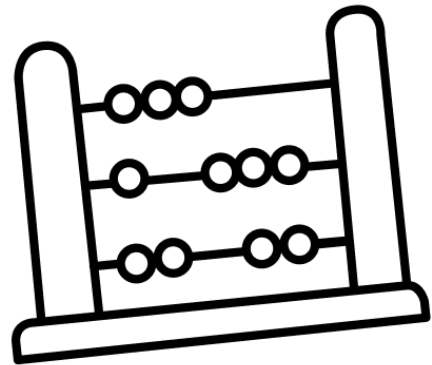


Doorashooyin

Maths

Unit Fikirka qoto dheer ee xisaabta



Natiijo

Waxaan fahmi karaa sida xubnaha baarlamaanka loo doorto.

First Past the Post (FPTP) waa magaca nidaamka doorashada ee loo isticmaalo in lagu doorto MPs-ka Westminster.

Doorashooyin



Fahamka First Past the Post (FPTP)



Cilladaha FPTP

First Past the Post (FPTP) waa magaca nidaamka doorashada ee loo isticmaalo in lagu doorto MPs-ka (xubnaha baarlamaanka) Westminster.

UK waxay u qaybsantahay 650 degmo (constituency). Degmo kastaa waxay u codeysaa inay doortaan MP.

Codbixiyaha kastaa wuxuu u codeeyaa hal musharrax. Musharraxa ugu codka badan ayaa guuleysta.

Ma aha wax lagu xisaabtamo inta cod ee ay ku guuleystaan.

Imisa musharrax ayaa codbixiyuhu u codeyn karaa?

a

Waxba

b

Hal



c

Laba

Tani waxay noqon kartaa xaaladda doorashooyinka golaha deegaanka halkaasoo ay ka jiraan in ka badan hal boos oo banaan.

Ardayda Oak National Academy waxay u codeynayaan Kabtanka fasalkooda.

Waxaa jira saddex arday oo u taagan jagada.



Isra



Cabdi



Saciid

Toddobada arday ee kale waxay u codeeyaan qofka ay doonayaan inuu noqdo Captain-ka fasalka. Iyadoo la adeegsanayo FPTP, mid kastaa wuxuu bixin karaa hal cod oo kaliya.



Isra



Cabdi



Saciid

Waa kuwan natiijooyinka:

2 cod



Isra

3 cod



Cabdi

2 cod



Saciid

Yaa ku guuleystay doorashada? Sidee ku ogaatay?

2 cod



Isra

a

3 cod



Cabdi

b



2 cod



Saciid

c

Isticmaalka nidaamka First Past the Post (FPTP), waxaa suurto ah in la ogaado cidda ku guuleysatay doorashada ka hor inta aan dhammaan codadka la tirin.

Waxaa jira afar musharax oo ku taagan doorasho.

Waxaa jira 100 qof oo codeynaya.

Musharax A wuxuu ku guuleystay doorashada. Immisa cod ayuu heli karaa?

Waa immisa tirada ugu yar ee codadka ee A uu heli karaa?

Waxaa jira afar musharax oo ku taagan doorasho.

Waxaa jira 100 qof oo codeynaya.

