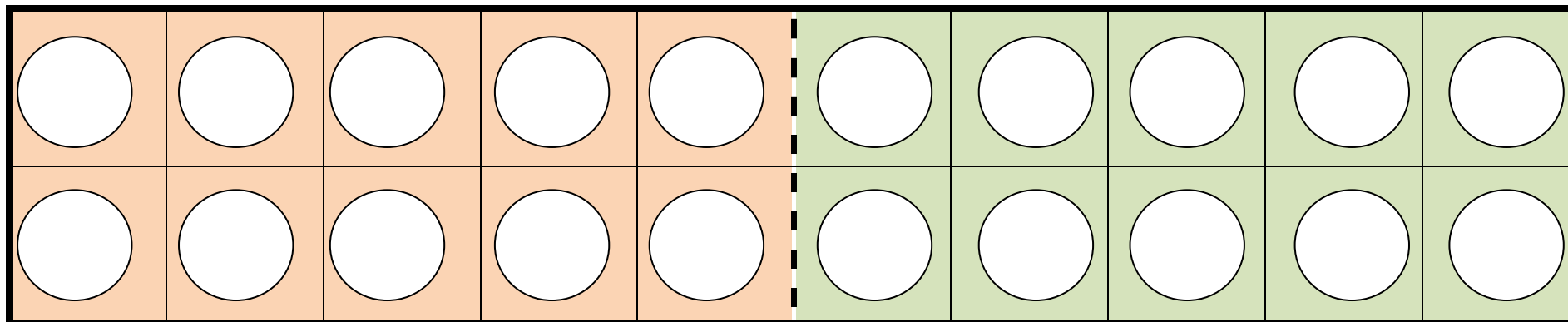


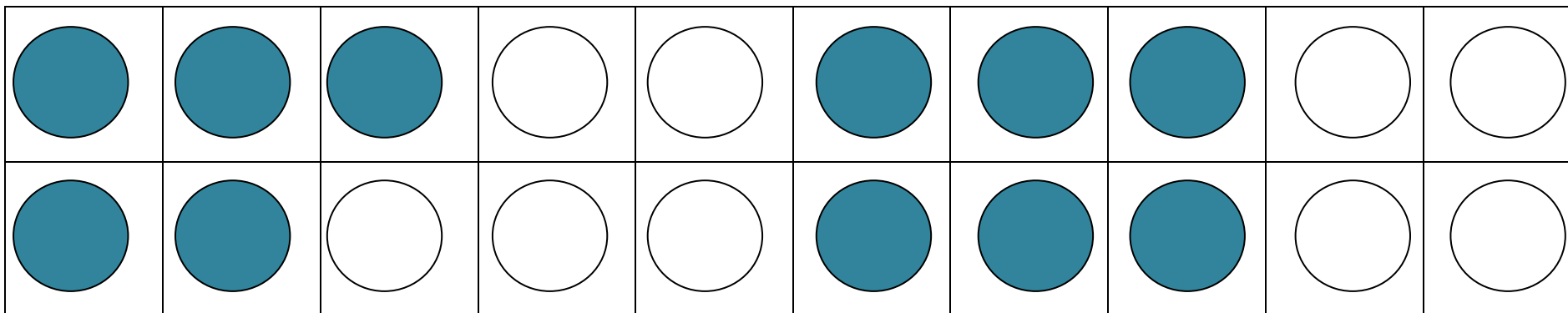
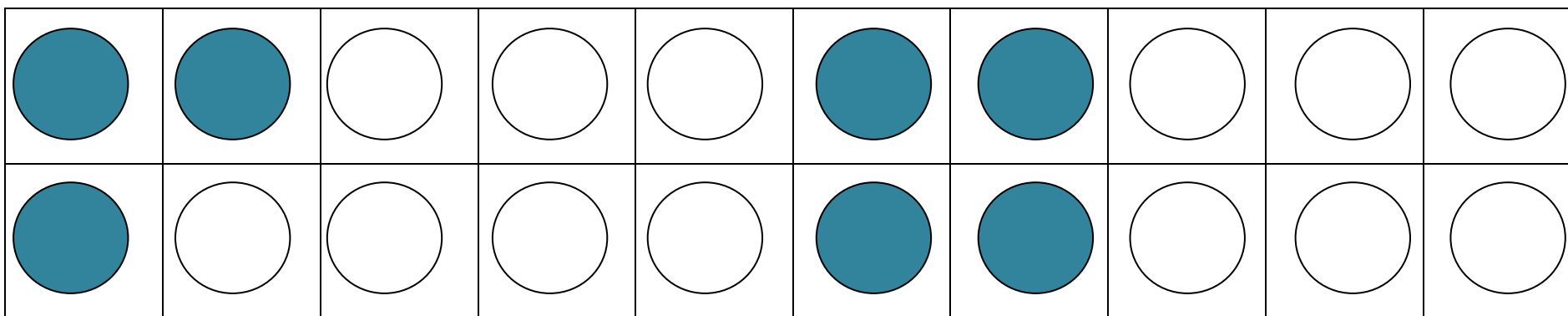
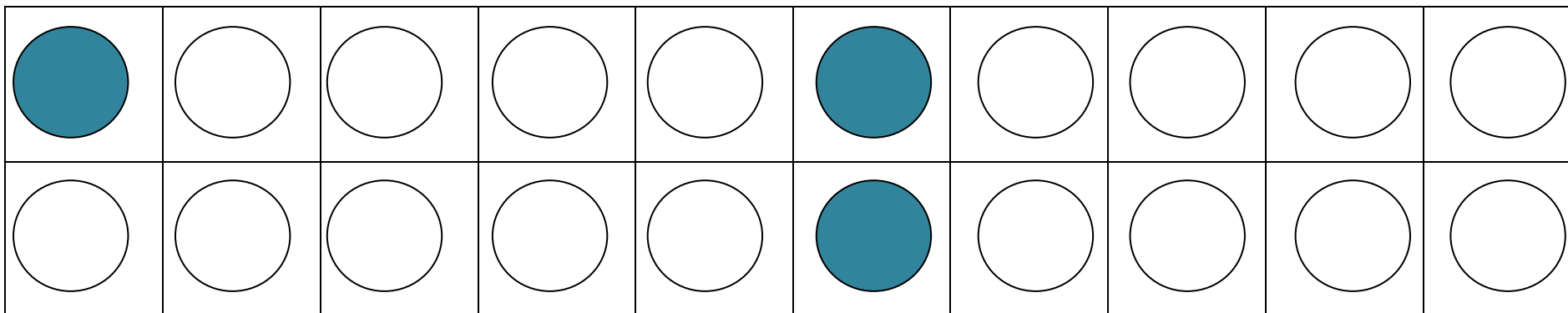
Matériel pour travailler le passage à la dizaine 1P/2P (propositions F. Lucas)

