Road Trip Project

This summer, your family has decided to take a road trip. You will start in Tulsa and travel to five other U.S. cities before returning to Tulsa. It is your job to decide what cities to visit and calculate how far you will travel.

Step 1: Plan your trip. You may only visit cities that are included on the given map. Choose which 5 cities you will visit during your summer vacation.   Specify both the city and the state.

Starting City	Tulsa, Oklahoma
City #1	
City #2	
City #3	
City #4	
City #5	
Ending City	Tulsa, Oklahoma

Step 2: Using a ruler, draw a straight line connecting each city you will visit.
(Draw a straight line from Tulsa to City #1. Then, draw a straight line from City #1 to City #2, etc.)

Step 3: Using the ruler, measure the length of the line connecting each city in your trip.
ROUND EACH DISTANCE TO THE NEAREST QUARTER INCH. Fill out the following table:

Starting City	Ending City	Distance on Map (in Inches)
Tulsa, OK		
	Tulsa, OK	

Step 4: Use the scale on the map to write a ratio of distance on map to distance in real life. Your ratio should be written as a fraction. Be sure to include units.

Step 5: Calculate the distance of each leg of your trip using the ratio you just found. Set up a proportion and cross multiply to find the distance in real life between each of the cities.
ROUND TO THE NEAREST MILE.

List 2 Cities and Distance in Inches	Proportion	Show Work	Distance in Miles

Step 6: Find the total distance traveled during your road trip.

Name _____

Road Trip Project

Info that you will need: (Find all the costs first)

1) Total distance for trip: _____ added to 2) Sightseeing days _____x100/miles = Total mileage_____; Total Days of vacation _____

Your family has decided to rent a vehicle for your road trip. It is your job to determine which vehicle you should rent. Choose which vehicle for your trip.

	2012 Ford Mustang $150/day and .60/mile; 20 mpg	2012 Smart Car $60/day and .30/mile; 50 mpg	2012 Dodge Ram $100/day and .60/mile; 20 mpg	2012 Honda Odyssey $75/day and .30/mile 17 mpg	2012 Chevrolet Tahoe $100/day and .60/mile; 20 mpg	2012 Jeep Wrangler $100/day and.50/mile; 20 mpg
Rental Day rate cost: (Total days of trip x day price)						
Mileage cost: (Total mileage x mileage price)						
Total rental cost: Day + Mileage						
Estimated fuel cost: $3.50 gallon Total mileage/ mpg=___ x 3.5						
Total fuel cost						

Name _____

Hour _____

Road Trip Project: Part Two

Step 1: How long will you spend in each city?

starting city	Destination city	inches	total miles (Inches X 300)	miles /800 to find days spent driving	days spent sightseeing
City 1: Trenton	**C2**				
City 2:	**C3**				
City 3:	**C4**				
City 4:	**C5**				
City 5:	**Trenton**				
		total miles		**total days of trip**	

Step 3: You will need a hotel room for every day of your vacation except the last.

Hotel Rating	Cost per Night	number of days	Total cost
★	$45		
★★	$55		
★★★	$75		
★★★★	$200		
★★★★★	$300		
		Total cost of hotel	

Step 4: For each day you spend driving, you will eat 3 meals. You may choose where you eat your meals.   You must account for 3meals a day

Fast Food Restaurant	$5.50
Nice Restaurant	$10.00
Fancy Restaurant	$25.00

Total Days of Vacation _____ X 3 Meals per Day = _____ Meals

Type of Restaurant	Number of Meals	Cost per Meal	Total Cost
		total cost of meals	

Step 5: Go to next page and decide the car you want to rent and its cost.

