Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

Intensive vs. Reflexive Pronouns

Pronoun: A pronoun is a word that can take the place of another noun. Two types of pronouns are intensive pronouns and reflexive pronouns.

Intensive pronouns are used to emphasize a noun or a pronoun. Reflexive pronouns are used with another noun or pronoun when something does something to itself. Both pronouns end in "self" or "selves."

Intensive: They ***themselves*** bought plenty of pizza.
Reflexive: They bought ***themselves*** plenty of pizza.

Intensive: I ***myself*** read the book.
Reflexive: I read the book to ***myself***.

PART 1:

Directions: Read the sentence that includes an intensive pronoun. Then, rewrite the sentence to change the pronoun from intensive to reflexive. Use the examples above for reference.

1. She ***herself*** packed up the entire house.

_____

2. They ***themselves*** climbed to the top of the mountain on a rainy day.

_____

3. He ***himself*** solved the riddle.

_____

4. We ***ourselves*** prepared and cooked this meal from scratch.

_____

5. The cat ***itself*** caught the rat that was hiding in the attic.

_____

PART 2:

Directions: Identify the underlined pronoun as either an intensive or a reflexive pronoun. In the space provided, write intensive if it is an intensive pronoun or write reflexive if it is a reflexive pronoun.

1. _____ I gave <u>myself</u> plenty of time in the morning to get ready for school.
2. _____ Steve bought <u>himself</u> a shirt at the store the other day.
3. _____ I <u>myself</u> am sick of this inclement weather.
4. _____ The cat cleaned <u>itself</u> after basking in the warm sunlight.
5. _____ The children were able to dress <u>themselves.</u>
6. _____ The musician <u>herself</u> wrote the lyrics and the music for the song.
7. _____ When you get here, please let <u>yourself</u> into the house.

OPERATION WORDS COLOR MATCH NAME: _____

Color the matching words with the same color. Use the boxes below to indicate to your teacher which color you used for each word!

Addition ☐ Subtraction ☐ Multiplication ☐ Division ☐

Sum	Product	Difference	Quotient
Minus	Plus	Ratio	Triple
Shared Equally	Per	Increase	Decrease
Every	Total	Take away	Of
Goes into	Percent	Factor of	Reduce
Lost	Half	Together	Average
Times	Fewer than	Double	Parts
Combined	By (Dimensions)	Left over	How much less...

Algebra Properties

Properties	Rules	Example
Commutative Property	The order in which two numbers are added or multiplied does not change their sum or product	$8+6 = 6+8$ $5 \times 7 = 7 \times 5$ $a+b = b+a$ $a \times b = b \times a$
Associative Property	The way in which three numbers are grouped when they are added or multiplied does not change their sum or product	$4 + (6 + 5) = (4 + 6) + 5$ $3 \times (8 \times 4) = (3 \times 8) \times 4$
Identity Property	The sum of an addend and 0 is the addend. The product of a factor and 1 is the factor.	$17 + 0 = 17$ $7 \times 1 = 7$
Distributive Property	Let's you multiply a sum by multiplying each addend separately and then add the products	$2(5+6) = 2 \times 5 + 2 \times 6$ $a(b + c) = a \times b + a \times c$

Algebra Properties of Addition

Property	Definition	Example
Commutative Property	The _____ in which two numbers are added does ____ _____ their sum .	
Associative Property	The way in which three numbers are _____ when they are added does not change their sum.	
Identity Property	The_____ of an addend and ____ is the addend.	

Algebra Properties of Multiplication

Property	Definition	Example
Commutative Property	The _____ in which two numbers are _____ does not change their _____	
Associative Property	The way in which three numbers are _____ when they are _____ does not change their _____	
Identity Property	The _____ of a factor and 1 is the _____.	
Distributive Property	Let's you _____ a sum by multiplying each _____ separately and then add the _____	

Algebra Properties of Addition

Property	Definition	Example
Commutative Property	The _____ in which two numbers are added does _____ _____ their sum .	
Associative Property	The way in which three numbers are _____ when they are added does not change their sum.	
Identity Property	The_____ of an addend and ____ is the addend.	

Algebra Properties of Multiplication

Property	Definition	Example
Commutative Property	The _____ in which two numbers are _____ does not change their _____	
Associative Property	The way in which three numbers are _____ when they are _____ does not change their _____	
Identity Property	The _____ of a factor and 1 is the _____.	
Distributive Property	Let's you _____ a sum by multiplying each _____ separately and then add the _____	

Properties of Addition

Which property of addition (associative, commutative, or identity) does each example show? Scan the QR codes to check your answers!

You can add addends in any order and the sum will be the same. $5 + 7 = 7 + 5$	You can group addends in different ways and the sum will be the same. $(2 + 4) + 9 = 2 + (4 + 9)$	The sum of any number and zero is that number. $3 + 0 = 3$

Properties of Multiplication

Which property of multiplication (associative, commutative, or identity) does each example show? Scan the QR codes to check your answers!

You can group factors in different ways and the product will be the same. $(3 \times 5) \times 6 = 3 \times (5 \times 6)$	The product of any number and one is that number. $4 \times 1 = 4$	You can multiply factors in any order and the product will be the same. $2 \times 7 = 7 \times 2$

Properties of Addition & Multiplication

Name: _____

Identify the property of addition or multiplication (associative, commutative, or identity) shown in each example. Then scan the QR codes to check your answers!

1. $8 \times 1 = 8$

_____

_____

2. $3 + 4 = 4 + 3$

_____

_____

3. $(2 + 4) + 6 = 2 + (4 + 6)$

_____

_____

4. $13 \times 1 = 13$

_____

_____

5. $(3 \times 5) \times 7 = 3 \times (5 \times 7)$

_____

_____

6. $16 \times 2 = 2 \times 16$

_____

_____

7. $(2 \times 6) \times 8 = 2 \times (6 \times 8)$

_____

_____

8. $5 + 0 = 5$

_____

_____

9. $11 \times 12 = 12 \times 11$

_____

_____

10. $(1 + 3) + 9 = 1 + (3 + 9)$

_____

_____