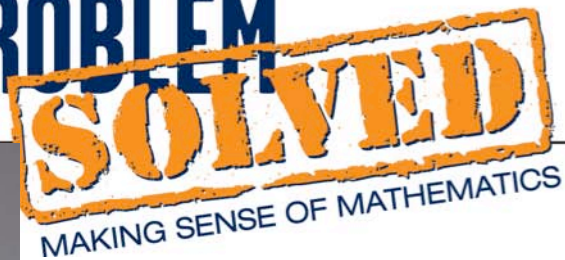




Scene	Full Transcript
1	<p>KT: Hi there. It's KT. I've just pedaled down to the bike shop where the manager, Bill, is having some trouble getting ready for their big sale. From the text I got, it seems like this may be the perfect situation for using a percent bar. Let's go inside; see if we can't get another <i>Problem Solved</i>.</p>
2	<p>KT: What do you think of the shop? Pretty cool, huh?</p> <p>I've had my eye on this purple bike over here for quite a while. It's so sweet.</p>
3	<p>KT: Now, here is our problem. Every bike and accessory in the store should have one of these bright yellow tags. Each tag should show the item's original price, sale price, and percent of the original price.</p> <p>Voice-Over When Bill came in this morning, he realized his salesperson only filled in parts of each tag.</p> <p>KT:</p> <p>KT: Some tags need the original price, a few the sale price, and others need the percentage filled in.</p> <p>Voice-Over He needs a little math refresher to be able to complete the tags, and fast. His customers will start showing up in less than an hour.</p> <p>KT:</p>
4	<p>KT: In a situation like this, I like to rely on percent bars. Percent bars, like most math models, help you make sense of a math concept before doing the problem. You can actually visualize the relationships of the numbers you're working with.</p>
5	<p>KT: Now, let's look at a percent bar. It's just a line that you draw from zero to 100. It can represent most anything. In this case, the percent bar is 100% of the original price of the merchandise.</p> <p>Voice-Over Before we start pedaling too fast, I suggest you practice drawing two different bars: one for 10% and the other for 50%. This will give you a little perspective to your problem. Ten percent gives you marks at 10% increments. Finding 50% lets you easily see 25% and 75%. After practicing this, your ride will be much smoother.</p> <p>KT:</p>
6	<p>KT: Ooh, we better get going. Let's start with this one.</p>



	<p>Voice-Over As you can see, we know the original price of this bike, \$500, and we know that the sale price is 60% of the original price. What's the sale price? One way to solve it is to identify 10% along the bar. Ten percent of \$500 is \$50. Hmm, 60% is 6 times as big as 10%. We could find our sale price by taking 6 times \$50, which is \$300.</p> <p>KT: Now, we can complete our tag. Sixty percent of \$500 is \$300.</p>
7	<p>KT: Let's try another one. First, we need to draw our percent bar and put in what we know.</p> <p>Voice-Over The sale price is \$240, which is 75% of the original price. What's the original price? Let's start with identifying 25% and 50% of the original price. Seventy-five percent is 3 times as big as 25%. That means that 25% is one third of 75%. Therefore, the price that corresponds with 25% must be one third of \$240. Eighty dollars is one third of \$240. So, 50% must be \$160. That means if 25% is \$80, then 100% is 4 times as big, or \$320. Another one down.</p>
8	<p>KT: Wow, I could really use this biking jersey, and it's in my price range, but Bill still wants us to fill out the percent of the original price. Hold onto your helmets. It's just like calculating any other percentage.</p> <p>Voice-Over We know that the original price of the jersey is \$50, and the sale price is \$20. It's easy to find 10% of 50, which is \$5. The \$20 sale price is 4 times larger than \$5, so 4 times 10% is 40%. The sale price is 40% of the original price.</p>
9	<p>KT: Whew! There you go Bill. That's the last of them. Oh, and with five minutes to spare. The percentage bar comes to the rescue once again.</p>
10	<p>KT: Yikes, even with the big sale, this baby is still out of my price range. Huh, maybe I'll just buy the bell.</p> <p><i>Problem solved.</i></p>