3.4.20 Friday 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

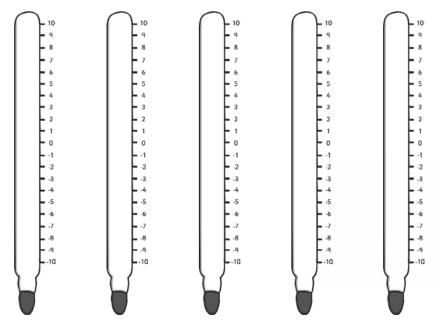
A. These counting back tasks can be written as sums e.g. 7 - 8. 7 is the number you start on and 8 is the number of jumps you count backwards. 7 - 8 = -1

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

2	0 -19	9 -1	8 -1	7 -1	16-1	5 -1	14 -1	3 -1	2 -1	1 -1	0 -9	-8	3 -7	-6	-5	-4	-3	3 -	2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	- 1	- 1		ı		ı	1		1 1			- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1		ı	1	1	1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	1	1	1	1	1	- 1	- 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	- 1

1. 6 - 12 =	
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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°C then it falls by 9°C. What is the new temperature?
- 2. At six o'clock in the evening the temperature is 11°C. It falls by 14°C at night. What is the new temperature?
- 3. During the day the temperature is 1°C, by the evening it has fallen by 5°C. What is the new temperature?
- 4. The temperature is 3° C then it falls by 12° C the next day. What is the new temperature?
- 5. At nine o'clock in the morning the temperature is 5°C. It falls by 9°C at night. What is the new temperature?