

Understanding Equivalent Ratios

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Exploring Ratios and Proportional Thinking

Name: _____

Date: _____

Answer the following questions based on what you learned about equivalent ratios.

1. What makes ratios equivalent?
 - A. They are different
 - B. They have the same proportional relationship
 - C. They are the same numbers
2. We can create equivalent ratios by multiplying both sides by the same ____.
3. Explain how you might make a recipe bigger while keeping the same taste. Give an example.

4. Equivalent ratios can only be created by adding numbers.

True False

5. What is an example of an equivalent ratio for 1:2?

- A. 2:3
- B. 3:6
- C. 4:5

6. A false balance is an abomination to Yahweh, but a just weight is his ____.

7. What happens when we multiply both sides of a ratio by the same number?

8. Ratios can be compared like recipes, where the proportions remain the same even if the amounts change.

True False

9. Which of the following is NOT an equivalent ratio to 3:4?

- A. 6:8
- B. 9:12
- C. 5:8

10. Why is understanding equivalent ratios important in real life? Provide an example.

Answer Key

1. They have the same proportional relationship 2. number 3. You can multiply each ingredient by the same number. For example, if a recipe calls for 2 cups of flour and 1 cup of sugar, you can make a bigger recipe by using 4 cups of flour and 2 cups of sugar. This keeps the same taste. 4. False 5. 3:6 6. delight 7. The ratio remains the same because the relationship between the two quantities

stays proportional. For example, if we multiply 2:3 by 2, we get 4:6, which is an equivalent ratio. 8. True 9. 5:8 10. Understanding equivalent ratios helps in cooking, budgeting, and scaling projects. For example, if you want to double a recipe, knowing how to find equivalent ratios allows you to keep the same taste while changing the quantity.