

Aluno (a): \_\_\_\_\_

Nº \_\_\_\_\_

1. Decomponha os números em dezenas e unidades:

D	U

54

D	U

87

D	U

90

D	U

78

D	U

34

D	U

56

D	U

87

D	U

91

D	U

D	U

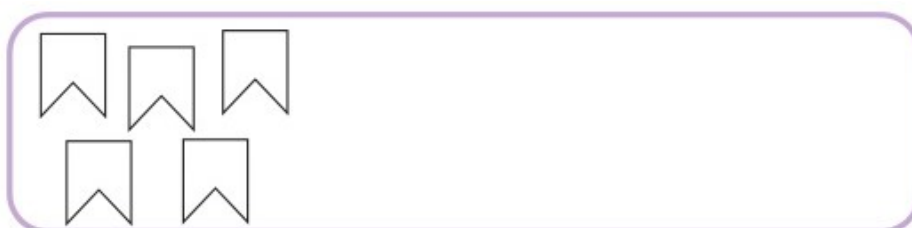
D	U

D	U

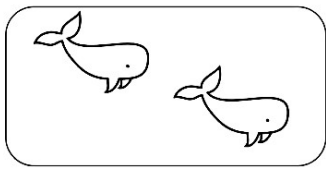
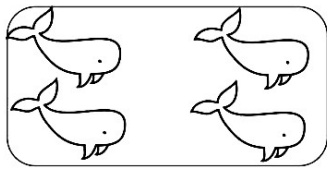
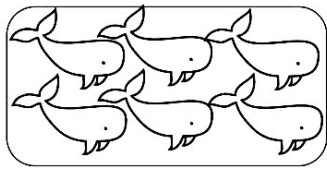
2. Desenhe o que falta para completar uma dezena:

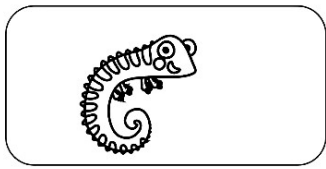
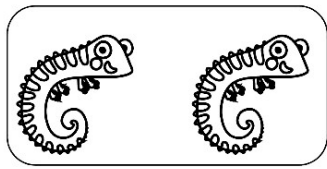
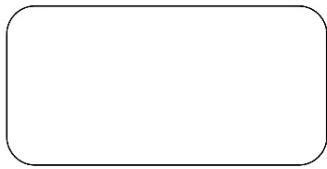


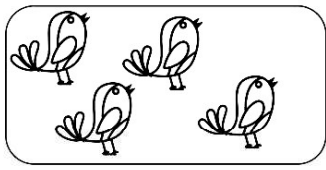
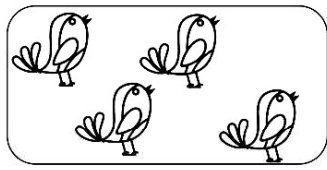

3. Agora desenhe meia dezena de flores:

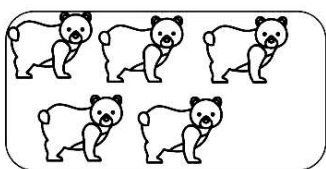
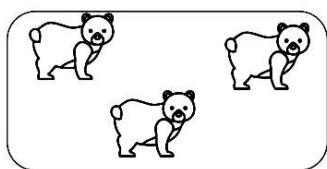



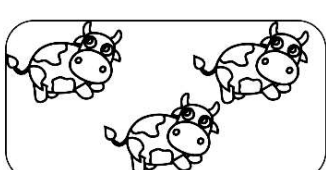
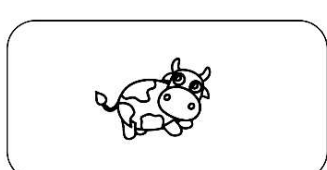
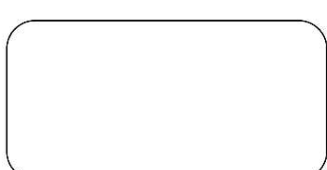
4. Faça a adição dos conjuntos. Eu já comecei!

