

Rounding Off to Nearest 10, 100 and 1000

Unit: Number System & Notation - Student Practice Worksheet

Overview: The shopkeeper added up Anaya's basket in about four seconds and said 'roughly eight hundred'. The till took twenty seconds and said 790. He had not guessed. He had rounded — and he knew before the till did that eight hundred was close enough.

Practice Questions (30 Total)

Section A - Easy

Q1. The table shows 47 split into tens and ones. Using the ones digit as the decider, round 47 to the nearest 10.



The table shows 47 split into

- ☐ A. 47
- ☐ B. 40
- ☐ C. 50
- ☐ D. 45

Q2. What is the rule for a decider digit that is EXACTLY 5?

- ☐ A. Round down, since 5 is only halfway
- ☐ B. Round up -- exactly 5 always counts as 'or more'
- ☐ C. Leave the number unchanged
- ☐ D. It depends on the number

Q3. Round 42 to the nearest 10. Work out the decider digit and apply the rule.

- ☐ A. 50
- ☐ B. 40
- ☐ C. 45
- ☐ D. 42

Q4. The table shows 138 split by column. Using the tens digit as the decider, round 138 to the nearest 100.



The table shows 138 split by

- ☐ A. 200
- ☐ B. 140
- ☐ C. 138
- ☐ D. 100

Q5. 150 rounded to the nearest 100 goes up to 200, even though the tens digit is only a 5. Why?

- ☐ A. A decider of exactly 5 always rounds up
- ☐ B. 150 is closer to 100
- ☐ C. It is a special exception just for 150
- ☐ D. Because 1 is an odd digit

Q6. Round 168 to the nearest 100. Work out the decider digit and apply the rule.

- ☐ A. 200
- ☐ B. 100
- ☐ C. 170
- ☐ D. 160

Q7. The table shows 1234 split by column. Using the hundreds digit as the decider, round 1234 to the nearest 1000.

The table shows 1234 split b

- ☐ A. 2000
- ☐ B. 1200
- ☐ C. 1000
- ☐ D. 1300

Q8. 85 rounds up to 90, not down to 80. Which rule explains this?

- ☐ A. The ones digit, 5, always counts as 'or more'
- ☐ B. 85 is an odd number

- ☐ C. Numbers above 80 always round up
- ☐ D. There is no rule -- it must be memorised

Q9. Round 1678 to the nearest 1000. Work out the decider digit and apply the rule.

- ☐ A. 1000
- ☐ B. 1700
- ☐ C. 1600
- ☐ D. 2000

Q10. The table shows 903 split by column. Using it, round 903 to the nearest 100.

- ☐ A. 1000
- ☐ B. 900
- ☐ C. 910
- ☐ D. 800

Section B - Medium

Q11. The table shows 4567 split by column, rounding to the nearest 10. Using the ones digit as decider, round it.

The table shows 4567 split b

then compare

- ☐ A. 4560
- ☐ B. 4570
- ☐ C. 4600
- ☐ D. 5000

Q12. Rounding 8999 to the nearest 1000 gives 9000, not 10000. Why doesn't the carry go further?

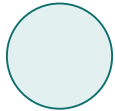
- ☐ A. The 8 only steps up by one to 9 -- rounding never carries past the target column
- ☐ B. 8999 is too close to 9000 to round properly
- ☐ C. Rounding always adds exactly 1000
- ☐ D. It is a special rule only for numbers ending in 999

Q13. Round 12,345 to the nearest 100.

- ☐ A. 12,400

- ☐ B. 12,300
- ☐ C. 12,000
- ☐ D. 12,350

Q14. The same table now targets the hundreds place, with the tens digit as decider. Round 4567 to the nearest 100.



The same table now targets t

- ☐ A. 4500
- ☐ B. 4570
- ☐ C. 4600
- ☐ D. 5000

Q15. Round 2509 to the nearest 100.

- ☐ A. 2600
- ☐ B. 3000
- ☐ C. 2510
- ☐ D. 2500

Q16. Round 12,345 to the nearest 1000.

- ☐ A. 13,000
- ☐ B. 12,300
- ☐ C. 12,000
- ☐ D. 12,400

Q17. The same table now targets the thousands place, with the hundreds digit as decider. Round 4567 to the nearest 1000.



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The same table now targets t

- ☐ A. 4000
- ☐ B. 4600
- ☐ C. 4500

☐ **D.** 5000

Q18. Round 2550 to the nearest 100.

☐ **A.** 2600

☐ **B.** 2500

☐ **C.** 2550

☐ **D.** 3000

Q19. Round 6450 to the nearest 1000.

☐ **A.** 7000

☐ **B.** 6500

☐ **C.** 6000

☐ **D.** 6400

Q20. The table shows 99,999 rounded to the nearest 1000. Using it, what does the carry ripple into?

☐ **A.** 99,000

☐ **B.** 1,00,000

☐ **C.** 90,000

☐ **D.** 99,900

Section C - Challenge

Q21. The table shows which range of numbers rounds to each hundred. Using it, what is the SMALLEST number that rounds to 400?



The table shows which range

☐ **A.** 300

☐ **B.** 350

☐ **C.** 351

☐ **D.** 400

Q22. Why is estimating with ROUNDED numbers (like 20 items at Rs 50 each) faster than computing the exact total?

- ☐ A. Rounded numbers are easier to multiply in your head, and the answer is close enough to be useful
- ☐ B. It always gives the exact same answer
- ☐ C. Exact totals are impossible to compute by hand
- ☐ D. Estimating is only for numbers over 1000

Q23. Estimate $478 + 312$ by rounding to the nearest 100.

- ☐ A. About 700
- ☐ B. About 800
- ☐ C. About 900
- ☐ D. About 790

Q24. Using the same table, what is the LARGEST number that rounds to 400?