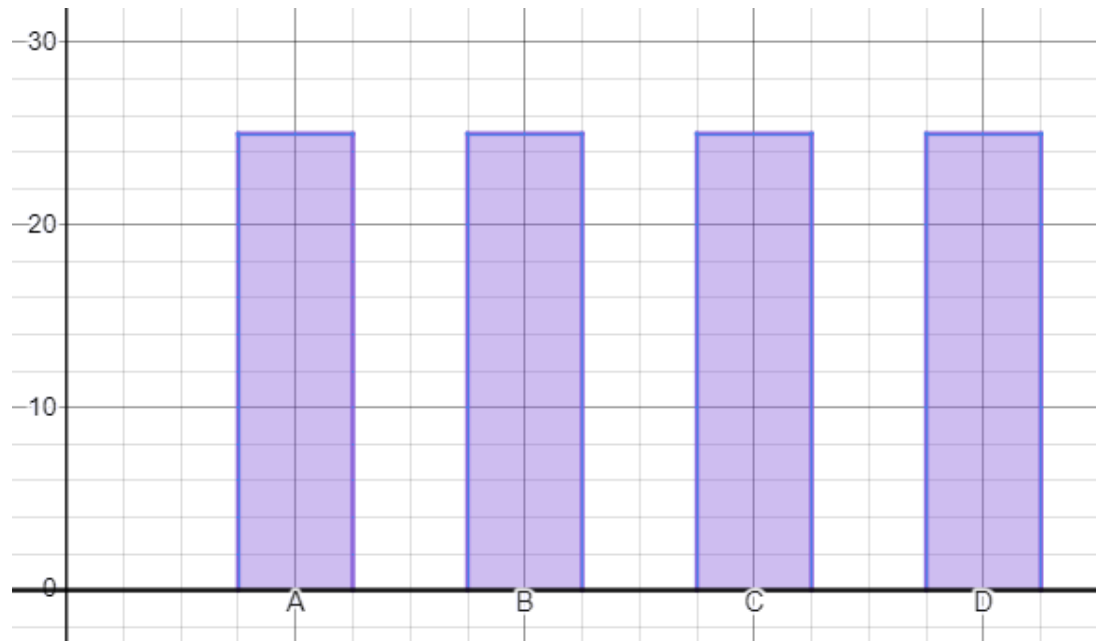
Musharax A wuxuu ku guuleystay doorashada. Immisa cod ayuu heli karaa?

Tusaale: Waxaa laga yaabaa inuu helay dhammaan codadka (100).

Waxaa laga yaabaa inuu helay 97 cod (iyo musharaxiinta kale waxay heleen 1 cod midkiiba).

Waxaa jira jawaabo badan oo suurtoagal ah!

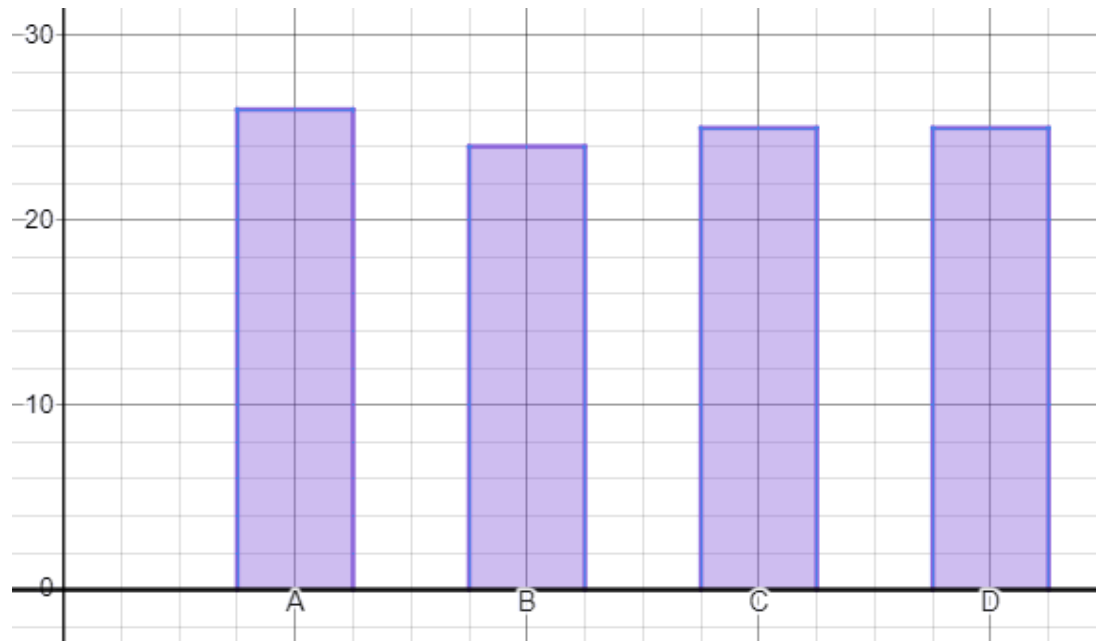
Waa immisa tirada ugu yar ee codadka ee A uu heli karaa?



Haddii qof kastaa helo 25 cod, waxay noqon lahayd xiriq 4-geesood ah.

A wuxuu u baahan yahay kaliya hal cod oo dheeri ah marka loo eego musharaxa ku xiga ee ugu dhow.

