

Place Value: Medium Practice Paper 8 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	B	The 5 must stand in the tens place to be worth 50. In the Severn's 354 km the 5 is the tens digit, while in the Tyne's 185 km the 5 sits in the ones place and is worth only 5 km.
2	D	Nine hundred and ninety-five thousand is 995,000. Adding 10,000 carries the count past a million: $995,000 + 10,000 = 1,005,000$.
3	B	Two thousand is MM and twenty is XX. Four is written IV, one before five, rather than as four ones, so the year is MMXXIV. MMXIV would be 2014.
4	C	A litre is 1,000 millilitres, so multiply by 1,000 and every digit moves three places to the left. $1.75 \times 1,000 = 1750$, so the jug holds 1,750 ml.
5	E	Dividing by 1,000 moved the digits three places to the right, so to undo it they must move three places back to the left. $4.7 \times 1,000 = 4700$, so the number was 4,700.
6	D	The first 8 stands in the thousands place and is worth 8,000, while the last 8 is in the ones place and is worth 8. Since $8,000 \div 8 = 1000$, the first is a thousand times the bigger.
7	E	The three columns to the left of the decimal point give 2 hundreds, no tens and 6 ones, which is 206. The two columns to the right give 4 tenths and 5 hundredths, so the number is 206.45.
8	C	Round each number to the nearest thousand before adding. 4,879 is nearer 5,000 and 3,112 is nearer 3,000, and $5,000 + 3,000 = 8,000$.
9	A	Swapping only helps when the ones digit is bigger than the tens digit, because the bigger digit then moves into the more valuable column. In 3,528 the last two digits 2 and 8 become 82, making 3,582. Everywhere else the number gets smaller.
10	B	All the negatives are smaller than 0.6. Among them, the one furthest below zero is the smallest, and 65 hundredths below zero is further than 6 tenths, 5 tenths or 6 hundredths.

11	A	There are two 50s in every hundred, and 4,000 holds forty hundreds. So the answer is $40 \times 2 = 80$.
12	E	Rounding to the nearest whole number is decided by the tenths digit, which is 7. As 7 is 5 or more the number rounds up, and 19 rounds up to 20.
13	A	Four hundred and six thousand fills the top three columns as 406,000, so the ten-thousands column needs a zero. Thirty then fills the tens column, giving 406,030.
14	D	Written as pence they are 440, 405, 415, 399 and 409. The largest is 440p, which is £4.40. The £4.05 is a common trap, as the 5 is worth only five pence, not fifty.
15	C	Rounding to the nearest thousand is decided by the hundreds digit, which is the missing one. It must be 5 or more for the number to round up rather than down to 6,000, so the smallest digit that works is 5.