

比 4

● かけ算で
等しい比を作ろう (整数)



日にち： 月 日

名まえ _____

- ・ 等しい比を作しましょう。(うすい字はなぞりましょう。)

① $3 : 7 = 9 : 21$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $3 : 7$ by 3 to get $9 : 21$. Arrows indicate the multiplication of 3 by 3 to get 9, and 7 by 3 to get 21.

② $5 : 8 = 40 : 64$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $5 : 8$ by 8 to get $40 : 64$. Arrows indicate the multiplication of 5 by 8 to get 40, and 8 by 8 to get 64.

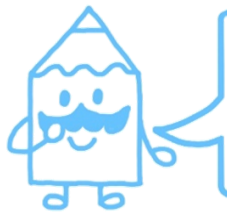
③ $2 : 5 = 10 : \square$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $2 : 5$ by 5 to get $10 : \square$. Arrows indicate the multiplication of 2 by 5 to get 10, and 5 by 5 to get the empty box.

④ $4 : 9 = \square : 81$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $4 : 9$ by 9 to get $\square : 81$. Arrows indicate the multiplication of 4 by 9 to get the empty box, and 9 by 9 to get 81.





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① $3 : 2 = 6 : \boxed{4}$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $3 : 2$ by 2. An arrow labeled $\times 2$ points from 3 to 6, and another arrow labeled $\times 2$ points from 2 to 4.

② $4 : 5 = \boxed{} : 15$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $4 : 5$ by 3. An arrow labeled $\times 3$ points from 4 to the empty box, and another arrow labeled $\times 3$ points from 5 to 15.

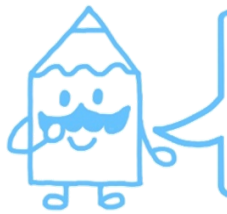
③ $1 : 8 = 5 : \boxed{}$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $1 : 8$ by 5. An arrow labeled $\times 5$ points from 1 to 5, and another arrow labeled $\times 5$ points from 8 to the empty box.

④ $7 : 3 = \boxed{} : 30$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $7 : 3$ by 10. An arrow labeled $\times 10$ points from 7 to the empty box, and another arrow labeled $\times 10$ points from 3 to 30.





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① $1 : 3 = 5 : 15$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $1 : 3$ by 5 to get $5 : 15$. Arrows labeled $\times 5$ point from 1 to 5 and from 3 to 15.

② $3 : 7 = \square : 21$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $3 : 7$ by 3 to get $\square : 21$. Arrows labeled $\times 3$ point from 3 to the square and from 7 to 21.

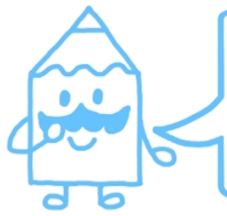
③ $6 : 5 = 12 : \square$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $6 : 5$ by 2 to get $12 : \square$. Arrows labeled $\times 2$ point from 6 to 12 and from 5 to the square.

④ $1 : 3 = \square : 33$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $1 : 3$ by 11 to get $\square : 33$. Arrows labeled $\times 11$ point from 1 to the square and from 3 to 33.





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① $6 : 5 = 12 : \square$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $6 : 5$ by 2 to get $12 : \square$. Arrows labeled $\times 2$ connect 6 to 12 and 5 to the empty box.

② $9 : 4 = \square : 12$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $9 : 4$ by 3 to get $\square : 12$. Arrows labeled $\times 3$ connect 9 to the empty box and 4 to 12.

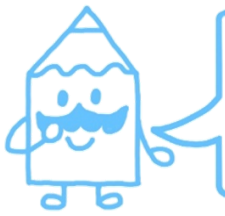
③ $3 : 1 = 27 : \square$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $3 : 1$ by 9 to get $27 : \square$. Arrows labeled $\times 9$ connect 3 to 27 and 1 to the empty box.

④ $2 : 3 = \square : 39$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $2 : 3$ by 13 to get $\square : 39$. Arrows labeled $\times 13$ connect 2 to the empty box and 3 to 39.





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① $1 : 4 = 4 : \boxed{}$

Diagram showing the process of finding an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $1 : 4$ by 4. An arrow labeled $\times 4$ points from 1 to 4, and another arrow labeled $\times 4$ points from 4 to the empty box.

