Negative Numbers & Integers: Easy Practice Paper 1 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	A	On a number line, numbers get smaller as you move to the left. −9 is furthest to the left, so it is the smallest.
2	B	Start at 3 and count back 7. Three steps take you to 0, and the remaining 4 steps take you to −4.
3	D	Rising means counting up from −2. Two steps reach 0, and the remaining 4 steps give 4°C.
4	B	Adding 3 to −5 means moving 3 steps to the right: −5, −4, −3, −2.
5	E	With negative numbers, the one nearest to zero is the largest. −1 is closest to zero, so it is the largest.
6	C	Each number is 2 less than the one before, so after −1 comes −1 − 2 = −3.
7	D	Count up from −3 to 0, which is 3 degrees, then from 0 to 4, which is 4 more. Altogether 3 + 4 = 7 degrees.
8	C	Counting down 5 floors from 3 gives 2, 1, 0, −1, −2, so the lift stops at floor −2.
9	C	Moving 6 steps to the right from −6 lands exactly on zero. A number and its negative always add to 0.
10	B	"3 less than" means count back 3 from −2: −3, −4, −5.
11	A	Taking 9 away from nothing leaves you 9 below zero, which is written −9.
12	D	From −8 up to 0 is 8 degrees, and from 0 up to 4 is 4 more, so the difference is 8 + 4 = 12 degrees.
13	A	Start at −3 and count back 2 more: −4, −5.
14	A	Smallest to largest means starting furthest to the left on a number line: −6, then −2, then 0, 1 and 5.

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15	C	Five metres below sea level is −5 m. Swimming up 2 m adds 2: −5 + 2 = −3 m.

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