

# Independent Practice

## 1.3

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

**Module 1**    **Number Sense**  
**Lesson 3**    **Properties of Addition and Multiplication and Inverse Operations**

Name the property shown.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. $7 + (19 + 4) = (7 + 19) + 4$                       | <u>Associative Property of Addition</u>   |
| 2. $197 \times 1 = 197$                                | <u>Identity Property of Multiplication</u>  |
| 3. $76 \times 0 = 0$                                   | <u>Multiplicative Property of Zero</u>  |
| 4. $13 \times 16 = 16 \times 13$                       | <u>Commutative Property of Multiplication</u>   |
| 5. $110 + 0 = 110$                                     | <u>Identity Property of Addition</u>  |
| 6. $(3 \times 15) \times 11 = 3 \times (15 \times 11)$ | <u>Associative Property of Multiplication</u>   |
| 7. $10 + (16 + 9) = (16 + 9) + 10$                     | <u>Commutative Property of Addition</u>   |
| 8. $(8 + 5) + 3(7 \times 4) = 8 + [5 + (3 \times 7)4]$ | <u>Associative Property of Addition,</u><br><u>Associative Property of Multiplication</u> |

Simplify using mental math.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 9. $19 + 43 + 81$<br><b>143</b>                      | 10. $27 + 8 + 73 + 32$<br><b>140</b>                 |
| 11. $39 + 21 + 17 + 61$<br><b>138</b>                | 12. $46 + 9 + 41 + 4$<br><b>100</b>                  |
| 13. $50 \times 76$<br><b>3,800</b>                   | 14. $2 \times 98 \times 5$<br><b>980</b>             |
| 15. $4 \times 54 \times 25$<br><b>5,400</b>          | 16. $20 \times 15 \times 5 \times 6$<br><b>9,000</b> |
| 17. $240 \times 25 + 180 \times 50$<br><b>15,000</b> | 18. $(36)(5)(10) + (114)(50)$<br><b>7,500</b>        |

Solve and give a reason for each step.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 19. $20 \times (27 \times 5)$<br><b><math>(20 \times 27) \times 5</math></b><br>Associative Property<br><b><math>(27 \times 20) \times 5</math></b><br>Commutative Property<br><b><math>27 \times (20 \times 5)</math></b><br>Associative Property<br><b><math>27 \times 100</math></b> Multiplication<br><b>2,700</b> Multiplication | 20. $33 + 45 + 17 + 25$<br><b><math>33 + 17 + 45 + 25</math></b><br>Commutative Property<br><b><math>(33 + 17) + (45 + 25)</math></b><br>Associative Property<br><b><math>50 + 70</math></b> Addition<br><b>120</b> Addition |
|---|--|

## Journal

1. Explain how the Associative Properties of Addition and Multiplication can help with mental math.
2. Explain the difference between the Identity Properties of Addition and Multiplication.

## Cumulative Review

Evaluate each of the following.

1.  $(9 + 21)(49 - 19)$   
**900**

2.  $(9 - 5)(8 + 6) \div 7$   
**8**

3.  $25 + 5 \times [30 \div (27 - 17)]$   
**40**

4.  $[60 \div (7 + 8)] \times [90 \div (12 - 9)]$   
**120**

5.  $10[(44 \div 4) - 3(9 - 7)]^2$   
**250**

6.  $(36 \div 3)^2 \div [36 - (6)(4) - (66 \div 6)]$   
**144**

Determine if each number is divisible by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, or 10.

7. 580  
**divisible by 2, 4, 5, and 10, not by 3, 6, or 9**

8. 6,916  
**divisible by 2 and 4, not by 3, 5, 6, 9, or 10**

9. 12,675  
**divisible by 3 and 5, not by 2, 4, 6, 9, or 10**

10. 28,764  
**divisible by 2, 3, 4, 6, and 9, not by 5 or 10**

## Possible Journal Answers

1. The Associative Properties of Addition and Multiplication allow me to regroup numbers to make the problem easier to solve mentally. Since changing the order of addends or factors does not change the result, I can add or multiply the numbers in any order. For example, to add  $45 + 17 + 55$ , I can first add  $45 + 55$  to get 100, and then add  $100 + 17$ . Similarly, to multiply  $25 \times 35 \times 4$ , first multiply  $25 \times 4$  to get 100, then multiply  $100 \times 35$ .
2. The Identity Property of Addition states that the sum of a number when added to zero is that number; the key addend in the property is zero. The Identity Property of Multiplication states that the product of one and any number is that number; the key factor in the property is one.