USING BRACKETS IN CALCULATIONS

Brackets are used in calculations to group numbers and operations.

They tell us which part of the calculation to solve first. Look at the 2 examples below to see the effect of brackets.

(5 + 3) × 2	**5 + (3 × 2)**
1. Solve the bracket first: **5 +3 = 8**	1. Solve the bracket first: **3 × 2 = 6**
2. Multiply: **8 x 2 = 16**	2. Add: **5 + 6 = 11**

Solve the following questions:

1. $(3 + 4) \times 2 = $ _14_
2. $10 \div (2 + 3) = $ _2_
3. $(6 - 1) \times 4 = $ _20_
4. $8 \times (5 - 2) = $ _24_
5. $(12 \div 3) + 4 = $ _8_
6. $(7 + 5) \times 3 = $ _36_
7. $(10 - 6) \div 2 = $ _2_
8. $(4 + 2) \times 3 = $ _18_
9. $15 \div (8 - 3) = $ _3_
10. $(9 - 4) \times 5 = $ _25_

11. $(2 + 8) \div 2 = $ _5_
12. $5 \times (3 + 4) = $ _35_
13. $(8 - 3) \times 4 = $ _20_
14. $(16 \div 4) + 6 = $ _10_
15. $(9 + 7) \div 4 = $ _4_
16. $3 \times (6 - 2) = $ _12_
17. $(18 \div 6) + 5 = $ _8_
18. $(11 - 9) \times 8 = $ _16_
19. $(20 \div 5) \times 3 = $ _12_
20. $(6 + 3) \times 2 = $ _18_

Name: _____

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Sometimes, a calculation will have two sets of brackets. In this case, we solve both brackets first, at the same time, and then complete the rest of the calculation. Try solving these questions:

1. (3 + 5) × (2 + 4) = 48
2. (6 − 3) × (5 + 2) = 21
3. (8 ÷ 2) × (4 − 1) = 12
4. (10 + 5) ÷ (6 − 3) = 5
5. (9 + 6) × (4 ÷ 2) = 30

6. (12 ÷ 3) × (7 − 5) = 8
7. (5 × 2) + (3 + 7) = 20
8. (15 − 5) ÷ (8 − 6) = 5
9. (10 + 5) × (8 ÷ 4) = 30
10. (20 ÷ (4 + 6)) × 3 = 6

Challenge Questions (Add brackets to make the equation correct)
The first one has been done for you:

1. (3 + 4) × 2 = 14
2. (10 ÷ 2) + 3 = 8
3. (6 − 1) × 4 = 20
4. 8 × (5 − 2) = 24
5. 35 ÷ (3 + 4) = 5

6. (7 + 5) × 3 = 36
7. (10 − 6) ÷ 2 = 2
8. (4 + 2) × 3 = 18
9. (15 ÷ 5) − 2 = 1
10. (9 − 4) × 5 = 25