Waa immisa tirada ugu yar ee codadka ee A uu heli karaa?



26 cod waa tirada ugu yar ee codadka ee suurtoogalka ah.

Wax kasta oo ka yar taas, A ma uu guulaysan lahaa doorashada.

Waxaa jira 500 qof oo codeynaya doorasho.

Waxaa jira 3 musharax - A, B iyo C.

Waa imisa tirada ugu yar ee codadka ee C heli karo oo weli ku guulaysan karo doorashada?

Waxaa jira 500 qof oo codeynaya doorasho.

Waxaa jira 3 musharax - A, B iyo C.

Waa imisa tirada ugu yar ee codadka ee C heli karo oo weli ku guulaysan karo doorashada?

$$500 \div 3 = 166.66\dots$$

Haddii C helo 167 cod, A iyo B waxay kala qaybsadaan codadka hadhay 167 iyo 166 sidaas darteed 167 cod kuma filna C si uu u guulaysto.

Waxaa jira 500 qof oo codeynaya doorasho.

Waxaa jira 3 musharax - A, B iyo C.

Waa imisa tirada ugu yar ee codadka ee C heli karo oo weli ku guulaysan karo doorashada?

Sidaas darteed tirada ugu yar ee codadka ee C heli karo (oo weli guulaysan karo) waa 168.

1) 200 qof ayaa codeynaya doorasho. Waxaa jira afar musharax (A, B, C, D) oo ku taagan doorashada.

a) Iyadoo la ogyahay in musharax B uu ku guulaystay doorashada, soo jeedi tiro suurtagal ah oo codad ah oo uu helay mid kasta oo musharax ah.

b) Iyadoo la ogyahay in musharax B uu ku guulaystay doorashada, waa imisa tirada ugu yar ee codadka ee musharax B heli karo?

2) 400 qof ayaa codeynaya doorasho. Waxaa jira afar musharax (A, B, C, D) oo ku taagan doorashada.

a) Iyadoo la ogyahay in musharax D uu ku guulaystay doorashada, soo jeedi tiro suurtagal ah oo codad ah oo uu helay mid kasta oo musharax ah.

b) Iyadoo la ogyahay in musharax D uu ku guulaystay doorashada, waa imisa tirada ugu yar ee codadka ee musharax D heli karo?

3) n (halkaas oo n ay tahay tiro badan oo afar ah) ayaa u codeynaya doorasho. Waxaa jira afar musharax (A, B, C, D) oo ku taagan doorashada.

a) Iyadoo la ogyahay in musharax A uu ku guuleystay doorashada, qor qaacid guud oo ku saabsan tirada ugu yar ee codadka uu musharax A heli karo.

b) Qor qaacid (expression) loogu talagalay saamiga codadka guud ee uu musharax A helay.

1) 200 qof ayaa u codeynaya doorasho. Waxaa jira afar musharax (A, B, C, D) oo ku taagan doorashada.

a) Iyadoo la ogyahay in musharax B uu ku guuleystay doorashada, soo jeedi tiro suurtagal ah oo codad ah oo uu helay mid kasta oo ka mid ah musharaxiinta.

Waxaa jira fursado badan, laakiin xalkaagu waa inuu yeeshaa musharax B oo leh tirada ugu sarreysa ee codadka, tirada codadka la bixiyayna waa inay isku xirtaa 200.

1) 200 qof ayaa u codeynaya doorasho. Waxaa jira afar musharax (A, B, C, D) oo ku taagan doorashada.

b) Iyadoo la ogyahay in musharax B uu ku guuleystay doorashada, waa immisa tirada ugu yar ee codadka uu musharax B heli karo?

51 cod.

(Musharaxiinta kale waxay heli karaan 50, 50 iyo 49 cod.)

2) 400 qof ayaa u codeynaya doorasho. Waxaa jira afar musharax (A, B, C, D) oo ku taagan doorashada.

a) Iyadoo la ogyahay in musharax D uu ku guuleystay doorashada, soo jeedi tiro suurtagal ah oo codad ah oo uu helay mid kasta oo ka mid ah musharaxiinta.

Waxaa jira fursado badan, laakiin xalkaagu waa inuu yeeshaa musharax D oo leh tirada ugu sarreysa ee codadka, tirada codadka la bixiyayna waa inay isku xirtaa 400.