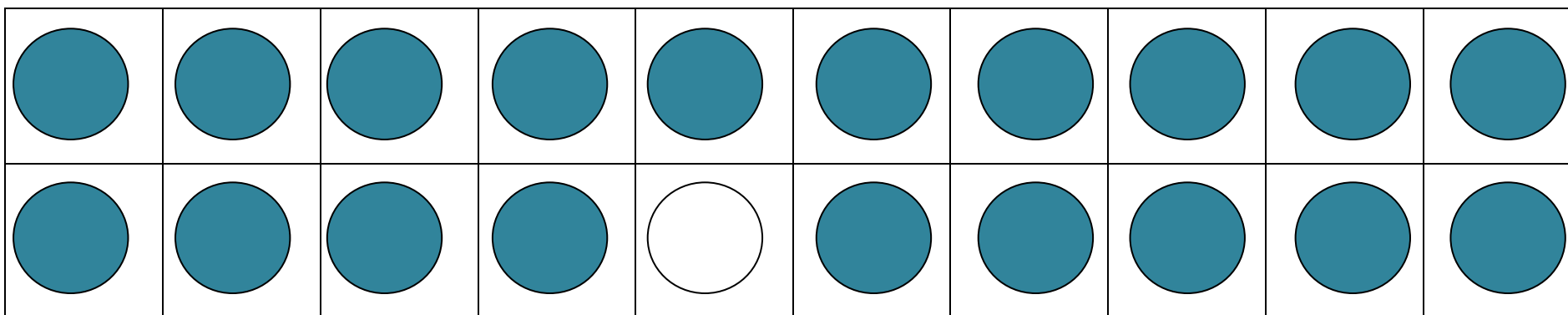
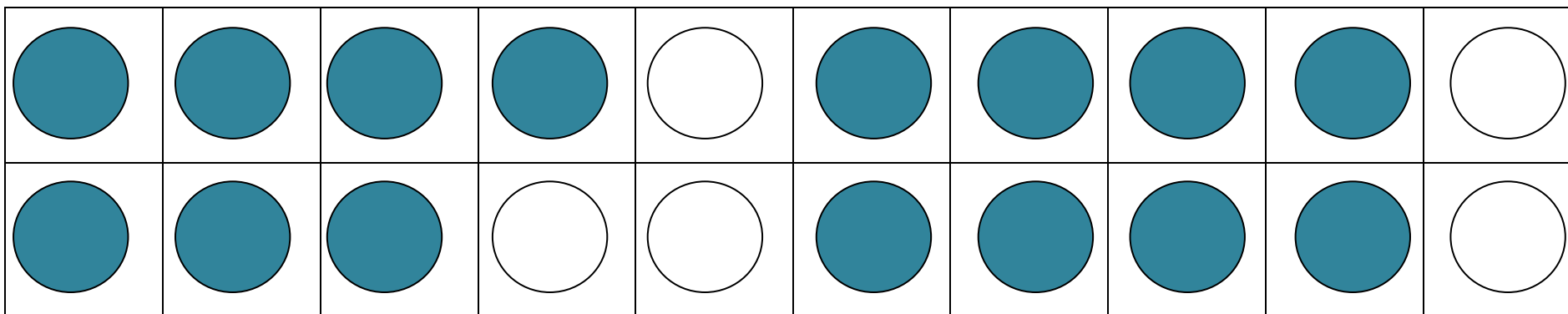
Une idée très importante à maintenir pour soutenir vraiment la pensée calculatoire des enfants : Envisager des supports visuels et manipulateurs qui favorisent la perception des nombres comme des totalités composées d'autres totalités. Eviter le dispersement en petites unités séparées.

Matériel 1P : La boîte de vingt et les schèmes binaires transparents valorisant la force du deux et du cinq donnant dix.