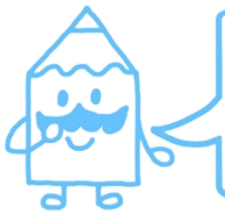
② $5 : 6 = \boxed{45} : 54$

Diagram showing the process of finding an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $5 : 6$ by 9. An arrow labeled $\times 9$ points from 5 to 45, and another arrow labeled $\times 9$ points from 6 to 54.

③ $4 : 7 = 24 : \boxed{}$

④ $3 : 10 = \boxed{} : 30$





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① $2 : 5 = 4 : 10$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $2 : 5$ by 2 to get $4 : 10$. Arrows indicate the multiplication of 2 by 2 to get 4 and 5 by 2 to get 10.

② $1 : 8 = \square : 64$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $1 : 8$ by 8 to get $\square : 64$. An arrow indicates the multiplication of 1 by 8 to get the unknown value, and another arrow indicates the multiplication of 8 by 8 to get 64.

③ $7 : 3 = 63 : \square$

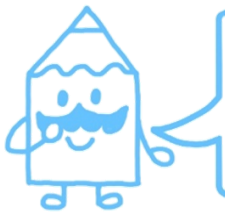
④ $4 : 9 = \square : 72$





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① $2 : 5 = 10 : \square$

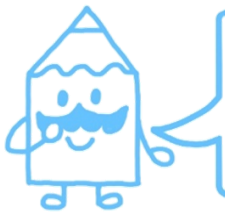
(Diagram: A bracket above the numbers 2 and 5 is labeled '×5'. An arrow points from this bracket to the number 10, indicating that 2 is multiplied by 5 to get 10.)

② $1 : 4 = \square : 16$

③ $3 : 7 = 18 : \square$

④ $3 : 1 = \square : 12$





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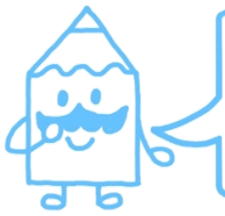
① $3 : 2 = 12 : \square$

② $2 : 5 = \square : 15$

③ $6 : 11 = 24 : \square$

④ $2 : 3 = \square : 30$





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10

日にち： 月 日

名まえ _____

・ 等しい比を作しましょう。

① $2 : 3 = 10 : \square$

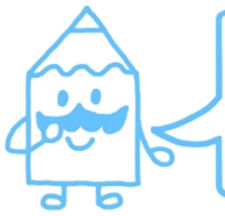
② $6 : 7 = \square : 70$

③ $2 : 5 = 14 : \square$

④ $12 : 11 = \square : 44$

⑤ $1 : 4 = \square : 32$





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① $2 : 7 = 6 : \square$

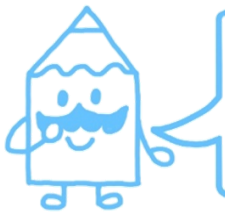
② $1 : 8 = \square : 48$

③ $4 : 5 = 28 : \square$

④ $9 : 4 = \square : 20$

⑤ $11 : 12 = 22 : \square$





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① $4 : 5 = 8 : \square$

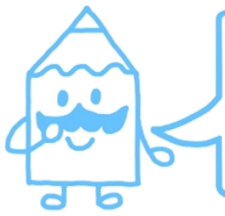
② $3 : 1 = \square : 12$

③ $7 : 3 = 21 : \square$

④ $9 : 20 = \square : 40$

⑤ $8 : 13 = \square : 26$





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13

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① $3 : 5 = 24 : \square$

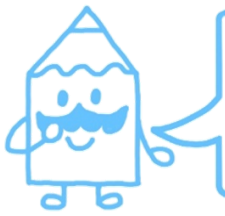
② $2 : 3 = \square : 27$

③ $1 : 12 = 3 : \square$

④ $8 : 7 = \square : 49$

⑤ $15 : 11 = 30 : \square$





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① $5 : 2 = 30 : \square$

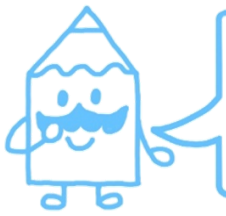
② $2 : 9 = \square : 90$

③ $6 : 7 = 42 : \square$

④ $3 : 4 = \square : 12$

⑤ $20 : 11 = \square : 22$



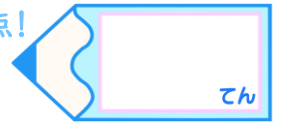


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15

目指せ80点!



