

Remember BODMAS shows you the order in which operations should be carried out.

Write the following sums out without changing the order of the numbers. To make the sums correct put in the brackets if necessary to show which part has to be completed first.

$$8 + 4 \times 6 - 5 = 27$$

$$8 + 4 \times 6 - 5 = 12$$

$$8 + 4 \times 6 - 5 = 67$$

You can see the need for a rule on this otherwise everyone would be doing sums in different ways and getting different answers!

Put in the signs and/or brackets to make the following true:

1. $4 \quad 4 \quad 3 = 16$

6. $4 \quad 6 \quad 4 = 20$

2. $7 \quad 6 \quad 11 = 12$

7. $10 \quad 3 \quad 5 = 35$

3. $2 \quad 2 \quad 4 = 8$

8. $2 \quad 4 \quad 6 = 1$

4. $2 \quad 2 \quad 4 = 16$

9. $24 \quad 2 \quad 4 = 8$

5. $4 \quad 3 \quad 3 = 13$

10. $5 \quad 4 \quad 4 = 21$



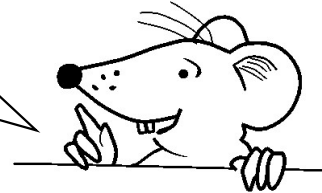
Ah ha! I bet you didn't find these quite as easy! You did? Great!

Do you remember what these signs mean? < and >

< means is less than

> means is more than

The arrow
always
points to the
smaller
number!



Put the correct sign into the statements below. You will have to work out the sums first, remembering BODMAS

1. $6 + 4 \times 3$ $3 \times 4 + 6$

2. $8 \times 8 - 20$ $6 \times 6 + 20$

3. $2 \times 32 + 46$ $62 + 4 \times 9$

4. $8 + 8 \times 6$ $6 + 8 \times 8$

5. $120 - 6 \times 7$ $6 \times 7 + 40$

6. $140 + 4 \times 7$ $32 \times 5 + 5$

Investigate: Using only these numbers and signs make a statement or expression which will give you the biggest possible answer:

8 + 7 - 6 x 4 and one set of brackets.