

Solving equations with brackets

Grade 4 | Foundation and Higher | 14 questions, 52 marks

GCSE Maths topic practice



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Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Score:** _____ / 52

1 Solve $3(x + 4) = 27$ (2 marks)

Answer _____

2 Solve $4(2x - 3) = 36$ (3 marks)

Answer _____

3 a. Expand and simplify $3(x + 2) + 2(x - 5)$
b. Solve $5(x - 3) = 20$ (4 marks)

Answer _____

4 Solve $5(x - 2) = 3x + 6$ (3 marks)

Answer _____

5

- a. Expand and simplify $3(x + 4) + 2(x - 1)$
b. Factorise your answer to part (a).
c. Solve $3(x + 4) + 2(x - 1) = 40$

(4 marks)

Answer _____

6

- a. Solve $2(3x + 4) = 5x + 17$
b. Factorise fully $6y^2 + 9y$

(4 marks)

Answer _____

7

- a. Solve $9 - 2x = 3(x - 7)$
b. Simplify $(m^5)^2 \div m^3$

(4 marks)

Answer _____

8

Solve $4(x + 2) = 2(x - 3)$

(3 marks)

Answer _____

- 9 A rectangle has sides of length $(x + 3)$ cm and $(2x - 1)$ cm.

The perimeter of the rectangle is 34 cm.

- Show that $2(3x + 2) = 34$
- Solve the equation to find x .
- Work out the area of the rectangle.

(4 marks)

Answer _____

- 10 Solve $3(2x - 1) = 2(x + 4)$

Give your answer as a fraction or a decimal.

(3 marks)

Answer _____

- 11 a. Simplify $4a + 3b - a + 5b$

b. Solve $\frac{5x - 4}{2} = 18$

c. Solve $4(y + 3) = 2y + 22$

(5 marks)

Answer _____

- 12 Solve $3\left(\frac{x - 1}{2}\right) = 9$

(3 marks)

Answer _____

13

- a. Expand and simplify $(2x + 3)(x + 4)$
- b. Factorise fully $10y^2 - 15y$
- c. Solve $4(2x - 1) = 3x + 16$

(6 marks)

Answer _____

14

Solve $2(3x - 1) - 4(x - 2) = 15$

(4 marks)

Answer _____

End of questions | Total 52 marks