

1.2.4 Ratio Parts

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

KEY WORDS ratio

<!-- Session 2 native-skill companion -->

Objective

Practise ratio parts within the labelled native lessons. Public original tasks; locally authored answer guidance.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

■ Ratio shares and fraction operators · Foundation

Add the ratio parts to find the whole: 2:5 has 7 equal parts. Divide the total by 7, then multiply by the required part count. A fraction acts as a multiplier; a percentage p acts as $p/100$. Keep part-to-part and part-to-whole comparisons separate.

$$84 \times \frac{2}{2+5} = 24$$

Each part is $84/7=12$ yuan, giving shares 24 and 60. The first team has $2/7$ of the whole, while its share is $2/5$ of the other share. A $3/4$ portion of 28 is 21. A 120% amount of 35 is $1.2 \times 35 = 42$, so percentages may exceed 100.

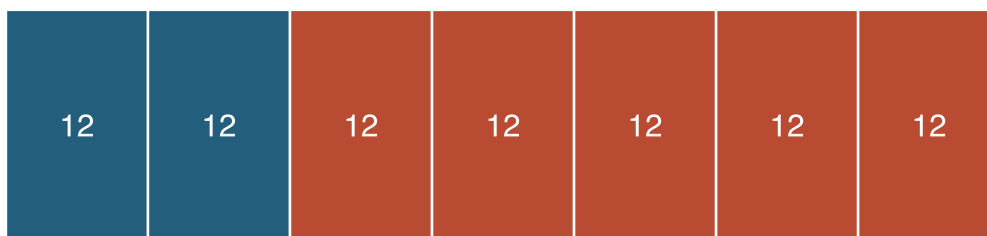
A ratio 2:5 does not give the first share as $2/5$ of the total. The total has 7 parts. A multiplier over 1 increases a positive quantity; it does not automatically mean a probability.

AQA N11/N12 and R3–R8 link ratio parts to fractions and operators. Check the shares add to the stated total and simplify a ratio by dividing every part by the same positive factor.

Ratio 2:5 has seven total parts

24 yuan

60 yuan



Original native-lesson illustration; labels belong to its worked example.

2 Practice

2.1 (Foundation) Find the smaller share of 84 in ratio 2:5.

2.2 (Foundation) Find $\frac{3}{4}$ of 28.

2.3 (Foundation) Find 120% of 35.

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Decide whether this claim is true. Justify with a concrete calculation or counterexample: For a 2:5 division, the first share is always $\frac{2}{5}$ of the whole.
