Ratio & Proportion: Easy Practice Paper 2 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	A	The highest common factor of 8 and 12 is 4, so divide both parts by 4: 8 ÷ 4 = 2 and 12 ÷ 4 = 3, giving 2 : 3.
2	B	One person needs 200 ÷ 4 = 50 g of rice, so 6 people need 6 × 50 = 300 g.
3	C	One apple costs £1.80 ÷ 6 = 30p, so four apples cost 4 × 30p = £1.20.
4	D	10 litres of blue is 5 lots of the 2-part, so the yellow is also multiplied by 5: 5 × 5 = 25 litres.
5	D	There are 1 + 2 = 3 parts, so one part is 24 ÷ 3 = 8 sweets. The larger share is 2 parts, which is 2 × 8 = 16.
6	D	At a steady speed the distance is proportional to the time, so 3 × 60 = 180 km.
7	B	There are 3 + 5 = 8 parts altogether and 3 of them are red, so 3/8 of the beads are red.
8	C	Fifteen books is three times as many as five books, so the weight is 3 × 2 = 6 kg.
9	A	Multiplying both parts of 5 : 2 by 2 gives 10 : 4. The order matters, so 2 : 5 is not the same ratio.
10	C	In one minute the machine fills 120 ÷ 4 = 30 bottles, so in 10 minutes it fills 10 × 30 = 300 bottles.
11	C	There are 2 + 7 = 9 parts, so one part is £45 ÷ 9 = £5. The smaller share is 2 parts, which is 2 × £5 = £10.
12	C	The longer side has been multiplied by 3 because 18 ÷ 6 = 3. The shorter side must be multiplied by 3 too: 4 × 3 = 12 cm.
13	D	Each pound is worth 5 zeds, so £7 is worth 7 × 5 = 35 zeds.
14	D	Each teacher is with 6 children, so 4 teachers means 4 × 6 = 24 children.

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15	B	The tap fills 8 ÷ 2 = 4 litres each minute, so 20 litres takes 20 ÷ 4 = 5 minutes.

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