Using the same table, what i



- ☐ A. 450
- ☐ B. 400
- ☐ C. 449
- ☐ D. 499

Q25. Estimate $5678 + 4321$ by rounding to the nearest 1000.

- ☐ A. About 9000
- ☐ B. About 11000
- ☐ C. About 9999
- ☐ D. About 10000

Q26. Estimate $892 - 517$ by rounding to the nearest 100.

- ☐ A. About 400
- ☐ B. About 500
- ☐ C. About 300
- ☐ D. About 375

Q27. The table shows which range of numbers rounds to each ten. Using it, give the full range that rounds to 70.



The table shows which range

- ☐ A. 70 to 79
- ☐ B. 66 to 75
- ☐ C. 60 to 79
- ☐ D. 65 to 74

Q28. Why does the shopkeeper's estimate of 'about eight hundred' still count as good maths?

- ☐ A. Because it is the exact answer
- ☐ B. Because estimates are always right
- ☐ C. Because it gives enough accuracy for the decision being made
- ☐ D. Because rounding never changes a number's value

Q29. Estimate 47×62 by rounding to the nearest 10.

- ☐ A. About 3000
- ☐ B. About 2400
- ☐ C. About 3500
- ☐ D. About 2914

Q30. The table shows which range of a crowd count rounds to each thousand. Using it, what is the smallest the real crowd could be if it's reported as 5000?

- ☐ A. 4000
- ☐ B. 4500
- ☐ C. 4501
- ☐ D. 5000

Answer Key

Q1: (C) (c) 50. The ones digit is 7, which is 5 or more, so the tens digit goes up. Option (b) is what you get by looking at the wrong digit.

Q2: (B) (b) Round up. Exactly 5 always counts as 'or more', which is why 45 rounds to 50 and not 40.

Q3: (B) (b) 40. The ones digit is 2, which is under 5, so the tens digit stays and the ones become zero.

Q4: (D) (d) 100. The tens digit is 3, which is under 5. Option (b) rounds to the nearest ten instead of the nearest hundred.

Q5: (A) (a) A decider of exactly 5 always rounds up. This is the same rule as rounding 45 to 50, just one place value up.

Q6: (A) (a) 200. The tens digit is 6, which is 5 or more, so the hundreds digit goes up from 1 to 2.

Q7: (C) (c) 1000. The hundreds digit is 2, which is under 5. Option (b) rounds to the nearest hundred by mistake.

Q8: (A) (a) The ones digit, 5, always counts as 'or more', so it rounds up regardless of the tens digit.

Q9: (D) (d) 2000. The hundreds digit is 6, which is 5 or more, so the thousands digit goes up from 1 to 2.

Q10: (B) (b) 900. The tens digit is 0, well under 5, so the hundreds digit stays at 9.

Q11: (B) (b) 4570. The ones digit is 7, so the tens go up from 6 to 7. Options (c) and (d) round to the wrong place entirely.

Q12: (A) (a) The thousands digit only steps up by one, from 8 to 9 -- rounding changes the target column by at most one step.

Q13: (B) (b) 12,300. The tens digit is 4, which is under 5, so the hundreds stay at 3 and everything right of them becomes zero.

Q14: (C) (c) 4600. The tens digit is 6, which is 5 or more, so the hundreds go up from 5 to 6.

Q15: (D) (d) 2500. The tens digit is 0, so the hundreds stay at 5. The 9 in the ones column is to the right of the decider and is ignored.

Q16: (C) (c) 12,000. The hundreds digit is 3, which is under 5, so the thousands stay at 12.

Q17: (D) (d) 5000. The hundreds digit is 5, so the thousands go up from 4 to 5. Option (a) is the trap for anyone who looks at the wrong digit.

Q18: (A) (a) 2600. The tens digit is exactly 5, so it rounds up. Compare this with 2509, where the tens digit was 0.

Q19: (C) (c) 6000. The hundreds digit is 4, which is under 5. The 5 in the tens column is tempting but sits to the right of the decider.

Q20: (B) (b) 1,00,000. The hundreds digit is 9, so the thousands go up — and that carry ripples all the way through, adding a digit.

Q21: (B) (b) 350. Anything from 350 upwards rounds to 400, because a tens digit of exactly 5 rounds up. 349 would round down to 300.

Q22: (A) (a) Rounded numbers are easier to multiply in your head, and close enough for the decision at hand -- checking there's enough money, not filing exact accounts.

Q23: (B) (b) About 800. 478 rounds to 500 and 312 rounds to 300. Option (d) is the exact answer, which an estimate is not meant to be.

Q24: (C) (c) 449. At 450 the tens digit becomes 5 and it would round up to 500 instead. Option (d) would round to 500.

Q25: (D) (d) About 10000. 5678 rounds to 6000 and 4321 rounds to 4000. Option (c) is the exact answer.

Q26: (A) (a) About 400. 892 rounds to 900 and 517 rounds to 500. Option (d) is the exact answer rather than an estimate.

Q27: (D) (d) 65 to 74. 65 rounds up to 70 and 74 rounds down to 70, but 75 would round up to 80. Option (a) forgets that numbers below 70 also round to it.

Q28: (C) (c) Because it gives enough accuracy for the decision being made. He only needed to know she could pay. Option (d) is false — rounding always changes the value slightly, and that is the trade you accept.

Q29: (A) (a) About 3000. 47 rounds to 50 and 62 rounds to 60. Option (d) is the exact product, and option (c) rounds both numbers up instead of each to its nearer ten.

Q30: (B) (b) 4500. From 4500 upwards the hundreds digit is 5 or more, so it rounds up to 5000. At 4499 it would round to 4000.

You've got this! Keep learning and shining! - Ruchi Math Coaching