

Algebra 1
Distributive Property and Combining Like Terms

Distributive Property and Combining Like Terms | A1-U01-COMB-P13-P15

96 problems · Four activity formats

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Topic focus
Across 96 tasks this topic asks for admissible witness and exact values, coefficient or inconsistency proof, collected expression, decomposition, distributed computation, exact value, equivalent form and verification and expanded and collected form.
8 PDFs and a README; 53 buyer pages.

Algebra 1

Distributive Property and Combining Like Terms

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Answer each question and record the matching bank letter. Give exact values. A value without its unit is not a complete answer.

Audit the work " $(\frac{2}{3})(6x - 9) = 4x - 9$." Identify the first missing or invalid factor-term pairing, correct the expansion or factorization, and verify the correction at the simple value stated or at a value you choose.

Bank label: _____

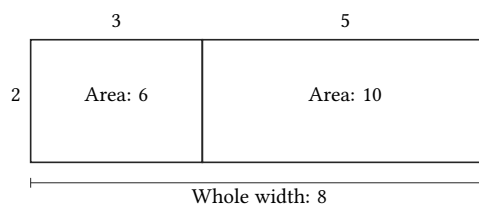
Compute $(25)(12)$ by decomposing one factor into a useful sum or difference and distributing. Show why your chosen decomposition reduces the work.

Bank label: _____

Complete or assess the distributive identity $3(\text{ } x + 2) = 6x + 6$. Recover the missing component by matching corresponding products; if no value works, explain the conflicting requirements.

Bank label: _____

A rectangle has common height 2 and is partitioned into vertical strips with widths 3, 5; the whole width is 8. Use the stated partition incidence to write the total area both as height times whole width and as the sum of strip areas. Explain why the expressions are equal.



Bank label: _____

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Answer each question and show your reasoning in the workspace. Give exact values rather than decimals unless the question supplies a decimal. A value without its unit is not a complete answer.

Compute $(2)(22)$ by decomposing one factor into a useful sum or difference and distributing. Show why your chosen decomposition reduces the work. _____ _____	Audit the work "$3(x + 5) = 3x + 5$." Identify the first missing or invalid factor-term pairing, correct the expansion or factorization, and verify the correction at the simple value stated or at a value you choose. _____ _____
Audit the work "$-(x - 4) = -x - 4$." Identify the first missing or invalid factor-term pairing, correct the expansion or factorization, and verify the correction at the simple value stated or at a value you choose. _____ _____	Audit the work "$2(x + 3) + 4(y - 1) = 2x + 6 + 4y - 1$." Identify the first missing or invalid factor-term pairing, correct the expansion or factorization, and verify the correction at the simple value stated or at a value you choose. _____ _____
Audit the work "$-6x + 12 = -6(x + 2)$." Identify the first missing or invalid factor-term pairing, correct the expansion or factorization, and verify the correction at the simple value stated or at a value you choose. _____ _____	Audit the work "$8x + 12 + 4y = 4(2x + 12 + y)$." Identify the first missing or invalid factor-term pairing, correct the expansion or factorization, and verify the correction at the simple value stated or at a value you choose. _____ _____

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Evaluate the supplied statement or method. Say whether it is correct, repair it if it is not, and verify the result exactly. Not every prompt contains an error.

Audit the work “ $2(a + b - 3) = 2a + b - 6$.” Identify the first missing or invalid factor-term pairing, correct the expansion or factorization, and verify the correction at the simple value stated or at a value you choose.

Audit the work “ $-4(y + 2) = -4y + 8$.” Identify the first missing or invalid factor-term pairing, correct the expansion or factorization, and verify the correction at the simple value stated or at a value you choose.

Audit the work “ $6x + 10 = 3(2x + 5)$.” Identify the first missing or invalid factor-term pairing, correct the expansion or factorization, and verify the correction at the simple value stated or at a value you choose.

Audit the simplification “ $2x + 5x^2 = 7x^2$.” Identify the first invalid grouping or state that it is valid, compare complete variable parts, and give the corrected result with a coefficient-based explanation.

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Full Worked Solutions - excerpt

Worked example

Problem. Audit the work “ $(\frac{2}{3})(6x - 9) = 4x - 9$.” Identify the first missing or invalid factor-term pairing, correct the expansion or factorization, and verify the correction at the simple value stated or at a value you choose.

Answer. The scalar $\frac{2}{3}$ was not applied to -9 . Correct: $4x - 6$; at $x = 0$, both correct forms equal -6 .

Explanation and check.

Check every factor-term pairing. The scalar $\frac{2}{3}$ was not applied to -9 . Correct: $4x - 6$; at $x = 0$, both correct forms equal -6 .

Worked example

Problem. Compute $(25)(12)$ by decomposing one factor into a useful sum or difference and distributing. Show why your chosen decomposition reduces the work.

Answer. $25(10 + 2) = 250 + 50 = 300$

Explanation and check.

Use the displayed benchmark split and distribute to get easier partial products:

$$25(10 + 2) = 250 + 50 = 300$$