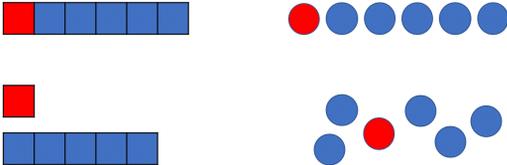
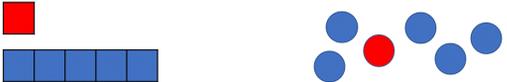


Question	Answer
1	<p>a) The ratio of boys to girls is 3 : 4 The ratio of girls to boys is 4 : 3</p> <p>b)   The ratio of red to blue is 1 : 5 The ratio of blue to red is 5 : 1</p> <p>c) For every 2 adults, there are 5 children. For every 5 children, there are 2 adults. For every 4 adults, there are 10 children.</p> <p>d) The ratio of blue to orange is 5 : 3 The ratio of orange to blue is 3 : 5 For every 5 blue there are 3 orange. For every 3 orange there are 5 blue.</p> <p>e) For every 2 triangles there is 1 square. For every 1 square there are 2 triangles. The ratio of squares to triangles is 1 : 2 The ratio of triangles to squares is 2 : 1 The ratio of green shapes to yellow shapes is 2 : 1</p>
2	Any diagram showing four times as many tyres as cars. Ensure that students are drawing equal parts.
3	<p>a) 5 : 3 b) 2 : 3 c) 2 : 5 d) Any ratio such that the proportion of dark chocolate is increased e.g. 3 : 5 : 3. Children could go for a ratio e.g. 3 : 5 : 6 so there is more dark chocolate than any other type.</p>
4	<p>a) 3 : 2 b) 2 : 3 c) 1 : 1 d) 1 : 1 Any diagram showing the ratios above. Ensure that students are drawing equal parts.</p>
5	<p>a) 1 : 3 2 : 2 or 1 : 1 8 : 4 or 2 : 1 b) 1 : 4 2 : 4 or 1 : 2 8 : 4 or 2 : 1 c) Observations relating to the number lines being identical but some of the ratios being different. d)  Or a reflection of the above diagrams. Diagrams may have multiples of the gaps shown above.</p>