Place Value: Medium Practice Paper 7 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	A	The gap from 300 to 400 is 100. Three quarters of 100 is 75, so the arrow stands 75 past the start, at 300 + 75 = 375.
2	B	A smaller numeral written in front of a larger one is taken away from it. X in front of C means ten before a hundred, which is 90. CX would be 110 and XL only 40.
3	E	Taking one away from a million leaves the largest six-digit number there is. Every column drops back to 9, giving 999,999.
4	A	Find how far each number is from 1,000,000. The gaps are 6,300, then 14,600, 20,000, 60,000 and 100,000, so 1,006,300 is the closest by some way.
5	B	Every parcel has 2 whole kilograms, so compare the tenths. A and C both show 4 tenths while B has 0 and D has 1. Between A and C, C has 4 hundredths and A has none, so C at 2.44 kg is heaviest.
6	D	Count up in place value steps: 20 takes 2,680 to 2,700, and another 300 reaches 3,000. Altogether 20 + 300 = 320.
7	E	The further right a digit sits, the less it is worth. The 5 is in the thousandths place, so it stands for only 5 thousandths, less than the 7 hundredths or the 3 tenths.
8	C	A number rounds to 700 if it is nearer to 700 than to 600, which means it must be at least halfway between them. Halfway is 650, and a number exactly on the halfway mark rounds up.
9	B	The notes come to 3 × 20 = 60 pounds and the coins add 4 pounds, while six 10p coins make 60p. Putting the columns together, 60 + 4 + 0.6 = 64.6, which is £64.60.
10	E	Multiplying by 100 moves the digits two places left, giving 650. Dividing by 10 then moves them one place back to the right, so the answer is 65.

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11	A	Twenty-seven tens is 270, because 27 × 10 = 270. Adding that to the thousands gives 4,000 + 270 = 4,270. The tens have to be exchanged into hundreds before the number can be written down.
12	C	Change every distance into metres so the columns line up: 2.5 km is 2,500 m and 1.95 km is 1,950 m. Comparing 2,500, 2,050, 1,950, 990 and 2,400, the largest is 2,500 m, which is 2.5 km.
13	D	A 4 in the tens place means the number is in the forties: 40, 41, 42 and so on up to 49. That is a run of ten numbers.
14	D	Dividing by 100 moves the digits two places to the right, so the 6 travels from the ones column to the hundredths column. The others come to 0.6, 6, 60 and 0.006.
15	C	To round to 48,500 the number must lie from 48,450 up to 48,549. Only 48,462 falls inside that band; 48,449 rounds down to 48,400 and both 48,551 and 48,560 round up to 48,600.

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