

Practice and Revision - Natural Numbers and Whole Numbers

Chapter 5: Natural Numbers and Whole Numbers · Topic 2

Key Concept

Natural numbers are 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on, used for counting objects and are the most basic type of numbers.

Whole numbers include 0 along with all natural numbers: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on.

Every natural number is a whole number, but not every whole number is a natural number (0 is not a natural number).

Understanding natural and whole numbers helps build a foundation for more advanced number concepts like integers and fractions.

Quick Revision Notes

- Natural numbers start from 1: 1, 2, 3...
- Whole numbers include 0: 0, 1, 2, 3...
- Natural numbers are used for counting.
- Every natural number is a whole number.
- 0 is a whole number but not a natural number.
- This distinction is important in maths.
- These numbers are basic building blocks.
- They lead to more advanced concepts like integers.

Practice Questions

- 1 List the first ten natural numbers.
- 2 List the first ten whole numbers.
- 3 Discuss the difference between natural and whole numbers.
- 4 Give an example of a whole number that isn't natural.
- 5 Count ten objects using natural numbers.
- 6 Discuss why 0 is special in the whole number system.