

Percent Error: How Close Are Your Estimates?

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____ / 17

How close is “close enough”? That is exactly what **percent error** tells you! Instead of just looking at the size of a mistake, it compares the mistake to the *true value*—so the result is fair no matter how big or small the numbers are. A 2-unit difference can be tiny in one situation and huge in another, and percent error captures that perfectly. You will use this in science experiments, engineering projects, and anywhere accuracy matters.

Key Concepts & Quick Review

$$\% \text{ Error} = \frac{|\text{Estimated} - \text{Actual}|}{|\text{Actual}|} \times 100$$

The **actual** (exact/accepted) value is in the denominator. A small percent error means high accuracy. A 0% error means a perfect estimate. Percent error ≥ 0 always.

Examples

① A student estimates a classroom is 35 feet long. The actual length is 32 feet. Find the percent error. Round to the nearest tenth.

Think It Through: $\% \text{ Error} = \frac{|35 - 32|}{32} \times 100 = \frac{3}{32} \times 100 = 9.375 \approx 9.4\%$

Answer: $\approx 9.4\%$ error

② A lab experiment measured a reaction time as 4.8 s. The accepted value is 5.0 s. Find the percent error and determine whether the measurement was an overestimate or underestimate.

Think It Through: $\% \text{ Error} = \frac{|4.8 - 5.0|}{5.0} \times 100 = \frac{0.2}{5.0} \times 100 = 4\%$. Since $4.8 < 5.0$, the measurement was an **underestimate**.

Answer: 4% error; underestimate

Practice Problems

Find the percent error for each estimate. Round to the nearest tenth of a percent.

- An estimate is 50 and the actual value is 40. Find the percent error.
- An estimate is 90 and the actual value is 100. Find the percent error.
- An estimate is 12 and the actual value is 15. Find the percent error.
- An estimate is 28 and the actual value is 25. Find the percent error.
- An estimate is 76 and the actual value is 80. Find the percent error.
- An estimate is 144 and the actual value is 150. Find the percent error.
- An estimate is 9.5 and the actual value is 10. Find the percent error.
- An estimate is 33 and the actual value is 30. Find the percent error.



9. An estimate is 200 and the actual value is _____
250. Find the percent error.
10. An estimate is 58 and the actual value is
60. Find the percent error.
11. An estimate is 4.8 and the actual value is
5.0. Find the percent error.
12. An estimate is 320 and the actual value is
300. Find the percent error.
13. An estimate is 18 and the actual value is
20. Find the percent error.
14. An estimate is 110 and the actual value is
120. Find the percent error.
15. An estimate is 7 and the actual value is 8.
Find the percent error.

Study Tips

- Always divide by the **actual (accepted) value** — not the estimate. The actual value is the reference standard.
- Use absolute value bars so the result is **always positive**, regardless of whether the estimate is too high or too low.
- A smaller percent error means a **more accurate** estimate. In science, errors under 5% are generally considered acceptable.

Word Problems

16. A meteorologist predicted 3.2 inches of rain for the month. The actual rainfall was 4.5 inches. Find the percent error. Was it an overestimate or underestimate? If the following month the meteorologist predicted 5.8 inches and the actual was 5.5 inches, which month's prediction was more accurate? _____
17. Three students each estimate the mass of a rock. Student A estimates 148 g, Student B estimates 135 g, and Student C estimates 162 g. The actual mass is 150 g. Calculate each student's percent error and rank the estimates from most to least accurate. _____



Answer Keys

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1) 25%</p> <p>2) 10%</p> <p>3) 20%</p> <p>4) 12%</p> <p>5) 5%</p> <p>6) 4%</p> <p>7) 5%</p> <p>8) 10%</p> <p>9) 20%</p> | <p>10) 3.33%</p> <p>11) 4%</p> <p>12) 6.67%</p> <p>13) 10%</p> <p>14) 8.33%</p> <p>15) 12.5%</p> <p>16) Month 1: $\approx 28.9\%$ (underestimate); Month 2: $\approx 5.5\%$ (overestimate); Month 2 more accurate.</p> <p>17) A: $\approx 1.3\%$; B: 10%; C: 8%. Rank: A, C, B.</p> |
|--|--|

Step-by-Step Explanations

Strategy: For Writing Equations for Proportional Relationships, find the constant rate first, then put it into $y = kx$ so the equation can answer any input. For proportional equations, identify what y represents and what x represents before writing the rule.