名まえ

・ 等しい比を作しましょう。(各20点)

① $4 : 5 = 24 : \square$

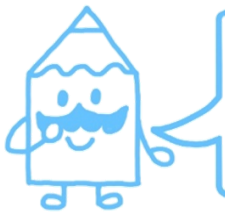
② $2 : 9 = \square : 99$

③ $3 : 7 = 24 : \square$

④ $10 : 3 = \square : 15$

⑤ $6 : 13 = \square : 39$



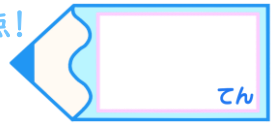


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16

目指せ80点!



名まえ

・ 等しい比を作しましょう。(各20点)

① $4 : 5 = 36 : \square$

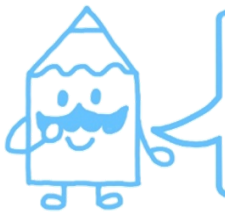
② $1 : 7 = \square : 28$

③ $2 : 9 = 12 : \square$

④ $4 : 11 = \square : 33$

⑤ $9 : 5 = 90 : \square$





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① $3 : 7 = 9 : 21$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $3 : 7$ by 3 to get $9 : 21$. Arrows indicate the multiplication of 3 by 3 to get 9 and 7 by 3 to get 21.

② $5 : 8 = 40 : 64$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $5 : 8$ by 8 to get $40 : 64$. Arrows indicate the multiplication of 5 by 8 to get 40 and 8 by 8 to get 64.

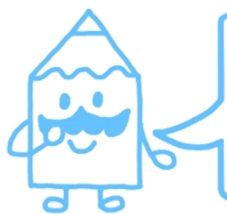
③ $2 : 5 = 10 : 25$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $2 : 5$ by 5 to get $10 : 25$. Arrows indicate the multiplication of 2 by 5 to get 10 and 5 by 5 to get 25.

④ $4 : 9 = 36 : 81$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $4 : 9$ by 9 to get $36 : 81$. Arrows indicate the multiplication of 4 by 9 to get 36 and 9 by 9 to get 81.





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① $3 : 2 = 6 : 4$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $3 : 2$ by 2. Arrows labeled $\times 2$ point from 3 to 6 and from 2 to 4.

② $4 : 5 = 12 : 15$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $4 : 5$ by 3. Arrows labeled $\times 3$ point from 4 to 12 and from 5 to 15.

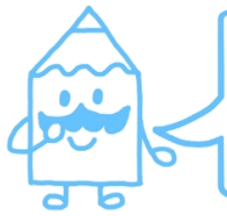
③ $1 : 8 = 5 : 40$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $1 : 8$ by 5. Arrows labeled $\times 5$ point from 1 to 5 and from 8 to 40.

④ $7 : 3 = 70 : 30$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $7 : 3$ by 10. Arrows labeled $\times 10$ point from 7 to 70 and from 3 to 30.





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① $1 : 3 = 5 : 15$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $1 : 3$ by 5 to get $5 : 15$. Arrows labeled $\times 5$ point from 1 to 5 and from 3 to 15.

② $3 : 7 = 9 : 21$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $3 : 7$ by 3 to get $9 : 21$. Arrows labeled $\times 3$ point from 3 to 9 and from 7 to 21.

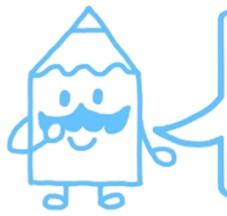
③ $6 : 5 = 12 : 10$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $6 : 5$ by 2 to get $12 : 10$. Arrows labeled $\times 2$ point from 6 to 12 and from 5 to 10.

④ $1 : 3 = 11 : 33$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $1 : 3$ by 11 to get $11 : 33$. Arrows labeled $\times 11$ point from 1 to 11 and from 3 to 33.





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① $6 : 5 = 12 : 10$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $6 : 5$ by 2 to get $12 : 10$. Arrows labeled $\times 2$ point from 6 to 12 and from 5 to 10.

② $9 : 4 = 27 : 12$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $9 : 4$ by 3 to get $27 : 12$. Arrows labeled $\times 3$ point from 9 to 27 and from 4 to 12.

