Market Money

Compare sales and costs across two graphs.

6.P.2.4.A "Analyze, interpret, and compare economic data from multiple charts and graphs."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the sentence that tells you how to compare the two graphs. Then number the Saturdays in the table from 1 to 4, starting with the Saturday that had the most money left after supply costs.

The Lemonade Stand Decision

1. At the school market, a sixth-grade club sold cups of lemonade on four Saturdays. The club kept two bar graphs: one tracked money collected from sales, and one tracked the cost of lemons, sugar, and cups. The table brings the values from both graphs together, so you can compare the same Saturday across the two displays.

VALUES FROM THE CLUB'S TWO BAR GRAPHS

Saturday	Sales graph: money collected ($)	Costs graph: supplies ($)
Week 1	80	55
Week 2	100	70
Week 3	90	50
Week 4	110	90

2. To find how much money remained after supply costs, subtract costs from sales for the same Saturday. Graphs can make one tall bar stand out, but a full decision may need more than one measure. When comparing the graphs, line up matching Saturdays first. Then check both values before making a claim about how the stand did.

3. The club wanted to decide whether to buy a pitcher for its next market day. The pitcher would cost money, so the club needed more than the sales graph alone. It could compare sales with supply costs, then consider how much money remained each week. These numbers do not show how many cups were sold or how long students worked.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Which Saturday had the most sales? How much money remained after supply costs that day?

2. Which Saturday had the most money left after supply costs? Show your subtraction.

3. Compare Week 1 with Week 4. How much did sales change, and how much did supply costs change?

4. A club member says, "Higher sales always meant more money left after supplies." Use two Saturdays to test this claim.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a two-sentence note to the club with a supply spending limit for next Saturday. Use sales and cost values from two Saturdays to support your limit, then name one thing the graphs cannot tell you that would help the club plan.

ANSWER KEY

Market Money

GRADE 6 · 6.P.2.4.A

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline the sentence that tells you how to compare the two graphs. Then number the Saturdays in the table from 1 to 4, starting with the Saturday that had the most money left after supply costs. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Which Saturday had the most sales? How much money remained after supply costs that day?	**Week 4 had the most sales. $110 minus $90 leaves $20.**
2	Which Saturday had the most money left after supply costs? Show your subtraction.	**Week 3. $90 minus $50 leaves $40.**
3	Compare Week 1 with Week 4. How much did sales change, and how much did supply costs change?	**Sales rose by $30, from $80 to $110. Supply costs rose by $35, from $55 to $90.**
4	A club member says, "Higher sales always meant more money left after supplies." Use two Saturdays to test this claim.	**The claim is false. Week 4 had $110 in sales and $20 left, while Week 3 had $90 in sales and $40 left.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Keep supply spending at $60 or less, since Week 1 brought in $80 with $55 in costs and Week 3 brought in $90 with $50 in costs. The graphs do not show how many cups customers bought, which would help us plan supplies.

For the marking job, accept underlining either sentence that explains how to match or compare the graphs. The table order is Week 3, Week 2, Week 1, Week 4. For the note, accept a different reasonable limit supported by values from both graphs for two Saturdays.