

3mat. magícar

Exercícios de

Matemática

1.º ciclo - 3.º ano

Treinar para o sucesso!



PORTO EDITORA

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1.º ciclo - 3.º ano

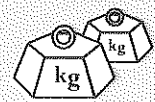
Treinar para o sucesso!

Coordenação

do 1.º ciclo



PORTO EDITORA



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Sempre 100

► Encontra diferentes formas de escrever 100. Vê os exemplos.

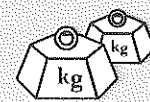
$$50 + 25 + 25$$

$$137 - 37$$

$$2 \times 50$$

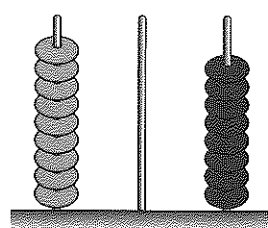
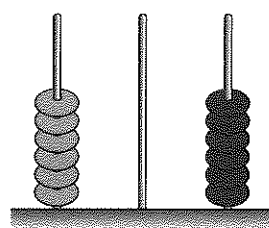
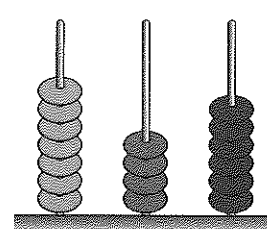
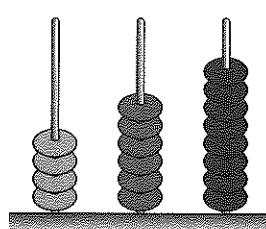
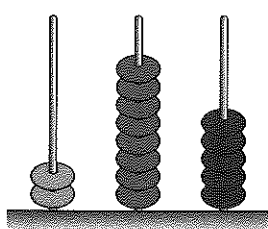
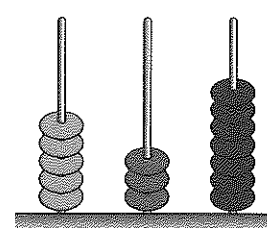
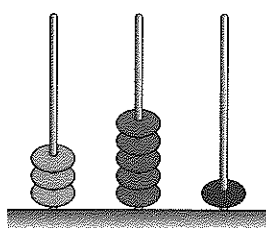
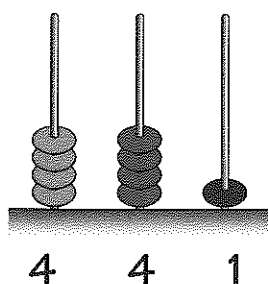
$$100$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 200$$



Números de 100 a 999

► Observa os ábacos. Escreve os números representados. Vê o exemplo.



► Decompõe os números como no exemplo.

$$265 = 200 + 60 + 5$$

$$299 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$346 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$585 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$460 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$608 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$701 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$393 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$860 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$708 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$649 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$502 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$896 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$999 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$



Números de 100 a 999

► Observa com atenção. Completa os quadros conforme o exemplo.

CENTENA	DEZENA	UNIDADE
1	4	2

CENTENA	DEZENA	UNIDADE

CENTENA	DEZENA	UNIDADE

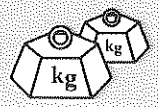
CENTENA	DEZENA	UNIDADE

CENTENA	DEZENA	UNIDADE
4	2	9

CENTENA	DEZENA	UNIDADE
3	5	0

CENTENA	DEZENA	UNIDADE
6	3	7

CENTENA	DEZENA	UNIDADE
5	4	6



Números de 100 a 999

► Completa de acordo com o exemplo.

$$200 = 100 + 100 = 2 \times 100$$

$$300 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = 3 \times \underline{\quad}$$

$$500 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = 5 \times \underline{\quad}$$

$$700 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = 7 \times \underline{\quad}$$

$$400 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = 4 \times \underline{\quad}$$

$$600 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = 6 \times \underline{\quad}$$

$$800 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = 8 \times \underline{\quad}$$

► Completa as igualdades, em cada caso, com parcelas iguais.

$$100 = \square + \square$$

$$100 = \bigcirc + \bigcirc + \bigcirc + \bigcirc$$

$$100 = \diamond + \diamond + \diamond + \diamond + \diamond$$

$$200 = \text{oct} + \text{oct}$$

$$300 = \text{oct} + \text{oct}$$

$$400 = \text{oct} + \text{oct}$$

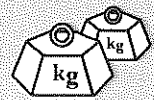
$$500 = \text{oct} + \text{oct}$$



Números de 100 em 100, até ao milhar

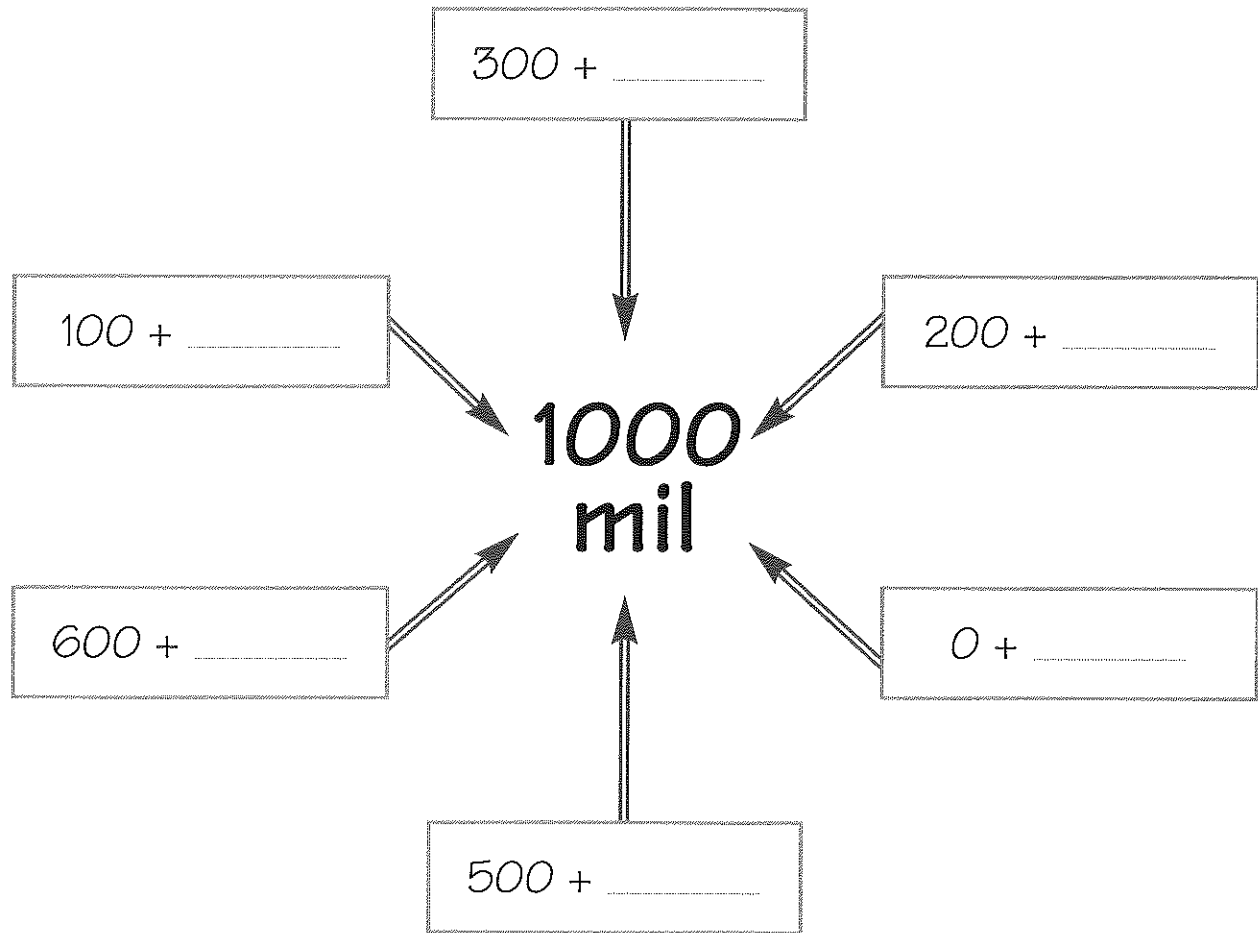
► Completa de 100 em 100. Vê o exemplo.

		100	Cem
			Duzentos
		1000	Mil
	M C D U		

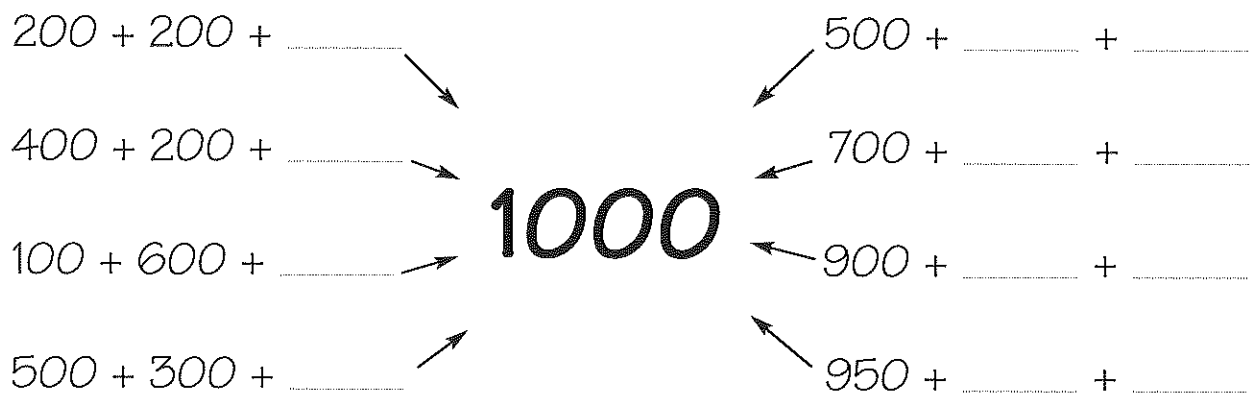


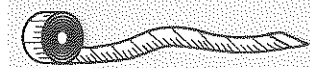
Sempre 1000

► Completa de modo a obteres sempre 1000.



► Encontra outras formas de obter 1000.





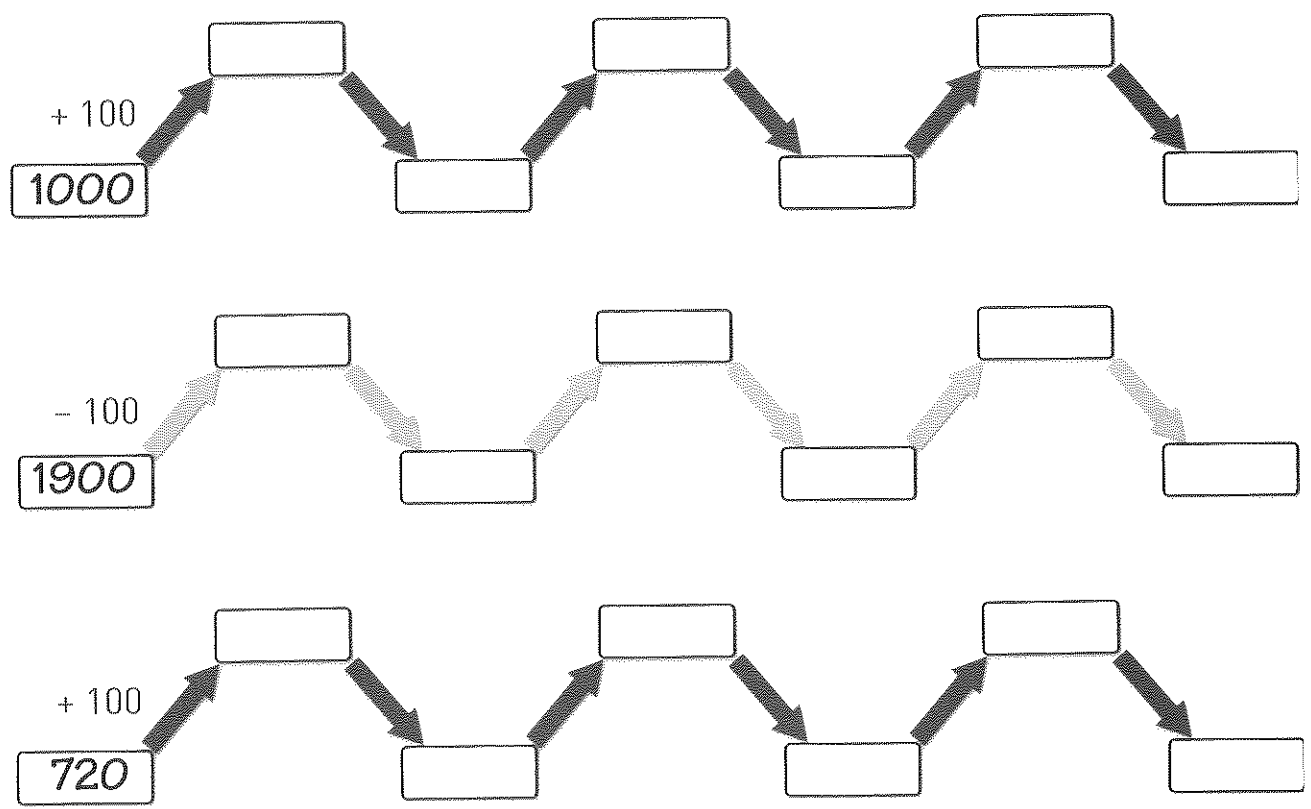
À volta do 1000

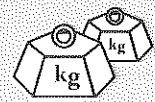
► Calcula e completa.

$1000 + 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $1000 + 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $1000 + 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $1000 + 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $1000 + 20 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $1000 + 200 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$1230 = 1000 + 200 + 30$
 $1345 = 1000 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
 $1498 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
 $1641 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
 $1760 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
 $1965 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

► Repara com atenção no valor de cada seta. Completa.





Subtrair... regularidades

► Calcula e completa.

$10 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$100 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$1000 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$20 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$200 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$2000 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$30 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$300 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$3000 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$40 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$400 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$4000 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$50 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$500 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$5000 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$10 - 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$100 - 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$1000 - 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$10 - 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$100 - 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$1000 - 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$10 - 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$100 - 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$1000 - 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$1000 - 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$1000 - 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

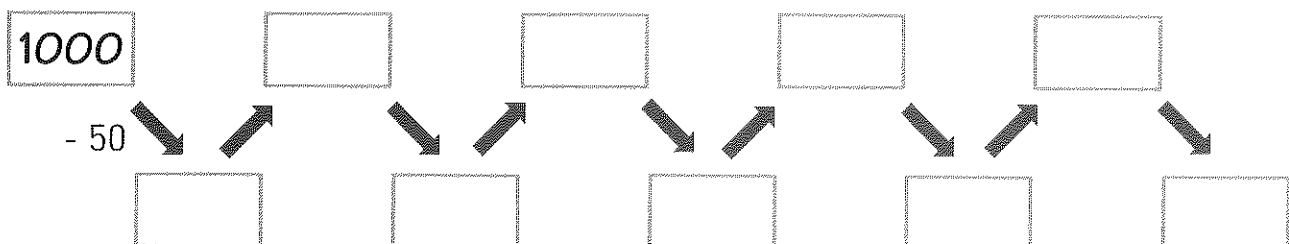
$1000 - 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

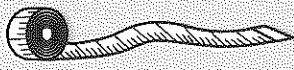
$1000 - 50 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$1000 - 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$1000 - 500 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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Números de 1000 em 1000 até à dezena de milhar

► Completa juntando sempre 1000. Vê o exemplo.

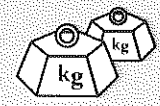
	1000
+ 1000	<input type="text"/>
+ 1000	<input type="text"/>
+ 1000	<input type="text"/>
+ 1000	<input type="text"/>
+ 1000	<input type="text"/>
+ 1000	<input type="text"/>
+ 1000	<input type="text"/>
+ 1000	<input type="text"/>
+ 1000	<input type="text"/>
	10 000

Mil

Dois mil

DM M C D U

10 000 – dez mil – uma dezena de milhar



Adicionar 1, 10, 100 e 1000

► Completa as seqüências. Presta atenção ao valor de cada seta.

+ 1

1246

+ 10

3212

+ 100

4327

+ 1000

6304

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2345

- + 1 = _____
- + 10 = _____
- + 100 = _____
- + 1000 = _____

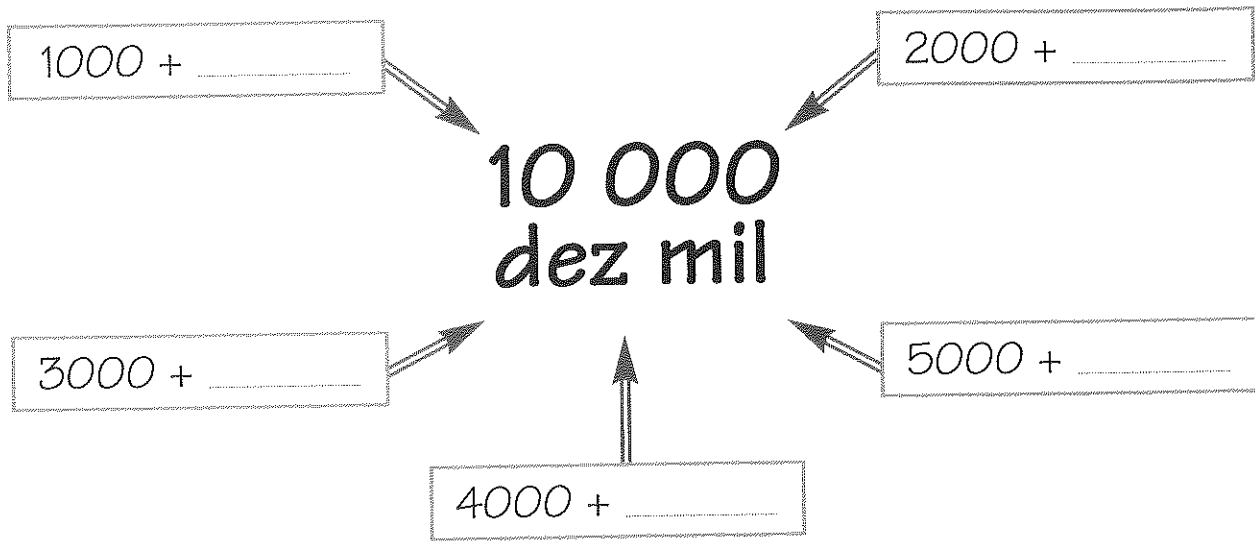
9128

- + 1 = _____
- + 10 = _____
- + 100 = _____
- + 1000 = _____



Sempre 10 000

▶ Completa de forma a obteres sempre 10 000.



▶ Completa com os valores em falta, para obteres o resultado indicado.

DM	M	C	D	U		DM	M	C	D	U		DM	M	C	D	U
1	0	0	0	0		2	0	0	0	0		3	0	0	0	0
+					+					+						
_____					_____					_____						
1 0 0 0 0 0					1 0 0 0 0 0					1 0 0 0 0 0						

DM	M	C	D	U		DM	M	C	D	U
4	0	0	0	0		5	0	0	0	0
+					+					
_____					_____					
1 0 0 0 0 0					1 0 0 0 0 0					

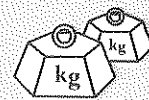
▶ Escreve em português como no exemplo.

10 – Uma *dezena*

100 – _____

1000 – _____

10 000 – _____ de _____



Leitura de números

► Observa o exemplo e completa.

$$6343 = 6000 + 300 + 40 + 3$$

seis mil trezentos e quarenta e três

$$3495 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Empty box for writing the expanded form of 3495.

$$1961 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Empty box for writing the expanded form of 1961.

$$7582 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

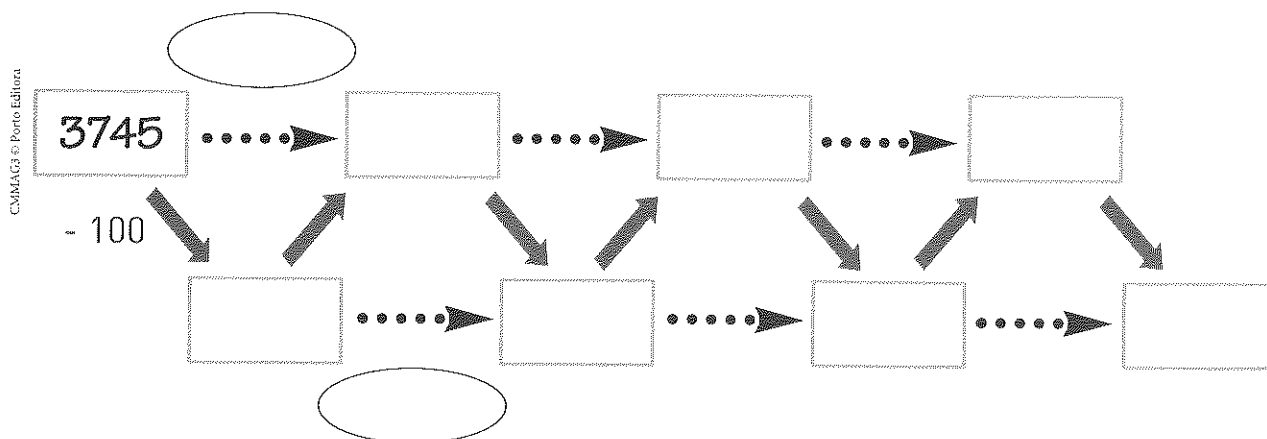
Empty box for writing the expanded form of 7582.

$$2029 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Empty box for writing the expanded form of 2029.

► Completa o esquema com os números que faltam.

Escreve o valor da seta➔.





Aproximações

- Completa os quadros com o número de dezenas, centenas e milhares mais próximos, antes e depois.

Entre dezenas

20 < 28 < 30

50 < 52 < 60

_____ < 61 < _____

_____ < 75 < _____

_____ < 49 < _____

_____ < 86 < _____

_____ < 95 < _____

Entre centenas

100 < 159 < 200

700 < 748 < _____

_____ < 652 < _____

_____ < 345 < _____

_____ < 898 < _____

_____ < 437 < _____

_____ < 921 < _____

Entre milhares

1000 < 1345 < 2000

3000 < 3426 < _____

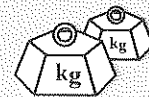
_____ < 4926 < _____

_____ < 2332 < _____

_____ < 6428 < _____

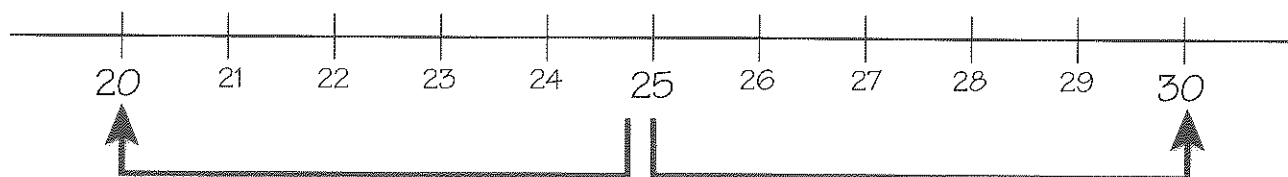
_____ < 7999 < _____

_____ < 8141 < _____



Aproximações

- Repara na recta numérica e observa como se faz um arredondamento, para a dezena mais próxima.

