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Ratio and unitary method for Grade 6

Practice worksheet - Maths · Grade 6

Name: _____ Date: _____

Show your working. Answers and explanations follow on a separate page.

Try each task before opening its answer. Give an example or reason, not only a label.

Write an answer and your reason before opening the explanation. Check the reasoning as well as the final answer.

1. Simplify 12 : 18.

2. Reverse red : blue = 4 : 7.

3. In 3 : 5, how many parts make the whole?

4. Share 48 in ratio 1 : 3.

5. What fraction of a 2 : 7 mixture is the first component?

6. Simplify 30 cm : 1.2 m.

7. Six pencils cost ₹42. Cost of one?

8. At that rate, cost of nine pencils?

Practice continued

9. Three tickets cost ₹150. Cost of six at the same price?

10. Do 10 and 15 share 25 in ratio 2 : 3?

11. Do 11 and 14 share 25 in ratio 2: 3?

12. Is 2 : 3 equivalent to 4 : 5?

13. Why mention a constant unit price?

14. Give a ratio equivalent to 5 : 8.

Answers and explanations

Answer key - Maths · Grade 6

Ratio and unitary method for Grade 6

1. 2 : 3.

Divide both parts by six.

2. Blue : red = 7 : 4.

Reverse the labels and values together.

3. 8 parts.

Add the ratio parts.

4. 12 and 36.

Four parts; each is twelve.

5. 2/9.

The whole has nine parts.

6. 1 : 4.

Convert 1.2 m to 120 cm.

7. ₹7.

42 ÷ 6 = 7.

8. ₹63.

9 × 7 = 63.

9. ₹300.

The ticket count doubles.

10. Yes.

They total 25 and simplify to 2: 3.

11. No.

The total is right, but the ratio is wrong.

12. No.

Adding the same amount does not preserve the ratio.

13. It permits the same rate to be used for the new count.

Discounts or fixed fees can change the relationship.

14. For example, 10 : 16.

Multiply both parts by the same positive factor.