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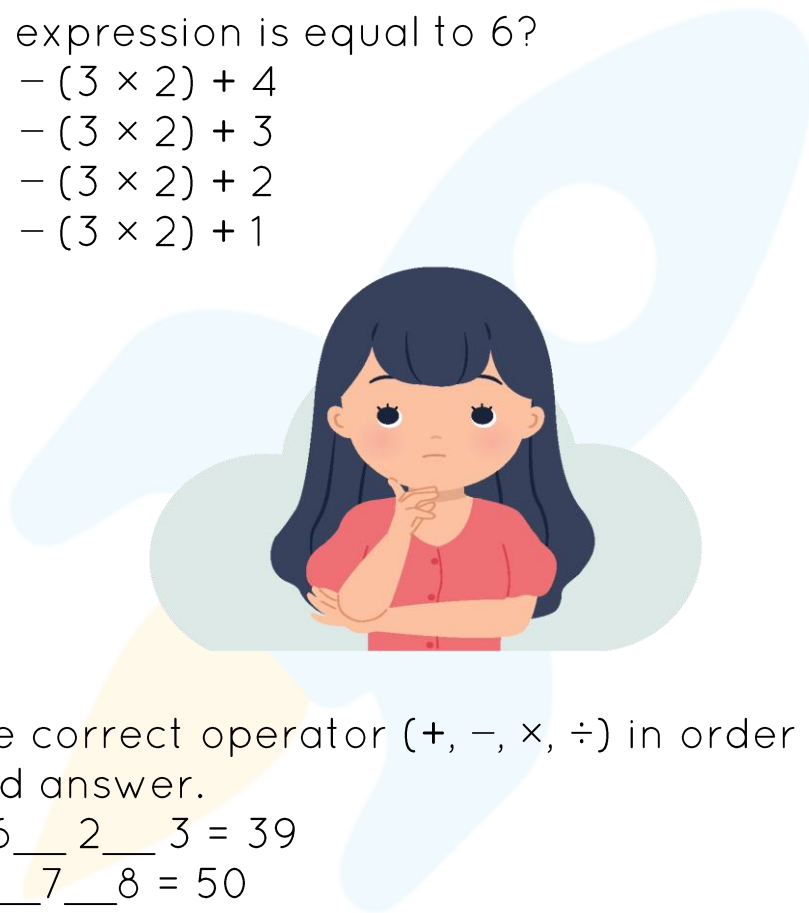
Order of Operations Worksheets 5th Grade

1) Which expression is equal to 20?

- a) $40 \div \{(20 \div 2) \div 5\}$
- b) $(7 + 3) \div (5 \times 2)$
- c) $(120 - 80) \div 5 \times 2$
- d) $23 + 2 - 3 \times 2$

2) Which expression is equal to 6?

- a) $10 - (3 \times 2) + 4$
- b) $10 - (3 \times 2) + 3$
- c) $10 - (3 \times 2) + 2$
- d) $10 - (3 \times 2) + 1$



3) Put the correct operator (+, -, ×, ÷) in order to get the desired answer.

- a) $26 _ 2 _ 3 = 39$
- b) $6 _ 7 _ 8 = 50$

4) Match the column:

1.	$2 + 3 \times 5$	a.	7
2.	$(16 \div 4) + 6$	b.	1
3.	$5 \div (4 + 1)$	c.	10
4.	$5 + 4 \div 8$	d.	17

5) Simplify : $3^3 + (44 + 6) \div 10$

6) Simplify: $24 \div (60 \div 5) + 8$

7) Prove that:

a) $21 + [45 \div (3 \times 5)] = 24$

b) $[12 - (28 \div 8) \div 6] \times 5 = 30$

8) Using PEMDAS evaluate:

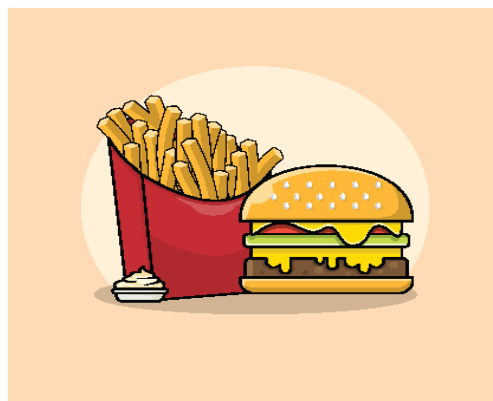
a) $[6 + \{ 8 \times 10 - (10 \div 5) \}]$

b) $68 \div \{ 34 \times (40 \div 4 - 8) \}$

9) Jonathan bought 4 bananas for 50 cents each and 1 apple for 80 cents. Write a numerical expression to represent this situation and then find the total cost in dollars.