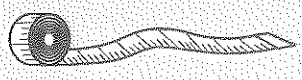


- Observa em cada caso os exemplos e completa. Arredonda para a dezena, centena ou milhar mais próximo.

Número	Dezena mais próxima
<u>4</u> 3	40
<u>4</u> 8	50
73	_____
26	_____
31	_____
56	_____
92	_____
85	_____

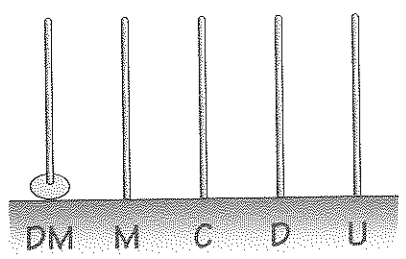
Número	Centena mais próxima
<u>1</u> 28	100
<u>1</u> 64	200
438	_____
729	_____
880	_____
681	_____
399	_____
555	_____

Número	Milhar mais próximo
<u>3</u> 916	4000
<u>3</u> 135	3000
6150	_____
6660	_____
1280	_____
1795	_____
8110	_____
8565	_____

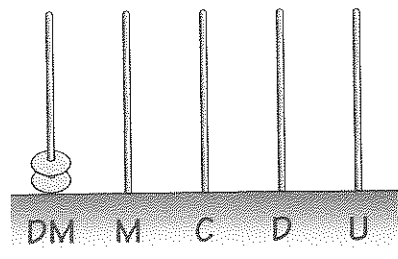


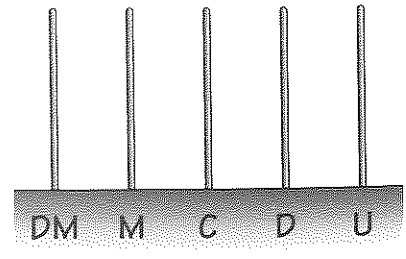
Números de 10 000 em 10 000 até à centena de milhar

► Observa o exemplo. Completa cada caso.

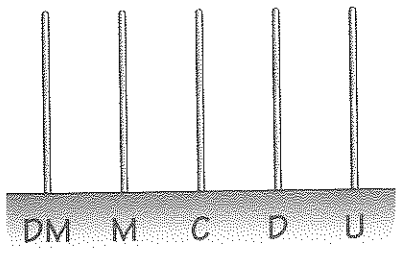


10 000
Dez mil

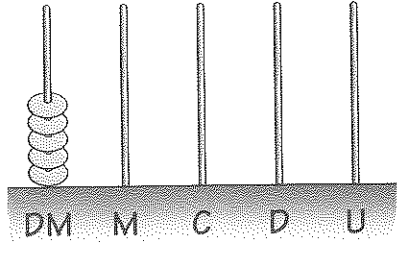


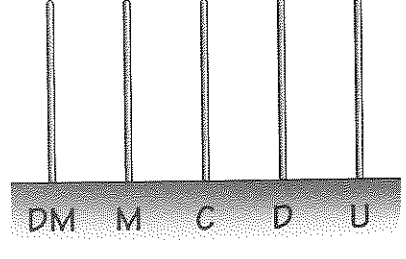


30 000

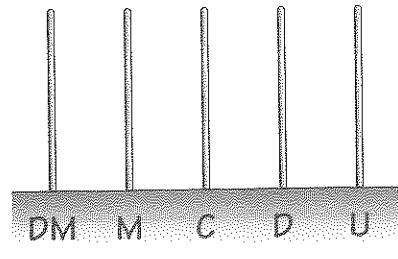


Quarenta mil

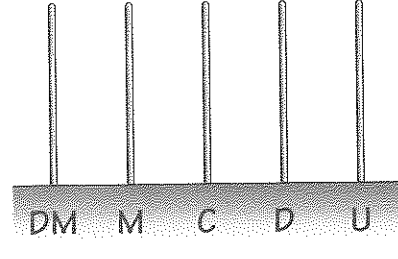




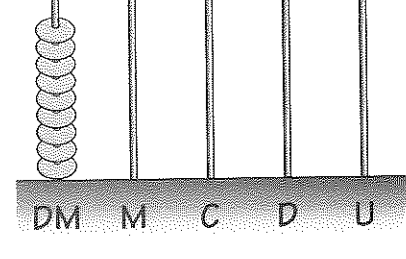
60 000



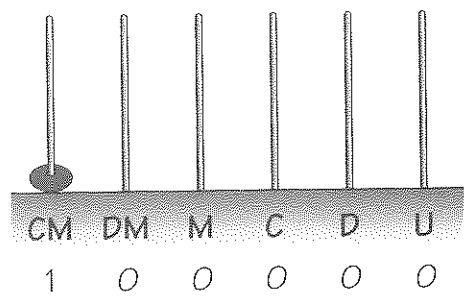
Setenta mil



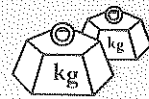
80 000



► Observa. Lê e completa.

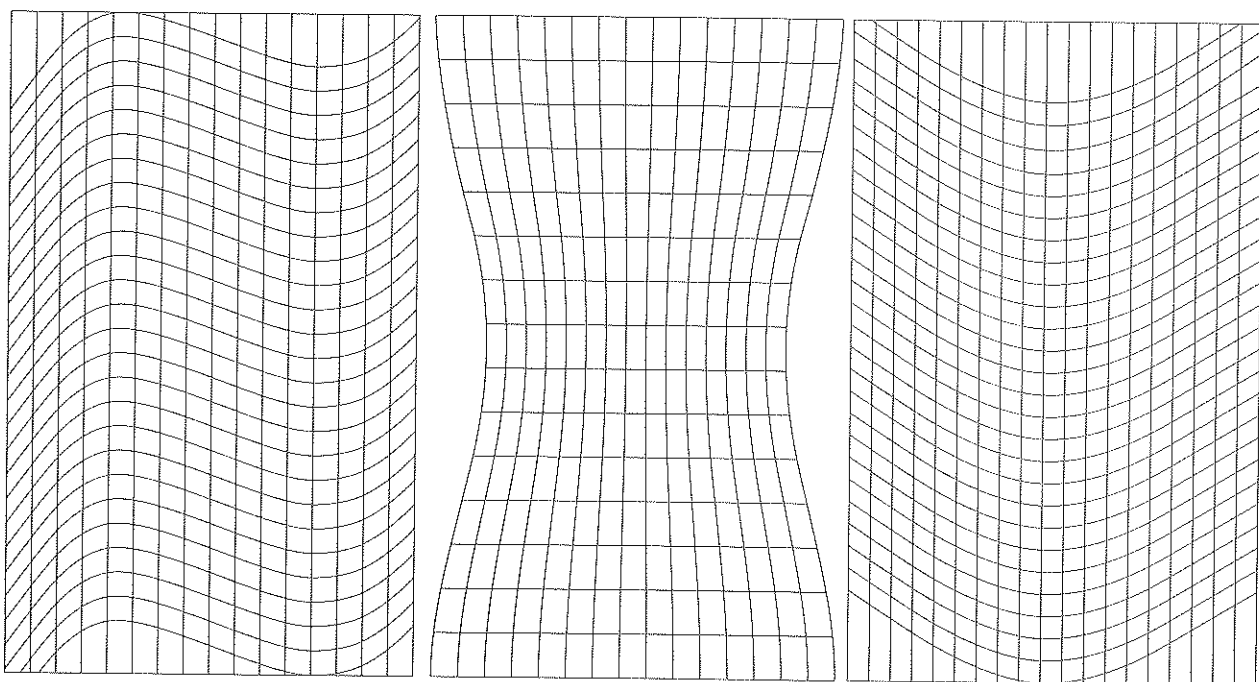
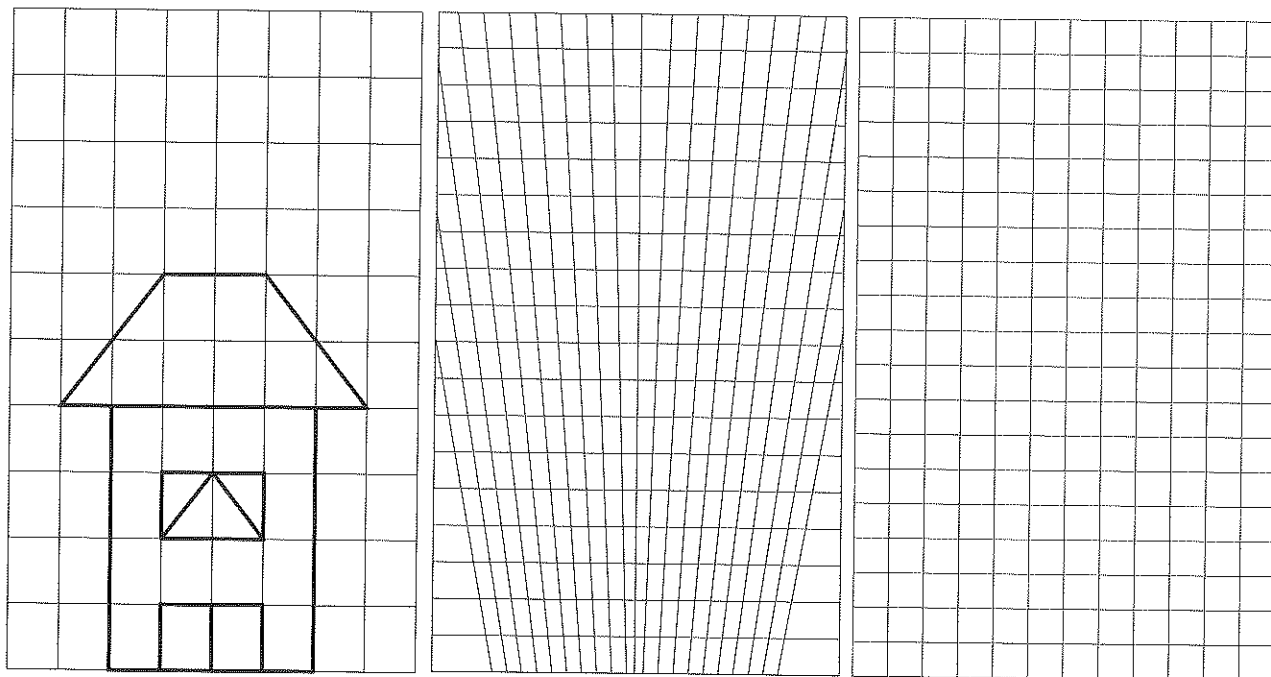


► uma centena de milhar



Transformações

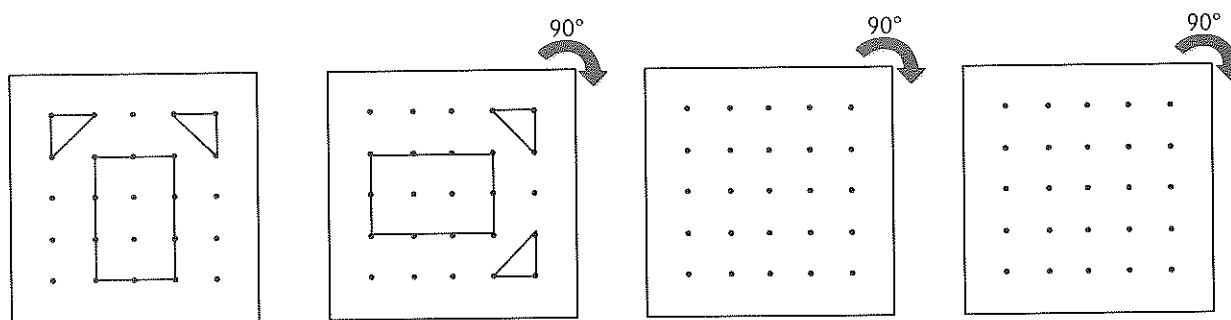
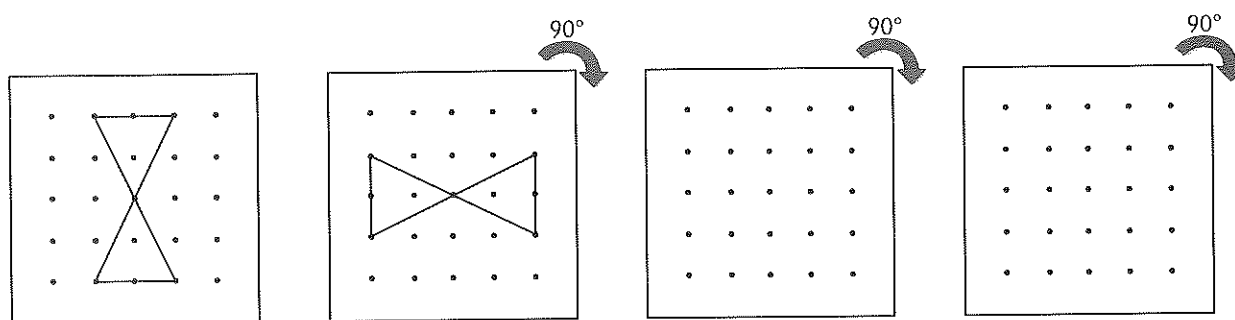
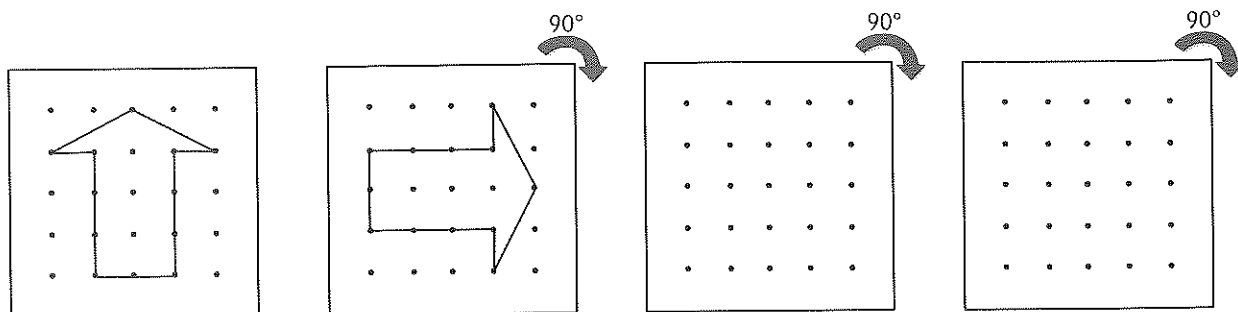
- Copia o desenho apresentado para as várias grelhas. Respeita o número de quadrículas do desenho inicial.



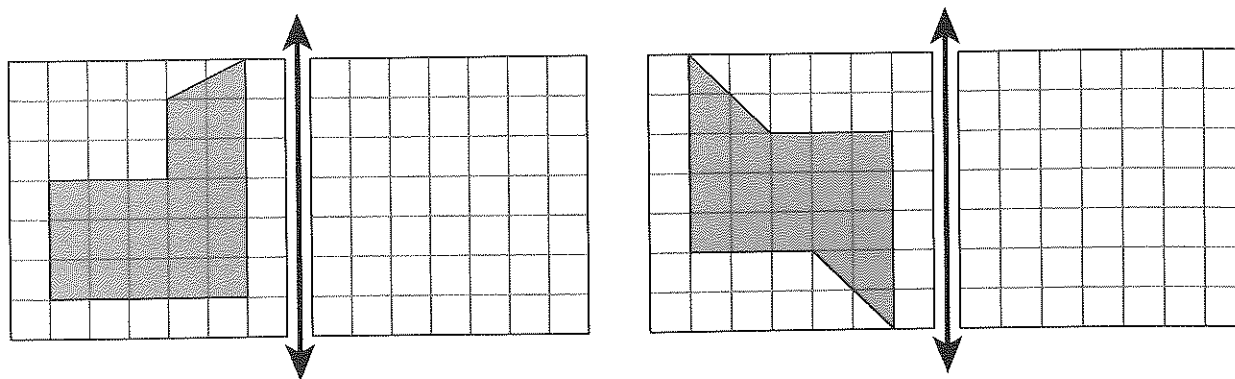


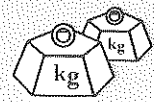
Deslocações

► Observa as figuras representadas em cada geoplano. Roda sucessivamente o geoplano 90° de cada vez. Desenha a posição em que fica cada uma das figuras.



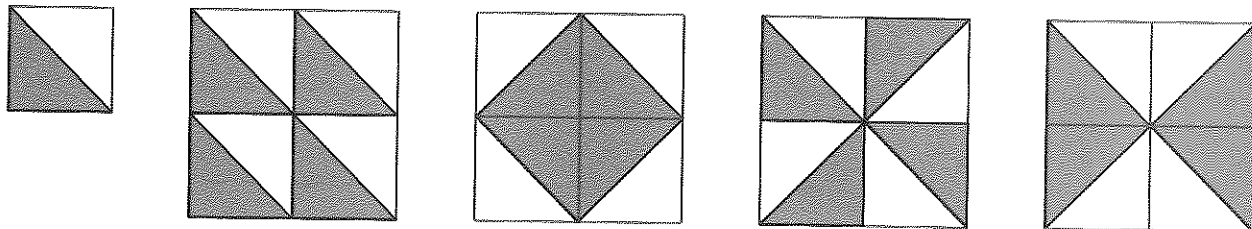
• Desenha as figuras simétricas.



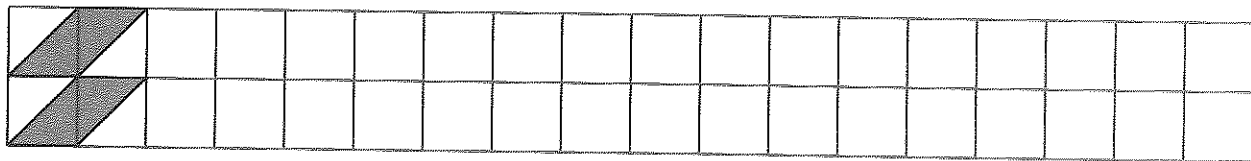
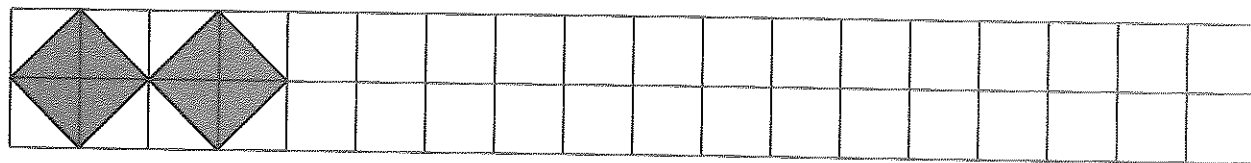


Frisos

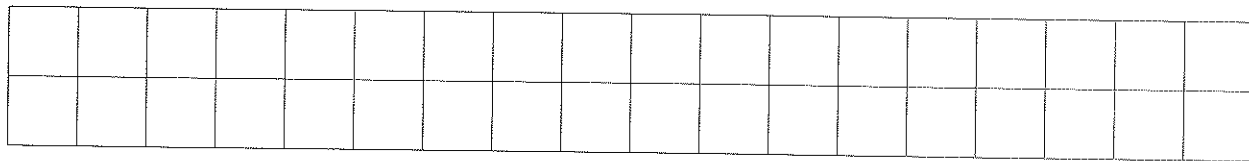
- ▶ Observa o azulejo representado e algumas composições que se podem fazer utilizando quatro azulejos iguais.



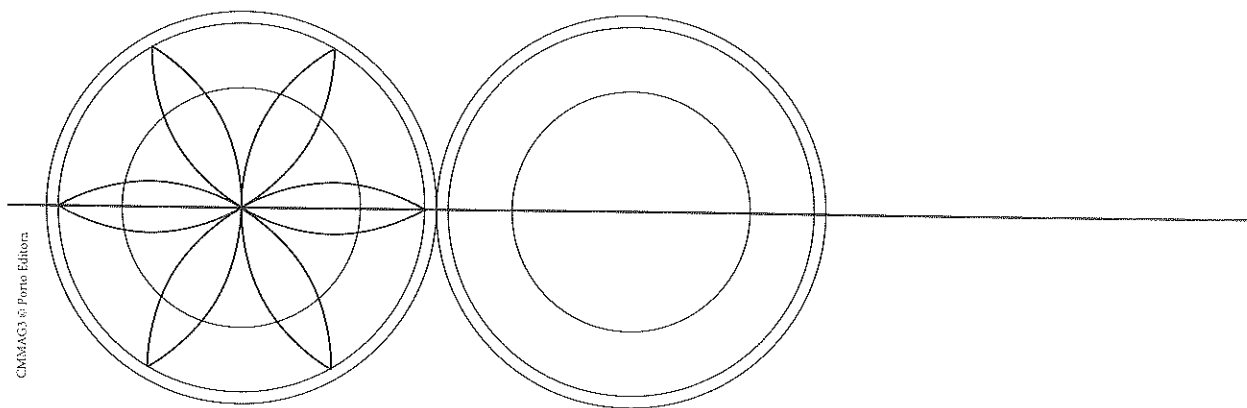
- Completa os frisos.



- Cria um padrão diferente com quatro azulejos iguais aos anteriores. Faz um novo friso.



- Completa o friso. Utiliza um compasso.





Desenvolvendo o cálculo (I)

► Descobre primeiro os números cuja soma é um número de dezenas certo. Calcula mentalmente e regista os resultados. Observa o exemplo e continua.

$$\textcircled{28} + \textcircled{12} + 35 = \textcircled{40} + 35 = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$\textcircled{37} + 52 + \textcircled{33} = \dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$48 + 64 + 36 = \dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$62 + 70 + 28 = \dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$54 + 28 + 56 = \dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$93 + 44 + 17 = \dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$29 + 65 + 21 = \dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$125 + 25 + 48 = \dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots$$

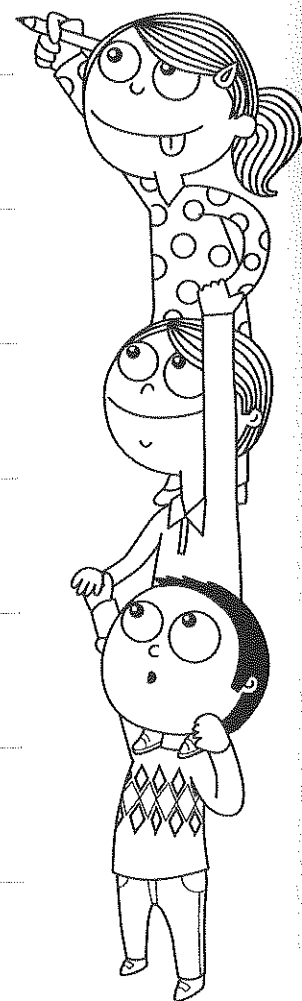
$$212 + 38 + 45 = \dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots$$

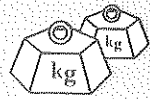
$$345 + 62 + 15 = \dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$\textcircled{36} + \textcircled{44} + \boxed{58} + \boxed{22} = \dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$47 + 85 + 15 + 13 = \dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$138 + 404 + 46 + 12 = \dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots$$





Desenvolvendo o cálculo (I)

► Efectua de diferentes maneiras os cálculos. Observa os exemplos e completa.

