Place Value: Medium Practice Paper 9 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	D	Ten tenths make one whole, so 30 tenths make 3 wholes. That leaves 7 tenths. 37 tenths is 3 wholes and 7 tenths, which is 3.7.
2	C	In 46.285 the digit 8 is in the hundredths place, so it is worth 0.08. Taking that away changes only that digit: 46.285 − 0.08 = 46.205.
3	A	Multiplying by 10 moves every digit one place to the left. Dividing by 1,000 moves every digit three places to the right. Altogether each digit ends up two places to the right, which is the same as dividing by 100. Check with 500: 500 × 10 = 5,000 and 5,000 ÷ 1,000 = 5, and 500 ÷ 100 = 5.
4	E	The numbers between them are 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 4.0 and 4.1. That is 5 numbers. Remember that after 3.9 comes 4.0, not 3.10.
5	B	Finding one hundredth is the same as dividing by 100, which moves every digit two places to the right: 208 ÷ 100 = 2.08. The zero must be kept, because it holds the tenths place.
6	C	Adding 1 turns every 9 into a 0 and carries 1 into a new place on the left: 9,999,999 + 1 = 10,000,000. This is ten million.
7	E	4 ones and 5 hundredths is 4.05, which is less than 4.5. The others all equal 4.5: 45 tenths is 45 ÷ 10 = 4.5, 450 hundredths is 450 ÷ 100 = 4.5, and 4,500 thousandths is 4,500 ÷ 1,000 = 4.5.
8	B	Write them all with three decimal places: 0.600, 0.066, 0.060, 0.660 and 0.606. In order from the smallest they are 0.060, 0.066, 0.600, 0.606 and 0.660. The second smallest is 0.066.
9	D	Add 100 first: 9,899 + 100 = 9,999. Then add the other 50: 9,999 + 50 = 10,049. The reading passes ten thousand, so it now has five digits.

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10	B	Look at the hundreds digit each time. 24,480 has 4 hundreds, so it rounds down to 24,000. 23,610 has 6 hundreds, so it rounds up to 24,000. 24,520 has 5 hundreds, so it rounds up to 25,000. 23,490 has 4 hundreds, so it rounds down to 23,000. Ashby and Barton both round to 24,000.
11	E	To be close to 5,000 the number should start with 5 and then be as small as possible, so the 0 goes in the hundreds place and the 2 in the tens place: 5,028. It is only 28 away from 5,000. The largest number starting with 2 is 2,850, which is more than 2,000 away.
12	B	A five-digit number cannot start with 0, so the first digit is 1. After that use the smallest digits left, in order: 0, then 2, then 3, then 4. This gives 10,234. In 10,123 and 11,234 the digit 1 is used twice.
13	C	5 hundredths is 0.05. Taking it away gives 3.02 − 0.05 = 2.97. Taking away 0.5 (5 tenths) would give 2.52, and taking away 0.005 (5 thousandths) would give 3.015.
14	A	One hundredth is 0.01. Writing 4.6 as 4.60 shows that 4.60 − 4.59 = 0.01. The other differences are 0.1 (one tenth), 0.001 (one thousandth), 1 (one whole) and 0.54.
15	D	Each multiplication by 10 moves the digits one place to the left: 4.7 becomes 47, then 470, then 4,700, then 47,000. The first answer greater than 40,000 is 47,000, which comes after 4 multiplications.

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