

Section 1: Negative Numbers

Section 6: Negative Numbers

Numbers don't just stop at zero. When you count **backwards** from zero, you go into **negative numbers**.

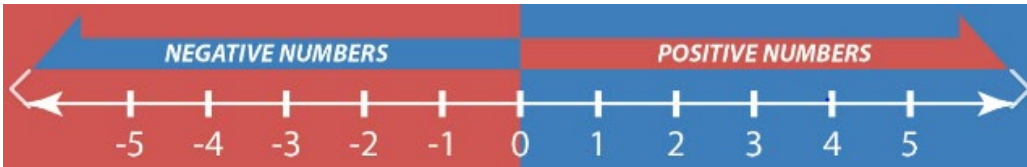
Positive numbers are more than zero: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc.

Negative numbers are less than zero: -1, -2, -3, -4, -5 etc.

A number line can be used to order negative and positive numbers.

Zero, 0, is neither positive nor negative

The further away from zero a negative number is, the smaller it is.



Section 2: Place Value

Place Value

The **value** of something is how much it is worth.

We can tell the value of a digit by looking at its **place** within a number.

	Th	H	T	O
5 = 5 units				5
50 = 5 tens			5	0
500 = 5 hundreds	5	0	0	
5000 = 5 thousands	5	0	0	0

M	100 th	10 th	Th	H	T	O	.	t	h
Millions	Hundreds of Thousands	Tens of Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Decimal Point	Tenths	Hundredths
5	3	2	0	7	8	6	.	4	

Written form	Numerical (standard) form
Two hundred and eighty-seven	287
287	
Expanded form	Model form
200 + 80 + 7	

Section 3: Rounding

Rounding means making a number simpler but keeping its value close to what it was. The result is less accurate, but easier to use.

Rounding up is giving a number a higher value whereas rounding down is giving a number a lower value.



Rounding Numbers

5 or more, let it soar. ↑

4 or less, let it rest. ↓

Steps to rounding:

- Underline the digit you are rounding to. (e.g. nearest 10 – underline digit in 10's column)
- Circle the digit to the right of the digit you underlined.
- Follow the rounding rules:
 - ✓ If the digit you circled is a 5 or higher, then add one more to the underlined digit.
 - ✓ If the digit you circled is a 4 or lower, then you let the underlined digit rest.
- Complete rounding by changing all the remaining digits to the *right* of the underlined digit to 0.

Examples: 38 rounded to the nearest ten is 40

3567 rounded to nearest hundred is 3600