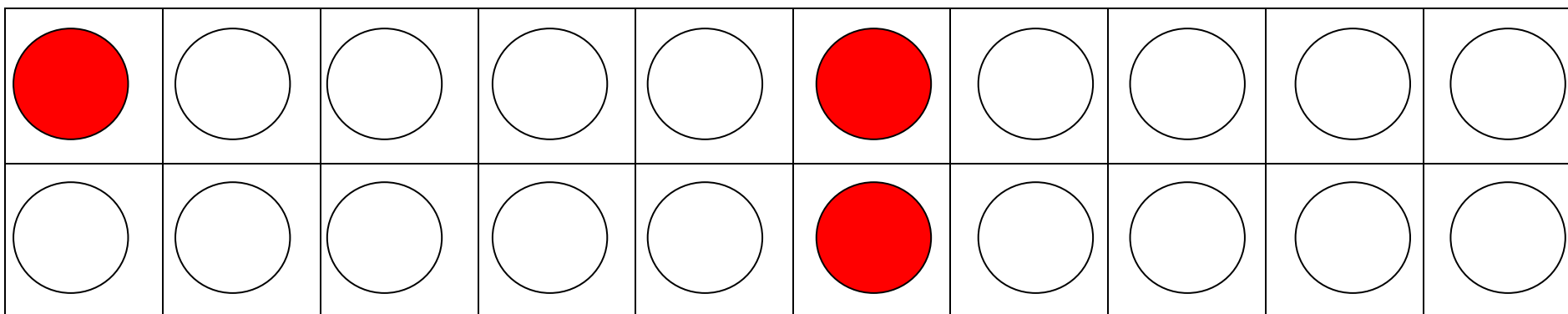


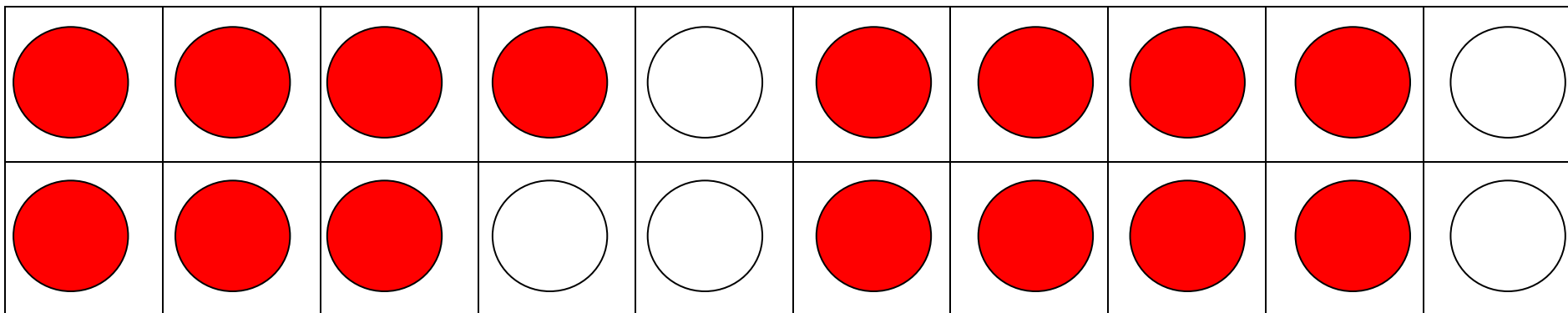
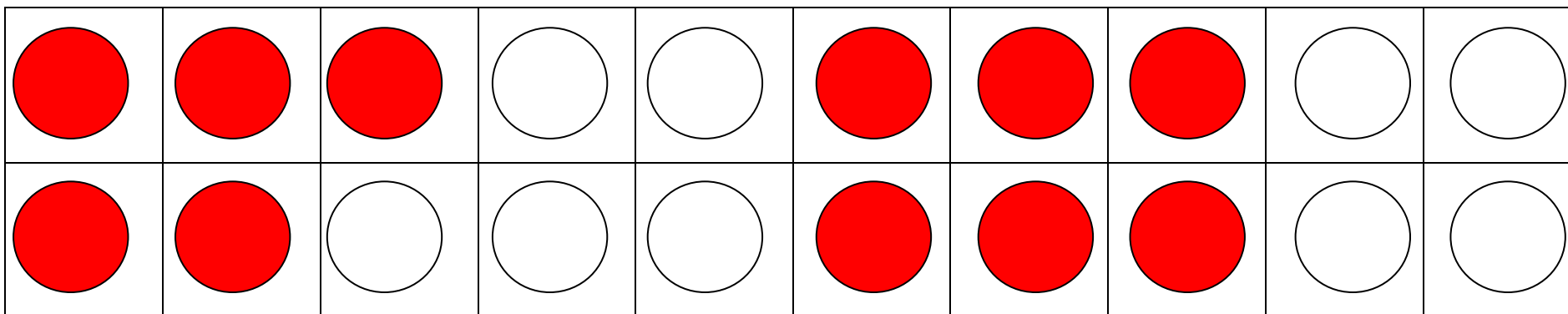
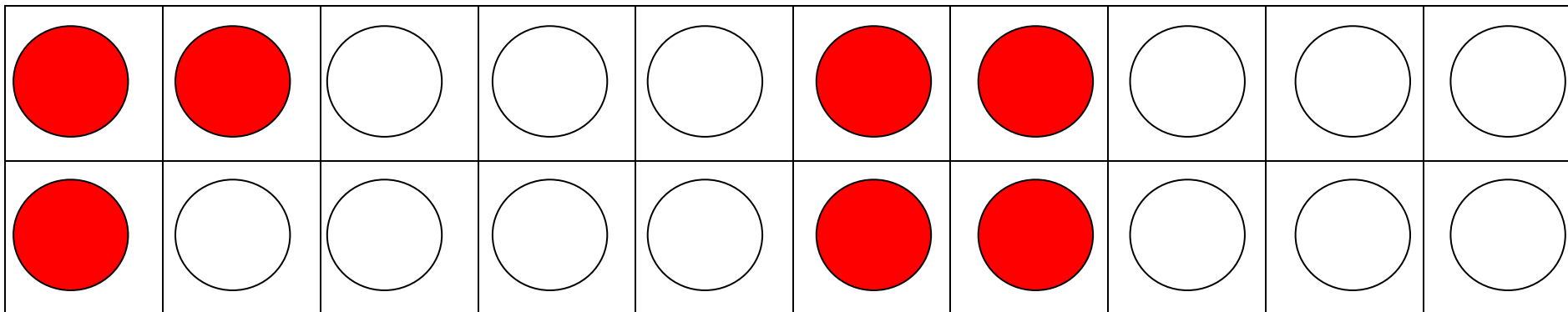
Les schèmes transparents force du deux.
Premier terme.

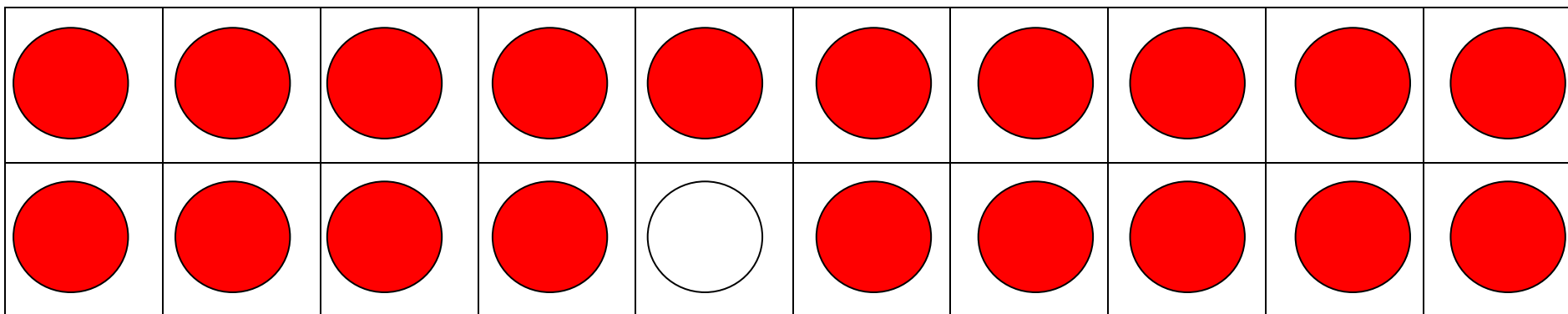




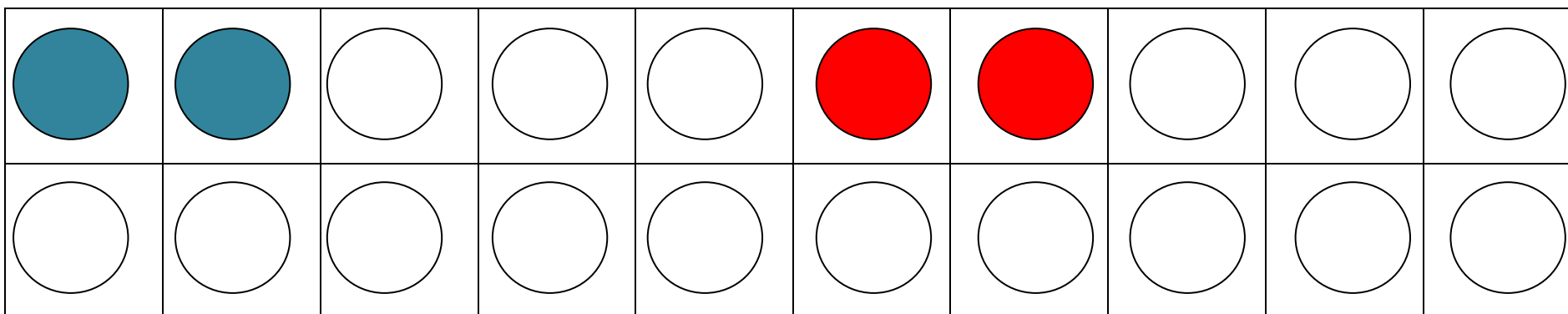
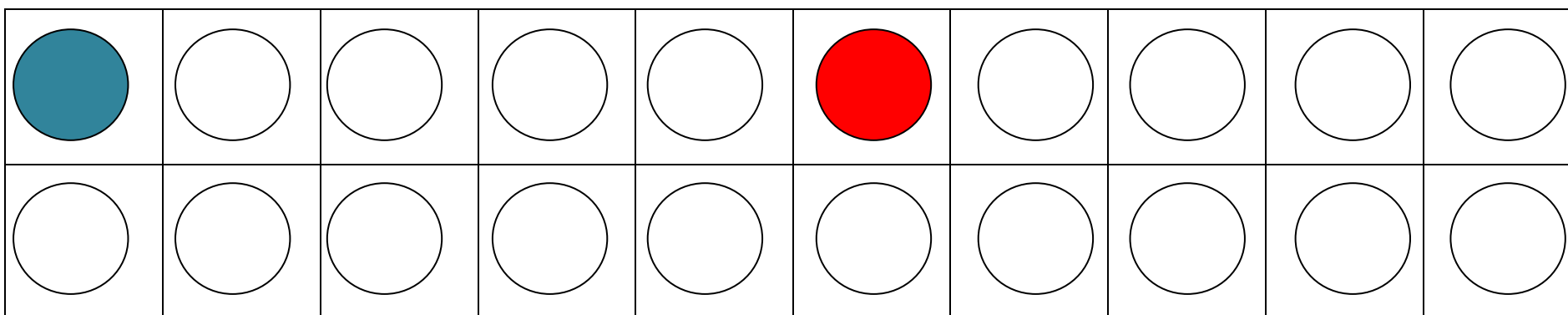
Deuxième terme

