

Place Value: Medium Practice Paper 6 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	C	Sixty thousand fills the ten-thousands column, giving 60,000, and forty fills the tens column. There are no hundreds and no ones, so zeros hold those two places: $60,000 + 40 = 60,040$.
2	C	XL means ten before fifty, which is 40. VII adds five and two more, which is 7. So the numeral stands for $40 + 7 = 47$.
3	A	One hundred goes into 5,200 fifty-two times, because $52 \times 100 = 5,200$. The others come to 52,000, 520, 5,020 and 502.
4	A	Kirk Rigg is tallest at 680 m. Next comes High Moor at 660 m, because 6 tens beats the 0 tens of Brown Fell's 608 m. Stone Top has only two digits, so it is much the shortest.
5	B	There are 100 pence in a pound, so dividing by 100 moves every digit two places to the right. $4,050 \div 100 = 40.5$, which is written as £40.50.
6	C	Compare the tenths first. 0.7 has 7 tenths and 0.68 has only 6, so 0.7 is the larger even though it has fewer digits. In every other statement the sign points the wrong way.
7	E	Below zero, the bigger the digits the colder the temperature, because the number sits further down the scale. -12°C is 12 degrees below zero, further than any of the others.
8	E	Adding 3,000 pushes the count past one hundred thousand: $98,500 + 3,000 = 101,500$. The thousands column runs out of room, so a hundred-thousands digit is needed.
9	B	Rounding to the nearest ten is decided by the ones digit, which is 2. As 2 is less than 5 the number rounds down, so the tens digit stays as it is and 8,472 becomes 8,470.
10	D	Rounding to the nearest hundred is decided by the tens digit, which is the missing one. It must be 5 or more for the number to round up to 8,100, and 5 is the only choice offered that is big enough.

11	E	Read the columns in order: 3 thousands, no hundreds, 7 tens and 5 ones. The empty hundreds column still needs a zero to hold the other digits in their places, giving 3,075.
12	D	There are 1,000 millimetres in a metre, so every digit moves three places to the left. $2.45 \times 1,000 = 2450$, so the string is 2,450 mm long.
13	D	An even number must end in 4 or 6, so one of those digits is used up at the end. Putting the largest digits in the biggest places gives 9 thousands and 6 hundreds, then 1 ten and a 4 to finish, making 9,614.
14	B	The 5 in 4,592 sits in the hundreds place, so it is worth 500, and ten times that is 5,000. Only in 15,730 does the 5 stand in the thousands place, where it is worth 5,000.
15	A	Two million gives 2,000,000 and forty thousand gives 40,000, so the hundred-thousands column is empty and needs a zero. Adding the five hundred gives 2,040,500.