	+		=	
<u>2</u>		<u>4</u>		<u>6</u>

	+		=	
<u>1</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>          </u>

	+		=	
<u>3</u>		<u>3</u>		<u>          </u>

	+		=	
<u>5</u>		<u>3</u>		<u>          </u>

	+		=	
<u>3</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>          </u>

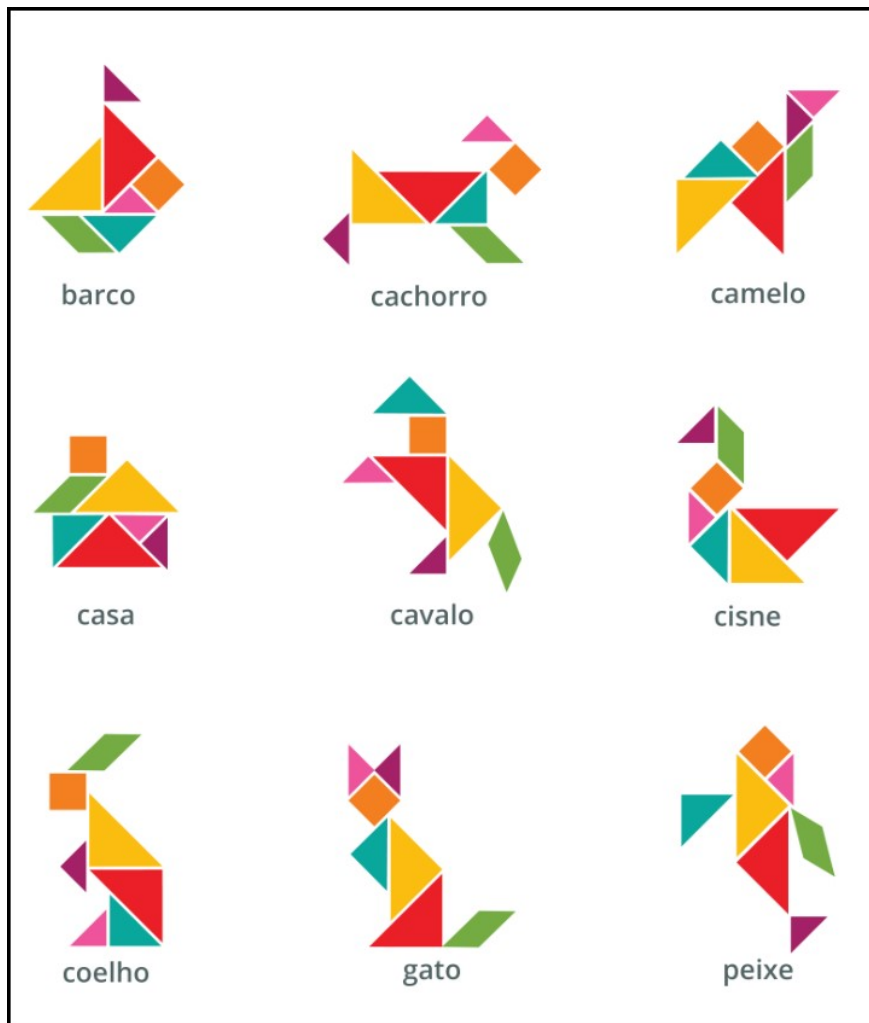
Você me deixa muito feliz!!!

# TANGRAM

Aprendemos até aqui sobre as formas geométricas e para fixar os conteúdos utilizamos o TANGRAM. Trata-se de um quebra-cabeça chinês formado por sete peças, que, combinadas, dão origem a muitas figuras.

As sete peças que formam o TANGRAM são: dois triângulos grandes, dois pequenos, um médio, um quadrado e um paralelogramo.

Segue algumas ideias que podemos formar com as peças do TANGRAM:



Com a ajuda do papai e da mamãe você pode pesquisar outras figuras que são formadas com as peças do TANGRAM. DIVIRTA-SE!!!