

NUMBER LINE

Representing numbers in a linear, one-dimensional fashion, the number line is a foundational idea in mathematics. It consists of a straight line with zero as the central point, where numbers extend infinitely in both directions. This simple yet powerful tool is important for understanding arithmetic, algebra, and advanced concepts.

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Q1: How is the number -5 represented on a number line?

A: To the left of 0B: To the right of 0C: At 0D: It can't be represented on a number line.

Q2: What is the sum of -3 and 5 on a number line?

A: -8

B: 8

C: 2

D: 0

Q3: On a number line to 100, where is the number 50 located?

A: To the left B: To the right C: At the midpoint D: It's not on the number line to 100.

Q4: How is the number -5 represented on a number line?

A: To the left of 0B: To the right of 0C: At 0D: It can't be represented on a number line.

Q5: What is the sum of -3 and 5 on a number line?

A: -8

B: 8

C: 2

D: 0



Q6: On a number line to 100, where is the number 50 located?

A: To the left B: To the right C: At the midpoint D: It's not on the number line to 100.

Q7: How are negative numbers represented on a number line?

A: To the right of 0 B: At the midpoint C: To the left of 0 D: It varies.

Q8: If you add -10 and 20 on a number line, what is the result?

A: -30 B: 30 C: -10

D: 10

Q9: On a number line to 100, where would you find the number -75?

A: To the leftB: To the rightC: At the midpointD: It's not on the number line to 100.

Q10: What does the absolute value of -8 represent on a number line?

A: -8 units to the left of 0

B: 8 units to the right of 0

C: The distance between -8 and 0 on the number line

D: It cannot be determined from this information.





Answers

- Q1: A To the left of 0
- **Q2:** C 2
- Q3: C At the midpoint
- Q4: A To the left of 0
- **Q5:** C 2
- Q6: C At the midpoint
- Q7: C To the left of 0
- **Q8:** B 30
- Q9: A To the left
- Q10: B 8 units to the right of 0