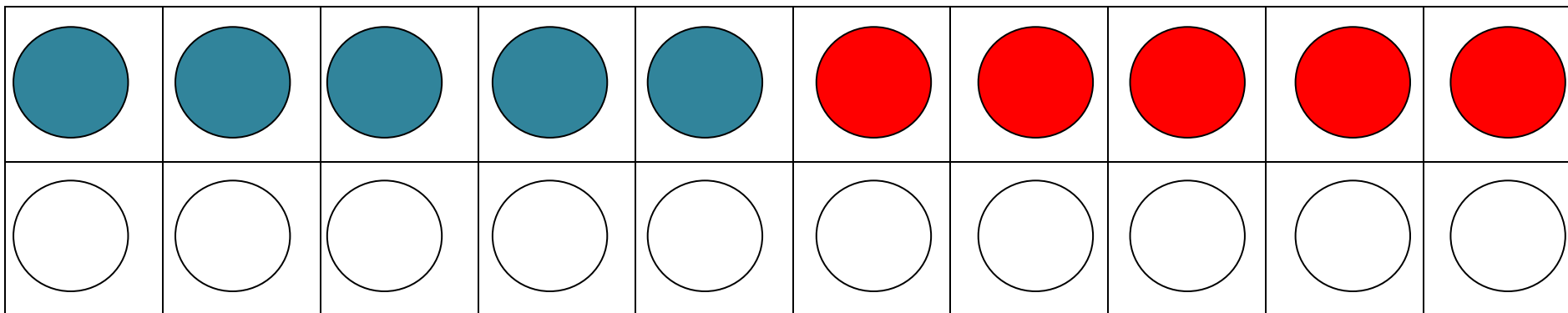
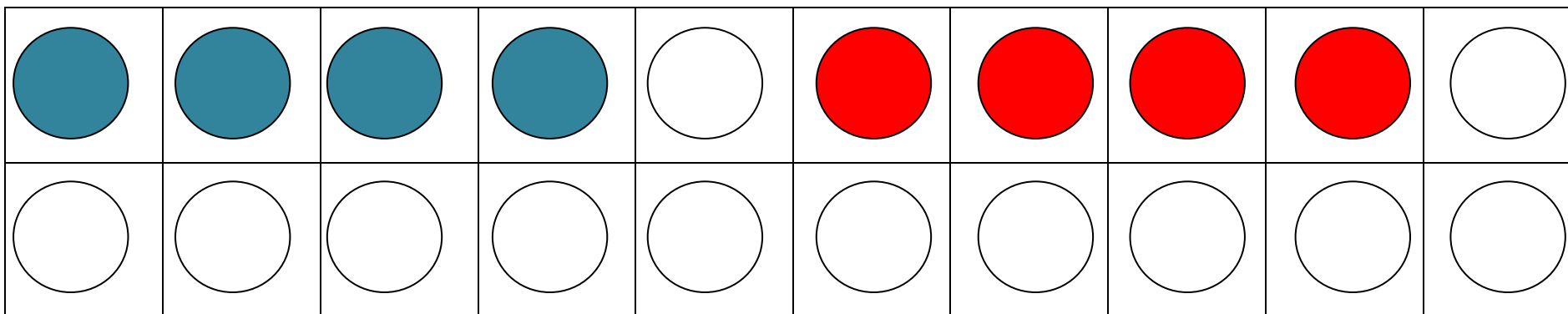
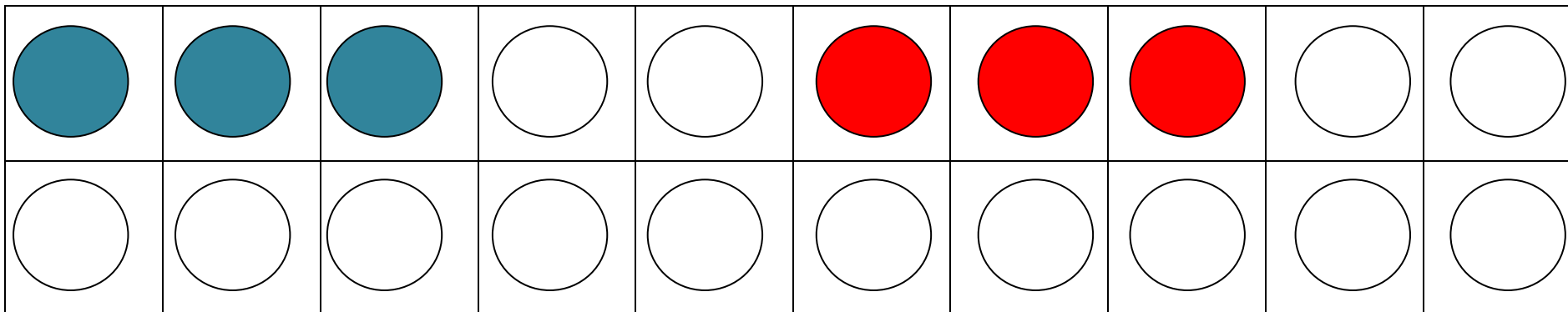


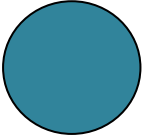
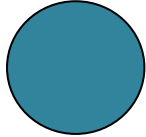
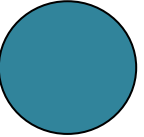
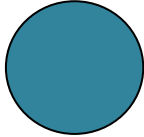
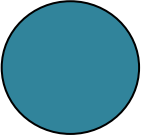
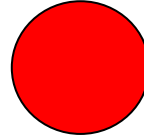
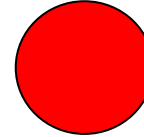
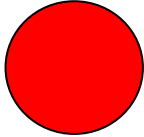
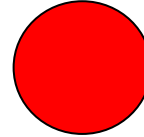
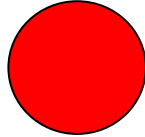
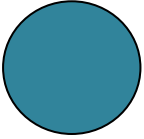
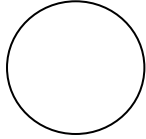
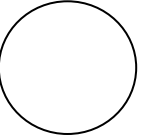
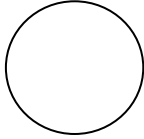
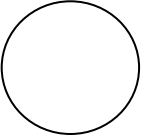
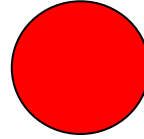
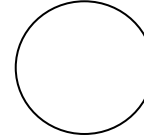
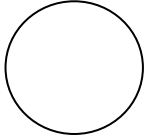
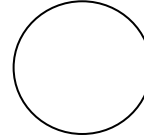
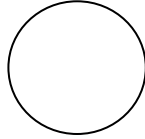