10) Samantha bought 2 burgers for \$3.50 each and 3 medium French fries for \$1.20 each. Write a numerical expression to represent this situation and then find the cost.



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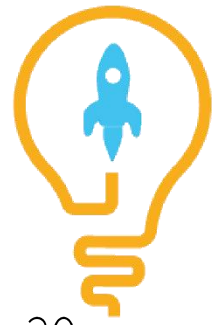
- Barbara Cabrera

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ANSWERS

1)	a) $40 \div \{(20 \div 2) \div 5\}$
2)	c) $10 - (3 \times 2) + 2$
3)	a) (\div, \times) b) $(\times, +)$
4)	1---d, 2---c, 3---b, 4---a
5)	10
6)	10
7)	a) L.H.S. = R.H.S. b) L.H.S. = R.H.S.
8)	a) 82 b) 1
9)	\$2.80
10)	10.60

**SOLUTIONS**

Complete solution/explanation

$$1) a) 40 \div \{(20 \div 2) \div 5\} = 40 \div \{10 \div 5\} = 40 \div 2 = 20$$

$$2) c) 10 - (3 \times 2) + 2 = 10 - 6 + 2 = 6$$

$$3) a) 26 \div 2 \times 3 = 39$$

$$b) 6 \times 7 \div 8 = 50$$

4)

1.	$2 + 3 \times 5$	d.	17
2.	$(16 \div 4) + 6$	c.	10
3.	$5 \div (4 + 1)$	b.	1
4.	$5 + 8 \div 4$	a.	7

$$5) 3 + (44 + 6) \div 10$$

$$= 3^3 + 50 \div 10$$

$$= 27 + 50 \div 10$$

$$= 27 + 5$$

$$= 32$$

$$6) 24 \div (60 \div 5) + 8$$

$$= 24 \div 12 + 8$$

$$= 2 + 8$$

$$= 10$$

$$7) a) \text{L.H.S.} = 21 + [45 \div (3 \times 5)]$$

$$= 21 + [45 \div 15]$$

$$= 21 + 3$$

$$= 24 = \text{R.H.S.}$$

Hence proved.

$$b) \text{L.H.S} = [12 - (28 + 8) \div 6] \times 5$$

$$= [12 - 36 \div 6] \times 5$$

$$= [12 - 6] \times 5$$

$$= 6 \times 5$$

$$= 30 = \text{R.H.S.}$$

Hence proved.

$$\begin{aligned} 8) a) & [6 + \{ 8 \times 10 - (10 \div 5) \}] \\ & = [6 + \{ 8 \times 10 - (100 \div 25) \}] \\ & = [6 + \{ 8 \times 10 - 4 \}] \\ & = [6 + \{ 80 - 4 \}] \\ & = 6 + 76 \\ & = 82 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) & 68 \div \{ 34 \times (40 \div 4 - 8) \} \\ & = 68 \div \{ 34 \times (10 - 8) \} = 68 \div \{ 34 \times 2 \} \\ & = 68 \div 68 \\ & = 1 \end{aligned}$$

9) Expression for the given problem: $4 \times 50 + 80$
 $= 200 + 80$
 $= 280$ cents or 2.80 dollars
The total cost is \$2.80.

10) The expression for the given problem:
 $2 \times 3.50 + 3 \times 1.20$
 $= 7 + 3.60 = 10.60$

FUN FACT

1. PEMDAS is often expanded to the mnemonic "Please Excuse My Dear Aunt Sally".
2. Achilles Reselfelt is the mathematician who invented BODMAS.
3. In UK, another mnemonic, BIDMAS is also commonly used. It stands for Brackets, Indices, Division/Multiplication, Addition/Subtraction

