



# 比 6

● わり算で  
等しい比を作ろう



日にち： 月 日

名まえ \_\_\_\_\_

・ 等しい比を作りましょう。(うすい字はなぞりましょう。)

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 30 : 5 = 6 : \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$\xrightarrow{\div 5}$  (from 30 to 6) and  $\xrightarrow{\div 5}$  (from 5 to the box)

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 56 : 21 = \boxed{8} : 3$$

$\xrightarrow{\div 7}$  (from 56 to 8) and  $\xrightarrow{\div 7}$  (from 21 to 3)

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 24 : 28 = 6 : \boxed{7}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad 16 : 40 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} : 5$$





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$$\textcircled{1} \quad 30 : 5 = 6 : \boxed{1}$$

Diagram showing the simplification of the ratio 30:5 to 6:1. A bracket above the numbers 30 and 5 is labeled  $\div 5$ , with an arrow pointing to the number 6. A bracket below the numbers 5 and 1 is labeled  $\div 5$ , with an arrow pointing to the number 1.

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 56 : 21 = \boxed{8} : 3$$

Diagram showing the simplification of the ratio 56:21 to 8:3. A bracket above the numbers 56 and 21 is labeled  $\div 7$ , with an arrow pointing to the number 8. A bracket below the numbers 21 and 3 is labeled  $\div 7$ , with an arrow pointing to the number 3.

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 24 : 28 = 6 : \boxed{7}$$

Diagram showing the simplification of the ratio 24:28 to 6:7. A bracket above the numbers 24 and 28 is labeled  $\div 4$ , with an arrow pointing to the number 6. A bracket below the numbers 28 and 7 is labeled  $\div 4$ , with an arrow pointing to the number 7.

$$\textcircled{4} \quad 16 : 40 = \boxed{2} : 5$$

Diagram showing the simplification of the ratio 16:40 to 2:5. A bracket above the numbers 16 and 40 is labeled  $\div 8$ , with an arrow pointing to the number 2. A bracket below the numbers 40 and 5 is labeled  $\div 8$ , with an arrow pointing to the number 5.