45 + 25	$(40 + 20) + (5 + 5) = \dots + \dots = \dots$
	$(45 + 5) + 20 = \dots + \dots = \dots$
	$(25 + 5) + 40 = \dots + \dots = \dots$

76 + 44	$(70 + 40) + (\dots + \dots) = \dots + \dots = \dots$
	$(\dots + 4) + \dots = \dots + \dots = \dots$
	$(\dots + 6) + \dots = \dots + \dots = \dots$

62 + 68	$(\dots + \dots) + (\dots + \dots) = \dots + \dots = \dots$
	$(\dots + \dots) + \dots = \dots + \dots = \dots$
	$(\dots + \dots) + \dots = \dots + \dots = \dots$

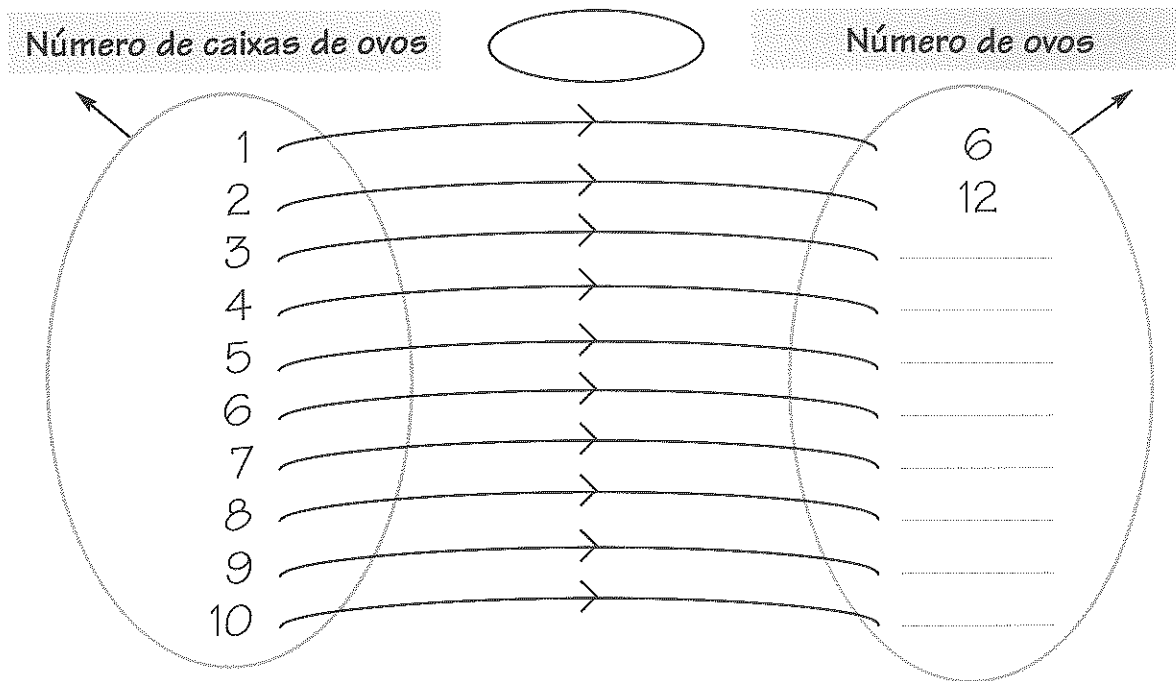
345 + 135	$(300 + \dots) + (\dots + \dots) + (\dots + \dots) = \dots + \dots + \dots = \dots$
	$(345 + 5) + \dots = \dots + \dots = \dots$
	$(345 + 35) + \dots = \dots + \dots = \dots$

568 + 342	$(500 + \dots) + (\dots + \dots) + (\dots + \dots) = \dots + \dots + \dots = \dots$
	$(568 + 2) + \dots = \dots + \dots = \dots$
	$(568 + 42) + \dots = \dots + \dots = \dots$



Tabuada do 6

► Descobre o valor da seta e completa.



► Assinala a resposta correcta.

O número de ovos é sempre: par. ímpar.

► Preenche a tabela.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6										

Lê, várias vezes, os resultados da tabela, até teres a certeza de que sabes a tabuada do 6 de cor.

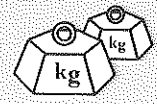
► Calcula e completa.

$6 \times 1 =$ _____ ► $6 \times 10 =$ _____ ► $6 \times 100 =$ _____

$6 \times 2 =$ _____ ► $6 \times 20 =$ _____ ► $6 \times 200 =$ _____

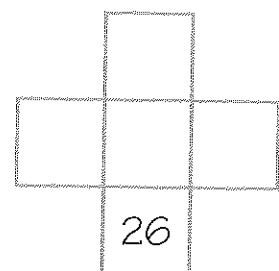
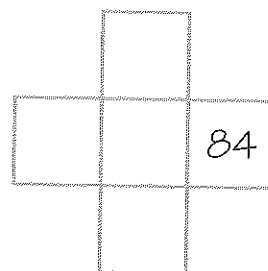
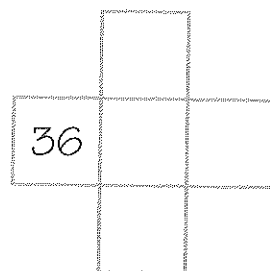
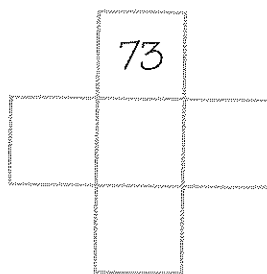
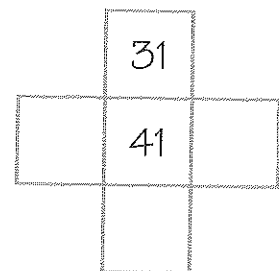
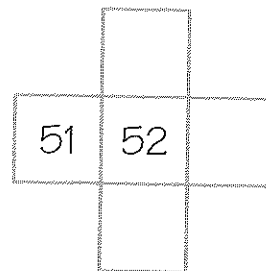
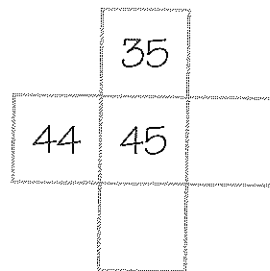
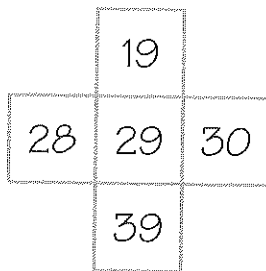
$6 \times 5 =$ _____ ► $6 \times 50 =$ _____ ► $6 \times 500 =$ _____

$6 \times 9 =$ _____ ► $6 \times 90 =$ _____ ► $6 \times 900 =$ _____



Números cruzados

► Observa e descobre a regra (igual para todas as cruces). Completa.



► Observa o exemplo seguinte:

$$25 + 11 = 25 + 10 + 1 = 35 + 1 = 36$$

Utiliza essa estratégia para efectuares os cálculos que se seguem.

$46 + 11 = \dots$

$26 + 21 = \dots$

$35 + 31 = \dots$

$74 + 11 = \dots$

$37 + 21 = \dots$

$57 + 31 = \dots$

$58 + 11 = \dots$

$82 + 21 = \dots$

$73 + 31 = \dots$

$126 + 11 = \dots$

$246 + 21 = \dots$

$79 + 31 = \dots$

$345 + 11 = \dots$

$462 + 21 = \dots$

$345 + 31 = \dots$

$439 + 11 = \dots$

$728 + 21 = \dots$

$658 + 31 = \dots$



Adicionar 7, 8 e 9

- Observa cada um dos exemplos apresentados. Utiliza, depois, a mesma estratégia para efectuares os cálculos propostos.

$$74 + 9 = (74 + 10) - 1 = 84 - 1 = 83$$

$$10 - 1$$

$46 + 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$26 + 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$35 + 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$74 + 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$37 + 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$57 + 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$126 + 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$246 + 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$179 + 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$38 + 8 = (38 + 10) - 2 = 48 - 2 = 46$$

$$10 - 2$$

$63 + 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$59 + 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$35 + 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$39 + 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$85 + 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$57 + 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$457 + 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$462 + 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$179 + 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$65 + 7 = (65 + 10) - 3 = 75 - 3 = 72$$

$$10 - 3$$

$73 + 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$57 + 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$88 + 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$96 + 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

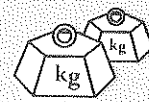
$49 + 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$64 + 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$458 + 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

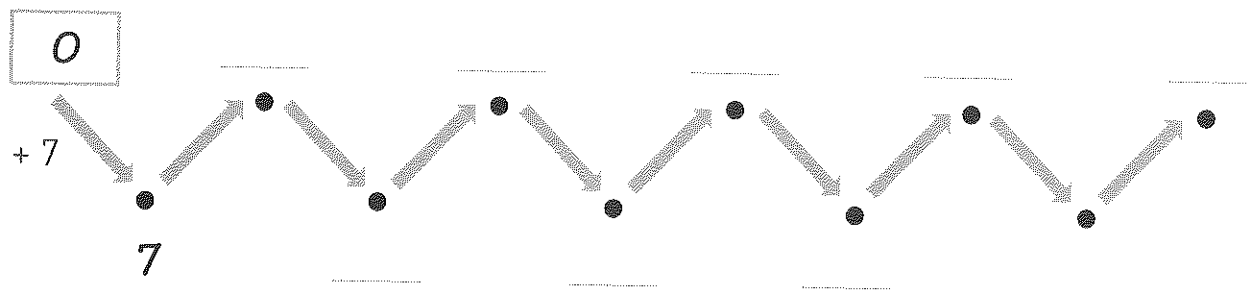
$628 + 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$579 + 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



Tabuada do 7

- Escreve os números que correspondem a cada ponto na sequência.



- Preenche a tabela.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7										

Lê, várias vezes, os resultados da tabela, até teres a certeza de que sabes a tabuada do 7 de cor.

- Completa de forma a obteres igualdades verdadeiras.

$7 \times \underline{\quad} = 35$

$7 \times \underline{\quad} = 21$

$7 \times \underline{\quad} = 28$

$7 \times \underline{\quad} = 56$

$7 \times \underline{\quad} = 14$

$7 \times \underline{\quad} = 42$

$7 \times \underline{\quad} = 70$

$7 \times \underline{\quad} = 7$

$7 \times \underline{\quad} = 63$

$7 \times \underline{\quad} = 49$

$7 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$



$7 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$



$7 \times 100 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$



$7 \times 20 = \underline{\quad}$



$7 \times 200 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$



$7 \times 30 = \underline{\quad}$



$7 \times 300 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$



$7 \times 70 = \underline{\quad}$



$7 \times 700 = \underline{\quad}$



Tabuada do 8

- Pinta as casas da tabela de 8 em 8. Observa os exemplos.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80

- Assinala com **X** a resposta correcta.

Os números que pintaste são todos: pares. ímpares.

- Preenche a tabela.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8										

Lê, várias vezes, os resultados da tabela, até teres a certeza de que sabes a tabuada do 8 de cor.

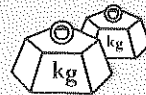
- Completa recorrendo à tabuada do 8.

$$8 \begin{cases} \rightarrow & \times 1 = \dots\dots\dots \\ \rightarrow & \times 10 = \dots\dots\dots \\ \rightarrow & \times 100 = \dots\dots\dots \end{cases}$$

$$8 \begin{cases} \rightarrow & \times 2 = \dots\dots\dots \\ \rightarrow & \times 20 = \dots\dots\dots \\ \rightarrow & \times 200 = \dots\dots\dots \end{cases}$$

$$8 \begin{cases} \rightarrow & \times 4 = \dots\dots\dots \\ \rightarrow & \times 40 = \dots\dots\dots \\ \rightarrow & \times 400 = \dots\dots\dots \end{cases}$$

$$8 \begin{cases} \rightarrow & \times 6 = \dots\dots\dots \\ \rightarrow & \times 60 = \dots\dots\dots \\ \rightarrow & \times 600 = \dots\dots\dots \end{cases}$$



Padrões para a adição

► Completa as sequências nos dois sentidos indicados. Observa os exemplos.

$1 + 1 = 2$

$10 + 10 = 20$

$100 + 100 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 + 2 = 4$

$20 + 20 = \underline{\quad}$

$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$3 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$4 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

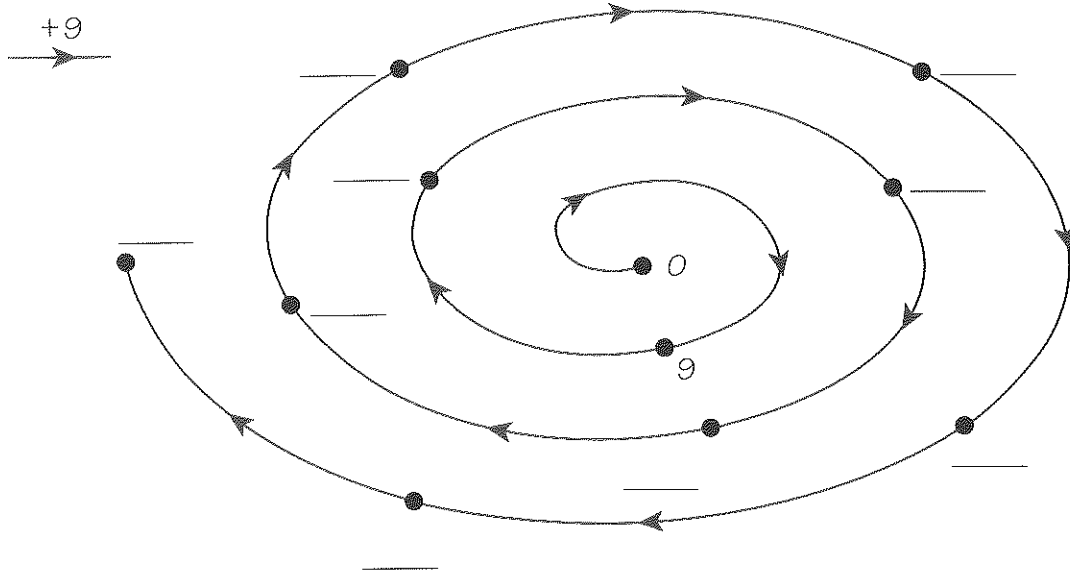
$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$





Tabuada do 9

▶ Observa a figura. De acordo com a seta escreve, de 9 em 9, os números correspondentes a cada ponto.



▶ Preenche a tabela.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9										

Lê, várias vezes, os resultados da tabela, até teres a certeza que sabes a tabuada do 9 de cor.

▶ Observa bem os resultados da tabuada do 9. Repara no seguinte:

Soma os algarismos de cada um dos números:

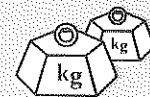
- 9 ⇒ 9 = 9
- 18 ⇒ 1 + 8 = 9
- 27 ⇒ 2 + 7 =
- 36 ⇒ 3 + _____ = _____
- 45 ⇒ _____ + _____ = _____
- 54 ⇒ _____ + _____ = _____
- 63 ⇒ _____ + _____ = _____
- 72 ⇒ _____ + _____ = _____
- 81 ⇒ _____ + _____ = _____
- 90 ⇒ _____ + _____ = _____

Repara na sequência dos primeiros e dos segundos algarismos.

	1.º	2.º
9	0	9
18	1	8
27	2	7
36	3	6
45	4	5
54	5	4
63	6	3
72	7	2
81	8	1
90	9	0

Repara nos 5 primeiros resultados e compara-os com os 5 últimos.

9	90
18	81
27	72
36	63
45	54



Tabuadas de 1 a 10

- Preenche a tabela. Pinta de amarelo todas as casas com números pares.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

- Observa a tabela que acabaste de preencher e completa.

- Quando multiplico **dois** números **pares**, o resultado é sempre um número _____.
- Quando multiplico um número **par** por um **ímpar**, o resultado é sempre um número _____.
- Quando multiplico **dois** números **ímpares**, o resultado é sempre um número _____.

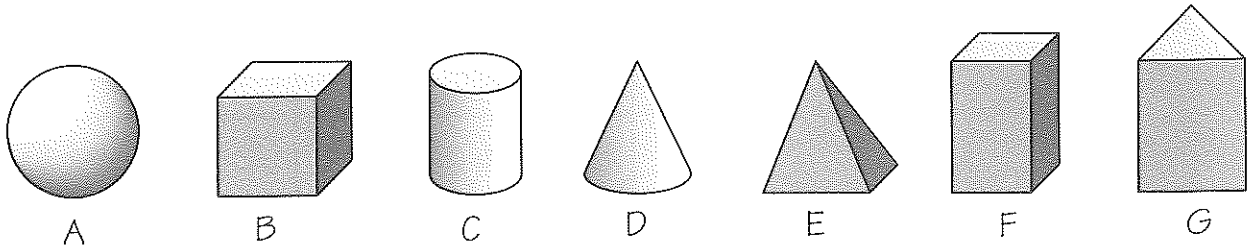
- Podes dizer, então, de outra maneira.

- Qualquer número multiplicado por um número par tem como resultado um número _____.
- Só quando multiplico dois números ímpares é que tenho como resultado um número _____.



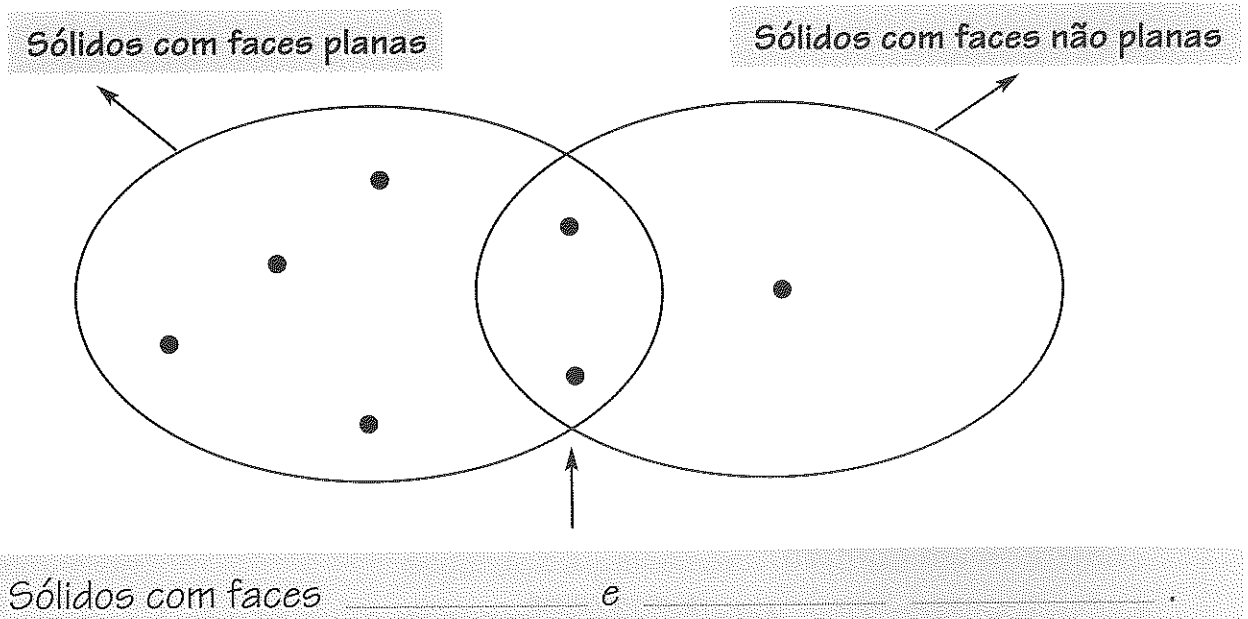
Sólidos geométricos

▶ Observa os sólidos geométricos representados e escreve os respectivos nomes.

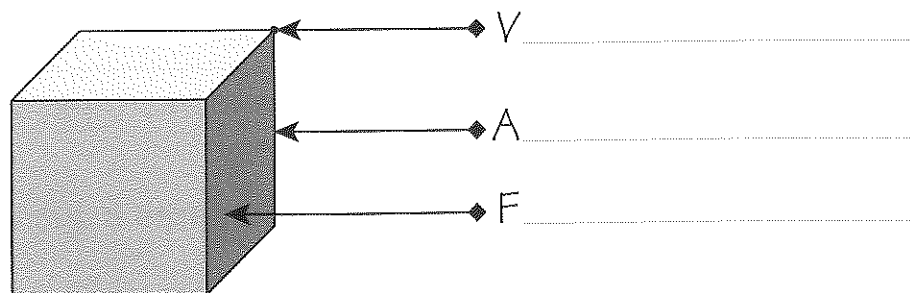


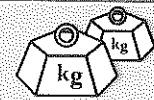
A - _____ B - _____ C - _____
 D - _____ F - _____
 E - _____ G - _____

▶ Escreve a letra correspondente a cada um dos sólidos no lugar adequado do diagrama.



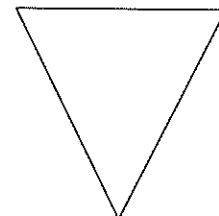
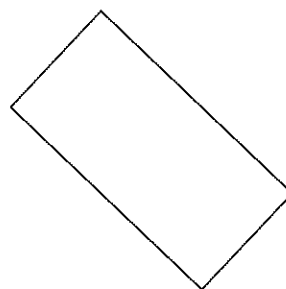
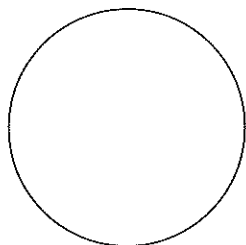
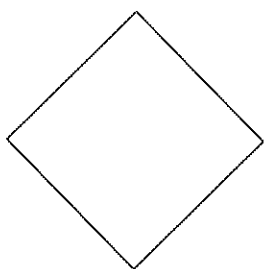
▶ Observa a figura. Escreve a legenda.



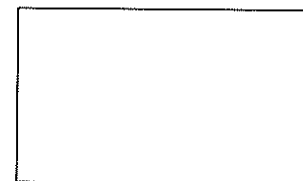
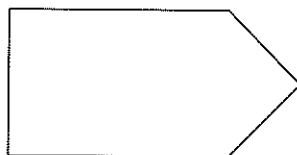
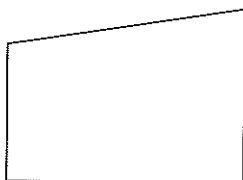
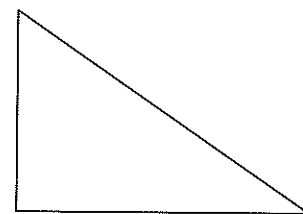
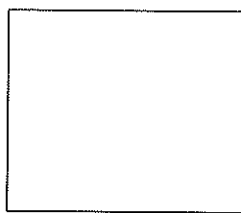
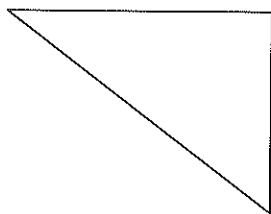


Figuras geométricas planas

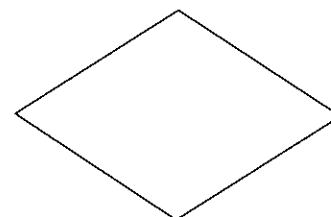
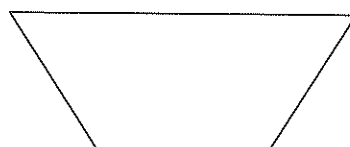
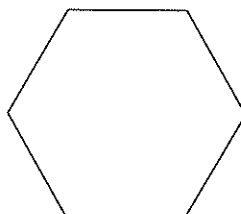
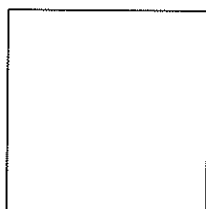
► Escreve o nome de cada uma das figuras representadas.

