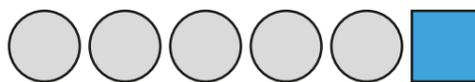


Understand the meaning and representation of ratio

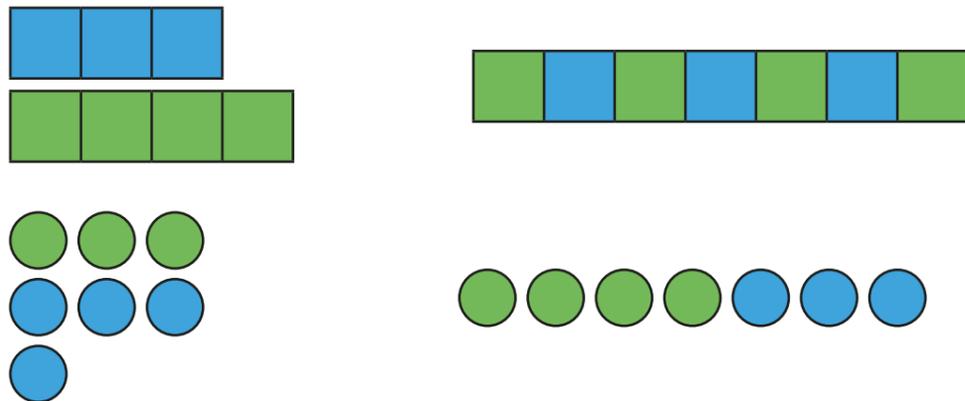
1 Complete the sentences.

a) 
For every squares there are triangles.

b) 
For every circles there is square.
For every square there are circles.

2 For every 3 blue there are 4 green.

Tick the correct representations for this statement.

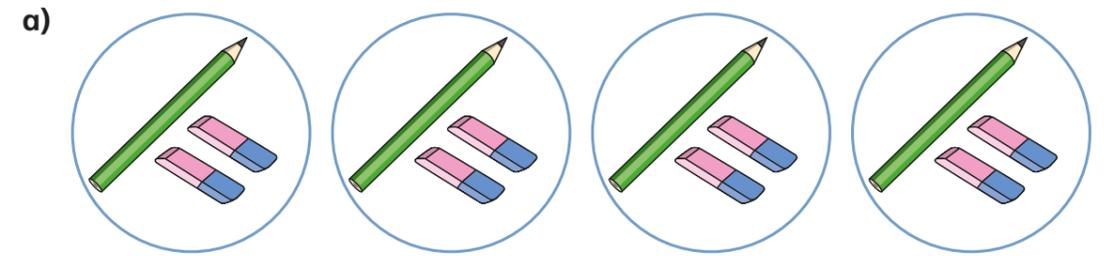


3 For every 1 red there are 2 yellow.

Draw three different diagrams to represent this statement.



4 Complete the sentences.

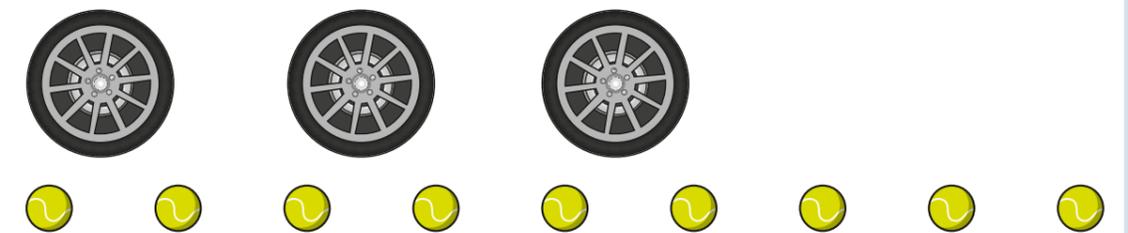


For every pencil there are rubbers.



For every _____.

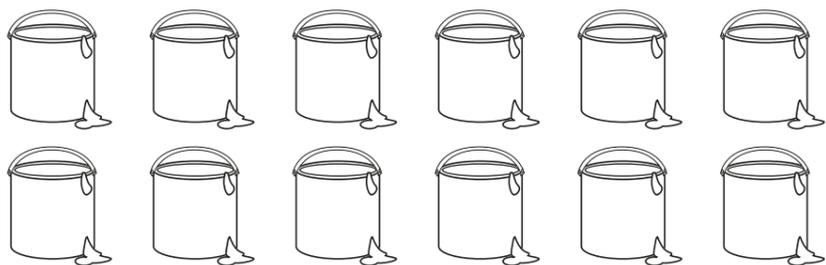
c) Complete these sentences in two different ways.



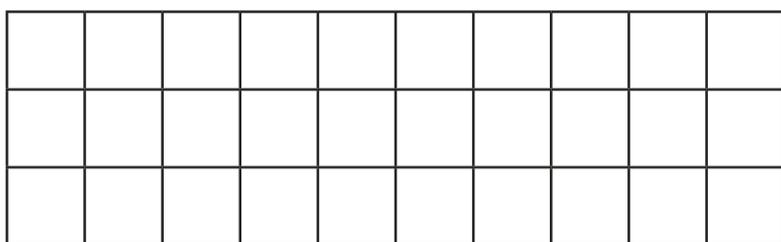
For every _____ there _____.

For every _____ there _____.

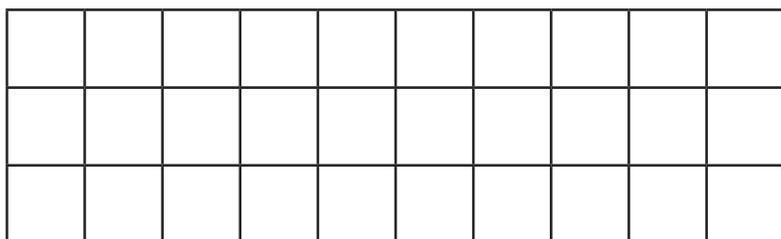
5 a) Scott has some tins of paint.
For every 1 tin of red paint he has 3 tins of blue paint.
Colour the paint tins.



b) For every 2 green squares in this grid there are 3 red squares.
Colour the grid.



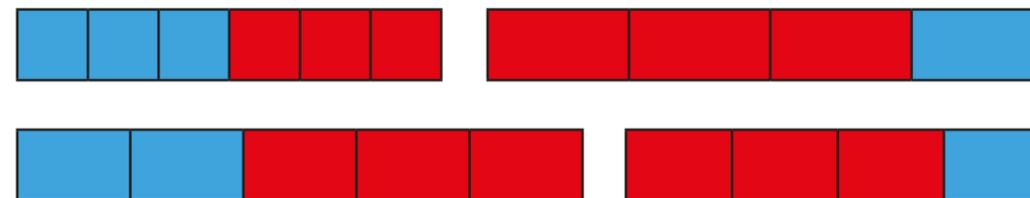
c) Two in every three squares are shaded.
Show this on the grid.



6 For every £1 coin Eva has, Dexter has a 50p coin.
Draw 3 sets of coins that Eva and Dexter could have.

What is the maximum amount less than £20 that they could have?

7 The more blue paint in the mixture, the darker the purple will be.
Tick the representation that will make the darkest purple.



Explain your answer.

Draw a representation that will make a darker purple.

8 Show that all of these scenarios have similar ratio representations.

2 in every 5 people wear glasses.	For every £1 Whitney has, Mo has £1.50	For every 225 g of flour there are 150 g of sugar.
---	--	--

