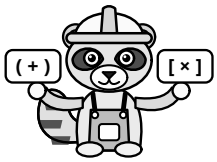
Name : _____ Date : _____

PAPILUMO / 4th Grade (ages 9–10)

Add and Multiply: Two-Step Expressions

First add the numbers inside the parentheses and write that sum in the first box, then multiply to find the final answer.



Wearing his builder hard hat, Paco the raccoon stacks two-step math: always solve inside the parentheses before you multiply!

Worked example: (4 + 3) × 5 = 7 × 5 = 35

(4 + 3) × 5 → 7 × 5 = 35

1. Add first: 4 + 3 = 7
2. Multiply next: 7 × 5 = 35

1. Warm-up: add inside parentheses first, then multiply (Problems A to D)

A (5 + 2) × 4 → ☐ × 4 = ☐

B (6 + 3) × 7 → ☐ × 7 = ☐

C (4 + 8) × 6 → ☐ × 6 = ☐

D (9 + 5) × 3 → ☐ × 3 = ☐

2. Grade 4 challenge: larger sums and tens-friendly factors (Problems E to H)

E (12 + 8) × 9 → ☐ × 9 = ☐

F (15 + 9) × 4 → ☐ × 4 = ☐

G (7 + 18) × 5 → ☐ × 5 = ☐

H (16 + 14) × 8 → ☐ × 8 = ☐

3. Why parentheses matter: same numbers, completely different answers!

(4 + 3) × 5 → 7 × 5 = 35

Parentheses first: 4 + 3 = 7, then 7 × 5 = 35

≠

4 + 3 × 5 → 4 + 15 = 19

No parentheses, × before +: 3 × 5 = 15, then 4 + 15 = 19

Paco's tip: always write the parentheses sum inside the left box first so your multiplication stays clean and accurate.