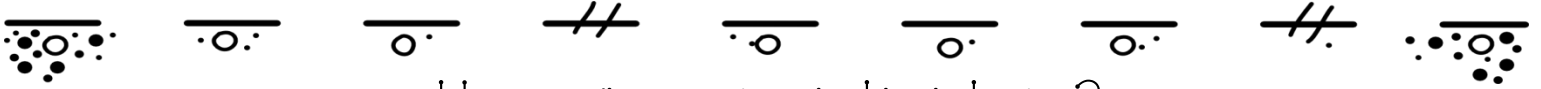


Name _____

Date _____

Rounding the Iditarod Trail

The Iditarod Trail Committee (ITC) has instituted a new race this year for young “math mushers”. They have chosen our class test it out since they know your interest in the race, as well as your knowledge of math. Before you hit the trail we will review rounding whole numbers because we want to be prepared before we begin the race.



How can you round numbers?

Round 487,015 to the nearest ten and nearest ten thousand.

Round 487,015 to the nearest ten.

tens place
↓
487,015

If the digit to the right of the rounding place is 5 or more, add 1 to the rounding digit. If it is less than 5, leave the rounding digit alone.

287,020

Since $1 < 5$, leave the rounding digit as is. Change all the digits to the right of the rounding number to 0.

Round 487,015 to the nearest ten thousand.

Ten thousands place
↓
487,015

The digit to the right of the rounding digit is 7.

290,000

Since $7 > 5$, add one to the rounding digit. Change all the digits to the right of the rounding number to 0.

Practice Run:

Round each number to the underlined digit.

1.) 49,901

2.) 924,843

3.) 4,025

4.) 832,047

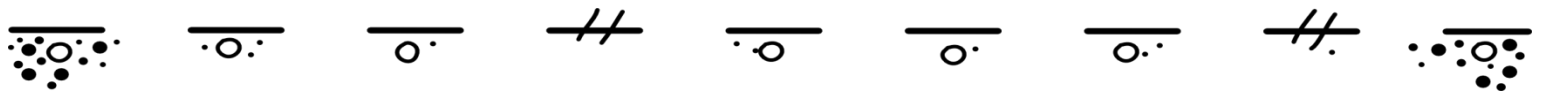
5.) 339,206

6.) 2,009

7.) 30,025



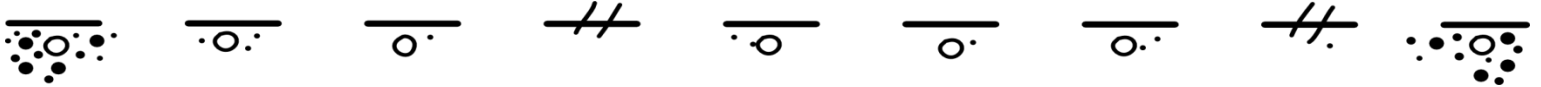
8.) 55,389



Time to Hit the Trail!

Now that you have a solid understanding of rounding whole numbers it is time to get out on the Iditarod Trail. You will compete in groups of four and the first “math musher” to reach Nome, AK will receive the Honorary Math Musher Award at the Musher Banquet following the race.

Try your best and good luck!



Directions:

The math mushers will play in groups of four. The youngest player will go first and continue clockwise. The first math musher will select a card from the pile which is face down. If the problem is solved correctly the musher may roll the dice and move the number of spaces they rolled and advance through the checkpoints. If the problem is solved incorrectly the musher’s turn is over, they do not move to another checkpoint, and the next musher may draw a card. The first musher to reach Nome wins and will receive the Honorary Math Musher Award. The last musher to cross the finish line will be awarded the Red Lantern Math Musher Award.

Each musher has two mandatory rests at McGrath and White Mountain. When you reach these checkpoints spaces STOP—even if you have moves left from your roll. Your turn has ended and you cannot move until your next turn.

As math mushers you know it is important to show all your work. Use the space below to help you round your problems.



Card #1

Anchorage has a population of 300,950 people.



Round the population to the nearest thousand.

Card #2

The population of Nome, AK is 3,797 people. Round the population to the nearest hundred.



Card #3

Unalakleet, AK has a population of 712 people. Round the population to the nearest ten.



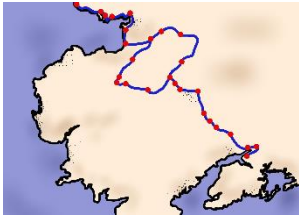
Card #4

The population of Galena, AK is 479 people. Round the population to the nearest hundred.



Card #5

The northern route of the Iditarod is 975 miles. Round the mileage to the nearest hundred.



Card #6

There are 73 miles between the checkpoints of Ophir and Cripple. Round the mileage to the nearest ten.



Card #7

There are 55 miles between the checkpoints of White Mountain and Safety. Round the mileage to the nearest ten.



Card #8

The distance between Anchorage and Ruby is 495 miles. Round the mileage to the nearest hundred.

Card #9

Musher Dallas

Seavey needs at least 1,280 dog booties throughout the race. Round 1,280 to the nearest hundred.