2) 400 qof ayaa u codeynaya doorasho. Waxaa jira afar musharax (A, B, C, D) oo ku taagan doorashada.

b) Iyadoo la ogyahay in musharax D uu ku guuleystay doorashada, waa immisa tirada ugu yar ee codadka uu musharax D heli karo?

101 cod.

(Musharaxiinta kale waxay heli karaan 100, 100 iyo 99 cod.)

3) n (halkaas oo n ay tahay tiro badan oo afar ah) ayaa u codeynaya doorasho. Waxaa jira afar musharax (A, B, C, D) oo ku taagan doorashada.

a) Iyadoo la ogyahay in musharax A uu ku guuleystay doorashada, qor qaacid guud oo ku saabsan tirada ugu yar ee codadka uu musharax A heli karo.

$$\frac{n}{4} + 1$$

3) n (halkaas oo n ay tahay tiro badan oo afar ah) ayaa u codeynaya doorasho. Waxaa jira afar musharax (A, B, C, D) oo ku taagan doorashada.

b) Qor qaacid (expression) ku saabsan qaybta codadka guud ee uu musharax A helay.

$$\frac{\frac{n}{4} + 1}{n}$$

Doorashooyinka



Fahanka 'First Past the Post' (FPTP)



Cilladaha FPTP

Hore waxaan u aragnay natiijooyinka doorashada Captain-ka ee Oak National Academy.

2 cod



Isra

3 cod



Cabdi

2 cod



Saciid

Cabdi ayaa helay codadka ugu badan, sidaas darteed Cabdi ayaa ku guuleystay doorashada.

Waa imisa boqolkiiba (percentage) codadka guud ee uu Cabdi helay?

2 cod



Isra

3 cod



Cabdi

2 cod



Saciid

$$\frac{3}{7} \times 100 \approx 43\%$$

Cabdi wuxuu helay qiyaastii 43% codadka.



Isra

Sug daqiiqad! Ma aad helin in ka badan 50% codka, maxaad ku guuleysatay?

Run, laakiin waxaan helay codad ka badan adiga ama Saciid, sidaa darteed waan guuleystay.



Cabdi

Nidaamka FPTP, waxaa suurto gal ah in musharrix la doorto inkastoo dad badan ay ka codveen ka dhanka ah, halkii ay u codeyn lahaayeen.

Run mise been?

Nidaamka FPTP, waxaa suurto gal ah in musharrax la doorto inkastoo dad badan ay ka codveen ka dhanka ah, halkii ay u codeyn lahaayeen.



Run



Been

Musharrax wuxuu ku guuleystaa doorashada haddii uu helo codad ka badan musharrax kasta oo kale.

Waxaanu tixgelin doonnaa qaab doorasho guud.

Waxaa jira afar xisbi - Xisbiga A, Xisbiga B, Xisbiga C iyo Xisbiga D.

Waxaa jira 3 degmo oo aan tixgelinayno.

Hawshani waxay eegaysaa waxa ka dhaca degmo kasta iyo sida ay saameyn ugu yeelato natijada guud.

1) Degmada 1 - kani waa qaybinta codka.

a) Xisbiga (Party) kee ayaa ku guuleystay doorashada degmadan?

Xisbiga A (Party A)	Xisbiga B (Party B)	Xisbiga C (Party C)	Xisbiga D (Party D)
5772	6889	3424	789

2) Degmada 2 - kani waa qaybinta codka.

a) Xisbiga (Party) kee ayaa ku guuleystay doorashada degmadan?

Xisbiga A (Party A)	Xisbiga B (Party B)	Xisbiga C (Party C)	Xisbiga D (Party D)
4930	5381	4729	1291

3) Degmada 3 - kani waa qaybinta codka.

a) Xisbiga (Party) kee ayaa ku guuleystay doorashada degmadan?

Xisbiga A (Party A)	Xisbiga B (Party B)	Xisbiga C (Party C)	Xisbiga D
21 953	7116	4581	2093

4) Adigoo tixgelinaya jawaabahaaga su'aalaha 1-3, ka jawaab kuwan soo socda:

a) Xisbee ku guuleystay doorashada degmooyinka ugu badan?

b) Adigoo tixgelinaya wadarta codadka la dhiibtay ee saddexda degmo, waa imisa boqolkiiba codadka uu xisbi kastaa ku guuleystay? Qor cutub faallo ah oo sharxaya waxa tani macnaheedu yahay.

