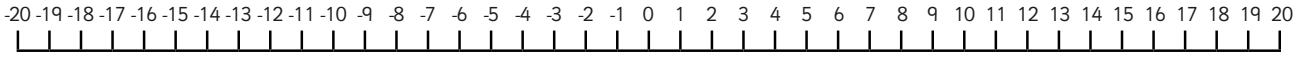
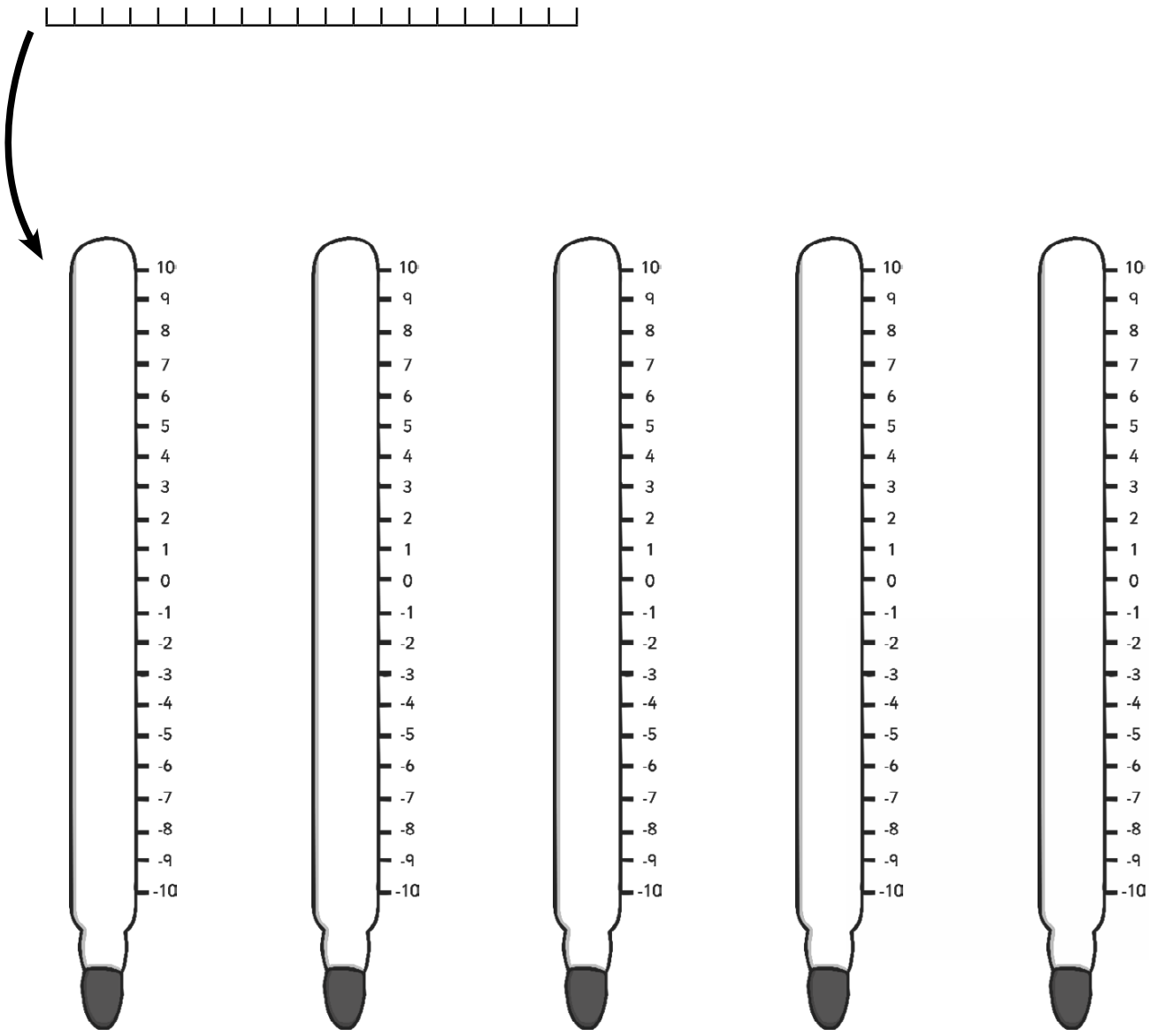
B. These counting back tasks can be written as sums e.g. 7 – 8. 7 is the number you start on and 8 is the number of jumps you count backwards. 7 – 8 = -1

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



1. 6 - 12 = ☐
2. 5 - 10 = ☐
3. 7 - 15 = ☐
4. 16 - 17 = ☐
5. 11 - 20 = ☐
6. 1 - 7 = ☐
7. 6 - 11 = ☐
8. 19 - 30 = ☐

C. 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 on the next page.



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?