Card #10

Musher Rick

Swenson has won \$385,834 racing the Iditarod. Round his winnings to the nearest hundred thousand.

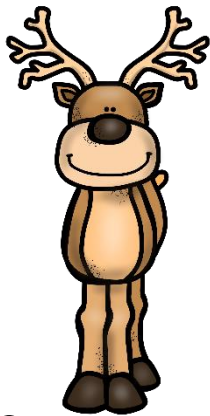
Card #11

Musher Kristy

Berington has earned \$9,747

racing the Iditarod.

Round her winnings to the nearest thousand.



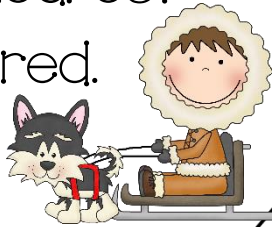
Card #12

Four time Iditarod champion Susan Butcher has won \$377,680 racing the Iditarod. Round Susan's winnings to the nearest ten thousand.



Card #13

It is 3,554 miles from the home of musher Charley Bejna in Addison, IL to Anchorage, AK. Round the mileage to the nearest hundred.



Card #14

In 2015 sixty-six mushers started the Iditarod. Each musher can start with up to 16 dogs, which means 1,056 dogs could have started the race. Round 1,056 to the nearest ten.

Card #15

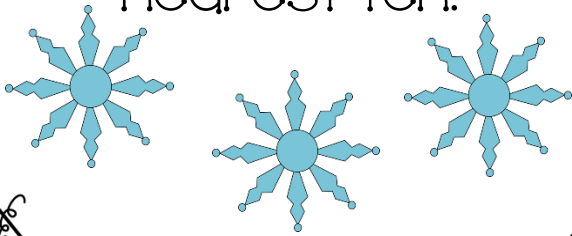
The Iditarod Air Force will deliver more than 124,800 pounds of dog food to the checkpoints during the race. Round 124,800 to the nearest ten thousand.

Card #16

Four time Iditarod champion Susan Butcher has won \$377,680 racing the Iditarod. Round Susan's winnings to the nearest ten thousand.

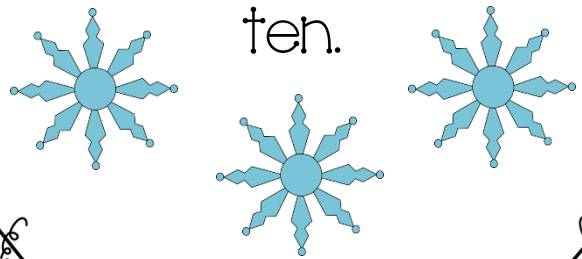
Card #17

In an average year in Anchorage there are 74 inches of snow. Round 74 to the nearest ten.



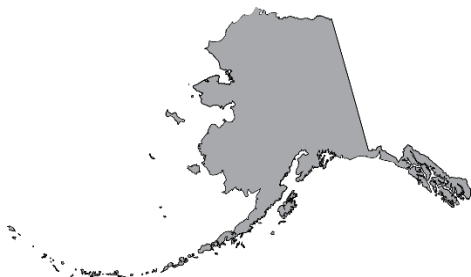
Card #18

Nome, AK has an average of 61 inches of snow each year. Round 61 to the nearest ten.



Card #19

The area of Alaska is 570,375. Round the area to the nearest hundred thousand.



Card #20

Dick Wilmarth won the first Iditarod in just under 481 hours. Round 481 to the nearest ten.



Card #21

Dallas Seavey won the 2015 Iditarod in 210 hours. Round 210 to the nearest hundred.



Card #22

Libby Riddles was the first woman to win the Iditarod. She finished in 432 hours. Round 432 to the nearest ten.



Card #23

The average lead dog weighs 55 pounds. Round 55 to the nearest ten.



Card #24

An average sled dog will consume over 12,000 calories each day of the Iditarod. Round 12,000 to the nearest ten thousand.



Card #25

The Yukon River is
1,980 miles long.

Round the mileage
to the
nearest
thousand.



Card #26

The Iditarod has
started in
Fairbanks three
times, which is 359
miles north of
Anchorage. Round
the mileage to the
nearest hundred.

Card #27

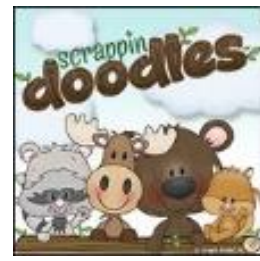
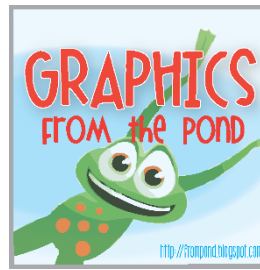
The longest Red
Lantern recipient
finished the race in
783 hours. Round
783 to the
nearest
hundred.



Card #28

An average
Iditarod sled
weighs about 450
pounds. Round
450 to the
nearest hundred.

Clip Art and Font Credits:



*My*CuteGraphics