More Practice with Ratios

Use the table to answer the following questions.

Favorite Snacks of the 6th Graders	
Ice Cream	12
Takis	6
Candy	9
Fruit	4
Sunflower Seeds	2
Seaweed	5
Cookies	7

Find the following ratios. Don't forget to simplify if necessary.

1) candy to seaweed **9 to 5**

2) sunflower seeds to cookies _____ to _____

3) Takis to ice cream **6 to 12 which simplifies to 1 to 2**

4) candy to cookies and fruit _____ to _____

5) cookies to Takis **7 to 6**

6) fruit to candy _____ to _____

7) Takis and fruit to seaweed **10 to 5 which simplifies to 2 to 1**

8) ice cream to sunflower seeds _____ to _____

9) candy to total **9 to 45 which simplifies to 1 to 5**

10) cookies and ice cream to total _____ to _____

Ratio Tables

A _____ _____ is a table of values that displays equivalent ratios.

Example:

Soda	1	2	3
Juice	3	6	9

The ratios $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{6}$, and $\frac{3}{9}$ are equivalent, since each simplifies to a ratio of $\frac{1}{3}$.

Equivalent ratios express the same relationship between quantities. In the example above, for every 1 soda, there are 3 juices.

Examples:

1) To make yellow icing, you mix 6 drops of yellow food coloring with 1 cup of white icing. How much yellow food coloring should you mix with 5 cups of white icing to get the same shade?

Use a ratio table. Since $1 \times 5 = 5$, multiply each quantity by 5.

So, add 30 drops of yellow food coloring to 5 cups of icing.

		×5	
Drops of Yellow	6	30	
Cups of Icing	1	5	
		×5	

2) In a recent year, Joey Chestnut won a hot dog eating contest by eating nearly 66 hot dogs in 12 minutes. If he ate at a constant rate, determine about how many hot dogs he ate every two minutes.

Divide each quantity by one or more common factors until you reach a quantity of 2 minutes.

So, Chestnut ate about 11 hot dogs every 2 minutes.

		÷2	÷3	
Hot Dogs	66	33	11	
Time (min)	12	6	2	
		÷2	÷3	