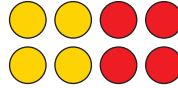


La table de 41. La table de 4 a des particularités avec la table de 2 :

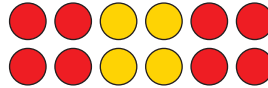
$2 \times 2 = 4$  ou  $1 \times 4 = \underline{4}$



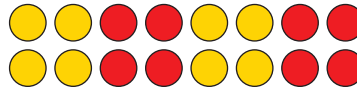
$4 \times 2 = 8$  ou  $2 \times 4 = \underline{8}$



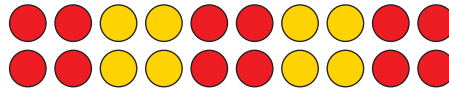
$6 \times 2 = 12$  ou  $3 \times 4 = \underline{12}$



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



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



D'autres opérations de la table de 4 :

$6 \times 4 = \underline{24}$

$7 \times 4 = \underline{28}$

$8 \times 4 = \underline{32}$

$9 \times 4 = \underline{36}$

$10 \times 4 = \underline{40}$

2. Trouve les „voisins“ de la table de 4 :

12 16 20

0 4 8

16 20 24

8 12 16

24 28 32

8 12 16

36 40 44

4 8 12

30 36 40

20 24 28

12 16 20

28 32 36

4 8 12

28 32 36

24 28 32

16 20 24

3. Pour chaque réponse correcte, tu marques 1 point :

$6 \times 4 = \underline{24}$

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

$3 \times 4 = \underline{12}$

$2 \times 4 + 8 = \underline{16}$

$9 \times 4 = \underline{36}$

$7 \times 4 - 3 = \underline{25}$

$5 \times 4 = \underline{20}$

$5 \times 4 + 1 = \underline{21}$

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

$1 \times 4 + 7 = \underline{11}$

$8 \times 4 = \underline{32}$

$8 \times 4 - 5 = \underline{27}$

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

$6 \times 4 + 6 = \underline{30}$

$10 \times 4 = \underline{40}$

$9 \times 4 - 3 = \underline{33}$

