



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Match each of the following terms to its definition:

Expression

Grouping Property of Addition

Commutative Property of Multiplication

Distributive Property of Multiplication

Inverse operations

Commutative Property of Addition

Grouping Property of Multiplication

Algorithm

1. solve a problem

- a step-by-step method to

Step 1:

Step 2:

Step 3:

Step 4:

2. the addends does not change the sum

- changing the order of

Example:

$$2 + 4 = 4 + 2 \\ 6 = 6$$

3. factors



4. of a pr  
does n

5. (part o  
symbol

6. of addends does not change the result of addition

- changing the grouping

$$2 + (3 + 5) = (2 + 3) + 5 \\ 2 + 8 = 5 + 5 \\ 10 = 10$$

7. of factors does not change the result of multiplication

- changing the grouping

Example:

$$3 \times (2 \times 6) = (3 \times 2) \times 6 \\ 3 \times 12 = 6 \times 6 \\ 36 = 36$$

8. operations that undo each other; addition and subtraction, multiplication and division

- opposite mathematical

Examples:

$$3 + 4 = 7; 7 - 4 = 3 \\ 2 \times 8 = 16; 16 \div 8 = 2$$

## PREVIEW

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**Match each of the following terms to its definition:**

Expression

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Distributive Property of Multiplication

Inverse operations

Commutative Property of Addition

Grouping Property of Multiplication

Algorithm

1. **algorithm** - a step-by-step method to solve a problem

Step 1:

Step 2:

Step 3:

Step 4:

2. **Commutative Property of Addition** - changing the order of the addends does not change the sum

Example:

$$2 + 4 = 4 + 2$$
$$6 = 6$$

3. **Commutative Property of Multiplication** - changing the order of the factors does not change the product



4. **Distributive Property** - multiplying a sum by a number is the same as multiplying each addend by the number and then adding the products

5. **Associative Property of Addition** - changing the grouping of addends does not change the result of addition

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6. **Grouping Property of Addition** - changing the grouping of addends does not change the result of addition

$$2 + (3 + 5) = (2 + 3) + 5$$
$$2 + 8 = 5 + 5$$
$$10 = 10$$

7. **Grouping Property of Multiplication** - changing the grouping of factors does not change the result of multiplication

Example:

$$3 \times (2 \times 6) = (3 \times 2) \times 6$$
$$3 \times 12 = 6 \times 6$$
$$36 = 36$$

8. **inverse operations** - opposite mathematical operations that undo each other; addition and subtraction, multiplication and division

Examples:

$$3 + 4 = 7; 7 - 4 = 3$$
$$2 \times 8 = 16; 16 \div 8 = 2$$