

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Grade 1: Associative Properties of Addition

The Associative Property of Addition states that numbers can be grouped in any order and the sum will always be the same.

Example:

$$(4 + 1) + 2 = 4 + (1 + 2)$$

$$5 + 2 = 4 + 3$$

$$7 = 7$$

Solve:

$$2 + (3 + 4) = (2 + 3) + 4$$

\_\_\_\_\_

$$(8 + 6) + 6 = 8 + (6 + 6)$$

\_\_\_\_\_

$$2 + (1 + 7) = (2 + 1) + 7$$

\_\_\_\_\_

$$(7 + 8) + 4 = 7 + (8 + 4)$$

\_\_\_\_\_

$$(10 + 10) + 20 = 10 + (10 + 20)$$

\_\_\_\_\_



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Example:

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$$5 + 2 = 4 + 3$$

$$7 = 7$$

### Answer Key

$$2 + (3 + 4) = (2 + 3) + 4$$

$$\underline{9} = \underline{9}$$

$$(8 + 6) + 6 = 8 + (6 + 6)$$

$$\underline{20} = \underline{20}$$

$$2 + (1 + 7) = (2 + 1) + 7$$

$$\underline{10} = \underline{10}$$

$$(7 + 8) + 4 = 7 + (8 + 4)$$

$$\underline{19} = \underline{19}$$

$$(10 + 10) + 20 = 10 + (10 + 20)$$

$$\underline{40} = \underline{40}$$

