Answers and talk notes

Determine Equivalent Ratios Using Tables

What your student is learning

Tonight we use a ratio table to make bigger batches of a recipe while keeping it tasting the same.

Answers

Ask your student to explain before you look.

1. **B.** 4:6. 2 × 2 = 4 and 3 × 2 = 6, so row 2 is 4:6.
2. **C.** 12. The milk is the mix times 4: 1 × 4, 2 × 4, 3 × 4. The missing number is 3 × 4 = 12.
3. **D.** 9:15. The scale factors are 1, 2, 3, so the next row is 3 × 3 = 9 and 5 × 3 = 15, which is 9:15.
4. **A.** 5. 2 × 5 = 10 and 3 × 5 = 15, so the scale factor is 5.
5. **B.** 3:2. 12 ÷ 4 = 3 and 8 ÷ 4 = 2, so the new row is 3:2.
6. **B.** 15. The scale factor is 9 ÷ 3 = 3, so the water is 5 × 3 = 15 cups.

Talk about it

How do the numbers in each new row compare with the first row?

Home mission

Take a drink mix or recipe card. Say both amounts doubled, out loud. Then ask, "If we add 1 cup to each instead, is it the same?"

When they are stuck, ask

- What is our scale factor — the number we multiply both parts by?
- Did we do the SAME thing to both numbers?
- Let's check: does our new row mean the same as the first row?

Try not to say

- Just add the same number to both parts each row.
- Only multiply one of the two numbers.
- You can multiply the two numbers by different scale factors.