

## Unit 1: Arithmetic

### a) Label each button

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



### 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        | +         | -                      | ×        | ÷      | =            |
|-------------|-----------|------------------------|----------|--------|--------------|
| 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**  $7,426 - 1,235 = 6,191$