TOTAL COST OF TRIP

Cost of FUEL	
Cost of RENTAL CAR of your choice	
HOTEL	
FOOD	

TOTAL COST OF ROAD TRIP: $_____

MAJOR U.S. CITIES

Seattle
Tacoma
Spokane
WASHINGTON
Portland
Salem
Eugene
OREGON
Helena
MONTANA
Butte
Billings
Boise
IDAHO
Idaho Falls
Sheridan
WYOMING
NORTH DAKOTA
Bismarck
Fargo
SOUTH DAKOTA
Pierre
Rapid City
Sioux Falls
Duluth
MINNESOTA
St. Paul
Minneapolis
WISCONSIN
Madison
Milwaukee
Waterloo
IOWA
Davenport
Des Moines
Lake Superior
Lake Huron
Lake Michigan
Lansing
MICHIGAN
Detroit
Chicago
Gary
ILLINIOS
Peoria
Springfield
Ft. Wayne
INDIANA
Indianapolis
L. Ontario
Buffalo
L. Erie
Cleveland
Columbus
OHIO
Cincinnati
Frankfort
Louisville
KENTUCKY
Reno
Sacramento
Oakland
San Francisco
Fresno
NEVADA
Ogden
Salt Lake
Provo
UTAH
Cheyenne
Boulder
Denver
COLORADO
Colorado Springs
Pueblo
NEBRASKA
Omaha
Lincoln
Topeka
Kansas City
KANSAS
Wichita
St. Louis
MISSOURI
Springfield
CALIFORNIA
Bakersfield
Las Vegas
Santa Barbara
Los Angeles
Long Beach
San Diego
ARIZONA
Phoenix
Tucson
Santa Fe
Albuquerque
NEW MEXICO
Roswell
El Paso
Amarillo
Wichita Falls
Ft. Worth
Dallas
OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma City
Tulsa
Fort Smith
ARKANSAS
Little Rock
Shreveport
LOUISIANA
Jackson
MISSISSIPPI
Greenville
TENNESSEE
Memphis
Nashville
Knoxville
Birmingham
ALABAMA
Montgomery
GEORGIA
Atlanta
Augusta
Albany
Mobile
Tallahassee
FLORIDA
Orlando
Tampa
St. Petersburg
W. Palm Beach
Miami
Key West
Jacksonville
Savannah
Charleston
S. CAROLINA
Columbia
Greenville
NORTH CAROLINA
Charlotte
Asheville
Durham
Raleigh
Wilmington
Roanoke
Richmond
Norfolk
VA
WV
Charleston
Washington DC
MD
Dover
DELAWARE
Atlantic City
NJ
Trenton
Harrisburg
Pittsburgh
PENNSYLVANIA
Philadelphia
Newark
New York City
NEW YORK
Albany
Hartford
CT
Providence
RI
Boston
MA
Portland
Concord
NH
Montpelier
VT
Augusta
MAINE
Pacific Ocean
Atlantic Ocean
Gulf of Mexico
Honolulu
HAWAII
Fairbanks
Anchorage
Juneau
ALASKA
San Angelo
TEXAS
Austin
San Antonio
Houston
Laredo
Brownsville
Baton Rouge
New Orleans

400 km
300 Miles

Produced by the Dept. of Geography
The University of Alabama

Math - Problem Solving: Road Trip Project

Name: _____

CATEGORY	4	3	2	1
Neatness and Organization	The work is presented in a neat, clear, organized fashion that is easy to read.	The work is presented in a neat and organized fashion that is usually easy to read.	The work is presented in an organized fashion but may be hard to read at times.	The work appears sloppy and unorganized. It is hard to know what information goes together.
Completion	All 6 steps of the project have been completed.	All but one of the steps have been completed.	All but two of the steps have been completed.	Several of the steps have not been completed.
Proportions (Work Shown)	Work has been shown to solve each proportion for the missing distance.	Work has been shown for solving all but one proportion.	Work has been shown for solving all but two proportions.	Work has not been shown for solving several proportions.
Mathematical Errors	90-100% of the steps and solutions have no mathematical errors.	Almost all (85-89%) of the steps and solutions have no mathematical errors.	Most (75-84%) of the steps and solutions have no mathematical errors.	More than 75% of the steps and solutions have mathematical errors.