Place Value: Hard Practice Paper 5 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	C	Multiplying by 1,000 moves every digit three places to the left. The 5 travels from the thousandths place to the ones place and the 6 from ten-thousandths to tenths, giving 5.6.
2	A	Read it in blocks: M is 1,000, CM is a hundred before a thousand so 900, XL is ten before fifty so 40, and IV is 4. Adding them, 1000 + 900 + 40 + 4 = 1944.
3	C	Rounding to 3,650 to the nearest ten means the number lies from 3,645 to 3,654. Of those, only the ones from 3,650 upwards are near enough to 3,700 to round up to it, and 3,652 is the only choice in that band. 3,648 and 3,649 would round down to 3,600.
4	D	Anything from 46,500 up to 47,499 rounds to 47,000. The next number up, 47,500, is exactly halfway and rounds up to 48,000 instead, so the largest that still works is 47,499.
5	E	The first 7 is in the hundreds place and is worth 700. The last 7 is in the hundredths place and is worth 0.07. Taking one from the other, 700 − 0.07 = 699.93.
6	E	Work each one out by sliding the digits: they come to 2,500, then 250, 25, 0.25 and 2.5. The largest by far is 2.5 × 1,000 = 2500.
7	A	If the tens digit is 4 then the hundreds digit is 8 and the ones digit is 7, and those add to 8 + 4 + 7 = 19. Any smaller tens digit gives too small a total, so the number is 847.
8	B	Ten numbers have a 7 in the tens place, from 170 to 179, and ten have a 7 in the ones place, from 107 to 197. The number 177 appears in both lists but has two 7s, so it is left out of each, leaving 9 + 9 = 18.
9	D	A kilometre is 1,000 metres, so 0.045 × 1,000 = 45 metres. A metre is 100 centimetres, so 45 × 100 = 4500, making the path 4,500 cm long.

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10	C	Splitting the number into columns gives 4 millions, no hundred-thousands, 5 ten-thousands, no thousands, 3 hundreds and nothing else. So the 5 is worth 50,000 and the 3 is worth 300.
11	B	Rounding to the nearest thousand is decided by the hundreds digit. In 34,499 that digit is 4, so it should round down to 34,000, not up to 35,000. The last two digits are large but they never reach the next hundred.
12	E	Add the two numbers and halve the total: 1.2 + 1.35 = 2.55, and 2.55 ÷ 2 = 1.275. Checking, the gap of 0.075 is the same on either side.
13	A	Each 10 in the list moves the digits one more place to the left, so four of them move the 1 four places. That gives 10 × 10 × 10 × 10 = 10000.
14	B	All five start with 9 millions, so compare the hundred-thousands: 9, 8, 8, 0 and 0. Largest is 9,908,000, then 9,890,000, then 9,809,000, so the third largest is 9,809,000.
15	D	Moving three places left and then two places back to the right leaves the digits one place further left overall, so the number has simply been multiplied by 10. Working backwards, 8.4 ÷ 10 = 0.84.

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