

Lesson 7-1 **Reading in the Content Area****Main Idea**

- 1. Mark the *main idea* with an *M*.**

Mark the statement that is *too broad* with a *B*.**Mark the statement that is *too narrow* with an *N*.**

_____ You can write ratios as fractions and determine if two ratios are equivalent.

_____ Ratios are the bases for solving proportion and percent problems.

_____ The ratio *6 to 18* can be written as 6:18 or $\frac{6}{18}$.

Subject Matter

- 2. This lesson is mainly about how to _____**

- determine whether ratios like 6:8 and 36:48 are equivalent.
- simplify fraction problems.
- express “gear ratios” as fractions.
- model ratios.

Supporting Details

- 3. *Equivalent* ratios are two ratios that _____**

- have the same numbers.
- are in simplest form.
- use the same unit of measure.
- have the same value.

Conclusion

- 4. A ratio that is *not* equivalent to $\frac{3}{5}$ is _____**

- 9 to 15.
- 30:50.
- 9:20.
- $\frac{6}{10}$.

Clarifying Details

- 5. To write ratios in simplest form, you should _____**

- write the ratio as a fraction, then write the fraction in simplest form.
- compare to another ratio.
- write the ratio as a mixed number.
- write two or more equivalent fractions.

Vocabulary in Context

- 6. A *ratio* is _____**

- a comparison of two quantities with different kinds of units.
- a comparison of two numbers by division.
- a set of output values.
- a type of transformation.