

Lesson 6-1 **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 2 to 3 can be written as 2:3 or $\frac{2}{3}$.

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 “student-teacher 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.