**BLM 4–2 Chapter 4 Get Ready**

**1. a)** 5 : 20 or 5 to 20  **b)** 9 : 27 or 9 to 27
**c)** 3 : 18 or 3 to 18
**2. a)** 1 : 4 or 1 to 4  **b)** 1 : 3 or 1 to 3
**c)** 1 : 6 or 1 to 6
**3. a)** 0.25, 25%  **b)** $0.3\bar{3}$, $33.\bar{3}$%  **c)** $0.1\bar{6}$, $16.\bar{6}$%
**4. a)** 6  **b)** 21  **c)** 1  **d)** 2
**5. a)** $\dfrac{2 \text{ cm}}{200 \text{ cm}} = \dfrac{1 \text{ cm}}{100 \text{ cm}}$  **b)** $\dfrac{1 \text{ cm}}{500 \text{ m}} = \dfrac{7 \text{ cm}}{3500 \text{ m}}$.

If students use this method, have them note that
the units in the numerators must be the same
and the units in the denominators must be the
same, although not the same from numerator to
denominator.
**c)** Examples:
• Converting all measures to centimetres:
$\dfrac{15 \text{ cm}}{300 \text{ cm}} = \dfrac{40 \text{ cm}}{800 \text{ cm}}$
• Not converting all measures to same units:
$\dfrac{15 \text{ cm}}{3 \text{ m}} = \dfrac{40 \text{ cm}}{8 \text{ m}}$
Have students note that the units in the
numerators are different from those in the
denominators but the same from numerator to
numerator and from denominator to
denominator.
**6.** $\dfrac{2 \text{ m}}{12 \text{ m}} = \dfrac{x \text{ m}}{1.5 \text{ m}}$ ; $x = 0.25$. The student's
shadow is 0.25 m in length.
**7.** $\dfrac{7 \text{ cm}}{56 \text{ km}} = \dfrac{12.5 \text{ cm}}{x}$ ; $x = 100$. The distance from
Town A to Town C is 100 km.