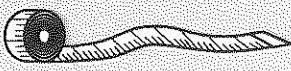


► Em cada uma das figuras desenhadas abaixo pinta, de vermelho, dois lados perpendiculares.



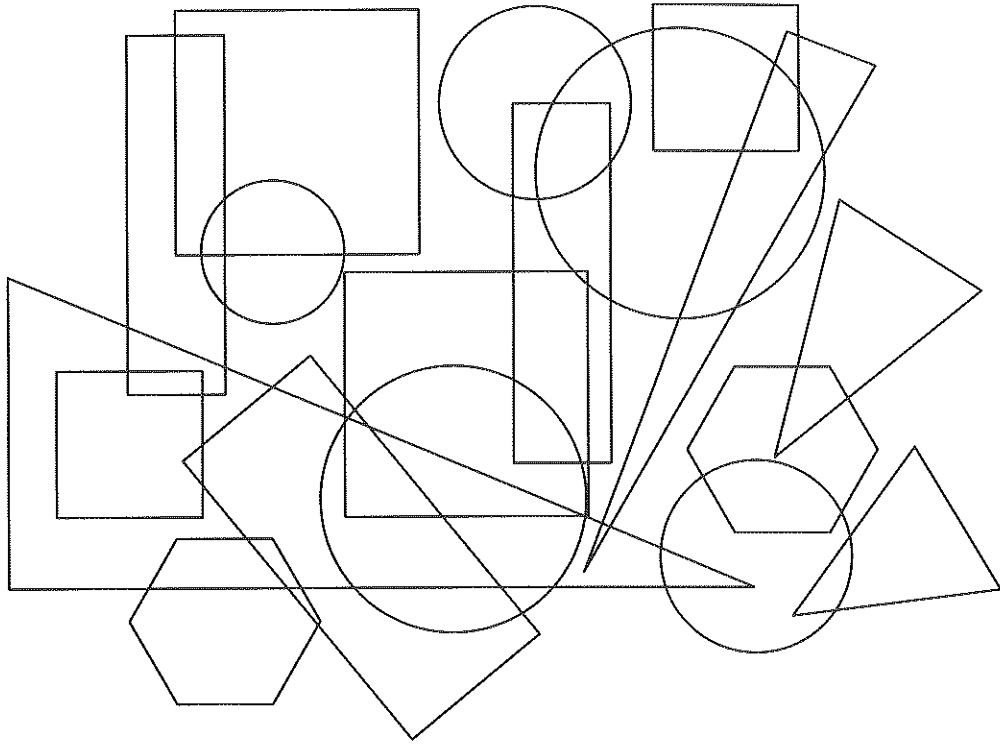
► Em cada uma das figuras desenhadas abaixo pinta, de azul, dois lados paralelos.






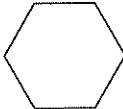
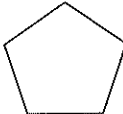


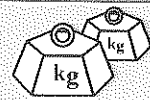
Figuras geométricas planas

- Observa a figura. Pinta de amarelo os círculos, de azul os triângulos e de vermelho os quadrados.



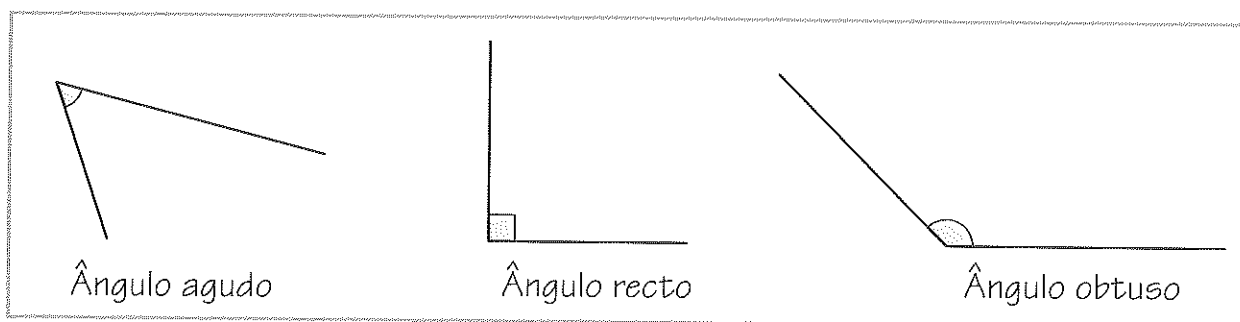
- Completa a tabela.

	Nome da figura	Número de lados	Número de ângulos
			
			
			
			
			



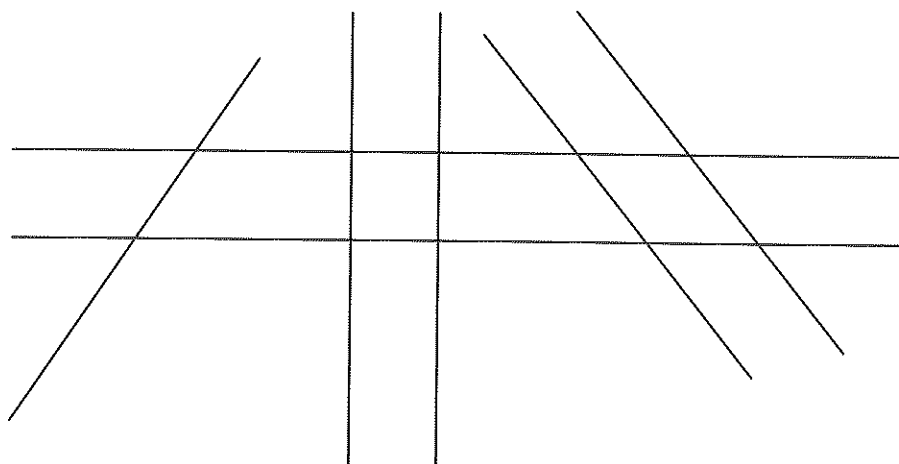
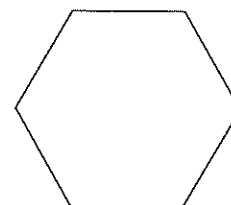
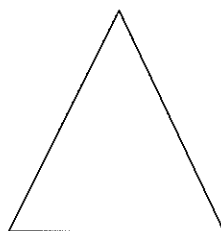
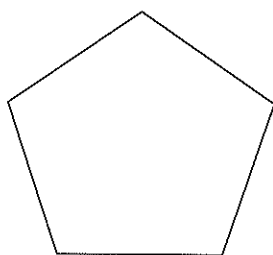
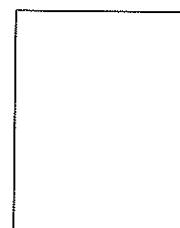
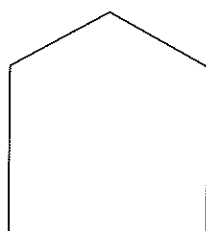
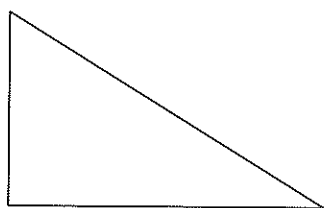
Ângulos

► Observa as figuras. Recorda os nomes dos ângulos.



► Assinala nas figuras desenhadas:

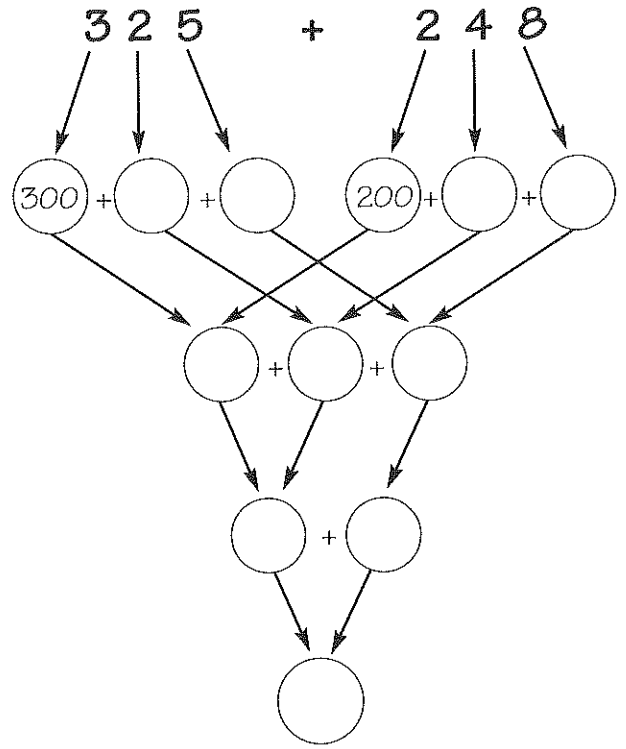
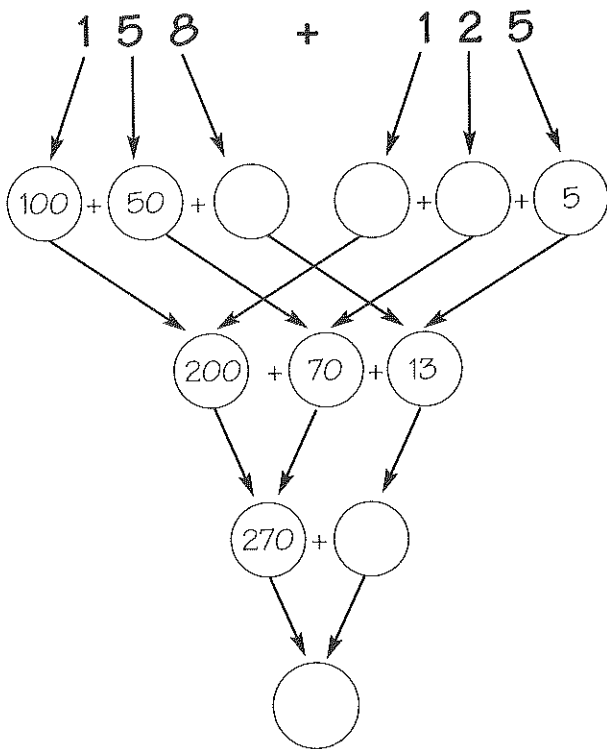
- a vermelho, os ângulos agudos;
- a azul, os ângulos rectos;
- a verde, os ângulos obtusos.



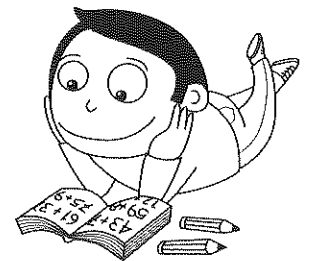
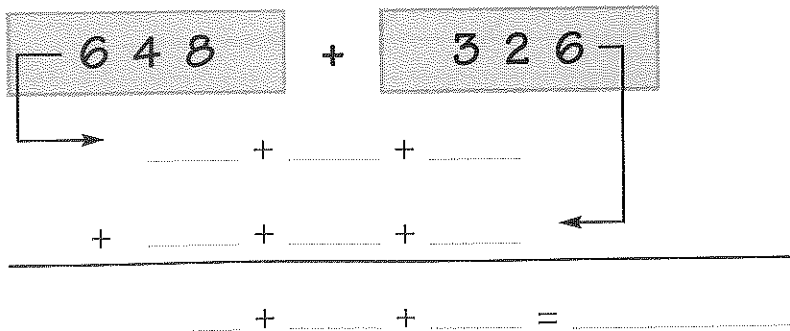
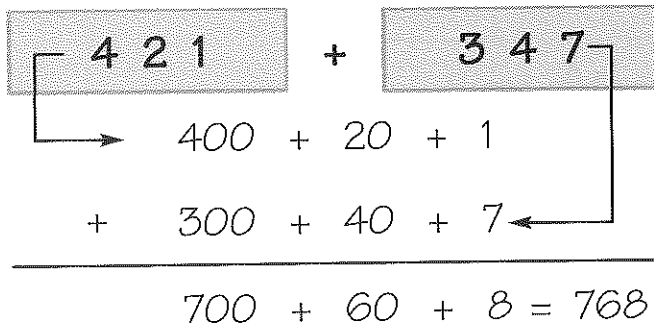


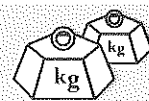
Desenvolvendo o cálculo (II)

► Observa os esquemas. Pensa nos passos a seguir. Completa.



► Observa outra forma de representar os cálculos. Completa.





Padrões para a multiplicação

► Completa as sequências nos dois sentidos indicados. Observa os exemplos.

$2 \times 10 = 20$

$2 \times 100 = \dots$

$2 \times 1000 = \dots$

$2 \times 20 = \dots$

$2 \times 200 = \dots$

$2 \times 2000 = \dots$

$2 \times 30 = \dots$

$\dots \times \dots = \dots$

$\dots \times \dots = \dots$

$2 \times 40 = \dots$

$\dots \times \dots = \dots$

$\dots \times \dots = \dots$

$2 \times \dots = \dots$

$\dots \times \dots = \dots$

$\dots \times \dots = \dots$

$2 \times \dots = \dots$

$\dots \times \dots = \dots$

$\dots \times \dots = \dots$

$2 \times \dots = \dots$

$\dots \times \dots = \dots$

$\dots \times \dots = \dots$

$2 \times \dots = \dots$

$\dots \times \dots = \dots$

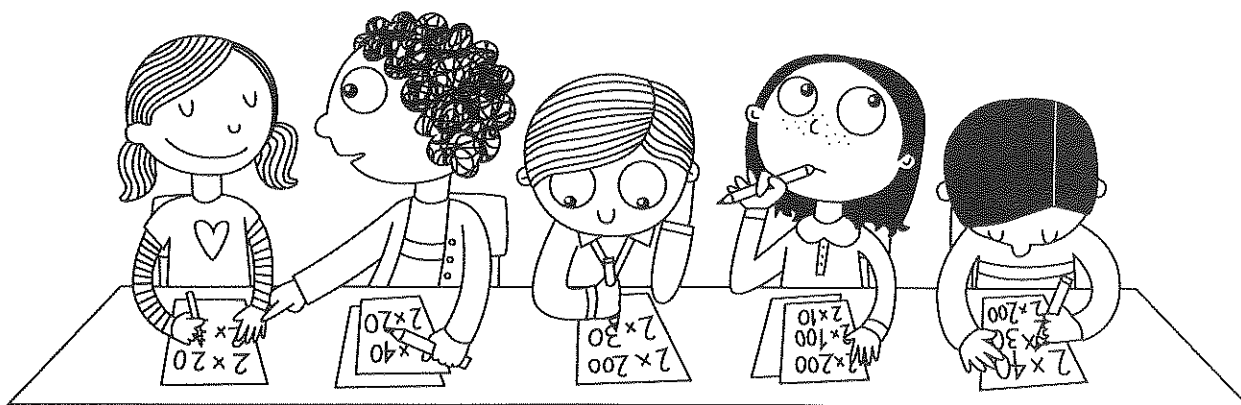
$\dots \times \dots = \dots$

$2 \times \dots = \dots$

$\dots \times \dots = \dots$

$\dots \times \dots = \dots$

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Desenvolvendo o cálculo(III)

► Observa. Calcula e completa.

$$2 \times 78 = (2 \times 70) + (2 \times 8) =$$
$$= \quad + \quad = \quad$$

$$2 \times 49 = (2 \times \quad) + (2 \times \quad) =$$
$$= \quad + \quad = \quad$$

$$2 \times 145 = (2 \times 100) + (2 \times \quad) + (2 \times \quad) =$$
$$= \quad + \quad + \quad = \quad$$

$$2 \times 274 = (2 \times \quad) + (\quad \times \quad) + (\quad \times \quad) =$$
$$= \quad + \quad + \quad = \quad$$

$$2 \times 463 = (2 \times \quad) + (\quad \times \quad) + (\quad \times \quad) =$$
$$= \quad + \quad + \quad = \quad$$

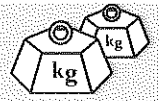
► Continua a resolver usando a mesma estratégia.

$$3 \times 148 = (3 \times \quad) + (3 \times \quad) + (3 \times \quad) =$$
$$= \quad + \quad + \quad = \quad$$

$$3 \times 263 =$$
$$=$$

$$4 \times 125 =$$
$$=$$

$$5 \times 212 =$$
$$=$$



Desenvolvendo o cálculo(III)

- Calcula e completa. Observa a relação entre os números de cada coluna. Descobre o valor da seta de baixo.

	$\times \frac{1}{2}$:2		$\times \frac{1}{2}$:2	
100	→	→
200	→	→
300	→	→
400	→	→
500	→	→
600	→	→
700	→	→
800	→	→
900	→	→
		→	→	

- Observa. Calcula e completa.

	$\times \frac{1}{5}$:5		$\times \frac{1}{2}$:2	
50	→	→
100	→	→
150	→	→
200	→	→
250	→	→
300	→	→
400	→	→
500	→	→
600	→	→
		→	→	



Medidas de comprimento (I)

- Com uma régua ou um esquadro mede o comprimento de cada segmento de recta em centímetros (cm). Regista-o.

A

A = _____ cm

B

B = _____

C

C = _____

D

D = _____

E

E = _____

F

F = _____

G

G = _____

- Desenha segmentos de recta com os comprimentos indicados.

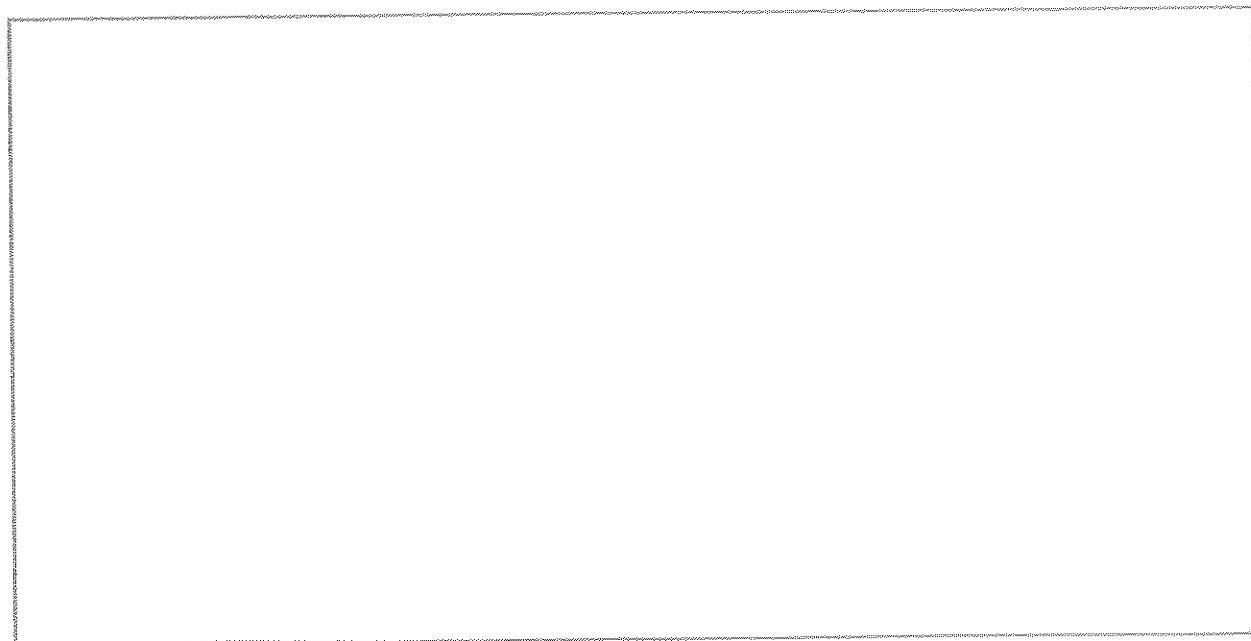
H = 3 cm

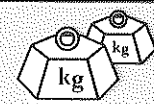
I = 5 cm

J = 11 cm

L = 9 cm

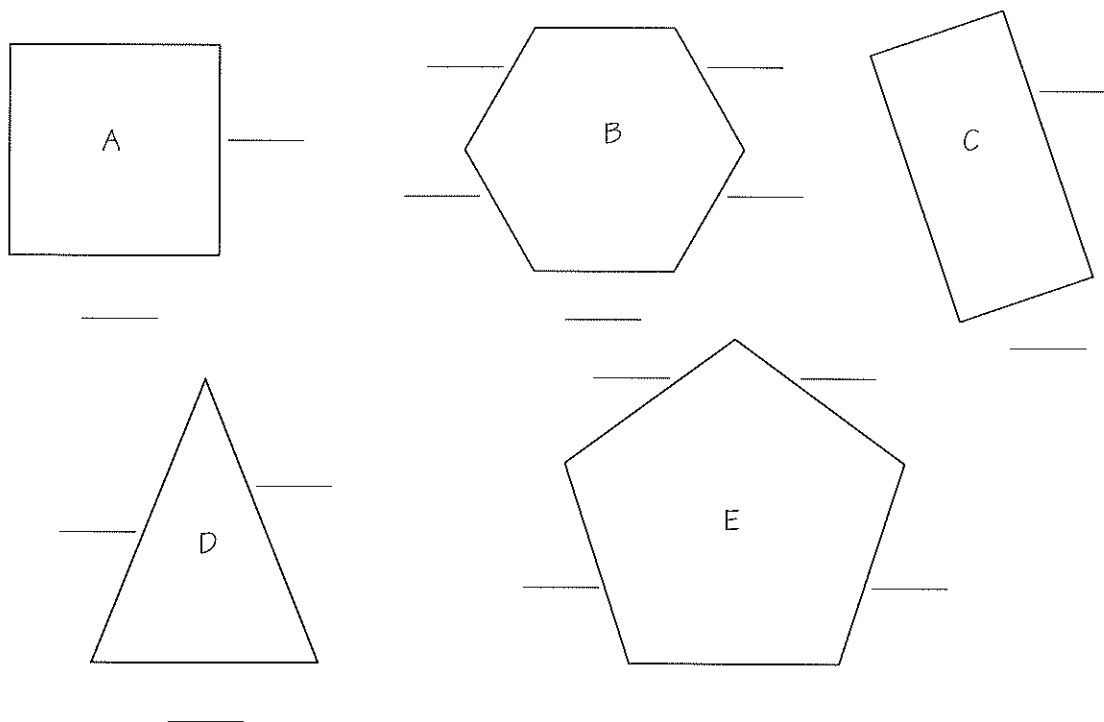
M = 15 cm





Perímetros

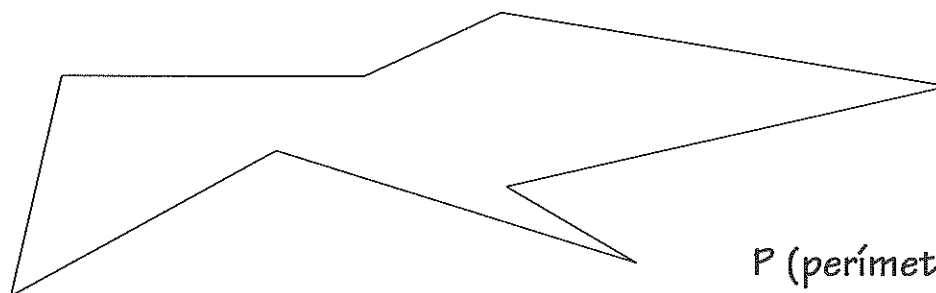
- ▶ Mede e regista o comprimento dos lados de cada uma das figuras. Utiliza uma régua ou um esquadro.



- ▶ Calcula agora o perímetro de cada uma das figuras. Regista-os, indicando as operações que fizeste.

