Ratio & Proportion: Easy Practice Paper 3 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	A	The highest common factor of 25 and 35 is 5. Dividing gives 25 ÷ 5 = 5 and 35 ÷ 5 = 7, so the ratio is 5 : 7.
2	B	12 buns need 3 eggs, so 4 buns need 1 egg. 20 buns is 5 lots of 4 buns, so 5 eggs are needed.
3	D	20 boys is 5 lots of the 4-part, so the girls part is also multiplied by 5: 5 × 5 = 25 girls.
4	E	There are 1 + 5 = 6 parts, so one part is 30 ÷ 6 = 5 marbles. The larger share is 5 parts, which is 5 × 5 = 25.
5	C	Divide the total cost by the number of kilograms: £4.90 ÷ 7 = 70p.
6	D	The real car is 20 times as long as the model, so 8 × 20 = 160 cm.
7	D	There is 4 times as much water as squash, so 200 × 4 = 800 ml of water.
8	D	There are 3 + 4 = 7 parts, so one part is 28 ÷ 7 = 4 pupils. The girls are 4 parts, which is 4 × 4 = 16.
9	A	Divide both parts by 4: 12 ÷ 4 = 3 and 4 ÷ 4 = 1, giving 3 : 1.
10	D	One ticket costs £21 ÷ 3 = £7, so seven tickets cost 7 × £7 = £49.
11	C	10 cm is 5 lots of the 2-part, so the longer ribbon is 5 lots of the 3-part: 3 × 5 = 15 cm.
12	C	One tin covers 20 ÷ 5 = 4 m^2, so 32 m^2 needs 32 ÷ 4 = 8 tins.
13	B	There are 2 + 3 = 5 parts altogether and the smaller share is 2 of them, so it is 2/5 of the total.
14	C	One pencil costs £2.70 ÷ 9 = 30p, so £3.60 buys 360 ÷ 30 = 12 pencils.
15	B	14 sheep is 2 lots of the 7-part, so the cows are 2 lots of the 2-part: 2 × 2 = 4 cows.

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