Practice 1: Write the equation $y = kx$ when $k = 4$, then find y for $x = 6$. **Answer:** 24

For the first worked item, write the rule first, then substitute $x = 6$ so the equation does the organizing.

Practice 15: Use the equation $y = 1.2x$ to find y when $x = 15$. **Answer:** 18

Near the end of this topic, the equation already gives the rate, so substitute and multiply.

Word-problem notes:

16. Answer: $k = 2400$ pages/hr; $y = 2400x$; 7.5 hr: 18,000 pages; 600 pages: 15 min.

Find the printing rate by dividing pages by hours: $1800 \div \frac{3}{4} = 1800 \times \frac{4}{3} = 2400$ pages per hour. So the equation is $y = 2400x$. For a 7.5-hour shift, $y = 2400 \times 7.5 = 18,000$ pages. To find how long it takes to print 600 pages, solve $600 = 2400x$. That gives $x = \frac{600}{2400} = 0.25$ hour, which is 15 min. The equation lets you work both forward and backward.

17. Answer: Amir: $y = 8x$; Bea: $y = 12x$; Bea fastest, Amir slowest; 2 hr: 16, 24, 22 mi.

First find each runner's constant speed. Amir's speed is $2 \div \frac{1}{4} = 8$ mi per hour, so his equation is $y = 8x$. Bea's speed is $9 \div \frac{3}{4} = 12$ mi per hour, so her equation is $y = 12x$. Carlos already has the equation $y = 11x$, so his speed is 11 mi per hour. Comparing 8, 11, and 12 shows that Bea is fastest and Amir is slowest. After 2 hours, they run 16, 24, and 22 mi respectively.

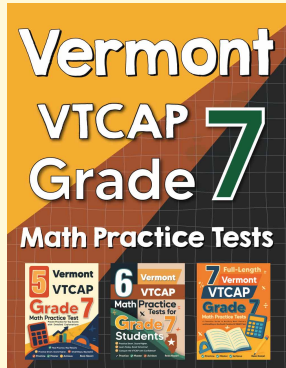
18. Answer: $k = 2$; $y = 2x$; 9 lb costs \$18.

The line passes through the origin and through (4, 8), so the relationship is proportional. Find k from the marked point: $k = \frac{8}{4} = 2$. The equation is $y = 2x$ (where y is dollars and x is pounds). For 9 pounds, substitute: $y = 2 \times 9 = 18$, so the cost is \$18.



Want Even More Practice?

Check Out Our Other Vermont VTCAP Test Books!



Vermont VTCAP Grade 7 Math Preparation Bundle

18 full-length practice tests across three books (5 + 6 + 7)
No repeated questions—maximum practice value!



18 Tests!
3 Books
One Bundle

Important: All our test books contain **unique, completely different tests** from each other! Each book offers fresh practice questions—no repeats!

5 Practice Tests

- ✓ 5 complete practice tests with detailed explanations
- ✓ Perfect foundation for VTCAP test preparation
- ✓ Builds confidence and test-taking skills
- ✓ High-quality questions aligned with state standards

Start your practice journey!

6 Practice Tests

- ✓ 6 complete practice tests with detailed explanations
- ✓ **Unique tests**—different from the 5 tests book
- ✓ Perfect for more practice after mastering 5 tests
- ✓ Builds even more confidence and test-taking skills
- ✓ Same high-quality questions aligned with standards

Take your practice to the next level!

7 Practice Tests

- ✓ 7 complete practice tests for maximum preparation
- ✓ **Unique tests**—different from 5 and 6 tests books
- ✓ The most comprehensive practice for Grade 7
- ✓ Ideal for students aiming for top scores
- ✓ Extensive practice builds mastery and confidence

Go all the way with comprehensive practice!