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Module 7 Ratio, Proportion, and Percent Lesson 3 Decimal and Percent Equivalents

## Independent Practice

Find the decimal and percent equivalents.

1. $\frac{7}{10}$

Decimal: 0.7
Percent: 70\%
2. $\frac{1}{25}$

Decimal: 0.04
Percent: 4\%
3. $\frac{2}{15}$

Decimal: $0.1 \overline{3}$
Percent: $13 \frac{1}{3} \%$
4. $\frac{9}{20}$

Decimal: 0.45
Percent: 45\%
5. $\frac{9}{600}$

Decimal: 0.015
Percent: 1.5\%
8. $3 \frac{4}{25}$

Decimal: 3.16
Percent: 316\%
7. $\frac{10}{11}$

Decimal: $0 . \overline{90}$
Percent: $90 \frac{10}{11} \%$
9. $16 \frac{3}{5}$

Decimal: 16.6
Percent: 1,660\%
10. Raul ran $\frac{1}{8}$ mile. What percent of a mile did Raul run?

Raul ran $\mathbf{1 2 . 5 \%}$ of a mile.
11. Sally read $\frac{8}{9}$ of a book. What percent of the book did she read?

Sally read $88 \frac{8}{9} \%$ of the book.

## Journal

1. Explain two ways to convert $\frac{23}{25}$ to a percent.
2. Belinda found $\frac{1}{6}$ as shown below. What is her error? What is the correct percent?

$$
6 \longdiv { 1 . 0 0 } \quad = 1 6 \frac { 1 } { 6 } \%
$$

3. Why are all mixed numbers greater than $100 \%$ ? Explain how to choose a mixed number if its percent equivalent has to be between $500 \%$ and $600 \%$.

## Cumulative Review

Tell if each number is a square number.

1. 30

NO
2. 100

YES
3. 500

NO

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NAME
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## Evaluate.

4. $5^{2}+\sqrt{9}$
5. $\sqrt{256}-\sqrt{1}$
28
6. $\sqrt{4}-10^{2}$
7. $\sqrt{250,000}$
-98
8. Find $45 \%$ of 800 .

360
9. Find $250 \%$ of 1,500 .

3,750

## Answer each question.

10. Roxanne has eight pencils and 10 pens. Gavin has 12 pencils and 15 pens. Are the ratios of pencils to pens for each student the same? Tell why or why not.

Yes; Possible answer: The ratios can be written as $\frac{8}{10}$ and $\frac{12}{15}$. Both of these ratios simplify to $\frac{4}{5}$.
11. What is the perimeter of a square if the area of the square is 400 square meters?

## 80 meters

## Possible Journal Answers

1. One way to write $\frac{23}{25}$ as a percent is to divide 23 by 25 . The quotient is $\mathbf{0 . 9 2}$. Then, I move the decimal point two places to the right: $\mathbf{9 2 \%}$. The other way is to write $\frac{23}{25}$ as an equivalent fraction with a denominator of 100 . To do so, I multiply both 23 and 25 by four: $\frac{23 \times 4}{25 \times 4}=\frac{92}{100}$. Because a percent is a number out of 100 , the new numerator is the percent: $\mathbf{9 2 \%}$.
2. Belinda made an error when converting from a repeating decimal to a percent. The decimal $0.1 \overline{6}$ is $0.166666 \ldots$. . Move the decimal two places to the right: 16.6666... . Because $0 . \overline{6}$ is equivalent to $\frac{2}{3}$, the repeating decimal is equivalent to $16 \frac{2}{3} \%$.
3. All mixed numbers are greater than $100 \%$ because they are all greater than one, and one equals $100 \%$. Because five is equivalent to $500 \%$, I choose five for the mixed number. I choose a proper fraction for the fractional part of the mixed number so that its percent equivalent is less than $100 \%$, keeping the sum of the two parts less than $\mathbf{6 0 0 \%}$. For example, the mixed number $5 \frac{1}{2}$ equals $550 \%$ because $\frac{1}{2}$ is equivalent to $50 \%$ and five is equivalent to $500 \%$.
