Place Value: Hard Practice Paper 7 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	A	Dividing by 1,000 moves every digit three places to the right, which is the same as crossing off three of the zeros. That leaves 45,000.
2	E	XL is ten before fifty, which is 40, and LXX is fifty and twenty more, which is 70. Since 40 + 70 = 110, the answer is a hundred and a ten, written CX.
3	E	Reversing the digits gives 4,835. Taking the smaller from the larger, 5,384 − 4,835 = 549.
4	E	A number rounds to 6.5 if it lies from 6.45 up to just below 6.55. Both 6.549 and 6.54 are inside that band, and 6.549 is the larger. The value 6.55 is exactly halfway and rounds up to 6.6 instead.
5	B	To round to 4,730 to the nearest ten the number must lie from 4,725 to 4,734, which rules out all the others straight away. Checking 4,728 against the rest of the table, it rounds to 4,700 and to 5,000 as well.
6	D	Three million is 3,000,000, and one hundred times smaller means dividing by 100, which moves the digits two places to the right. That gives 3,000,000 ÷ 100 = 30000.
7	C	The hundreds digit is 2 + 3 = 5, and the ones digit is one less than that, so it is 4. With 2 thousands, 5 hundreds, 0 tens and 4 ones the number is 2,504.
8	B	A zero appears in the ones place in every multiple of ten, which is 20 times up to 200. A zero appears in the tens place in 100 to 109, which is 10 more, and once again in 200, making 20 + 11 = 31.
9	C	The hundred-thousands digit is worth 400,000 and the hundreds digit is worth 400. Comparing them, 400,000 ÷ 400 = 1000, which matches the three columns between the two places.

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10	D	There are 1,000 millimetres in a metre, so multiply by 1,000 and the digits move three places to the left. The 4 travels from the ten-thousandths place to the tenths place, giving 0.4 mm.
11	D	Round both numbers to make the division easy: about 60,000 shared into groups of about 300. Since 6 ÷ 3 = 2 and there are two more zeros left over on top, the answer is near 200.
12	C	First add the two numbers: 2.6 + 3.4 = 6. One hundredth means dividing by 100, which moves the 6 two places to the right, so 6 ÷ 100 = 0.06.
13	A	In order of cold, Braid at −12.8°C comes first, then Corby at −9.2°C, then Alton at −4.5°C, with Denby the mildest at −0.7°C. So Alton is the third coldest.
14	B	The 6 must start in the tenths place, which is the first digit after the decimal point, and only 3.62 has it there. Multiplying gives 3.62 × 10 = 36.2, where the 6 now stands in the ones place.
15	A	The largest puts the digits in descending order as 8,630. The smallest cannot start with 0, so 3 leads and the 0 goes next, giving 3,068. The difference is 8,630 − 3,068 = 5562.

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