Figura	Perímetro
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	

- ▶ Mede os lados do polígono e calcula o seu perímetro. Regista-o.

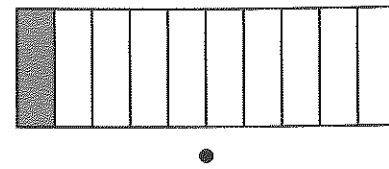
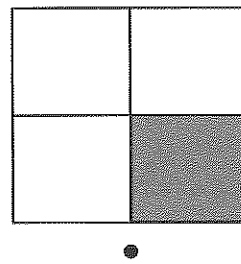
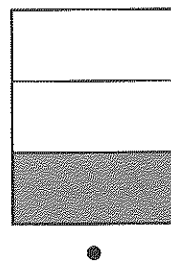
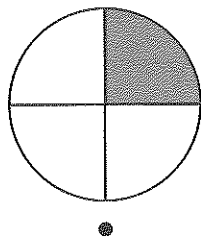


P (perímetro) = _____

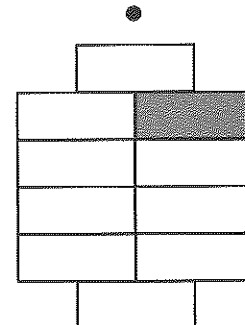
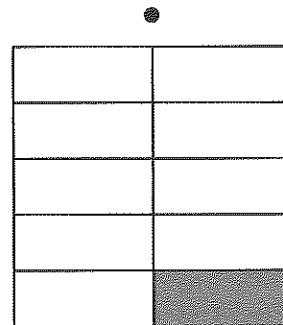
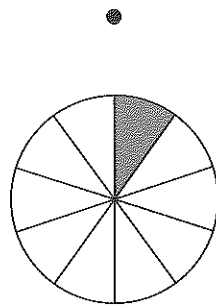
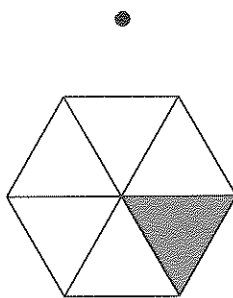


A décima

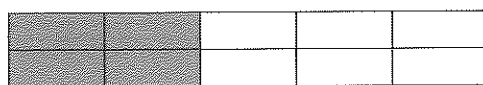
► Observa as figuras. Liga à etiqueta as que têm uma décima pintada.



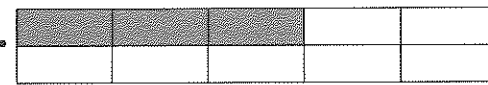
$$\frac{1}{10} = 0,1$$



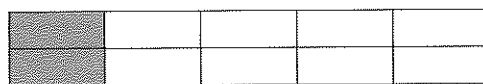
► Liga o valor correspondente à parte sombreada em cada figura. Observa o exemplo.



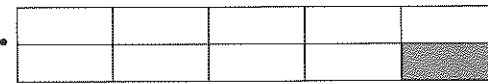
• 0,1 •



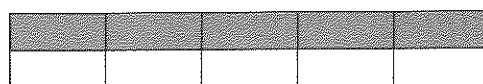
• 0,2 •



• 0,3 •



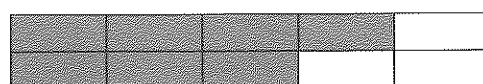
• 0,4 •



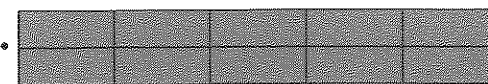
• 0,5 •



• 0,6 •



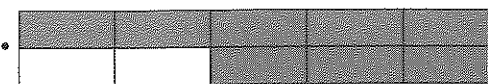
• 0,7 •



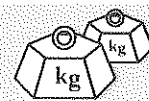
• 0,8 •



• 0,9 •

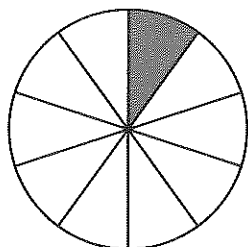


• 1,0 = 1 •

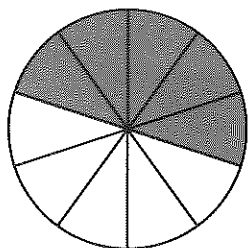


A décima

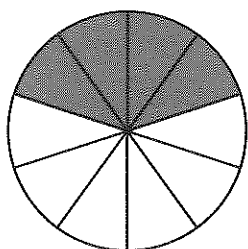
- Pinta a parte não sombreada de cada figura, de modo a completar uma unidade. Regista.



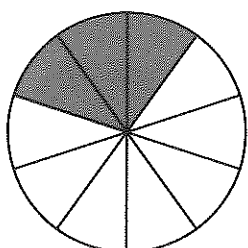
$$0,1 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 1 \quad \text{Pintei nove décimas.}$$



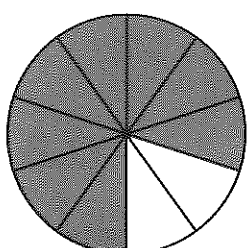
$$0,5 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 1 \quad \text{Pintei} \underline{\quad\quad} \text{ décimas.}$$



$$0,4 + \underline{\quad\quad} = \underline{\quad\quad} \quad \text{Pintei} \underline{\quad\quad} \text{ décimas.}$$

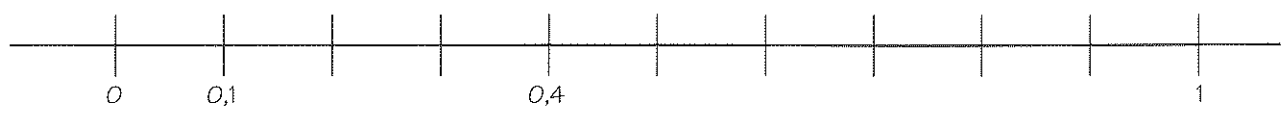


$$0,3 + \underline{\quad\quad} = \underline{\quad\quad} \quad \text{Pintei} \underline{\quad\quad} \text{ décimas.}$$



$$0,8 + \underline{\quad\quad} = \underline{\quad\quad} \quad \text{Pintei} \underline{\quad\quad} \text{ décimas.}$$

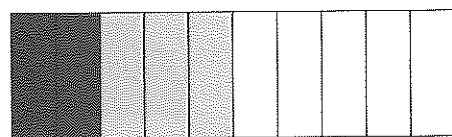
- Escreve os números que faltam para completar a recta numérica.





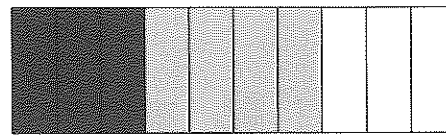
Adição de decimais

▶ Adiciona as décimas sombreadas em cada figura. Observa o exemplo e completa.

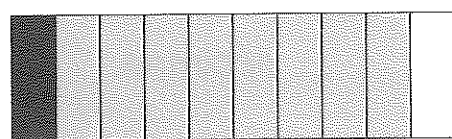


$$0,2 + 0,3 = 0,5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0,2 \\ + 0,3 \\ \hline 0,5 \end{array}$$

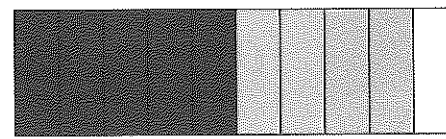


$$\begin{array}{r} \dots + \dots = \dots \\ \hline \dots \end{array}$$

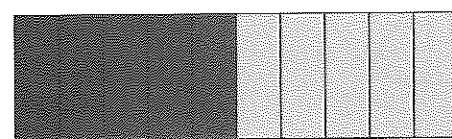


$$\dots + \dots = \dots$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \dots \\ + \dots \\ \hline \dots \end{array}$$

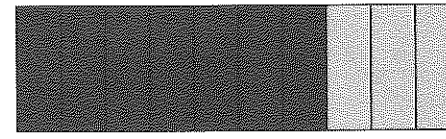


$$\dots + \dots = \dots$$



$$\dots + \dots = \dots$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \dots \\ + \dots \\ \hline \dots \end{array}$$



$$\dots + \dots = \dots$$

▶ Descobre os "amigos da unidade" (liga os números cuja soma é 1).

0,4

0,3

0,5

0,1

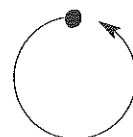
0,8

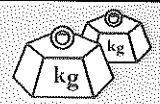
0,6

0,2

0,7

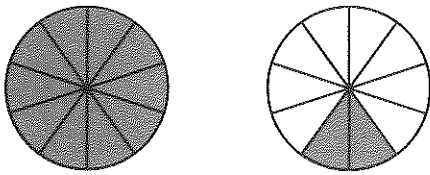
0,9





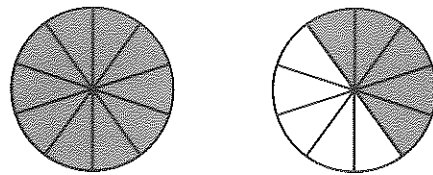
Adição de decimais

► Observa as figuras. Completa.



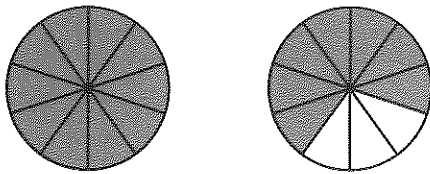
1 unidade e 2 décimas

U	d
1	2



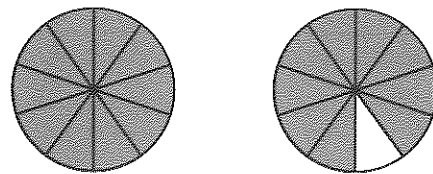
_____ unidade e _____ décimas

U	d



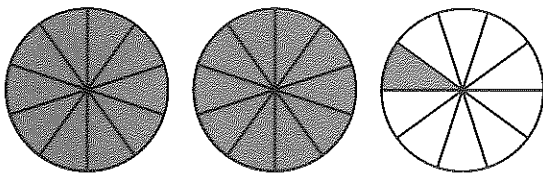
_____ unidade e _____ décimas

U	d



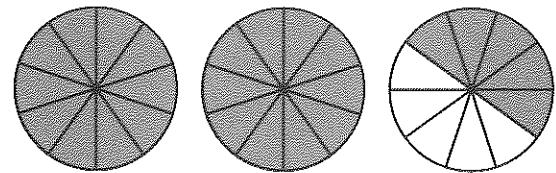
_____ unidade e _____ décimas

U	d



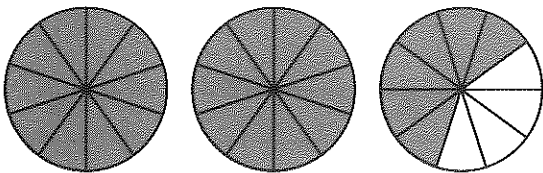
_____ unidades e _____ décima

U	d



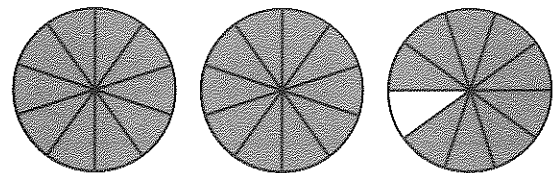
_____ unidades e _____ décimas

U	d



_____ unidades e _____ décimas

U	d



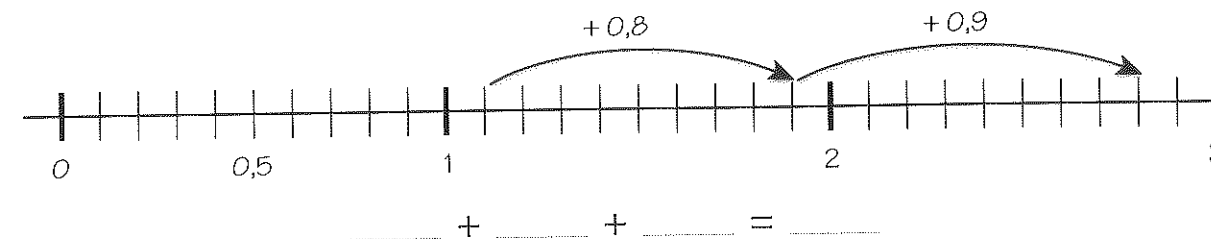
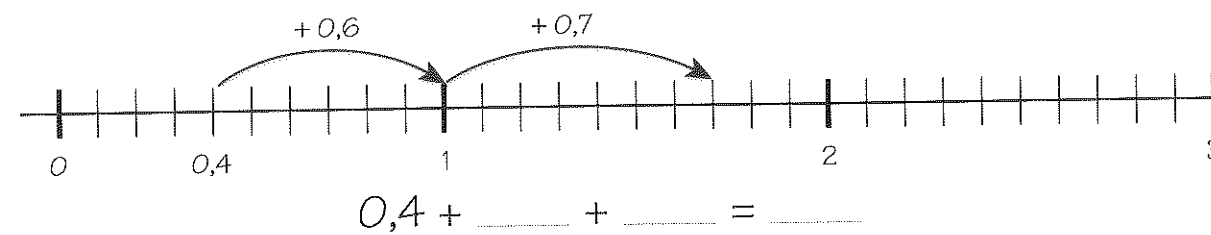
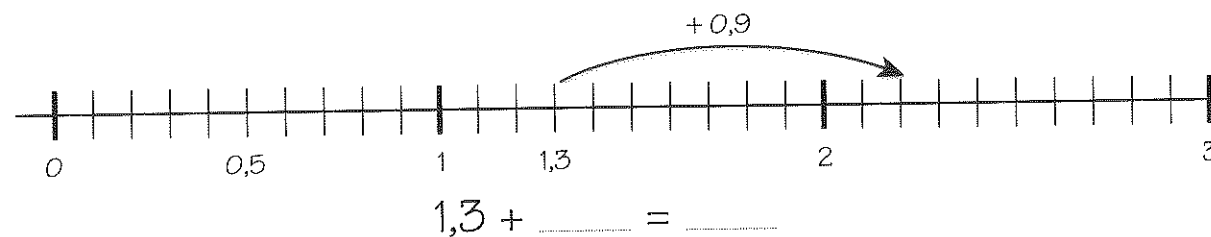
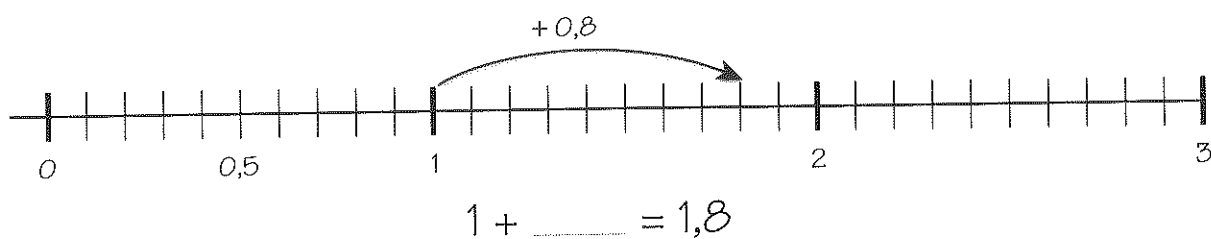
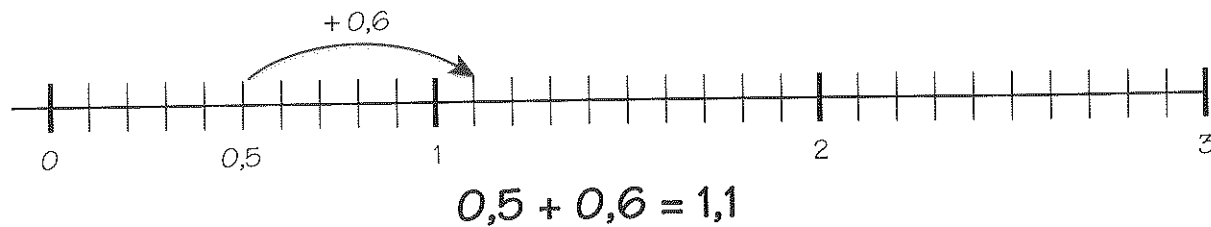
_____ unidades e _____ décimas

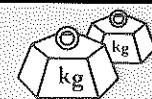
U	d



Adição de decimais

► Observa o exemplo e completa as restantes situações.



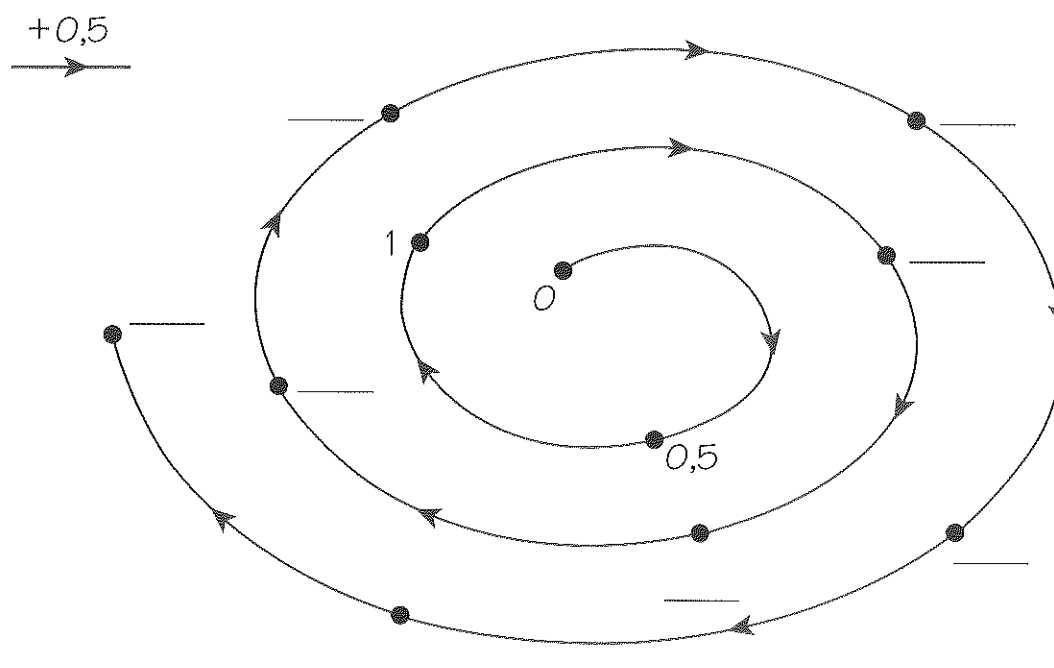


Adição e subtração de decimais

► Completa a tabela, somando sempre uma décima.

0,1	0,2	0,3							1
1,1				1,5					
2,1							2,8		
	3,2								
		4,3							
									6

► Completa de 5 em 5 décimas.



► Descobre os números que faltam em cada caso. Escreve-os.

$$1,8 - \dots = 1$$

$$5,9 - \dots = 5$$

$$\dots - 0,4 = 7$$

$$3,2 - \dots = 3$$

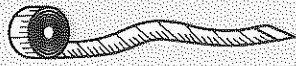
$$6,9 - \dots = 6,5$$

$$\dots - 0,1 = 9$$

$$4,5 - \dots = 4$$

$$8,7 - \dots = 8,2$$

$$\dots - 0,5 = 13$$



Adição e subtracção de decimais

► Completa a tabela. Pinta de amarelo as casas cujo resultado é 1. Preenche o quadro ao lado.

+	0,5	0,8	0,4	0,6
0,1				
0,5				
0,4				
0,2				
0,6				
0,3				

1
0,5 + 0,5
_____ + _____
_____ + _____
_____ + _____

► Assinala, nas rectas numéricas, os pontos indicados.

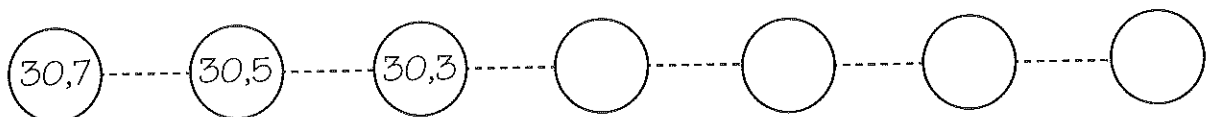
A = 0,3 B = 1,6 C = 2,9 D = 3,4 E = 3,9 F = 4,2

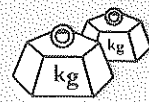


G = 20,1 H = 20,9 I = 22,2 J = 23,8



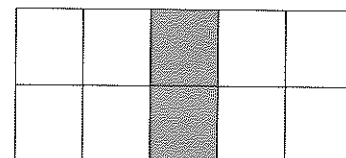
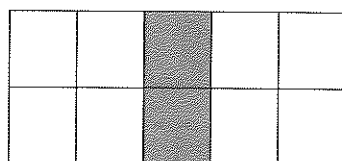
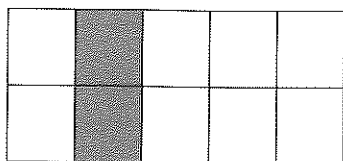
► Observa. Completa a sequência.





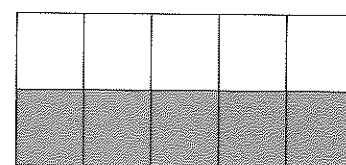
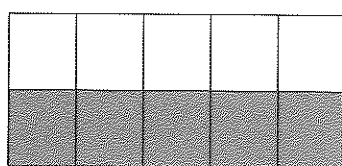
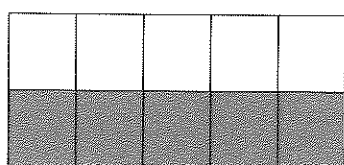
Multiplicação de decimais

► Observa os exemplos. Lê. Completa.



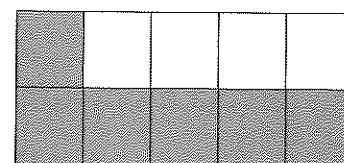
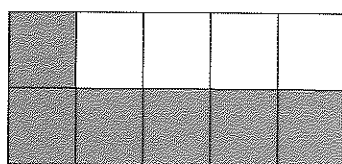
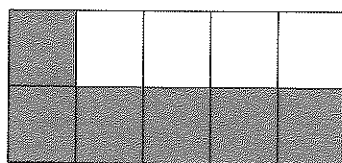
$$0,2 + 0,2 + 0,2 = 3 \times 0,2 = 0,6$$

(três vezes 2 décimas é igual a 6 décimas)



$$0,5 + 0,5 + 0,5 = 3 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 1,5$$

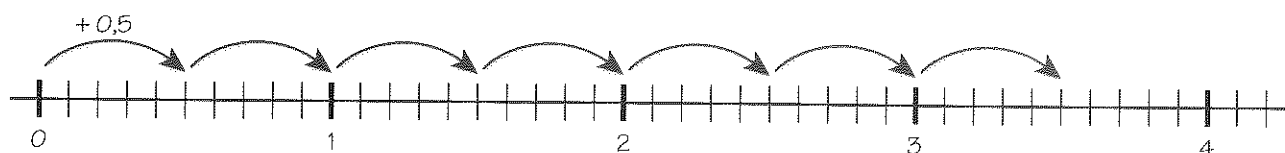
(vezes décimas é igual a décimas)



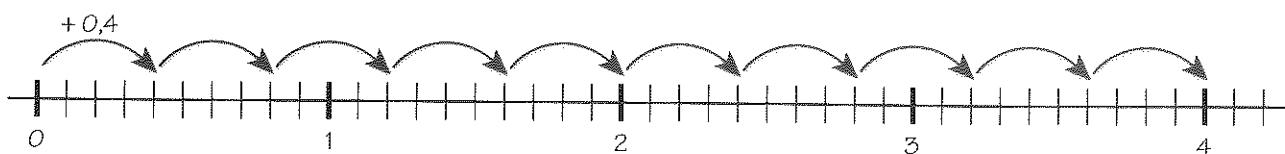
$$0,6 + 0,6 + 0,6 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

(vezes décimas é igual a décimas)

► Completa a expressão que traduz cada uma das situações.



$$7 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

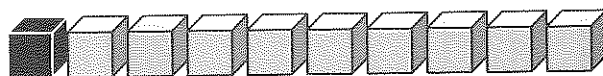


$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 0,4 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

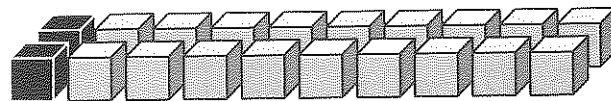


Multiplicar por 10

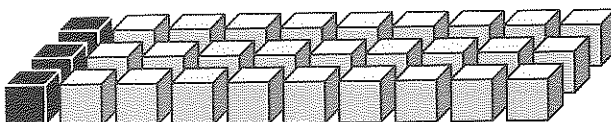
▶ Observa. Calcula e completa.



