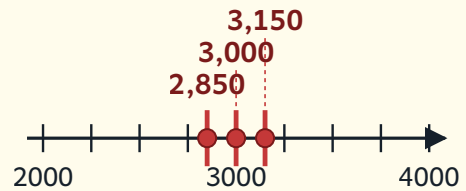


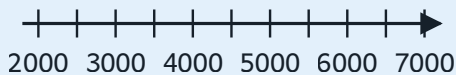
ESTIMATE BY ROUNDING TO 1 000

- 1 Round **2,850**: the hundreds digit is **8**, so round up to **3,000**.
- 2 Round **3,150**: the hundreds digit is **1**, so round down to **3,000**.
- 3 Add the rounded numbers: **3,000 + 3,000 = 6,000**.



WARM-UP

Mark each shopping amount on the number line, then draw an arrow to the thousand it rounds to.



1. Mark 2,470, 5,280 and 6,720 on the line.
2. For each mark, write the two thousands it sits between beside it.
3. Draw an arrow from each mark to its nearest thousand.

PRACTICE

- 1 A shop sold **4,620** loaves of bread this week. Round this to the nearest **1000** loaves.
- 2 A bakery baked **8,730** buns for a market. Round this to the nearest **1000** buns.
- 3 A supermarket has **6,400** tins of beans on the shelves. Round this to the nearest **1000** tins.
- 4 Mrs Ryan's shop sold **4,620** apples on Monday and **8,730** apples on Tuesday. Round each number to the nearest **1000**, then add the rounded numbers.

? ALWAYS, SOMETIMES, NEVER

Always, sometimes or never true? Write A, S or N.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. A number ending in 500 rounds up to the next thousand. <input type="text"/> | c. Rounding a number to the nearest 1000 makes it bigger. <input type="text"/> |
| b. Rounding a 4-digit number to the nearest 1000 gives an answer ending in three zeros. <input type="text"/> | d. Estimating a shopping total by rounding each amount to the nearest 1000 gives the exact total. <input type="text"/> |

REFLECT

After rounding to estimate a sum, were you usually close? What helped?