



## Practise your arithmetic ...

This book is called **Arithmetic Arithmetic ...** because there are two different ways of solving each of these puzzle pictures.

The answers to the two sets of sums are not in the same order but the completed picture is the same. You can choose to do either the easier set or the harder one.

### Puzzle Pictures

1. Addition
2. Subtraction
3. Addition & Subtraction
4. Multiplication
5. Division
6. Multiplication & Division
7. Decimals : Addition & Subtraction
8. Decimals : Multiplication & Division
9. Fractions
10. Fractions : Addition & Subtraction
11. Fractions : Multiplication & Division
12. Percentages
13. Percentages of Quantities
14. Ratio
15. BODMAS
16. BODMAS

The sixteen puzzle pictures cover addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. For the earlier puzzles, all the numbers are whole numbers. After that the puzzles include decimals, fractions, percentages and ratios.

Becoming quick and accurate at arithmetic and number bonds is a useful skill and the better you get, the more interesting it becomes. You might like to do both sets on each topic and so get some extra practice.

If you enjoy this book - try Tarquin's other colouring books for learning arithmetic and mathematics:

*The Multiplication Tables Colouring Book*  
ISBN 9780906212851

*The Second Tables Colouring Book*  
ISBN 9781899618309

And the By Design series - full details on our website - search for By Design



Puzzles 15 and 16 are called **BODMAS**. This is a traditional way of remembering in what order you should work out more complicated sums. The letters stand for **B**rackets, **O**f (also Indices and Roots), **D**ivision, **M**ultiplication, **A**ddition and **S**ubtraction and they remind you which part of the sum to do first.

Here are some examples of BODMAS in action.

1.  $4 \times 6 - 3 = 24 - 3 = 21$
2.  $4 \times (6 - 3) = 4 \times 3 = 12$
3.  $4 + 6 \times 3 = 4 + 18 = 22$
4.  $(4 + 6) \times 3 = 10 \times 3 = 30$
5.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of  $16 + 2 = 8 + 2 = 10$
6.  $16 + 2 - 10 = 8$
7.  $16 - (10 + 2) = 4$
8.  $12 \times 6 \div 3 = 24$

If a number is written in front of a bracket, it means multiply: For example,  $3(5 + 9) = 42$ .



This book is dedicated to my husband and best friend, Philip Dennis Perry.

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# Puzzle Picture 16

