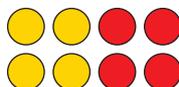


La table de 41. La table de 4 a des particularités avec la table de 2 :

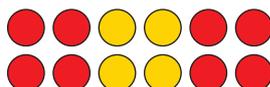
$2 \times 2 = 4$  ou  $1 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$



$4 \times 2 = 8$  ou  $2 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$



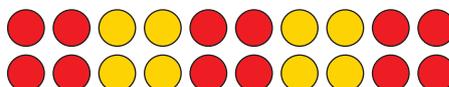
$6 \times 2 = 12$  ou  $3 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$



$8 \times 2 = 16$  ou  $4 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$



$10 \times 2 = 20$  ou  $5 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$



D'autres opérations de la table de 4 :

$6 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

2. Trouve les „voisins“ de la table de 4 :3. Pour chaque réponse correcte, tu marques 1 point :

$6 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 4 - 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 4 + 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 4 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 4 + 1 = \underline{\quad}$

$0 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$1 \times 4 + 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 4 - 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 4 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 4 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$