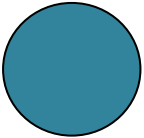
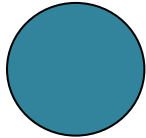
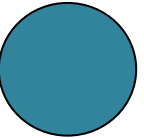
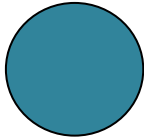
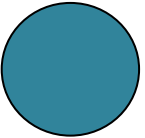
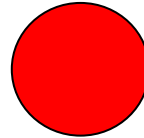
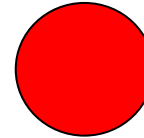
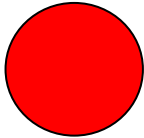
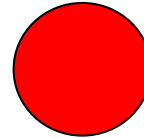
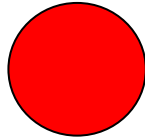
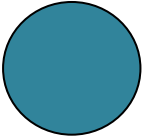
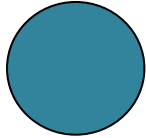
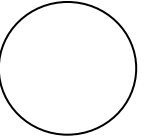
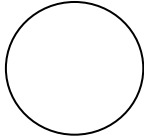
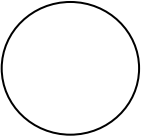
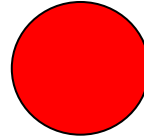
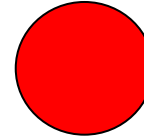
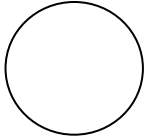
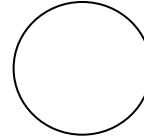
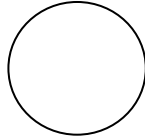


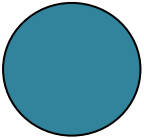
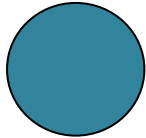
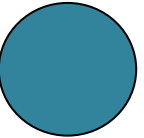
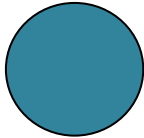
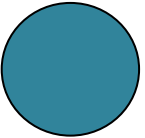
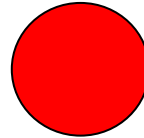
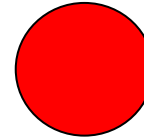
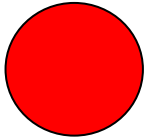
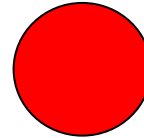
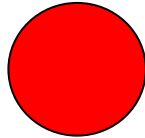
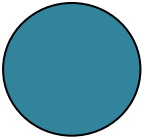
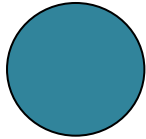
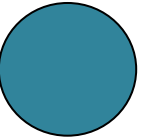
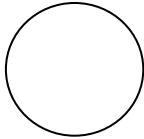
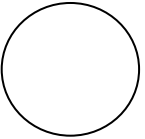
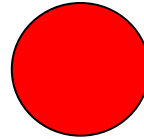
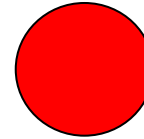
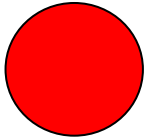
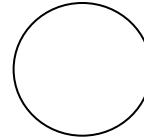
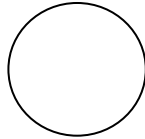
Les schèmes binaire force cinq (pas vraiment fonctionnel pour le passage à la dizaine)

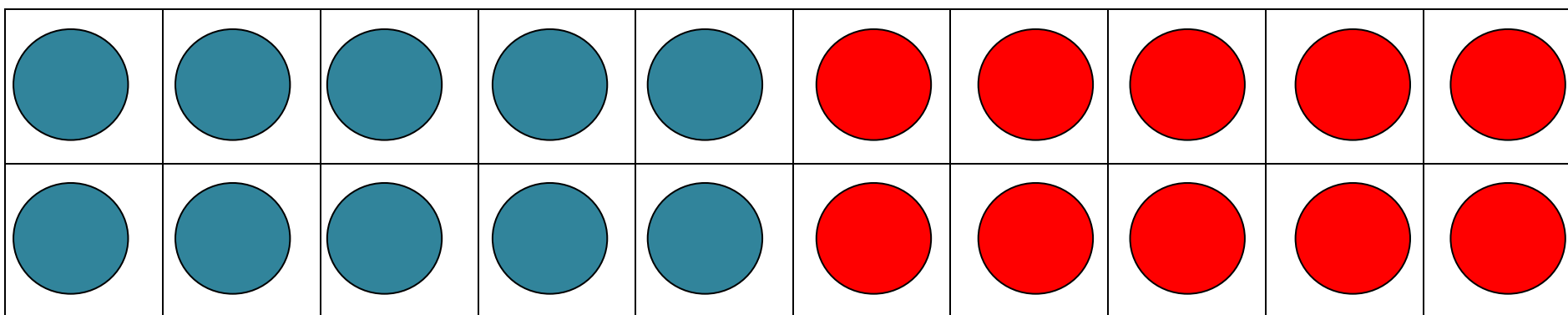
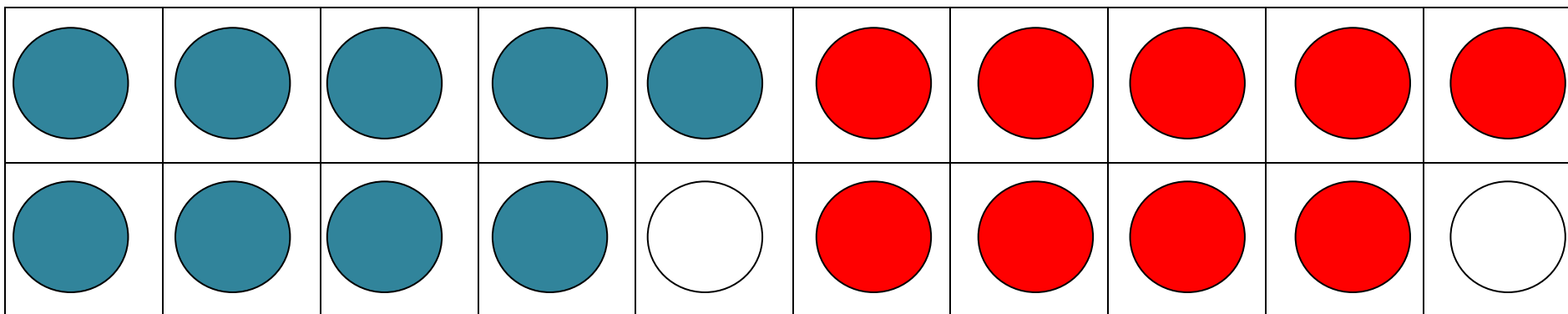




