Place Value: Medium Practice Paper 10 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	D	Changing the 4 to a 9 gives 6,982, which is only 7,000 − 6,982 = 18 away from 7,000. Changing the 6 to a 7 gives 7,482, which is 7,482 − 7,000 = 482 away. Changing the tens or the ones digit leaves the number below 6,500, more than 500 away.
2	E	6 tenths is 0.6. 12 hundredths is 0.12, because 10 hundredths make 1 tenth, leaving 2 hundredths. Adding them gives 0.6 + 0.12 = 0.72.
3	E	Four lots of 250,000 make one million, because 4 × 250,000 = 1,000,000. Two million needs twice as many, so the answer is 2,000,000 ÷ 250,000 = 8.
4	D	To make the number large, make the thousands digit as big as possible. With 9 or 8 in front, the other three digits would have to add up to 1 or 2, which cannot be done with three different digits. With 7 in front, the others add up to 3 and can be 2, 1 and 0. Putting them in order from largest to smallest gives 7,210. In 9,100 and 8,110 a digit is repeated.
5	E	Counting in tenths, the numbers after 4.8 are 4.9, 5.0 and then 5.1. Only 4.9 and 5.0 are between 4.8 and 5.1, so there are 2 possible numbers. After 4.9 comes 5.0, not 4.10.
6	B	Two £50 notes make £100, so £1,000 needs 20 notes. A million is a thousand thousands, so it needs 1,000 times as many: 1,000,000 ÷ 50 = 20,000 notes.
7	A	The 4 is in the tenths place, so it is worth 0.4. The 3 is in the hundredths place, so it is worth 0.03. Together they are worth 0.4 + 0.03 = 0.43. Adding the digits as if they were whole numbers gives 7, which ignores their places.
8	D	2.5 kg is 2,500 g. One nail has a mass of 2,500 ÷ 1,000 = 2.5 grams. Ten nails have a mass of 2.5 × 10 = 25 grams. Another way: 10 nails are one hundredth of 1,000 nails, and one hundredth of 2,500 g is 25 g.

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9	E	Ten thousandths make one hundredth, so 60 thousandths make 6 hundredths. As a decimal, 6 hundredths is 0.06. Another way is to divide: 60 ÷ 1,000 = 0.06.
10	B	1.5 million means one and a half million, which is 1,500,000. That is larger than 1,490,000, and the difference is 1,500,000 − 1,490,000 = 10,000.
11	D	One less than a million is 999,999. Taking away only a half goes halfway back, so the answer lies between 999,999 and 1,000,000. It is 999,999.5, which is 999,999 and five tenths.
12	D	Multiplying by 1,000 moves every digit three places to the left. The 2 moves from the thousandths place to the ones place: 0.002 × 1,000 = 2. The line is 2 mm long.
13	C	10 hundredths is 10 × 0.01 = 0.1, which is one tenth. Ten times one tenth is 0.1 × 10 = 1.
14	E	A number between 30 and 31 has 3 tens and 0 ones before the decimal point. So the point must go after the first two digits, giving 30.75. Putting the point after one digit gives a number between 3 and 4.
15	C	The tenths digit is 3. The ones digit is twice as big, 2 × 3 = 6. The hundredths digit is the difference between them, 6 − 3 = 3. Putting the digits in their places gives 6.33.

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