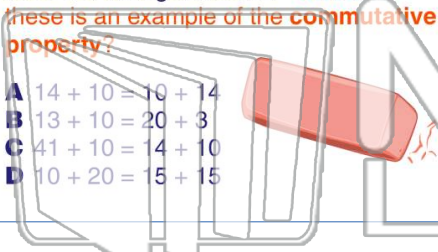




Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

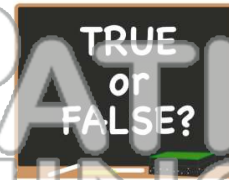
1 The **Commutative Property of Addition** states "changing the order of the addends does not change the sum." Which of these is an example of the commutative property?

- A $14 + 10 = 10 + 14$
- B $13 + 10 = 20 + 3$
- C $41 + 10 = 14 + 10$
- D $10 + 20 = 15 + 15$



2 $12 + 25 = 52 + 12$ is an example of the **Commutative Property of Addition**.

- A true
- B false



3 According to the **Commutative Property of Addition**, $40 + 35 = 35 +$ _____.

4 Adding $13 + 24$ is the same as adding $24 + 13$.

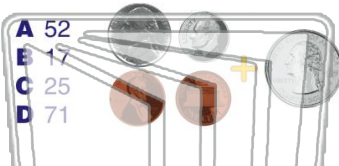


PREVIEW

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7 **Commutative Property of Multiplication**
 $17 + 25 = 25 +$ _____

- A 52
- B 17
- C 25
- D 71

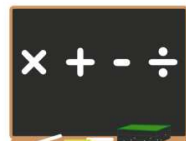


Commutative Property of Multiplication allows for changing the order of the factors without changing the product. Which of these would be an example of the **Commutative Property of Multiplication**?

- A $3 \times 12 = 6 \times 6$
- B $19 \times 20 = 20 \times 19$
- C $19 + 20 = 20 + 19$
- D $20 \times 19 = 10 \times 29$

9 The **Commutative Property of Multiplication** has to do with the "order" of the factors. Therefore, $15 \times 30 =$ _____.

- A 51×30
- B 450
- C 30×15
- D 400



10 This equation is an example of the **Commutative Property of Multiplication**.

$3 \times 18 = 18 \times 3$

- A true
- B false

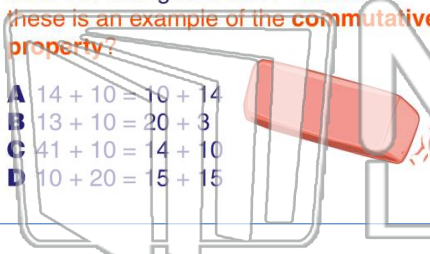




Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

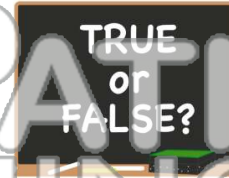
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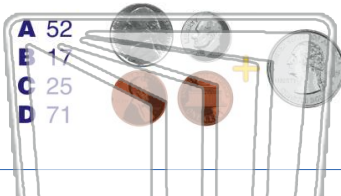


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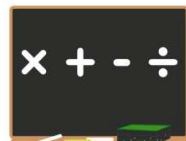


8 Multiplication allows for changing the order of the factors without changing the product. Which of these would be an example of the **Commutative Property of Multiplication**?

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