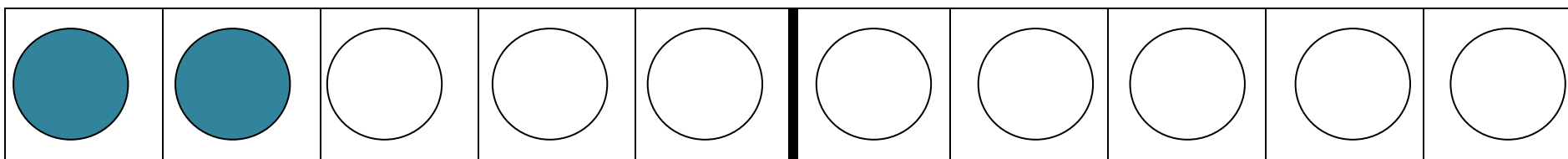
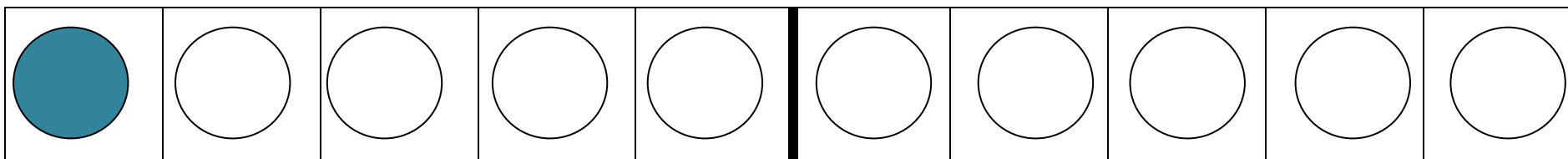
									
									

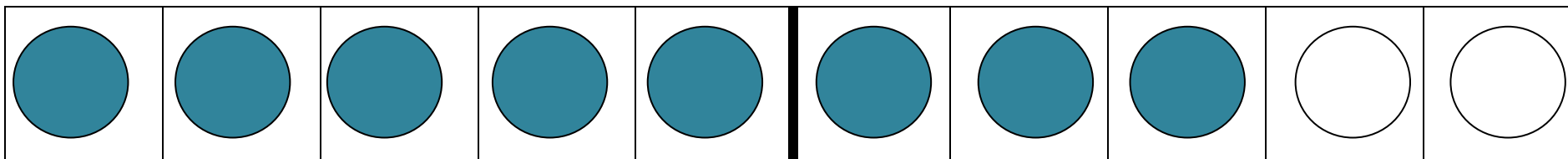
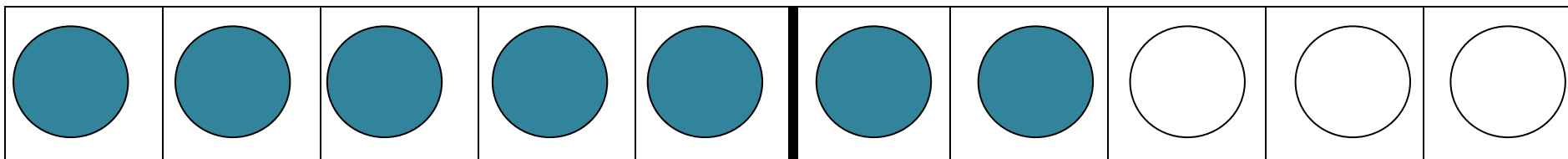
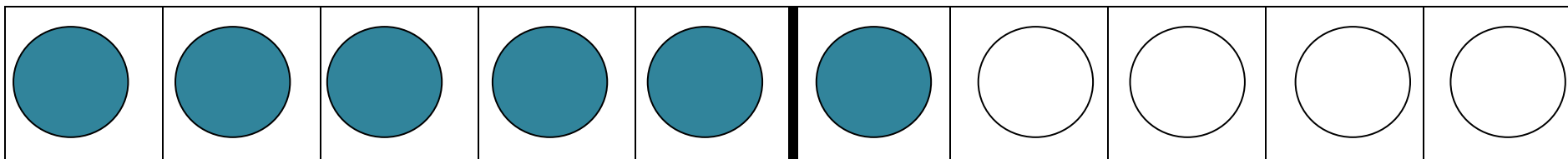
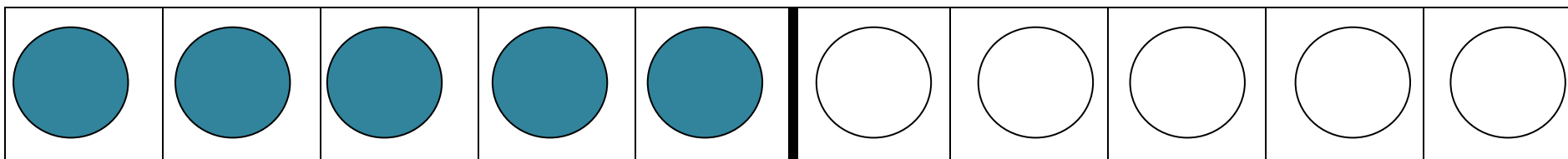
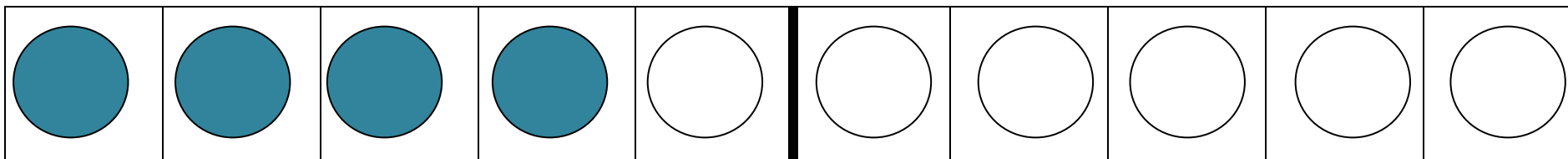
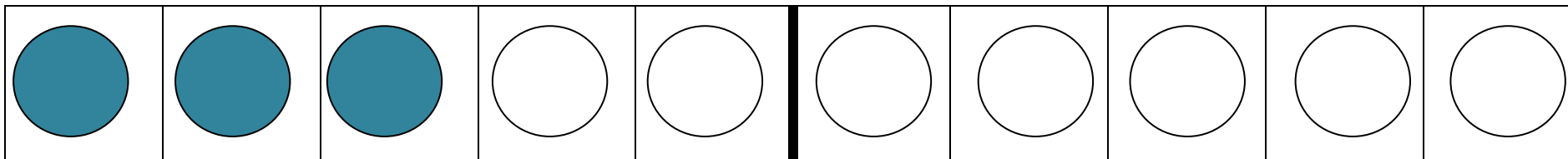
									
									

