If a long sum (or expression) has no brackets, like 3 + 5 x 5 = it has been agreed by mathematicians that the multiplying would be worked out before the addition, even if it does not appear first in the sum.

If a sum has a bracket as part of it, such as 4 x (5 + 4) = then it has been agreed that the part inside the brackets will be calculated first.

There is an easy way to remember this: BODMAS

Brackets **O**f **D**ivision **M**ultiplication **A**ddition **S**ubtraction	Any sum in brackets is calculated first. Division and multiplication are calculated before addition and subtraction.

Try these to get the idea!

1. 6 + 4 x 2 =

2. 4 + 4 ÷ 2 =

3. 8 + 6 – 3 =

4. 5 + 5 x 4 =

5. 12 + 3 x 2 =

6. 2 x 4 + 5 =