$10 \times 0,1 \blacktriangleright 10 \text{ décimas} \blacktriangleright 1$



$10 \times 0,2 \blacktriangleright \dots \text{ décimas} \blacktriangleright \dots$



$10 \times 0,3 \blacktriangleright \dots \text{ décimas} \blacktriangleright \dots$

$10 \times 0,4 \blacktriangleright \dots \text{ décimas} \blacktriangleright \dots$

$10 \times 0,5 \blacktriangleright \dots \text{ décimas} \blacktriangleright \dots$

$10 \times 0,6 \blacktriangleright \dots \text{ décimas} \blacktriangleright \dots$

$10 \times 0,7 \blacktriangleright \dots \text{ décimas} \blacktriangleright \dots$

$10 \times 0,8 \blacktriangleright \dots \text{ décimas} \blacktriangleright \dots$

$10 \times 0,9 \blacktriangleright \dots \text{ décimas} \blacktriangleright \dots$

▶ Calcula mentalmente. Completa.

$\times 10$

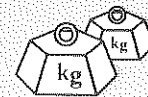
0,1	
0,2	
0,3	
0,4	
0,5	
0,6	
0,7	
0,8	
0,9	

$\times 10$

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	

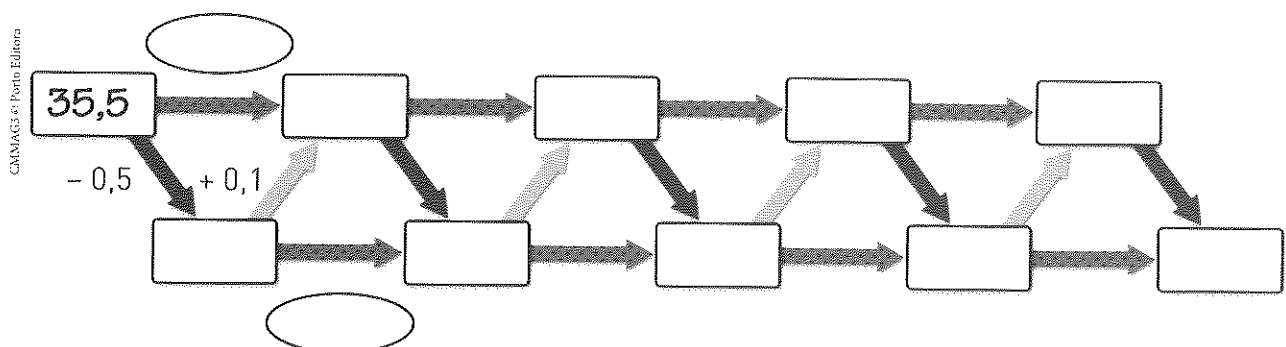
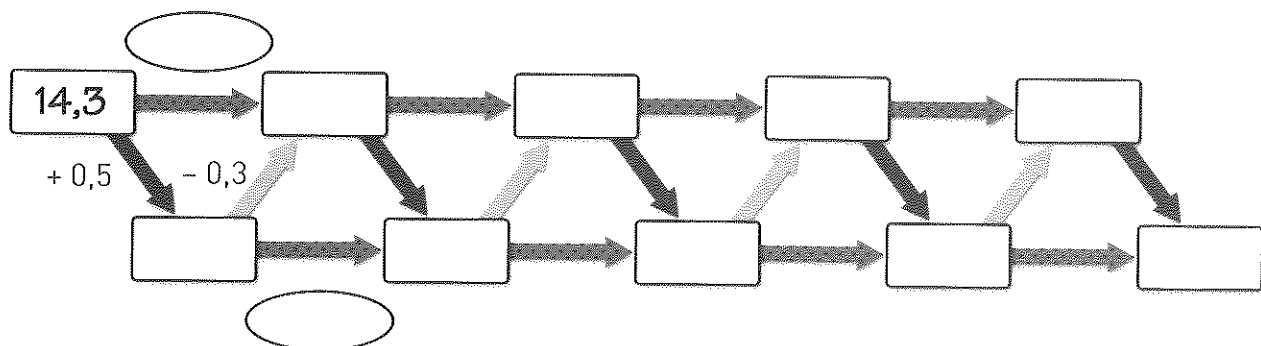
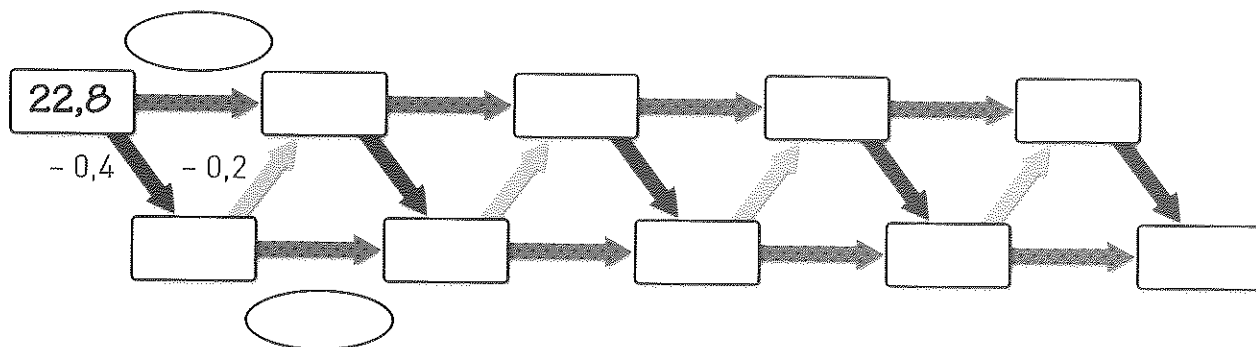
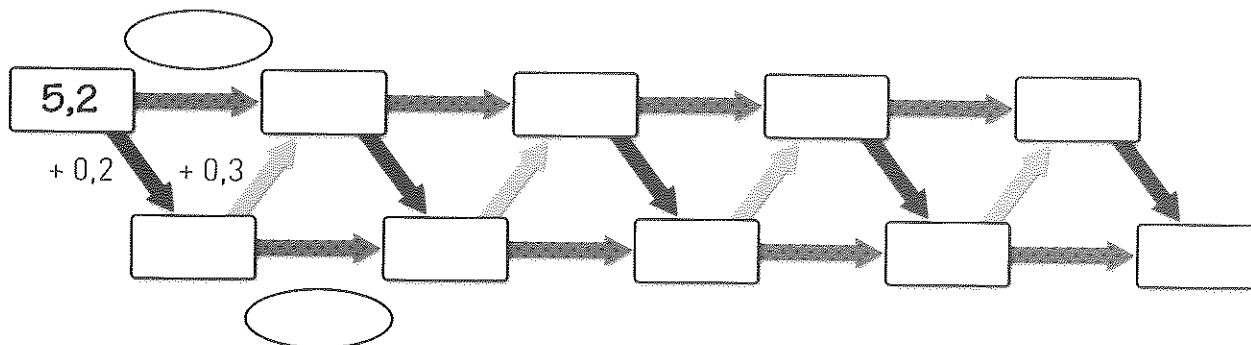
$\times 10$

10	
20	
30	
40	
50	
60	
70	
80	
90	



Composição de operadores

► Escreve os números nos rectângulos e o valor das setas horizontais.





Desenvolvendo o cálculo mental

► Faz os cálculos mentalmente e regista os resultados. Para os fazeres mais rapidamente, procura e assinala, primeiro, os “amigos da unidade” (os números cuja soma é 1). Observa o exemplo.

$$\textcircled{0,1} + 0,4 + \textcircled{0,9} = 1 + 0,4 = 1,4$$

$$0,3 + 0,5 + 0,5 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$0,2 + 0,8 + 0,6 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$0,6 + 0,8 + 0,4 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

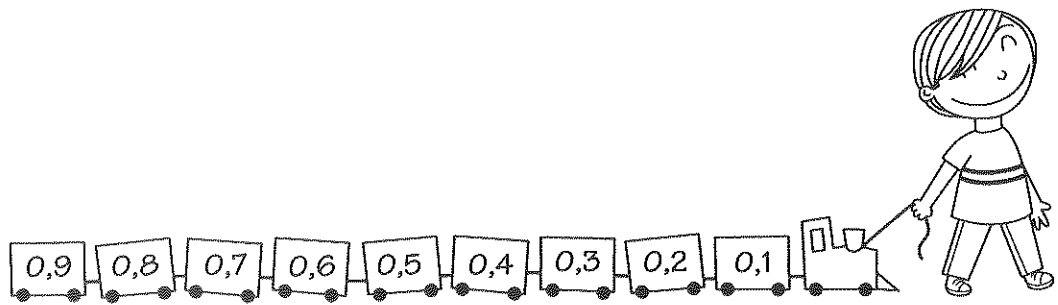
$$0,7 + 0,1 + 0,3 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$0,6 + 0,4 + 0,3 + 0,7 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$0,2 + 0,5 + 0,8 + 0,1 + 0,9 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$0,6 + 0,5 + 0,7 + 0,5 + 0,3 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$1,1 + 0,3 + 0,8 + 0,7 + 0,2 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$



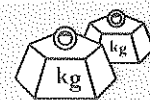
► Completa as sequências.

$$10,2 \triangleright 10,6 \triangleright 11 \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad}$$

$$81,1 \triangleright 81,6 \triangleright 82,1 \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad}$$

$$120,8 \triangleright 120,6 \triangleright 120,4 \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad}$$

$$45,7 \triangleright 45,2 \triangleright 44,7 \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad}$$

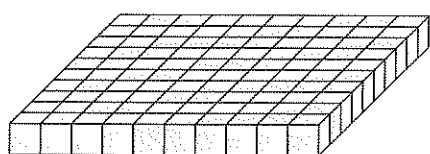


A centésima

► Recorda. Completa.

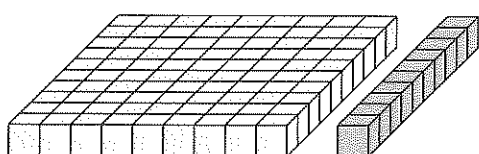
A placa está dividida em _____ partes iguais. Cada parte é uma **centésima**.

U	d	c
0,	0	1



1 unidade = _____ centésimas

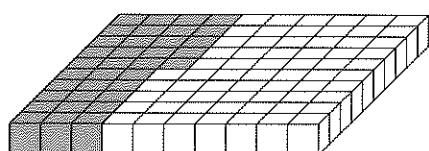
$1 = 100 \times \text{_____} = 1,00 = 1 \text{ unidade}$



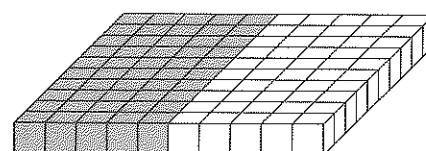
1 décima = _____ centésimas

$0,1 = 10 \times \text{_____} = 0,10 = 1 \text{ décima}$

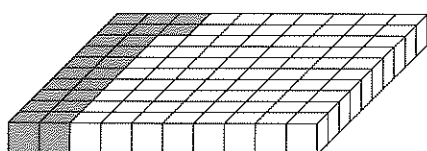
► Estabelece as correspondências correctas entre as etiquetas e a parte sombreada em cada placa.



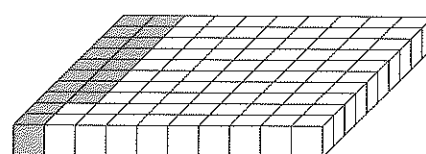
0,18



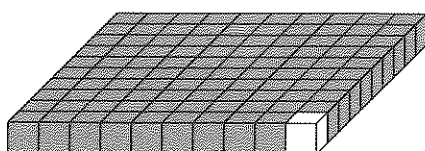
0,22



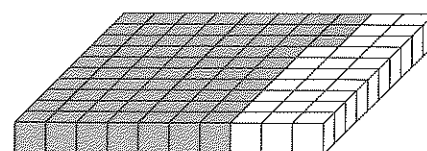
0,35



0,50



0,73

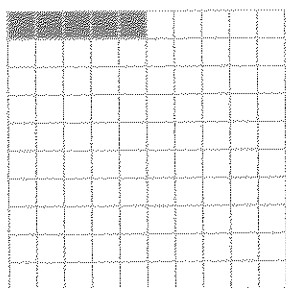


0,99

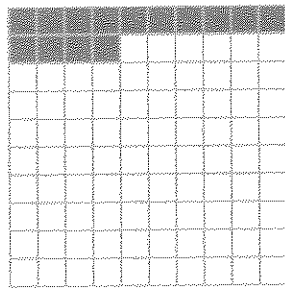


A centésima

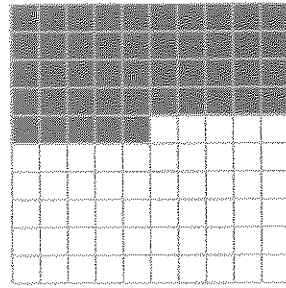
▶ Escreve o valor decimal correspondente à parte sombreada de cada figura.



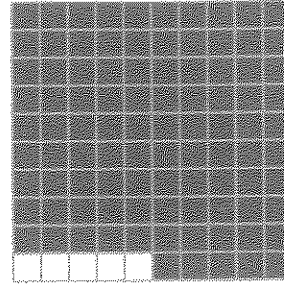
.....



.....

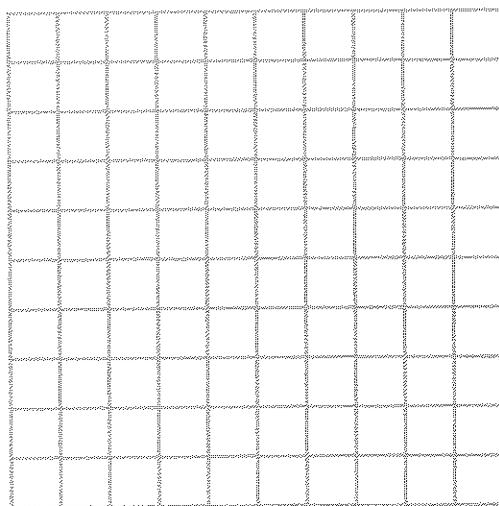


.....



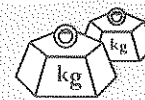
.....

▶ Observa a figura. Pinta 5 décimas de vermelho e 5 décimas de azul.



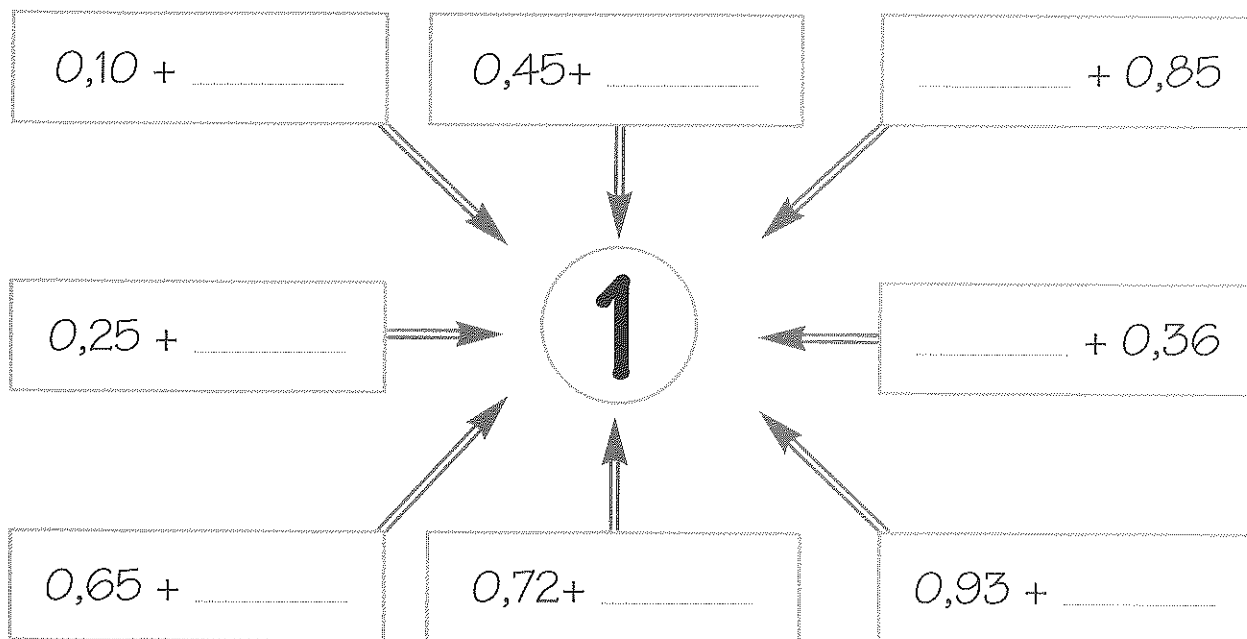
▶ Calcula e completa.

	U	d	c	
$0,15 = 0,1 + 0,05$ ▶	0,	1	5	15 centésimas
$0,28 = \dots + \dots$ ▶			
$0,35 = \dots + \dots$ ▶			
$0,52 = \dots + \dots$ ▶			
$0,66 = \dots + \dots$ ▶			
$0,73 = \dots + \dots$ ▶			
$0,96 = \dots + \dots$ ▶			



A centésima

► Completa de forma a obteres sempre uma unidade.



► Observa o exemplo. Completa.

Antes		Depois
0,24	0,25	0,26

Antes		Depois
	0,30	

Antes		Depois
	0,48	

Antes		Depois
	0,39	

Antes		Depois
	0,51	

Antes		Depois
	0,71	

Antes		Depois
	0,09	

Antes		Depois
	0,99	



A centésima

► Completa a tabela.

+	0,5	0,05	0,48	0,25	0,75
1					
4					
8					
9					
10					
13					

► Observa o exemplo. Faz os cálculos mentalmente; procura primeiro os números "mais fáceis de somar". Escreve os resultados.

$$0,05 + (0,03) + (0,02) = 0,05 + 0,05 = 0,1$$

$$0,04 + 0,05 + 0,06 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$0,07 + 0,08 + 0,03 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$0,05 + 0,02 + 0,05 + 0,08 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

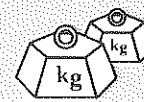
$$0,01 + 0,04 + 0,16 + 0,09 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$0,08 + 0,25 + 0,12 + 0,05 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

► Descobre, em cada caso, a regra e continua a sequência.

$$5,02 \triangleright 5,06 \triangleright 5,1 \triangleright \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \triangleright \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \triangleright \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \triangleright \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \triangleright \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$12,11 \triangleright 12,22 \triangleright 12,33 \triangleright \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \triangleright \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \triangleright \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \triangleright \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \triangleright \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$



A centésima

- ▶ Repara nas duas maneiras de ler o número, de acordo com o exemplo. Faz o mesmo para os números seguintes.

1,28	<i>Cento e vinte e oito centésimas.</i>
	<i>Uma unidade, duas décimas e oito centésimas.</i>

7,45	_____

8,88	_____

12,36	_____

16,71	_____

- ▶ Escreve os números seguintes por ordem crescente.

12,21 122,1 12,12 21,12 2,21 1,21
_____ < _____ < _____ < _____ < _____ < _____

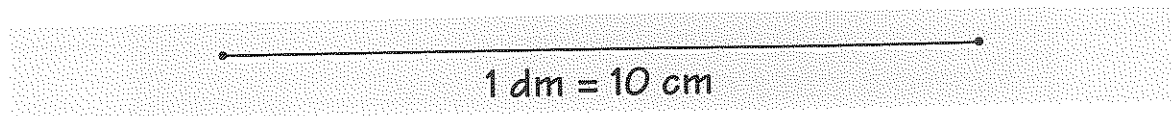
- ▶ Escreve os números seguintes por ordem decrescente.

15,03 15,3 15,13 15,33 15,4 15,31
_____ > _____ > _____ > _____ > _____ > _____



Medidas de comprimento (II)

► Observa. Recorda. Completa.



dm	$\times 10$	cm
1 dm	\rightarrow	10 cm
1,5 dm	\rightarrow	15 cm
_____ dm	\rightarrow	20 cm
_____ dm	\rightarrow	25 cm
4 dm	\rightarrow	_____ cm
_____ dm	\rightarrow	50 cm
_____ dm	\rightarrow	55 cm
8 dm	\rightarrow	_____ cm
9,5 dm	\rightarrow	_____ cm
10 dm	\rightarrow	_____ cm

► Observa o exemplo. Calcula e completa.

$$1,5 \text{ dm} = 1 \text{ dm} + 5 \text{ cm} = 15 \text{ cm}$$

$$3,4 \text{ dm} = 3 \text{ dm} + 4 \text{ cm} = \text{_____ cm}$$

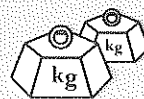
$$7,3 \text{ dm} = \text{_____ dm} + \text{_____ cm} = \text{_____ cm}$$

$$12,1 \text{ dm} = \text{_____ dm} + \text{_____ cm} = \text{_____ cm}$$

$$26,7 \text{ dm} = \text{_____ dm} + \text{_____ cm} = \text{_____ cm}$$

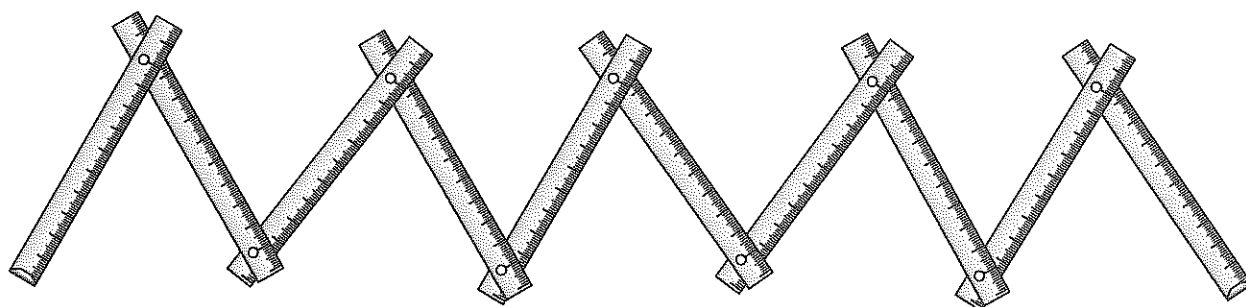
$$\text{_____ dm} = 45 \text{ dm} + 9 \text{ cm} = \text{_____ cm}$$

$$52,6 \text{ dm} = \text{_____ dm} + \text{_____ cm} = \text{_____ cm}$$



Medidas de comprimento (II)

► Observa a figura e o modelo. Recorda o que aprendeste.



$$1 \text{ m} = 10 \text{ dm} = 100 \text{ cm}$$

► Completa.

m		dm		cm
3 m	→	_____	→	_____
5 m	→	_____	→	_____
8 m	→	_____	→	_____
10 m	→	_____	→	_____
0,5 m	→	_____	→	_____
2,5 m	→	_____	→	_____
7,5 m	→	_____	→	_____
_____	→	65 dm	→	_____
_____	→	125 dm	→	_____
_____	→	196 dm	→	_____
_____	→	_____	→	2050 cm

► Observa o exemplo. Completa.

$$2,45 \text{ m} = 2 \text{ m} + 4 \text{ dm} + 5 \text{ cm} = 245 \text{ cm}$$

$$7,63 \text{ m} = \text{_____} \text{ m} + \text{_____} \text{ dm} + \text{_____} \text{ cm} = \text{_____} \text{ cm}$$

$$28,92 \text{ m} = \text{_____} \text{ m} + \text{_____} \text{ dm} + \text{_____} \text{ cm} = \text{_____} \text{ cm}$$



Medidas de comprimento (II)

► Completa conforme o exemplo.

m	dm	cm	
2	5	4	▶ 2,54 m } ▶ 25,4 dm } 2 m + 5 dm + 4 cm ▶ 254 cm }
1	4	8	▶ _____ } ▶ _____ } _____ + _____ + _____ ▶ _____ }
6	5	1	▶ _____ } ▶ _____ } _____ + _____ + _____ ▶ _____ }
9	7	2	▶ _____ } ▶ _____ } _____ + _____ + _____ ▶ _____ }

► Converte as medidas para as unidades indicadas.