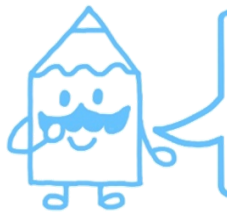
③ $3 : 1 = 27 : 9$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $3 : 1$ by 9 to get $27 : 9$. Arrows labeled $\times 9$ point from 3 to 27 and from 1 to 9.

④ $2 : 3 = 26 : 39$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $2 : 3$ by 13 to get $26 : 39$. Arrows labeled $\times 13$ point from 2 to 26 and from 3 to 39.





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① $1 : 4 = 4 : 16$

Diagram showing the process of finding an equivalent ratio. A bracket connects the first terms (1 and 4) with the multiplier $\times 4$. Another bracket connects the second terms (4 and 16) with the multiplier $\times 4$. The number 16 is highlighted in a blue box.

② $5 : 6 = 45 : 54$

Diagram showing the process of finding an equivalent ratio. A bracket connects the first terms (5 and 45) with the multiplier $\times 9$. Another bracket connects the second terms (6 and 54) with the multiplier $\times 9$. The number 45 is highlighted in a blue box.

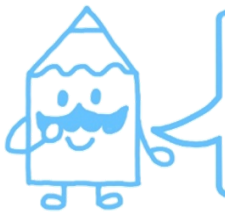
③ $4 : 7 = 24 : 42$

Diagram showing the process of finding an equivalent ratio. A bracket connects the first terms (4 and 24) with the multiplier $\times 6$. Another bracket connects the second terms (7 and 42) with the multiplier $\times 6$. The number 42 is highlighted in a blue box.

④ $3 : 10 = 9 : 30$

Diagram showing the process of finding an equivalent ratio. A bracket connects the first terms (3 and 9) with the multiplier $\times 3$. Another bracket connects the second terms (10 and 30) with the multiplier $\times 3$. The number 9 is highlighted in a blue box.





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① $2 : 5 = 4 : 10$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $2 : 5$ by 2 to get $4 : 10$. Arrows labeled $\times 2$ point from 2 to 4 and from 5 to 10.

② $1 : 8 = 8 : 64$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $1 : 8$ by 8 to get $8 : 64$. Arrows labeled $\times 8$ point from 1 to 8 and from 8 to 64.

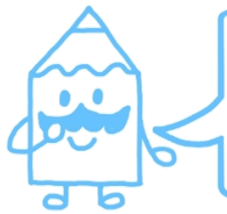
③ $7 : 3 = 63 : 27$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $7 : 3$ by 9 to get $63 : 27$. Arrows labeled $\times 9$ point from 7 to 63 and from 3 to 27.

④ $4 : 9 = 32 : 72$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $4 : 9$ by 8 to get $32 : 72$. Arrows labeled $\times 8$ point from 4 to 32 and from 9 to 72.





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① $1 : 7 = 9 : 63$

Diagram showing the multiplication process: $1 \times 9 = 9$ and $7 \times 9 = 63$.

② $4 : 3 = 24 : 18$

Diagram showing the multiplication process: $4 \times 6 = 24$ and $3 \times 6 = 18$.

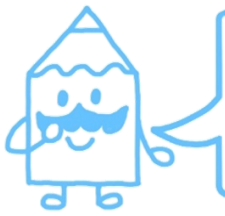
③ $2 : 5 = 14 : 35$

Diagram showing the multiplication process: $2 \times 7 = 14$ and $5 \times 7 = 35$.

④ $1 : 2 = 10 : 20$

Diagram showing the multiplication process: $1 \times 10 = 10$ and $2 \times 10 = 20$.





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① $2 : 5 = 10 : 25$

Diagram showing the multiplication process:
From 2 to 10: $\times 5$
From 5 to 25: $\times 5$

② $1 : 4 = 4 : 16$

Diagram showing the multiplication process:
From 1 to 4: $\times 4$
From 4 to 16: $\times 4$

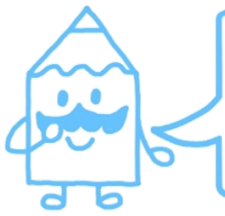
③ $3 : 7 = 18 : 42$

Diagram showing the multiplication process:
From 3 to 18: $\times 6$
From 7 to 42: $\times 6$

④ $3 : 1 = 36 : 12$

Diagram showing the multiplication process:
From 3 to 36: $\times 12$
From 1 to 12: $\times 12$





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① $3 : 2 = 12 : 8$

Diagram showing the transformation of the ratio $3 : 2$ to $12 : 8$ by multiplying both terms by 4. Arrows labeled $\times 4$ point from 3 to 12 and from 2 to 8.

