## Answers for Lesson 5-3, pp. 220–222   Exercises

**1.**



```
0                    1  1.25
├────────────┤───┤
0%                 80% 100%
```

**2.** B          **3.** C          **4.** A

**5.** 57.6        **6.** 1.44        **7.** 33

**8.** 19          **9.** 5.52        **10.** 16.9

**11.** 82.8       **12.** 48         **13.** 4.5

**14.** 165        **15.** 550.5      **16.** 128.7

**17.** $143.55    **18.** 7.5        **19.** 5

**20.** 231.25     **21.** 950        **22.** 250

**23.** 600        **24.** 250 students   **25.** 64%

**26.** 12.5%      **27.** 4%         **28.** 40%

**29.** 37.5%      **30.** 800%       **31.** 95,052 votes

**32.** about 133 million items

**33.** Answers may vary. Sample: A "whole" is an arbitrary number, and you can have a "part" that is more than that arbitrary number.

**34.** 15

**35.** Answers may vary. Sample: Percents let you compare relative sizes.

**36.** 0.03        **37.** 76,198.76   **38.** 49.8

**39.** 6          **40.** 1.485       **41.** 1,095.12

**42.** about 3,716,363.9 $mi^2$

**43.** No; for example, if the two numbers are 100 and 200, then (40% of 100) + (30% of 200) = 40 + 60 = 100, but 70% of 300 = 210.

## Answers for Lesson 5-3, pp. 220–222   Exercises (cont.)

**44.** 51.9%    **45.** 10,000%    **46.** B    **47.** H

**48.** A    **49.** 1 cm : 250 cm

**50.** $\frac{2 \text{ in.}}{3 \text{ in.}}$    **51.** $\frac{7 \text{ oz}}{16 \text{ oz}}$