

## **Lesson 3 Practice Problems**

1. Each of these is a pair of equivalent ratios. For each pair, explain why they are equivalent ratios or draw a diagram that shows why they are equivalent ratios.

a. 4:5 and 8:10

a. 2:7 and 10,000:35,000

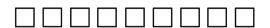
b. 18:3 and 6:1

2. Explain why 6:4 and 18:8 are not equivalent ratios.

3. Are the ratios 3: 6 and 6: 3 equivalent? Why or why not?

4. This diagram represents 3 batches of light yellow paint. Draw a diagram that represents 1 batch of the same shade of light yellow paint.

white paint (cups)



yellow paint (cups)



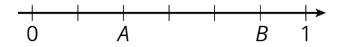
(From Unit 2, Lesson 2.)



- 5. In the fruit bowl there are 6 bananas, 4 apples, and 3 oranges.
  - a. For every 4 \_\_\_\_\_\_, there are 3 \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. The ratio of \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_ is 6:3.
  - c. The ratio of \_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ is 4 to 6.
  - d. For every 1 orange, there are \_\_\_\_\_ bananas.

(From Unit 2, Lesson 1.)

6. Write fractions for points *A* and *B* on the number line.



(From Unit 2, Lesson 1.)