② $2 : 5 = 6 : 15$

Diagram showing the transformation of the ratio $2 : 5$ to $6 : 15$ by multiplying both terms by 3. Arrows labeled $\times 3$ point from 2 to 6 and from 5 to 15.

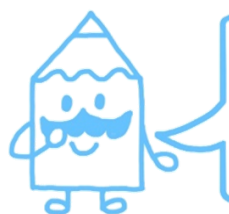
③ $6 : 11 = 24 : 44$

Diagram showing the transformation of the ratio $6 : 11$ to $24 : 44$ by multiplying both terms by 4. Arrows labeled $\times 4$ point from 6 to 24 and from 11 to 44.

④ $2 : 3 = 20 : 30$

Diagram showing the transformation of the ratio $2 : 3$ to $20 : 30$ by multiplying both terms by 10. Arrows labeled $\times 10$ point from 2 to 20 and from 3 to 30.





比 4

● かけ算で
等しい比を作ろう (整数)



日にち： 月 日

名まえ _____

・ 等しい比を作しましょう。

① $2 : 3 = 10 : 15$

Diagram showing the multiplication process:
From 2 to 10: $\times 5$
From 3 to 15: $\times 5$

② $6 : 7 = 60 : 70$

Diagram showing the multiplication process:
From 6 to 60: $\times 10$
From 7 to 70: $\times 10$

③ $2 : 5 = 14 : 35$

Diagram showing the multiplication process:
From 2 to 14: $\times 7$
From 5 to 35: $\times 7$

④ $12 : 11 = 48 : 44$

Diagram showing the multiplication process:
From 12 to 48: $\times 4$
From 11 to 44: $\times 4$

⑤ $1 : 4 = 8 : 32$

Diagram showing the multiplication process:
From 1 to 8: $\times 8$
From 4 to 32: $\times 8$





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① $2 : 7 = 6 : 21$

Diagram showing the process of finding an equivalent ratio. A bracket above the first ratio is labeled $\times 3$, with an arrow pointing to the second ratio. A bracket below the second ratio is labeled $\times 3$, with an arrow pointing to the number 21.

② $1 : 8 = 6 : 48$

Diagram showing the process of finding an equivalent ratio. A bracket above the first ratio is labeled $\times 6$, with an arrow pointing to the number 6 in the second ratio. A bracket below the second ratio is labeled $\times 6$, with an arrow pointing to the number 48.

③ $4 : 5 = 28 : 35$

Diagram showing the process of finding an equivalent ratio. A bracket above the first ratio is labeled $\times 7$, with an arrow pointing to the number 28 in the second ratio. A bracket below the second ratio is labeled $\times 7$, with an arrow pointing to the number 35.

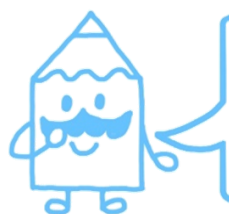
④ $9 : 4 = 45 : 20$

Diagram showing the process of finding an equivalent ratio. A bracket above the first ratio is labeled $\times 5$, with an arrow pointing to the number 45 in the second ratio. A bracket below the second ratio is labeled $\times 5$, with an arrow pointing to the number 20.

⑤ $11 : 12 = 22 : 24$

Diagram showing the process of finding an equivalent ratio. A bracket above the first ratio is labeled $\times 2$, with an arrow pointing to the number 22 in the second ratio. A bracket below the second ratio is labeled $\times 2$, with an arrow pointing to the number 24.





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12

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① $4 : 5 = 8 : 10$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $4 : 5$ by 2 to get $8 : 10$. Arrows labeled $\times 2$ point from 4 to 8 and from 5 to 10.

② $3 : 1 = 36 : 12$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $3 : 1$ by 12 to get $36 : 12$. Arrows labeled $\times 12$ point from 3 to 36 and from 1 to 12.

③ $7 : 3 = 21 : 9$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $7 : 3$ by 3 to get $21 : 9$. Arrows labeled $\times 3$ point from 7 to 21 and from 3 to 9.

④ $9 : 20 = 18 : 40$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $9 : 20$ by 2 to get $18 : 40$. Arrows labeled $\times 2$ point from 9 to 18 and from 20 to 40.