$7,25 \text{ m} = \text{_____ cm}$

$62,3 \text{ m} = \text{_____ dm}$

$48,1 \text{ m} = \text{_____ cm}$

$526 \text{ dm} = \text{_____ m}$

$726 \text{ cm} = \text{_____ m}$

$104 \text{ m} = \text{_____ dm}$

$10,4 \text{ m} = \text{_____ dm}$

$22,8 \text{ cm} = \text{_____ dm}$

$900 \text{ dm} = \text{_____ m}$

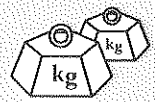
$0,25 \text{ m} = \text{_____ cm}$

$0,06 \text{ m} = \text{_____ dm}$

$128 \text{ dm} = \text{_____ m}$

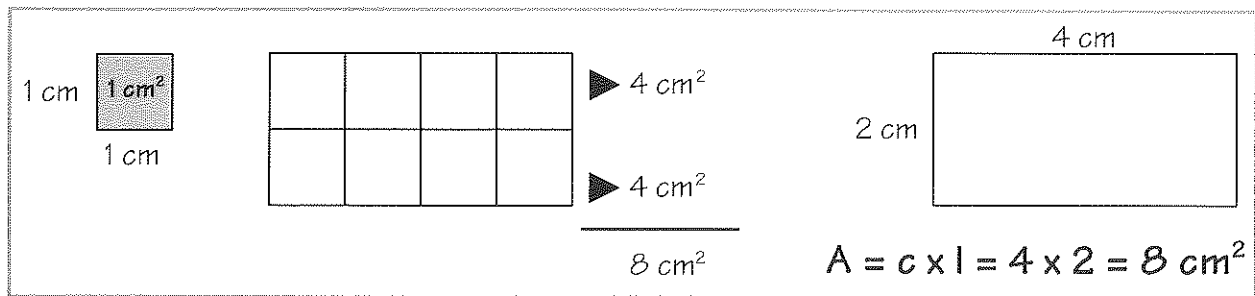
$780 \text{ dm} = \text{_____ m}$

$780 \text{ cm} = \text{_____ m}$

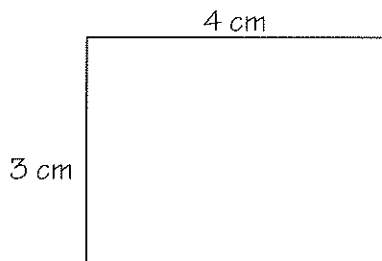


Áreas do quadrado e do rectângulo

► Recorda.



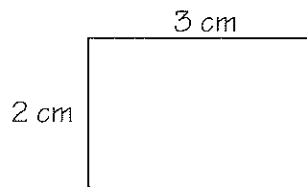
► Calcula a área dos rectângulos seguintes.



$$A = c \times l$$

$$= \dots \times \dots$$

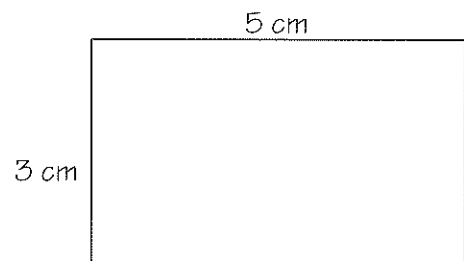
$$= \dots \text{ cm}^2$$



$$A = c \times l$$

$$= \dots \times \dots$$

$$= \dots \text{ cm}^2$$



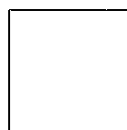
$$A = c \times l$$

$$= \dots \times \dots$$

$$= \dots \text{ cm}^2$$

► Calcula agora a área dos quadrados desenhados.

(Repara que, no quadrado, $c = l$. Por isso, fala-se apenas em lado: l .)

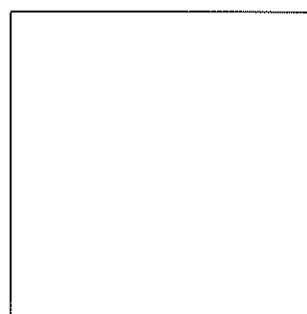


$$l = 2 \text{ cm}$$

$$A = l \times l$$

$$= \dots \times \dots$$

$$= \dots \text{ cm}^2$$

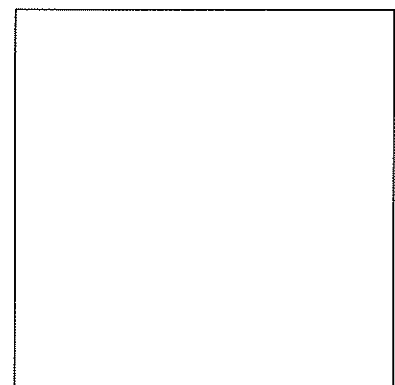


$$l = 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$A = l \times l$$

$$= \dots \times \dots$$

$$= \dots \text{ cm}^2$$



$$l = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$A = l \times l$$

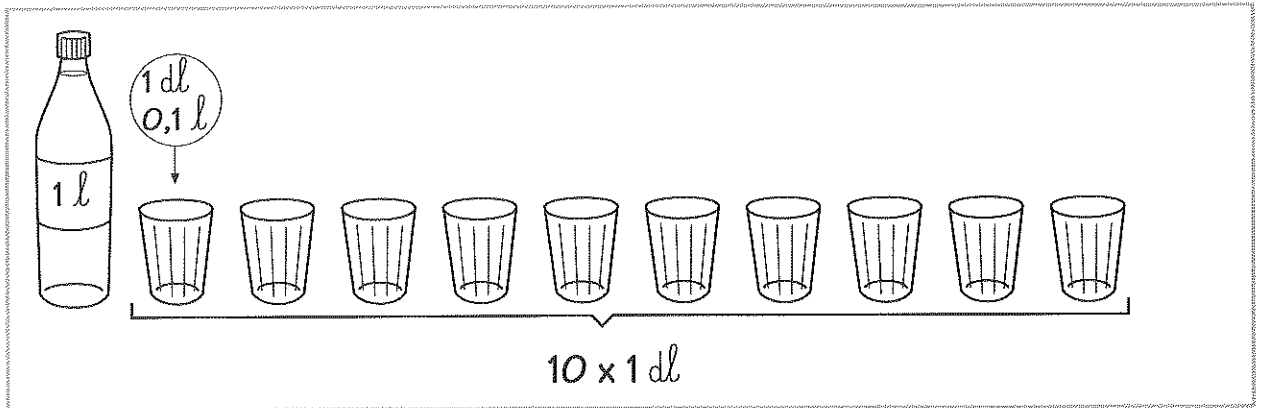
$$= \dots \times \dots$$

$$= \dots \text{ cm}^2$$



Medidas de capacidade

► Recorda as medidas de capacidade que aprendeste.

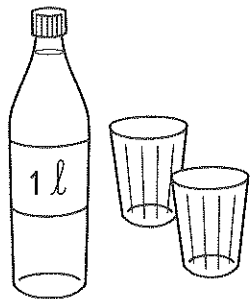


► Calcula e completa.

$$1\text{ l} = 0,1\text{ l} + 0,1\text{ l} + ____ + ____ + ____ + ____ + ____ + ____ + ____ + ____$$

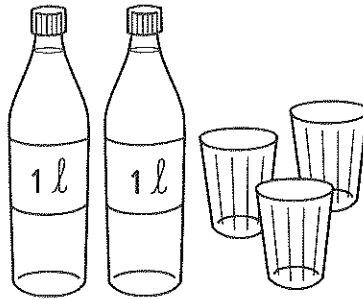
$$= 1\text{ dl} + 1\text{ dl} + ____ + ____ + ____ + ____ + ____ + ____ + ____ + ____$$

1 litro = _____ decilitros



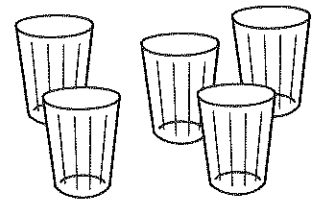
Em l ► 1,2 l

Em dl ► _____



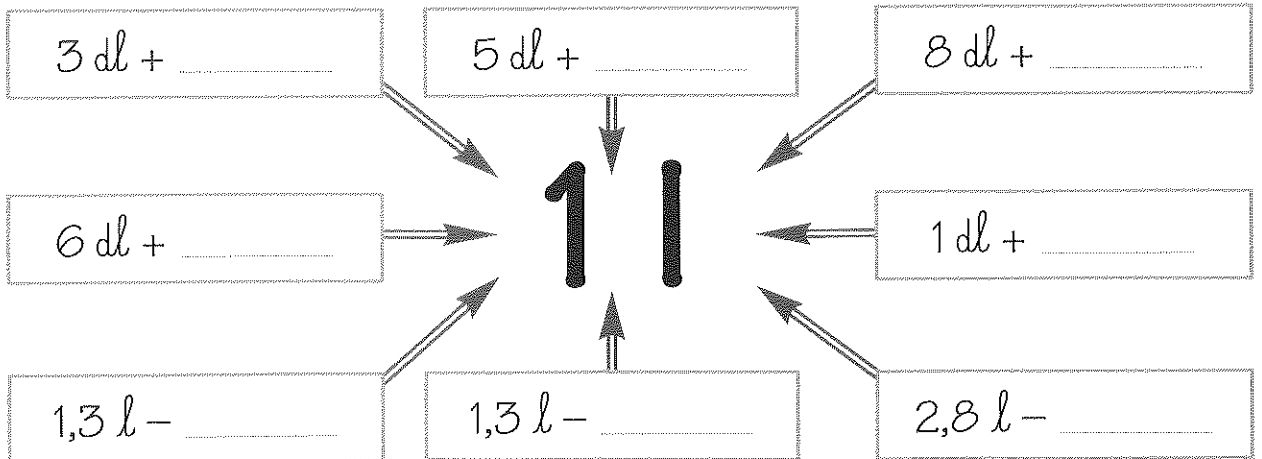
Em l ► _____

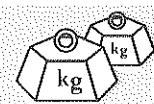
Em dl ► _____



Em l ► _____

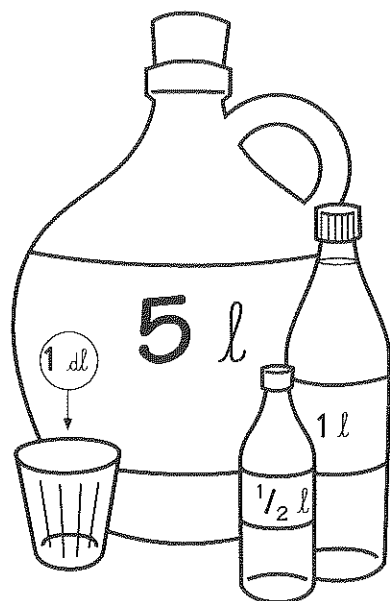
Em dl ► _____

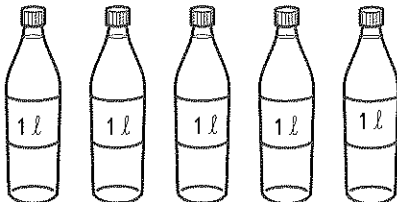




Medidas de capacidade

- Observa as figuras. Descobre mais duas maneiras de encher o garrafão com os recipientes indicados.



	$5 \times 1 l = 5 l$

- Faz a conversão.

$5 dl = \dots l$
$15 dl = \dots l$
$28 dl = \dots l$
$85 dl = \dots l$
$125 dl = \dots l$

$0,1 l = \dots dl$
$0,3 l = \dots dl$
$1,2 l = \dots dl$
$7,9 l = \dots dl$
$120,5 l = \dots dl$

- Completa de acordo com o exemplo.

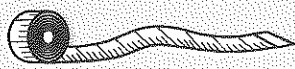
$$2 l + 5 dl = 2 l + 0,5 l = 2,5 l$$

$$4 l + 8 dl = \dots + \dots = \dots$$

$$7 l + 18 dl = \dots + \dots = \dots$$

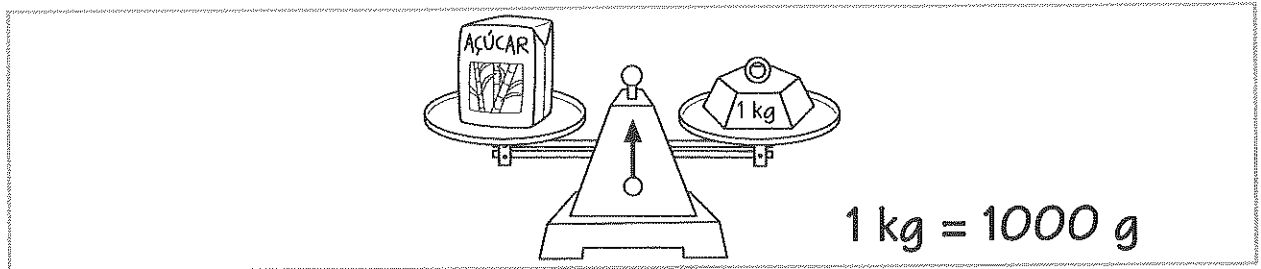
$$11 l + 29 dl = \dots + \dots = \dots$$

$$26 l + 128 dl = \dots + \dots = \dots$$



Medidas de massa

► Recorda as medidas de massa.



► Completa o quadro.

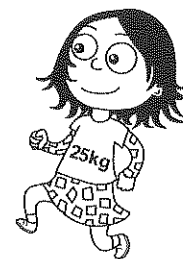
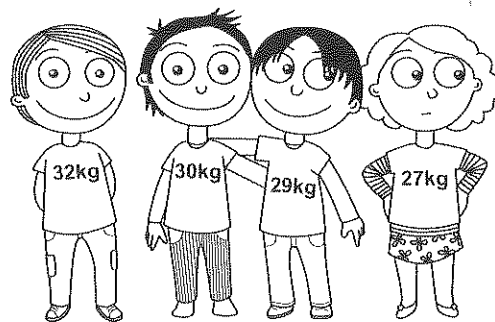
1 kg (um quilograma)	$\frac{1}{2}$ kg (meio quilograma)	$\frac{1}{4}$ kg (um quarto de quilograma)	$\frac{1}{8}$ kg (um oitavo de quilograma)
1000 g			

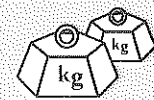
► Estabelece a correspondência correcta.

7,5 kg •	• 75 000 g
0,8 kg •	• 8000 g
75 kg •	• 800 g
8 kg •	• 7500 g
12,5 kg •	• 1250 g
1,25 kg •	• 12 500 g

► Completa.

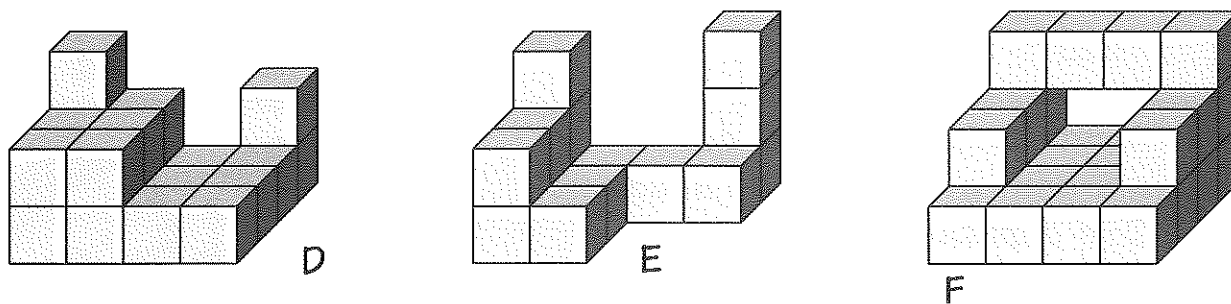
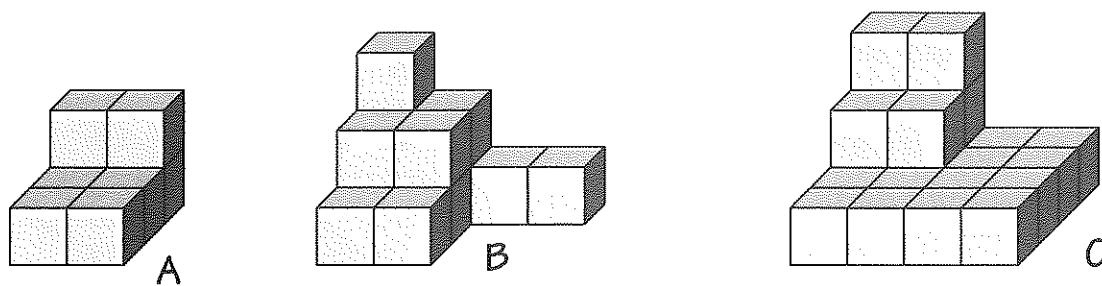
1200 g =	_____ kg
700 g =	_____ kg
_____ g =	2,5 kg
_____ g =	15 kg
14 500 g =	_____ kg
1800 g =	_____ kg





Volume

► Por quantos cubos é formada cada construção?
Calcula o volume de cada construção.



 – Unidade de medida

A = 

B = 

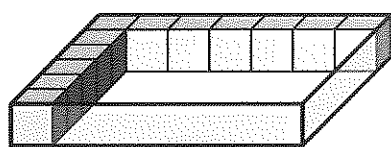
C = 

D = 

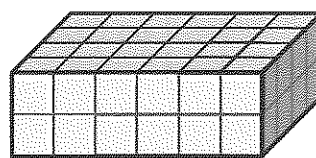
E = 

F = 

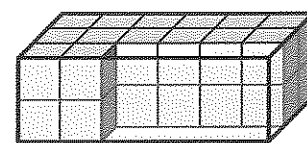
► Assinala com X a caixa com maior volume.



A (7 x 6 x 1)



B (6 x 4 x 2)



C (6 x 3 x 2)

► Ordena as caixas, de acordo com o seu volume, por ordem decrescente.

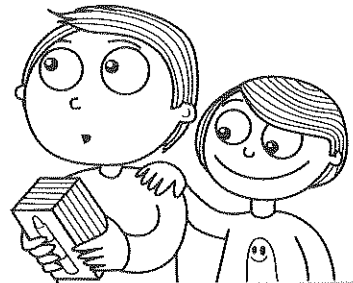
..... > >



A divisão – problemas

- Assinala com **X** a expressão matemática que melhor traduz a resolução de cada problema.

Tenho 6 caixas de lápis de cera para dividir entre mim e o meu irmão. Com quantas caixas ficará cada um de nós?

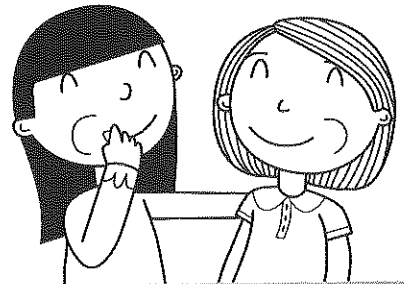


$6 \times 2 = 12$

$6 - 2 = 4$

$6 : 2 = 3$

A Ana tinha 8 gomas, que dividiu com a sua melhor amiga. Com quantas gomas ficou cada uma?

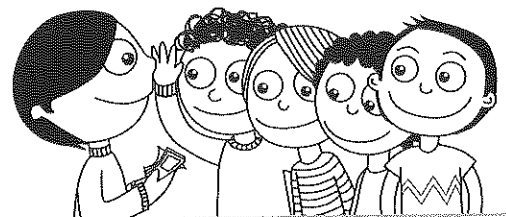


$8 \times 2 = 16$

$8 : 2 = 4$

$8 - 2 = 6$

O Zé tinha 12 cromos repetidos. Distribuiu-os igualmente pelos seus 4 melhores amigos. Com quantos cromos ficou cada um dos amigos?

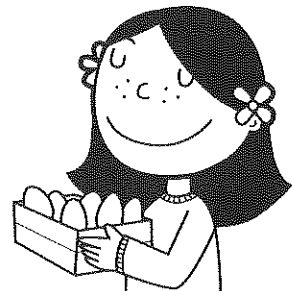


$12 + 4 = 16$

$12 \times 4 = 48$

$12 : 4 = 3$

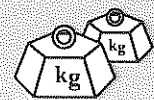
A Susana recolheu 36 ovos no galinheiro da avó. Guardou-os em caixas que levavam 6 ovos cada. Quantas caixas encheu?



$36 : 6 = 6$

$36 - 6 = 30$

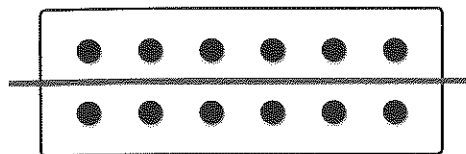
$36 + 6 = 42$



A divisão

► Divide os conjuntos de pintas...

... em 2 partes iguais

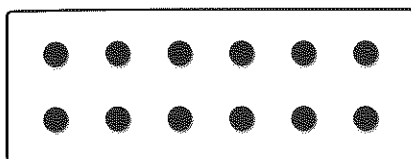


$12 : 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \quad | \quad 2 \\ 0 \quad 6 \end{array}$$

$2 \times 6 = 12$

... em 6 partes iguais

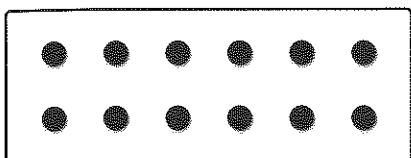


$12 : 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$12 \quad | \quad 6$

$6 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

... em 3 partes iguais

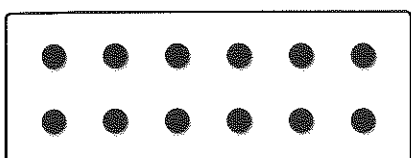


$12 : 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$12 \quad | \quad 3$

$3 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

... em 4 partes iguais



$12 : 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$12 \quad | \quad 4$

$4 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

► Calcula mentalmente. Escreve os resultados.