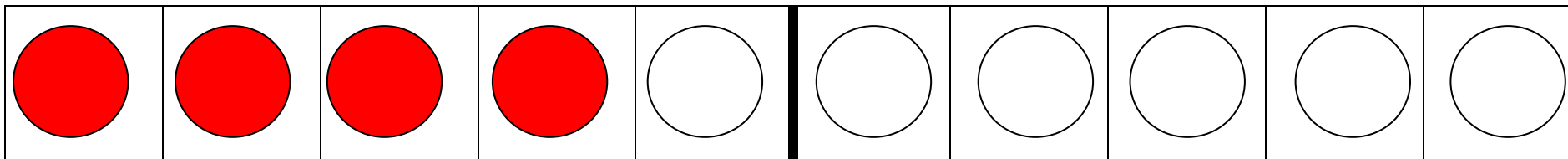
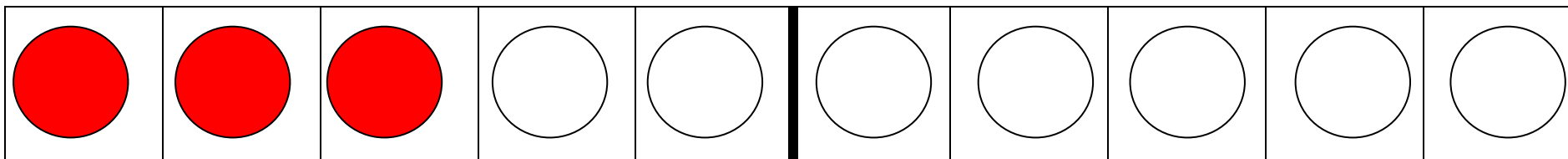
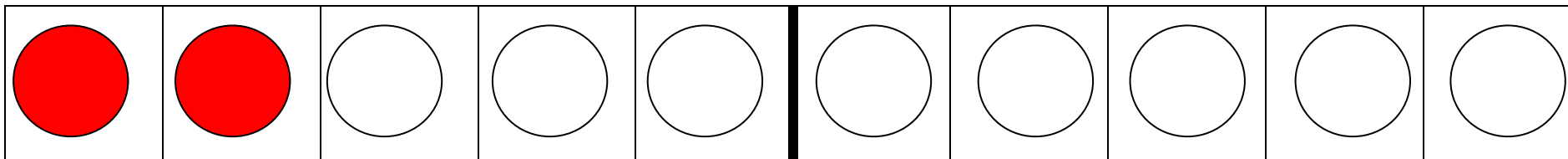
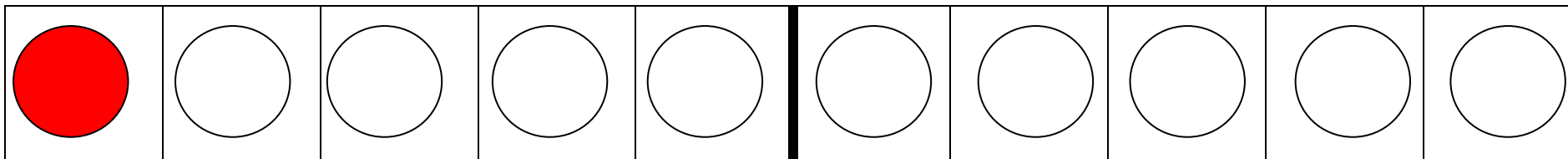
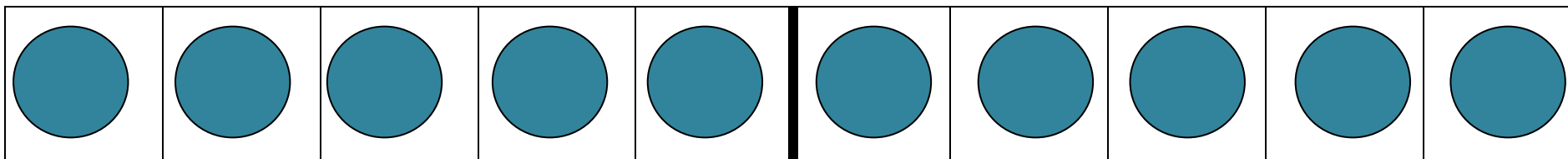
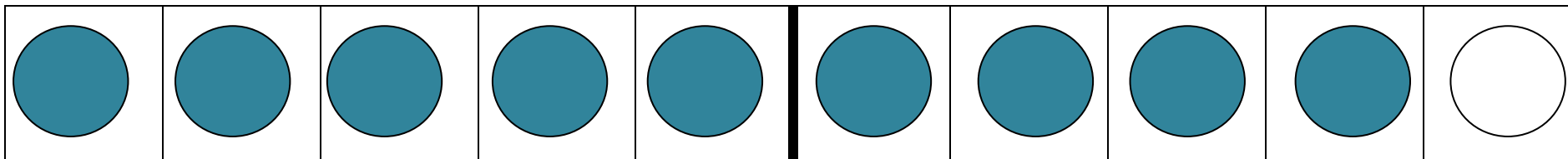
									
									