⑤ $8 : 13 = 16 : 26$

Diagram showing the process of creating an equivalent ratio by multiplying both terms of the ratio $8 : 13$ by 2 to get $16 : 26$. Arrows labeled $\times 2$ point from 8 to 16 and from 13 to 26.





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13

日にち： 月 日

名まえ _____

・ 等しい比を作しましょう。

① $3 : 5 = 24 : 40$

Diagram showing the calculation: $3 \times 8 = 24$ and $5 \times 8 = 40$.

② $2 : 3 = 18 : 27$

Diagram showing the calculation: $2 \times 9 = 18$ and $3 \times 9 = 27$.

③ $1 : 12 = 3 : 36$

Diagram showing the calculation: $1 \times 3 = 3$ and $12 \times 3 = 36$.

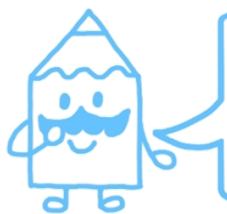
④ $8 : 7 = 56 : 49$

Diagram showing the calculation: $8 \times 7 = 56$ and $7 \times 7 = 49$.

⑤ $15 : 11 = 30 : 22$

Diagram showing the calculation: $15 \times 2 = 30$ and $11 \times 2 = 22$.





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14

日にち： 月 日

名まえ _____

・ 等しい比を作しましょう。

① $5 : 2 = 30 : 12$

Diagram showing the process of finding an equivalent ratio. A bracket above the first ratio is labeled $\times 6$, with an arrow pointing to the second ratio. A bracket below the first ratio is labeled $\times 6$, with an arrow pointing to the second ratio.

② $2 : 9 = 20 : 90$

Diagram showing the process of finding an equivalent ratio. A bracket above the first ratio is labeled $\times 10$, with an arrow pointing to the second ratio. A bracket below the first ratio is labeled $\times 10$, with an arrow pointing to the second ratio.

③ $6 : 7 = 42 : 49$

Diagram showing the process of finding an equivalent ratio. A bracket above the first ratio is labeled $\times 7$, with an arrow pointing to the second ratio. A bracket below the first ratio is labeled $\times 7$, with an arrow pointing to the second ratio.

④ $3 : 4 = 9 : 12$

Diagram showing the process of finding an equivalent ratio. A bracket above the first ratio is labeled $\times 3$, with an arrow pointing to the second ratio. A bracket below the first ratio is labeled $\times 3$, with an arrow pointing to the second ratio.

⑤ $20 : 11 = 40 : 22$

Diagram showing the process of finding an equivalent ratio. A bracket above the first ratio is labeled $\times 2$, with an arrow pointing to the second ratio. A bracket below the first ratio is labeled $\times 2$, with an arrow pointing to the second ratio.





比 4

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15

目指せ80点!



名まえ

- ・ 等しい比を作しましょう。(各20点)

① $4 : 5 = 24 : 30$

Diagram showing the calculation: $4 \times 6 = 24$ and $5 \times 6 = 30$.

② $2 : 9 = 22 : 99$

Diagram showing the calculation: $2 \times 11 = 22$ and $9 \times 11 = 99$.

③ $3 : 7 = 24 : 56$

Diagram showing the calculation: $3 \times 8 = 24$ and $7 \times 8 = 56$.

④ $10 : 3 = 50 : 15$

Diagram showing the calculation: $10 \times 5 = 50$ and $3 \times 5 = 15$.

⑤ $6 : 13 = 18 : 39$

Diagram showing the calculation: $6 \times 3 = 18$ and $13 \times 3 = 39$.





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16

目指せ80点!



名まえ

・ 等しい比を作しましょう。

① $4 : 5 = 36 : 45$

Diagram showing the multiplication process:
From 4 to 36: $\times 9$
From 5 to 45: $\times 9$

② $1 : 7 = 4 : 28$

Diagram showing the multiplication process:
From 1 to 4: $\times 4$
From 7 to 28: $\times 4$

③ $2 : 9 = 12 : 54$

Diagram showing the multiplication process:
From 2 to 12: $\times 6$
From 9 to 54: $\times 6$

④ $4 : 11 = 12 : 33$

Diagram showing the multiplication process:
From 4 to 12: $\times 3$
From 11 to 33: $\times 3$

⑤ $9 : 5 = 90 : 50$

Diagram showing the multiplication process:
From 9 to 90: $\times 10$
From 5 to 50: $\times 10$

