### 3.4.20 Eriday place value year 4

Count backwards through 0 including negative numbers. You can use the number lines on the page, draw your own or count in
A. These counting back tasks can be written as sums e.g. $7-8.7$ is the number you start on and 8 is the number of jumps you count backwards. $7-8=-1$

Use the number line below to jump with your finger to count backwards and work out the answers to the sums.


1. $6-12=\square$
2. $5-10=\square$
3. $7-15=\square$
4. $16-17=\square$
5. $11-20=\square$
6. $1-7=\square$
7. $6-11=\square$
8. $19-30=\square$
B. Being able to count back through 0 can help you understand temperature changes. Imagine a thermometer is a number line on its side. Use these thermometers for drawing jumps on to help you answer the questions


When the temperature drops, you can count backwards on your number line/thermometer and calculate the new temperature.

1. The temperature is $7^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ then it falls by $9^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. What is the new temperature?
2. At six $o^{\prime}$ clock in the evening the temperature is $11^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. It falls by $14^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at night. What is the new temperature?
3. During the day the temperature is $1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, by the evening it has fallen by $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. What is the new temperature?
4. The temperature is $3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ then it falls by $12^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ the next day. What is the new temperature?
5. At nine o'clock in the morning the temperature is $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. It falls by $9^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at night. What is the new temperature?