1) Degmada 1 - kani waa qaybinta codadka.

a) Xisbee ku guuleystay doorashada degmadan?

Xisbiga A	Xisbiga B	Xisbiga C	Xisbiga D
5772	6889	3424	789

1) Degmada 1 - kani waa qaybinta codadka.

b) Waa imisa boqolkiiba wadarta codadka uu xisbi kastaa helay? (Ku soo wareeji boqolkiiba ugu dhow.)

Xisbiga A	Xisbiga B	Xisbiga C	Xisbiga D
5772	6889	3424	789

Xisbiga A	Xisbiga B	Xisbiga C	Xisbiga D
34%	41%	20%	5%

2) Degmada 2 - kani waa qaybinta codadka.

a) Xisbee ku guuleystay doorashada degmadan?

Xisbiga A	Xisbiga B	Xisbiga C	Xisbiga D
4930	5381	4729	1291

2) Degmada 2 - kani waa qaybinta codadka.

b) Waa imisa boqolkiiba (percentage) wadarta codadka uu helay xisbi kasta? (Ku soo wareeji boqolkiiba ugu dhow.)

Xisbiga A	Xisbiga B	Xisbiga C	Xisbiga D
4930	5381	4729	1291

Xisbiga A	Xisbiga B	Xisbiga C	Xisbiga D
30%	33%	29%	8%

3) Degmada 3 - kani waa qaybinta codadka.

a) Xisbiga tee ayaa ku guuleystay doorashada degmadan?

Xisbiga A	Xisbiga B	Xisbiga C	Xisbiga D
21 953	7116	4581	2093

3) Degmada 3 - kani waa qaybinta codadka.

b) Immisa boqolkiiba (percentage) ee wadarta codadka ayay xisbi kasta helay? (Ku soo wareeji boqolkiiba ugu dhow.)

Xisbiga A	Xisbiga B	Xisbiga C	Xisbiga D
21 953	7116	4581	2093

Xisbiga A	Xisbiga B	Xisbiga C	Xisbiga D
61%	20%	13%	6%

4) Adigoo tixgelinaya jawaabahaaga su'aalaha 1-3, ka jawaab kuwan soo socda:

a) Xisbiga tee ayaa ku guuleystay doorashada degmooyinka ugu badan?

Xisbiga B sababtoo ah waxay ku guuleysteen laba ka mid ah saddexda degmo.

4) Adigoo tixgelinaya jawaabahaaga su'aalaha 1-3, ka jawaab kuwan soo socda:

b) Adigoo tixgelinaya wadarta codadka la dhiibtay ee saddexda deegaan, waa imisa boqolkiiba codadka ay xisbi kasta ku guuleystay? Qor cutub faallo ah oo sharxaya waxa tani macnaheedu yahay.

68 948 cod ayaa la dhiibtay. (Boqolleyda qiyaasta ah hoos ku qoran.)

Xisbiga A	Xisbiga B	Xisbiga C	Xisbiga D
47%	28%	18%	6%

b) Qor cutub faallo ah oo sharxaya waxa tani macnaheedu yahay.

68 948 cod ayaa la dhibtay.

Inkastoo Xisbiga A uu helay codadka ugu badan dhamaan deegaannada, Xisbiga B wuxuu weli ku guuleystay deegaanno badan oo gaar ah. Xisbiga A ayaa laga yaabaa inuu ka caansan yahay laakiin ma laha xubno la doortay oo badan sida Xisbiga B.

Xisbiga A	Xisbiga B	Xisbiga C	Xisbiga D
47%	28%	18%	6%

First Past the Post (FPTP) waa magaca nidaamka doorashada ee loo isticmaalo in lagu doorto xildhibaanada Westminster.

Tirada xildhibaanada uu xisbigu ku leeyahay baarlamaanku marar dhif ah ayay u dhigmaa caannimadooda.

Dad yar ayaa u codeyn kara xisbi laakiin waxay ku guuleysan karaan kuraasi badan.