$6 : 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$3 : 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$8 : 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$8 : 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 : 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$4 : 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$10 : 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$9 : 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$16 : 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$14 : 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$15 : 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$20 : 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$20 : 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$18 : 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$24 : 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$30 : 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$30 : 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$40 : 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



A divisão

► Completa a tabela da multiplicação.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1										
2										
3										
4	←							32		
5										
6										
7	←					42				
8										
9										
10										

► Faz as divisões, a partir da tabela. Observa os exemplos apresentados.

$4 \times 8 = 32$ então ► $32 : 4 = 8$ $32 : 8 = 4$

$7 \times 6 = 42$ então ► $42 : 7 = 6$ $42 : 6 = 7$

$6 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ então ► $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} : 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} : 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$8 \times 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ então ► $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} : \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} : \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$56 : 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$24 : 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$21 : 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$64 : 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

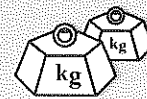
$36 : 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$63 : 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$80 : 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$48 : 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$28 : 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



A divisão

► Distribui os pontos pelas várias caixas, de modo a ficarem todas com o mesmo número. Vê o que acontece. Completa.

$16 : 3 = \dots\dots\dots$

sobrou $\dots\dots\dots$

$3 \times \dots\dots\dots = 15$

$16 - 15 = \dots\dots\dots \blacktriangleleft \text{resto}$

► Repete o exercício para este novo conjunto de pontos e de caixas.

$\dots\dots\dots : 4 = \dots\dots\dots$

sobraram $\dots\dots\dots$

$4 \times \dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots \quad \dots\dots\dots - \dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots \blacktriangleleft \text{resto}$

► Calcula e completa.

$8 : 3 = \dots\dots\dots (\text{resto } \dots\dots\dots)$

$26 : 5 = \dots\dots\dots (\text{resto } \dots\dots\dots)$

$10 : 3 = \dots\dots\dots (\text{resto } \dots\dots\dots)$

$32 : 6 = \dots\dots\dots (\text{resto } \dots\dots\dots)$

$11 : 2 = \dots\dots\dots (\text{resto } \dots\dots\dots)$

$45 : 8 = \dots\dots\dots (\text{resto } \dots\dots\dots)$

$11 : 5 = \dots\dots\dots (\text{resto } \dots\dots\dots)$

$58 : 6 = \dots\dots\dots (\text{resto } \dots\dots\dots)$

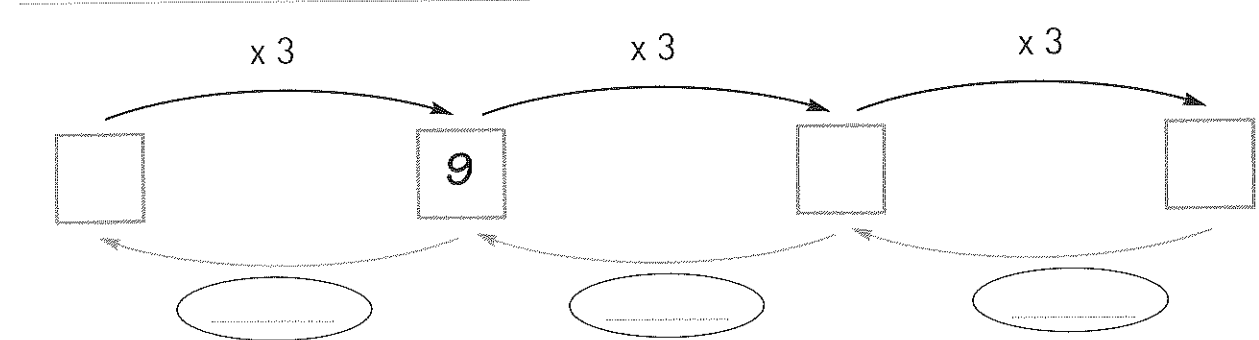
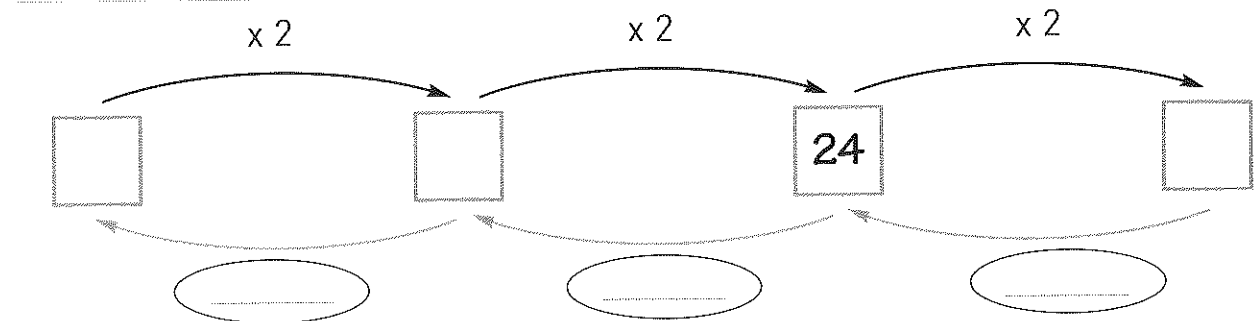
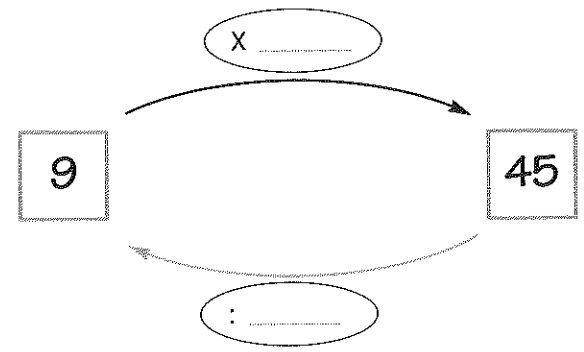
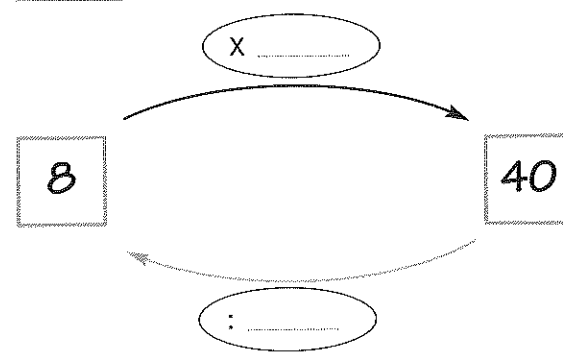
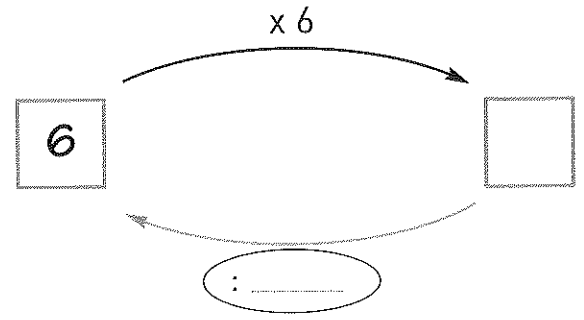
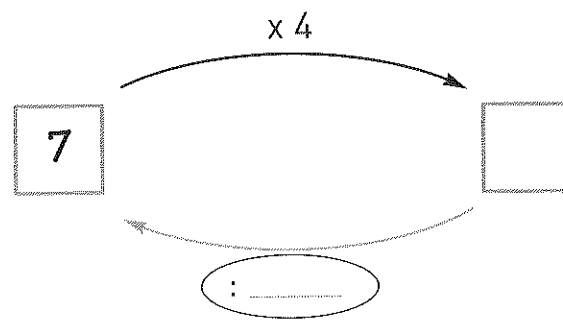
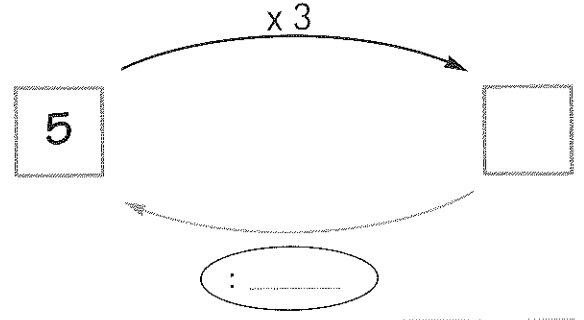
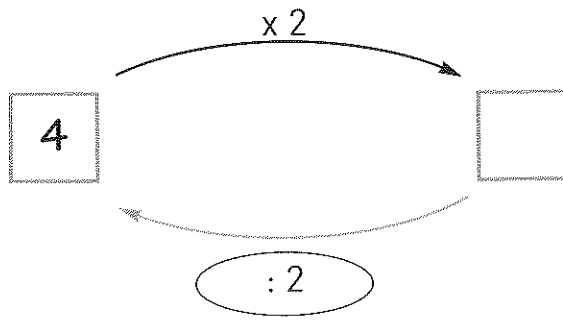
$23 : 7 = \dots\dots\dots (\text{resto } \dots\dots\dots)$

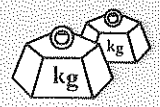
$85 : 9 = \dots\dots\dots (\text{resto } \dots\dots\dots)$



Divisão e multiplicação

► Escreve os números e os valores das setas que faltam. Completa.





Algoritmo da adição com transporte

- ▶ Para realizares adições com números maiores, utilizas o algoritmo da adição. Recorda.

Parcelas ▶

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{+1} \quad \textcircled{+1} \quad \textcircled{+1} \\ 2 \quad 5 \quad 4 \quad 8 \\ + \quad 3 \quad 6 \quad 9 \quad 7 \\ \hline \text{Soma} \quad \textcircled{+1} \quad \textcircled{+1} \quad \textcircled{+1} \\ 6 \quad 2 \quad 4 \quad 5 \end{array}$$

Alinha os números sempre à direita, colocando as unidades debaixo das unidades, as dezenas debaixo das dezenas, etc.

Começa por adicionar da direita para a esquerda e, sempre que ultrapassar 9, transportas para a ordem seguinte.

- ▶ Treina o algoritmo para realizares as operações seguintes:

$$4326 + 3284$$

$$3487 + 2365$$

$$5325 + 1224 + 126$$

$$6345 + 148 + 29 + 6$$



Algoritmo da subtracção com empréstimo

- Para realizares subtracções com números maiores, em que o cálculo mental não é fácil, utilizas o algoritmo da subtracção. Recorda.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 7 4 8 1 \quad \leftarrow \text{Aditivo} \\
 - 1 6 4 8 \quad \leftarrow \text{Subtractivo} \\
 \hline
 5 8 3 3 \quad \leftarrow \text{Resto ou diferença}
 \end{array}$$

Coloca os números um por baixo do outro (o mais pequeno por baixo), alinhados sempre à direita, ficando as unidades debaixo das unidades, as dezenas debaixo das dezenas, etc., como na adição.

Começa a subtrair da direita para a esquerda. Quando numa ordem o algarismo do número de cima é menor que o de baixo, adicionas 10 em cima e depois acrescentas 1 na ordem seguinte, no subtractivo (por isso dizes “e vai um”).

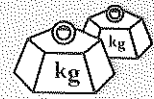
- ▶ Treina o algoritmo da subtracção. Realiza as operações seguintes.

$$421 - 134$$

$$2345 - 1357$$

$$1423 - 845$$

$$6851 - 789$$



Algoritmo da multiplicação

- Para realizares multiplicações com números maiores, em que o cálculo mental não é fácil, utilizas o algoritmo da multiplicação. Recorda.

$\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 130 \end{array}$ <p>$10 + 3 \leftarrow 3$</p>	$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ \times 25 \\ \hline 240 \\ + 960 \\ \hline 1200 \end{array}$ <p>$20 + 4 \leftarrow 4$ (48 x 5) $8 + 1 \leftarrow 1$ (48 x 20)</p>	$\begin{array}{r} 123 \\ \times 34 \\ \hline 492 \\ + 3690 \\ \hline 4182 \end{array}$ <p>$8 + 1 \leftarrow 1$ (123 x 4) 3690 (123 x 30)</p>
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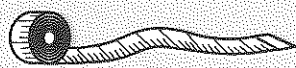
- Treina o algoritmo da multiplicação. Efectua as operações seguintes:

$$129 \times 5$$

$$243 \times 6$$

$$26 \times 25$$

$$348 \times 32$$



Algoritmo da divisão

- ▶ Para realizares divisões com números maiores, utiliza-se o algoritmo da divisão. Recorda.

1.º caso

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \overline{) 6} \\ 0 \quad 2 \end{array}$$

Diz-se:

- Em 12 quantas vezes há (ou cabe) o 6?
- 2! Porque $2 \times 6 = 12$
- Então: $2 \times 6 = 12$, para 12 não sobra nada!

- ▶ Treina agora.

$$16 \overline{) 8} \qquad 21 \overline{) 3} \qquad 45 \overline{) 5}$$

2.º caso

$$\begin{array}{r} 19 \overline{) 3} \\ 1 \quad 6 \end{array}$$

Diz-se:

- Em 19 quantas vezes há (ou cabe) o 3?
- 6! Porque $6 \times 3 = 18$
- Então: $6 \times 3 = 18$, para 19 sobra um! (resto 1)

- ▶ Treina de novo.

$$25 \overline{) 6} \qquad 17 \overline{) 3} \qquad 26 \overline{) 4}$$

3.º caso

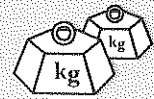
$$\begin{array}{r} 3'6 \overline{) 3} \\ 06 \quad 12 \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Quando nas dezenas (na ordem maior) o algarismo é maior que o do divisor, diz-se:

- Em 3 (dezenas) quantas vezes há (ou cabe) o 3?
- 1! $1 \times 3 = 3$, para 3 não sobra nada!
- Divido agora 6. (Baixo o 6.)
- Em 6 quantas vezes há 3?
- 2! $2 \times 3 = 6$, para 6 nada!

- ▶ Efectua agora as operações.

$$28 \overline{) 2} \qquad 48 \overline{) 4} \qquad 55 \overline{) 55}$$



Algoritmo da divisão

► Efectua as operações seguintes, utilizando o algoritmo da divisão.

$68 : 8$

$47 : 6$

$28 : 7$

$66 : 3$

$87 : 4$

$97 : 4$

$248 : 2$

$395 : 3$


$938 : 4$





Dinheiro – o euro

► Recorda.



O euro (€) é a moeda usada em Portugal.
1 € (euro) = 100 cents (cêntimos)

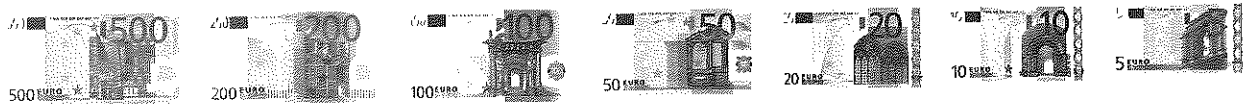
► Observa as figuras das moedas e das notas de euros. Completa.

Moedas



Moeda de maior valor: _____ Moeda de menor valor: _____

Notas



Nota de maior valor: _____ Nota de menor valor: _____

► Observa as figuras. Quanto dinheiro há em cada linha? Completa.



5 € 55 cents ou 5,55 €

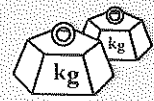
_____ ou _____

_____ ou _____

_____ ou _____

_____ ou _____

_____ ou _____



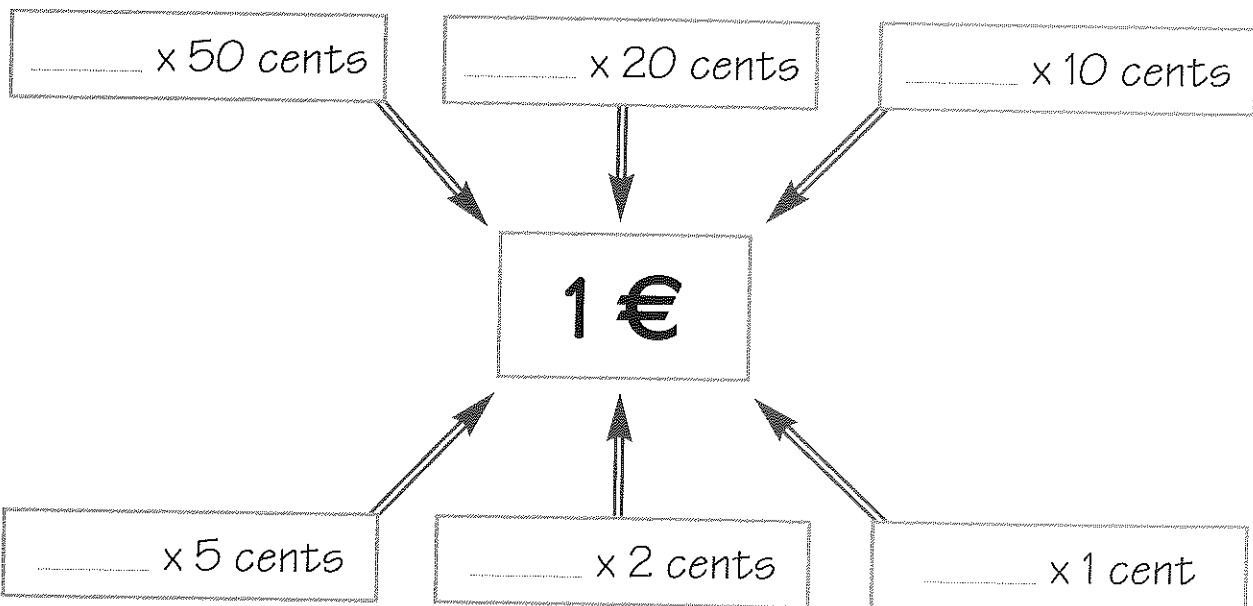
Dinheiro – o euro

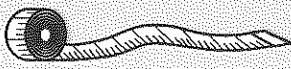
► Descobre mais três maneiras diferentes de fazer 1 €.

Sempre 1 €	

► Completa o quadro. Indica o número de moedas de cada valor que são necessárias para obter 1 euro. Completa depois o esquema abaixo.









Sempre						
	2					







Dinheiro – o euro


► Indica como podes obter cada um dos valores com um mínimo de notas ou de moedas. Vê o exemplo.


								
17,50 €	1	1	1		1			
5,45 €								
8,05 €								
12,75 €								
25,99 €								
49,15 €								
50,50 €								
102,65 €								


► Troca em moedas iguais.




 5 x 


 _____ x 


 _____ x 


 _____ x 


 _____ x 


► Troca em notas iguais.

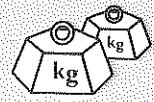


 20 x 

 _____ x 

 _____ x 

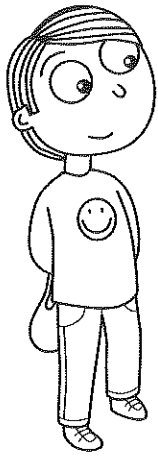
 _____ x 



Dinheiro – o euro

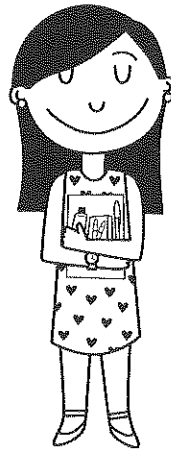
► Lê. Calcula. Responde. Qual o valor das compras de cada um dos meninos?

Compasso – 7,49 €
Borracha – 0,35 €
Afia – 0,48 €


$$\begin{array}{r} 7,49 \text{ €} \\ 0,35 \text{ €} \\ + 0,48 \text{ €} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

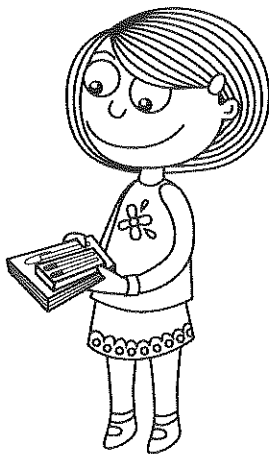
O Rui gastou _____.

Caneta – 3,49 €
Lápis de cera – 2,95 €
Caderno – 1,25 €
Afia – 0,45 €


$$\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ + \\ \hline \end{array}$$

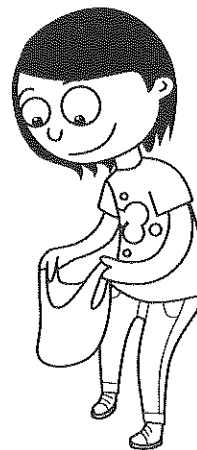
A Ana gastou _____.

Conjunto de canetas – 8,95 €
Caderno – 2,23 €
Canetas feltro – 3,98 €

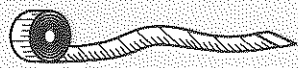

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ + \\ \hline \end{array}$$

A Maria gastou _____.

Estojo – 12,29 €
Lápis – 1,69 €
Fita-cola – 3,99 €


$$\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ + \\ \hline \end{array}$$

A Joana gastou _____.



Dinheiro – o euro

► Completa com os valores que faltam em cada caixa.

5 €

1 € + 50 cents + 20 cents +

7 €

2 € + 10 cents + 5 cents +

8 €

3 € + 3 € + 10 cents +

10 €

5 € + 50 cents + 10 cents +

13 €

3 € + 2 € + 20 cents +

20 €

8 € + 50 cents + 20 cents +
5 cents + _____

► Coloca os sinais >, = ou < de forma adequada em cada caso.

100 cents	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 €
200 cents	<input type="checkbox"/>	20 €
1,50 €	<input type="checkbox"/>	150 cents
55 cents	<input type="checkbox"/>	0,50 €
1,85 €	<input type="checkbox"/>	85 cents
20 cents	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 €
2,25 €	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 € 20cents

10 x 1cents	<input type="checkbox"/>	0,10 €
10 x 10 cents	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 €
100 x 10 cent	<input type="checkbox"/>	10 €
10 x 5 cents	<input type="checkbox"/>	5 €
100 x 20 cents	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 €
10 x 20 cents	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 €
10 x 20 cents	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 €

colecção mat. magical

1.º ciclo

Exercícios para o treino das competências básicas em Matemática, no 1.º Ciclo do Ensino Básico, de acordo com o novo programa de Matemática, aprovado pelo Ministério da Educação em 2007.

Permite ao aluno:

- desenvolver o raciocínio lógico-matemático e o pensamento crítico;
- consolidar conceitos e desenvolver competências essenciais na Matemática;
- treinar o cálculo mental e a capacidade de resolver problemas;
- exercitar técnicas básicas de cálculo.

Permite ao professor:

- diferenciar o trabalho dos alunos de acordo com as suas necessidades e níveis de aprendizagem;
- reforçar as competências dos alunos, através de actividades complementares (na sala de aula, em tempo de actividade extra, nos TPC, em actividades de férias);
- apoiar actividades no âmbito do Estudo Acompanhado.



1.º ano



2.º ano



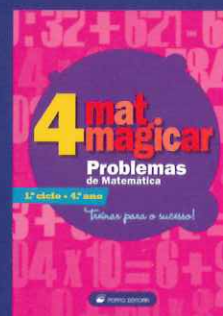
3.º ano



4.º ano



3.º ano
Problemas



4.º ano
Problemas

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