TEACHER RESOURCES / FORMAT PREVIEW

Make the reasoning teachable.

Explanation materials to support lesson preparation and student guidance. These two original examples show a possible format; the final PDF will be supplied separately.

01 / MATH - ALGEBRA

Linear equations in one variable

A tutoring center charges a one-time materials fee of $18 and $12 per session. A student pays $90 in total. How many sessions did the student attend?

A. 5 **B.** 6 **C.** 7 **D.** 9

Answer: B - 6 sessions

1. Model the total. Let s represent the number of sessions. The fixed fee is paid once, so 18 + 12s = 90.

2. Isolate the session cost. Subtract 18 from both sides: 12s = 72.

3. Solve and check. Divide by 12 to get s = 6. Check: 18 + 12(6) = 90.

Teaching note

Ask the student to explain why the materials fee is not multiplied by the number of sessions. A total-cost expression should distinguish a fixed cost from a variable cost.

Common error

The expression (18 + 12)s charges the materials fee every session. Have the student identify the words that make the fee a one-time charge.

Quick follow-up

If the total were $114 with the same fees, how many sessions would that cover? **Answer: 8.**

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Explain the connection.

02 / READING & WRITING - EXPRESSION OF IDEAS

Transitions

A school garden initially produced few vegetables because its soil drained too quickly. Students added compost to help the soil retain moisture. _____ the next harvest was substantially larger.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

A. Nevertheless,
B. As a result,
C. For example,
D. In contrast,

Answer: B - As a result,

1. Identify the change. Adding compost helped the soil retain moisture.

2. Identify the outcome. The larger harvest is presented as an outcome of the improvement.

3. Match the relationship. As a result signals cause and effect. It connects the intervention to the later outcome.

Why the other choices do not fit

A and D: These suggest a contrast or an unexpected outcome, but the larger harvest follows the improvement.
C: For example introduces an illustration of a broader claim; here the sentence gives a result.

Teaching note

Before looking at the options, ask: Is the second idea a result, contrast, addition, or example? Naming the relationship can make the choice clearer.

Quick follow-up

Rewrite the second sentence so that Nevertheless would make sense. One possible revision: Students added compost, but a drought prevented the soil from retaining enough moisture.