Ratio & Proportion: Easy Practice Paper 4 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	A	The highest common factor of 18 and 24 is 6. Dividing gives 18 ÷ 6 = 3 and 24 ÷ 6 = 4, so the ratio is 3 : 4.
2	D	Each biscuit uses 100 ÷ 8 = 12.5 g of flour, so 12 biscuits use 12 × 12.5 = 150 g.
3	D	There are 3 + 5 = 8 parts, so one part is 40 ÷ 8 = 5 stickers. The larger share is 5 parts, which is 5 × 5 = 25.
4	C	15 red apples is 3 lots of the 5-part, so the green apples are 3 lots of the 3-part: 3 × 3 = 9.
5	C	One pen costs 96 ÷ 4 = 24p, so six pens cost 6 × 24p = 144p, which is £1.44.
6	D	The car travels 45 ÷ 5 = 9 km on each litre, so on 8 litres it travels 8 × 9 = 72 km.
7	D	Each centimetre stands for 5 km, so 7 cm stands for 7 × 5 = 35 km.
8	D	6 adults is 3 lots of the 2-part, so the children are 3 lots of the 9-part: 9 × 3 = 27.
9	D	There are 3 buckets of sand for every bucket of cement, so 5 × 3 = 15 buckets of sand.
10	A	The highest common factor of 30 and 45 is 15, so 30 ÷ 15 = 2 and 45 ÷ 15 = 3, giving 2 : 3.
11	C	There are 3 + 7 = 10 parts, so one part is 40 ÷ 10 = 4 sweets. The smaller share is 3 parts, which is 3 × 4 = 12.
12	D	Each worker packs 100 ÷ 5 = 20 boxes an hour, so 8 workers pack 8 × 20 = 160 boxes.
13	A	First write both amounts in the same units: 50p : 200p. Dividing both parts by 50 gives 1 : 4.
14	D	One egg costs £3.00 ÷ 12 = 25p, so 20 eggs cost 20 × 25p = £5.00.
15	D	6 cm is 3 lots of the 2-part, so the longer side is 3 lots of the 5-part: 5 × 3 = 15 cm.

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