

Ratio & Proportion: Medium Practice Paper 2 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	D	There are $1 + 3 + 4 = 8$ parts, so one part is $120 \div 8 = 15$ counters. The largest share is 4 parts, which is $4 \times 15 = 60$.
2	D	28 is 7 lots of the 4-part, so B is 7 lots of the 7-part: $7 \times 7 = 49$.
3	B	The small box costs $160 \div 4 = 40\text{p}$ per 100 g. The large box costs $380 \div 10 = 38\text{p}$ per 100 g. The saving is $40 - 38 = 2\text{p}$ per 100 g.
4	D	Each muffin uses $180 \div 12 = 15$ g of sugar, so 30 muffins use $30 \times 15 = 450$ g.
5	C	40 women is 8 lots of the 5-part, so there are $8 \times 3 = 24$ men. Altogether there are $24 + 40 = 64$ people.
6	B	Each 4 m is drawn as 1 cm, so divide the real length by 4: $14 \div 4 = 3.5$ cm.
7	B	The job takes $6 \times 20 = 120$ tap-minutes, so with 8 taps it takes $120 \div 8 = 15$ minutes. More taps means less time.
8	C	Divide the money by the price of one litre: $35 \div 1.40 = 25$ litres.
9	C	There are $1 + 2 + 4 = 7$ parts, so one part is $\pounds 84 \div 7 = \pounds 12$. The middle share is 2 parts, which is $2 \times \pounds 12 = \pounds 24$.
10	C	198 paperbacks is $198 \div 9 = 22$ lots of the 9-part, so the hardbacks are $22 \times 2 = 44$.
11	C	900 g of flour is $900 \div 6 = 150$ g for each part, so the sugar is $3 \times 150 = 450$ g.
12	D	The angles add up to 180° , and there are $1 + 2 + 3 = 6$ parts, so one part is $180 \div 6 = 30^\circ$. The largest angle is 3 parts, which is $3 \times 30 = 90^\circ$.
13	C	250 km is 2.5 times 100 km, so the fuel used is $2.5 \times 8 = 20$ litres.
14	D	The difference is $9 - 5 = 4$ parts, so 4 parts = 28 and one part = 7. The larger number is 9 parts, which is $9 \times 7 = 63$.

15	c	There are $3 + 7 = 10$ parts, so one part is $30 \div 10 = 3$ pupils. Those who walk are 3 parts, which is $3 \times 3 = 9$.
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