Rounding & Estimating: Easy Practice Paper 7 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	D	Rounding gives a number that is close to the real one, which is fine for sizes and amounts. A telephone number is not an amount. It is a code, and every digit must be exactly right or the call goes to the wrong person.
2	B	287 lies between 200 and 300. Its tens digit is 8, which is 5 or more, so it rounds up to 300 to the nearest hundred. To the nearest ten it would be 290, because the ones digit 7 rounds it up.
3	E	Look at the ones digit each time. 12 has a ones digit of 2, so it rounds down to 10. 15 and 18 have ones digits of 5 and 8, so they round up to 20. 21 and 24 have ones digits of 1 and 4, so they round down to 20. Four of the numbers round to 20.
4	C	3:57 is between 3 o'clock and 4 o'clock. Half past is the halfway point, and 57 minutes is well past 30 minutes, so the time is nearer to 4 o'clock. It is only 3 minutes away.
5	E	A number that is already a multiple of 10 does not change when it is rounded to the nearest 10. 370 ends in 0, so it stays as 370. The others change: 365, 372, 375 and 369 become 370, 370, 380 and 370.
6	B	There are about 30 lines of about 10 words each, so multiply: 30 × 10 = 300. The page has about 300 words. This is an estimate, because not every line has exactly 10 words.
7	A	43 has a ones digit of 3, so it rounds down to 40. 46 has a ones digit of 6, so it rounds up to 50. The rounded numbers differ by 50 − 40 = 10, but the real numbers differ by only 46 − 43 = 3. Rounding can make two close numbers look far apart.
8	A	Look at the pence. Less than 50p rounds down and 50p or more rounds up. The pen has 45p, which is less than 50p, so £1.45 rounds down to £1. The book has exactly 50p, so it rounds up to £4, and the others have more than 50p, so they round up too.

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9	D	90 has a tens digit of 9, so it rounds up to 100. 110 has a tens digit of 1, so it rounds down to 100. Together they make 90 + 110 = 200. In the other pairs that add up to 200, at least one number rounds to 0 or to 200, and 120 and 90 add up to 210.
10	C	61 and 64 round down to 60, because their ones digits are less than 5. 58 and 55 round up to 60, because their ones digits are 5 or more. But 54 has a ones digit of 4, so it rounds down to 50. It is the odd one out.
11	E	A metre is 100 cm, so the question is how many 3s there are in 100. Since 33 × 3 = 99, which is almost 100, about 33 paper clips are needed.
12	D	Zoe: 34 has a ones digit of 4, so it rounds down to 30, and 30 × 2 = 60. Tom: 34 × 2 = 68, and 68 has a ones digit of 8, so it rounds up to 70. The difference is 70 − 60 = 10. The order in which you round and double matters.
13	D	Four notes make 4 × 10 = 40, so £40, which is not enough. Five notes make 5 × 10 = 50, so £50, which covers the bill. Even though 43 is nearer to 40 than to 50, the amount must be rounded up so that Dad pays enough.
14	B	The prices that are multiples of 5p near 68p are 65p and 70p. Rounding down means choosing the one that is lower than 68p, which is 65p. Ordinary rounding would give 70p, because 68p is nearer to 70p.
15	E	85 is exactly halfway between 80 and 90. The rule is that when the ones digit is 5 or more, the number rounds up, so 85 rounds up to 90.

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