

Name: _____

Rounding Review

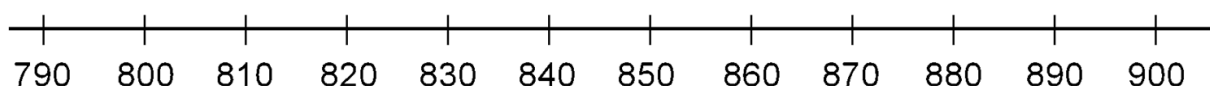
Rounding to the nearest hundred: A hundred has *only* zeros to the right → of the hundred's place—i.e. zeros in both the ones and tens places.

Here are the rules.

A number that is *already* a 'hundred' rounds to itself.

A number *midway* between two consecutive hundreds rounds to the greater of the two.

Any other number rounds to the hundred it is nearest to.



Use the number line above to round the following numbers to the nearest hundred:

859	825	850
847	790	800

You can also round a number to the nearest hundred without drawing a number line. Here's how:

First—decide which two hundreds the number comes between.

Then—look at the number's *tens* digit.

If the *tens* digit is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4, round down to the lesser of the two hundreds.

If the *tens* digit is 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9, round up to the greater of the two hundreds.

Examples:

Round 428 to the nearest hundred.

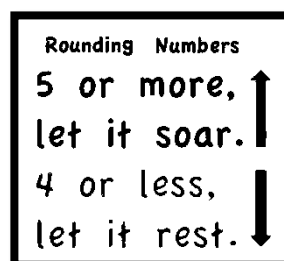
428 comes between 400 and 500.

The tens digit is 2, so round down to 400.

Round 756 to the nearest hundred.

756 comes between 700 and 800.

The tens digit is 5, so round up to 800.



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See if you can round these numbers to the nearest hundred without drawing a number line:

416

670

837

557

529

40

960

300

You can also round to the **nearest ten** without a number line:

Decide which two tens the number you are rounding comes between.

Numbers that end in 1, 2, 3, or 4 are *rounded down* to lesser ten.

Numbers that end in 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are *rounded up* to the greater ten.

Examples:

Round 608 to the nearest ten.

608 comes between 600 and 610.

The ones digit is 8, so round up to 610.

Round 595 to the nearest ten.

595 comes between 590 and 600.

The ones digit is 5, so round up to 600.

Try to round these numbers to the nearest ten without drawing a number line:

(*Remember—a *ten* is any number with a zero in the ones place. Therefore, *hundreds* are *tens* too.)

343

407

502

78

115

997