

Name _____

Date _____

Maths vocabulary — worksheet

40 tasks in five styles, covering every key word in Unit 1.

A · Unscramble the term — Rearrange the letters to make the term that matches the definition.

1 oarit

A comparison of amounts, part with part.

Example: 3 : 2.

2 ehsra

One person's amount.

Example: 20 shared 2 : 3 gives 8 and 12.

3 orpporoitn

A comparison of a part with the whole.

Example: 2 : 3 means $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$.

4 tare

How much of one goes with one of the other.

Example: \$4 per pen.

5 ecsla

A ratio comparing a drawing with reality.

Example: 1 : 50 000 on a map.

6 ngeiuavelt

The same value written differently.

Example: $2 : 3 = 8 : 12$.

7 ynutira

Working through the value of one.

Example: Divide, then multiply.

8 enievsr

Going the opposite way.

Example: More workers, less time.

B · Fill in the gaps — Use a word from the box to complete each sentence.

- 9 A comparison of amounts, part with part, is a _____.
Word box: ☐
-
- 10 A ratio with every part divided by their HCF is in its _____.
Word box: ☐
-
- 11 Ratios describing the same comparison are _____.
Word box: ☐
-
- 12 One person's amount from a division is their _____.
Word box: ☐
-
- 13 The sum of the numbers in a ratio gives the _____.
Word box: ☐
-
- 14 When doubling one quantity doubles the other, they are in _____.
Word box: ☐
-
- 15 Finding the value of one and then scaling up is the _____.
Word box: ☐
-
- 16 When doubling one quantity halves the other, they are in _____.
Word box: ☐
-

C · Choose the correct ending — Pick the reason that correctly finishes each sentence.

- 17 In the ratio 2 : 3 the first share is $\frac{2}{5}$ of the whole because ...
☐ 2 is smaller
☐ there are 5 parts altogether and 2 of them are the first share
☐ $3 - 2 = 1$
- 18 You must convert to the same units before writing a ratio because ...
☐ it looks neater
☐ 40 cm and 1 m are not comparable as they stand
☐ ratios have units
- 19 You add the ratio numbers first when sharing because ...
☐ it is the rule
☐ the total tells you how many equal parts to divide into
☐ adding is easy
- 20 Adding your shares back up is a good check because ...
☐ it wastes time
☐ the shares must return the original total
☐ shares are always equal

- 21 A taxi fare is not directly proportional to distance because ...
- ☐ taxis are expensive
 - ☐ there is a fixed charge, so zero distance still costs something
 - ☐ distance varies
- 22 The unitary method works because ...
- ☐ one is a small number
 - ☐ if quantities are proportional, the value of one is fixed
 - ☐ dividing is easier than multiplying

D · Match the definition — Type the term that matches each definition.

23 Which term means: *A comparison of amounts, part with part.*

24 Which term means: *Every part divided by their HCF.*

25 Which term means: *The same comparison, different numbers.*

26 Which term means: *One share in a ratio.*

27 Which term means: *One person's amount.*

28 Which term means: *The sum of the ratio numbers.*

29 Which term means: *A comparison of a part with the whole.*

30 Which term means: *When one doubles, so does the other.*

31 Which term means: *Find the value of one, then scale up.*

32 Which term means: *How much of one goes with one of the other.*

33 Which term means: *When one doubles, the other halves.*

34 Which term means: *A ratio comparing a drawing with reality.*

E · Reading ratio questions — What the instruction words are asking for.

- 35 A question says “give the ratio in its simplest form”. What must you do?
- ☐ Add the parts
 - ☐ Divide every part by their HCF
 - ☐ Multiply them
 - ☐ Nothing

- 36** A question says “share 20 in the ratio 2 : 3”. What is the answer?
- ☐ 4
 - ☐ 8 and 12
 - ☐ 5
 - ☐ 2 and 3
- 37** A question says “what fraction of the whole”. Which number goes on the bottom?
- ☐ The first part
 - ☐ The second part
 - ☐ The total parts
 - ☐ 100
- 38** A question says “in the ratio boys : girls”. What must you be careful about?
- ☐ The size
 - ☐ Writing the numbers in that order
 - ☐ The units
 - ☐ Nothing
- 39** A question says “assuming direct proportion”. What does that allow you to do?
- ☐ Guess
 - ☐ Find the value of one and multiply
 - ☐ Add the quantities
 - ☐ Ignore the units
- 40** A scale of 1 : 50 000 means ...
- ☐ The map is 50 000 cm long
 - ☐ 1 cm on the map is 50 000 cm on the ground
 - ☐ The map is 50 000 times too small to use
 - ☐ Nothing