

Unit 1: Arithmetic

a) Label each button

add/plus - divide - equals - subtract/minus - multiply/times

A calculator



b) Read the text and look at the picture

Arithmetic is a part of mathematics. It involves four basic **operations**, $+$, $-$, $\times$, $\div$. We call these operations in English, **addition** ($+$), **subtraction** ($-$), **multiplication** ($\times$), **division** ($\div$). Each arithmetic operation has a **result**. We show the result after the **equals** sign ($=$).

We use arithmetic so we can:

- **add** one number **to** [and] another number; for example, $2 + 2 = 4$
- **subtract** one number **from** another number; for example, $4 - 2 = 2$
- **multiply** one number **by** another number; for example, $2 \times 3 = 6$
- **divide** one number **by** another number; for example, $6 \div 3 = 2$

However, when we talk about the first three operations, we don't normally use the verbs

add, subtract and multiply. We say **plus**, **minus** and **times** instead. So we describe the first three operations above as:

- *two plus two equals four*
- *four minus two equals two*
- *two times three equals six*

With division, we sometimes turn the **sum** around and use **into**. So we say: *three into six equals two*.

In a long sum, we do the calculations in order from left to right. So $3 \times 8 - 7$ is the same as $3 \times 8 = 24$ then $- 7 = 17$. If you want addition or subtraction to happen first, put that part of the sum inside **brackets** ($()$). So $3 \times (8 - 7)$ is the same as $8 - 7 = 1$, then $\times 3 = 3$. Remember this rule as *brackets over division, multiplication, addition, subtraction* or **BODMAS**.

$4-2=2$

four minus two equals two
two subtracted from four equals two

$2 \times 3 = 6$

two times three equals six
two multiplied by three equals six

$6:3=2$

six divided by three equals two
three into six equals two

C) Write each sum in numbers and arithmetic signs

- 1 five times two equals ten
- 2 fifteen divided by three equals five
- 3 twenty-one plus fourteen equals thirty-five
- 4 six thousand and twenty-four minus one thousand three hundred and seventy-nine equals four thousand six hundred and forty-five
- 5 three times eight minus seven equals seventeen
- 6 three times open brackets eight minus seven close brackets equals three
- 7 ninety-five point six minus twenty-seven point one equals sixty-eight point five
- 8 one hundred and forty-four divided by six equals twenty-four
- 9 ten times ten times one thousand equals one hundred thousand
- 10 a quarter plus a half equals three-quarters
- 11 one-third minus one-sixth minus one-ninth equals one-eighteenth
- 12 thirty-nine point seven five four minus nought point eight one two equals thirty-eight point nine four two

d) Complete the sentences about the sums in Exercise C. Use the words below in the box. There are two extra words.

ADDITION - DECIMALS - DIVISION - FRACTION - MULTIPLICATION - RESULT - SUBTRACTION

- 1 The ninth one is a _____ sum.
- 2 The third one is an _____ sum.
- 3 The fourth one is a _____ sum.
- 4 The _____ of the fifth one is seventeen.
- 5 The seventh one involves _____.

e) Say the sums below. Use words from the table

Sign	+	-	x	÷	=
operation	add	subtract	multiply	divide	equals
other words	plus, and	from, minus, take away	times	into	comes to, is

1 $10 \div 2 = 5$

2 $5 \times 3 = 15$

3 $4 \times (8 \div 2) = 16$

4 $65.8 + 21.7 = 87.5$

5 $1,974 - 29 = 1,945$

6 $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$

7 $40 - 31 = 9$

8 $7,426 - 1,235 = 6,191$