MATHS II

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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**, +, −, ×, ÷. We call these operations in English, **addition** (+), **subtraction** (−), **multiplication** (×), **division** (÷). 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 × 3 = 6
- **divide** one number **by** another number; for example, 6 ÷ 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 × 8 − 7 is the same as 3 × 8 = 24 then − 7 = 17. If you want addition or subtraction to happen first, put that part of the sum inside **brackets** ( ). So 3 × (8 − 7) is the same as 8 − 7 = 1, then × 3 = 3. Remember this rule as *brackets over division, multiplication, addition, subtraction* or **BODMAS**.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4-2 =2	four minus two equals two two subtracted from four equals two
2x3= 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*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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 $7{,}426 - 1{,}235 = 6{,}191$

LIVEWORKSHEETS