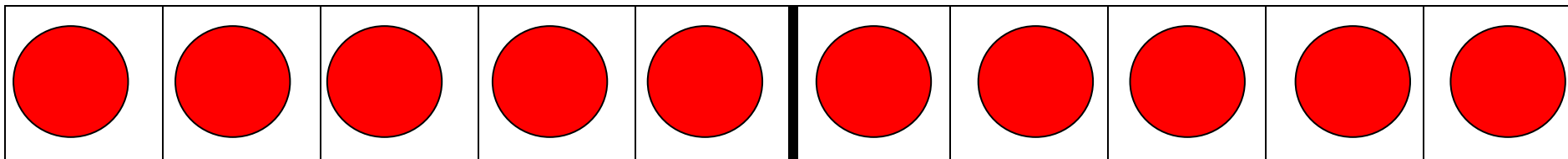
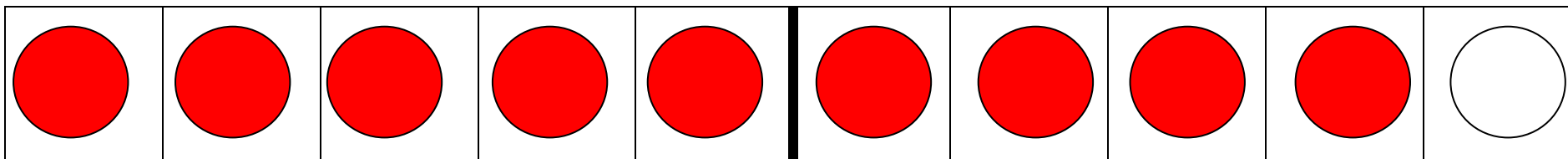
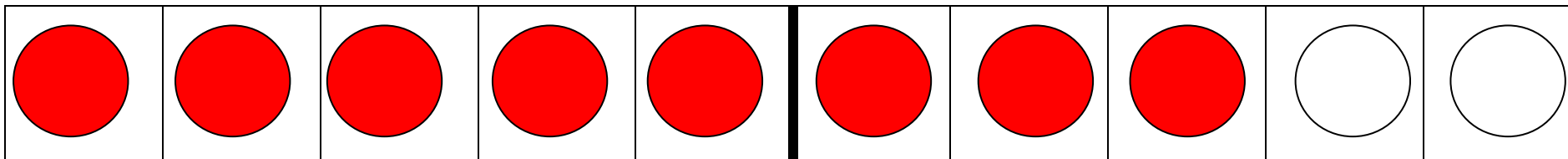
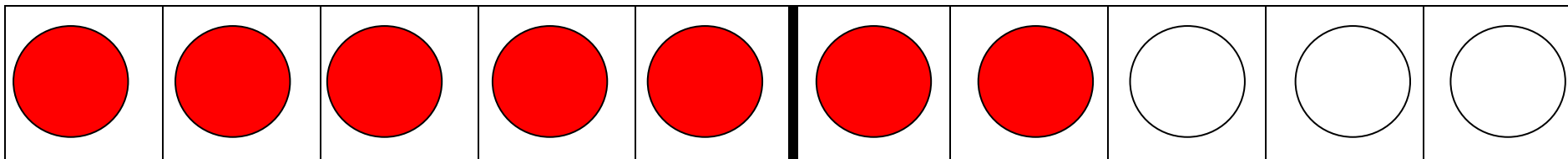
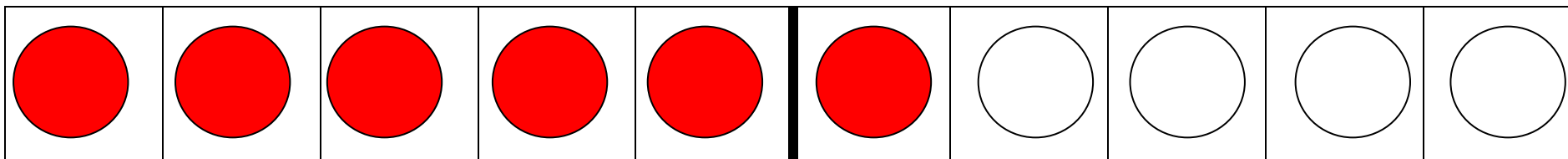
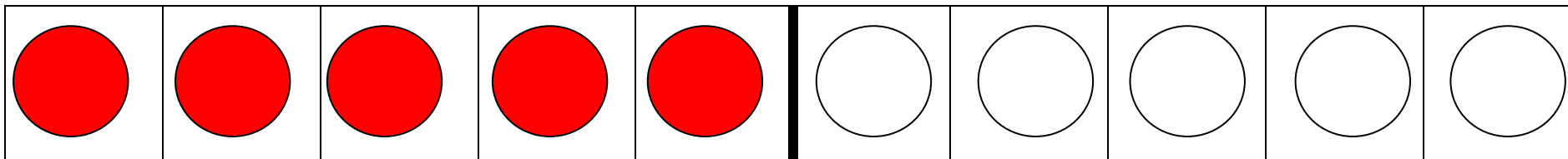


Schème linéaire force cinq (peut être utile pour le passage à la dizaine)



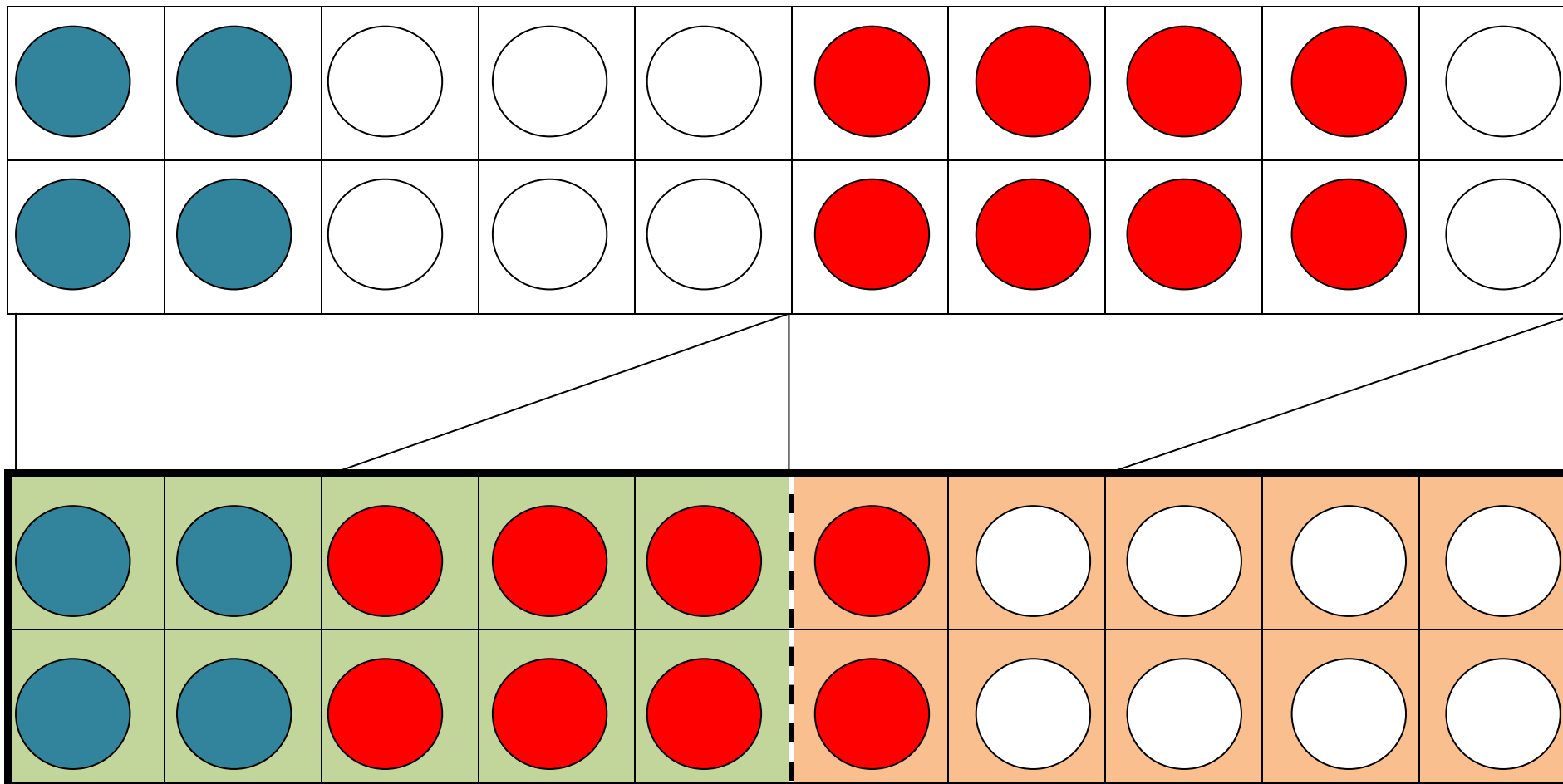






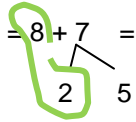
Exemples de manipulations :

$$4 + 8 = 4 + 8 \quad \begin{matrix} 10 \\ 6 \quad 2 \end{matrix} = (4 + 6) + 2 = 10 + 2$$



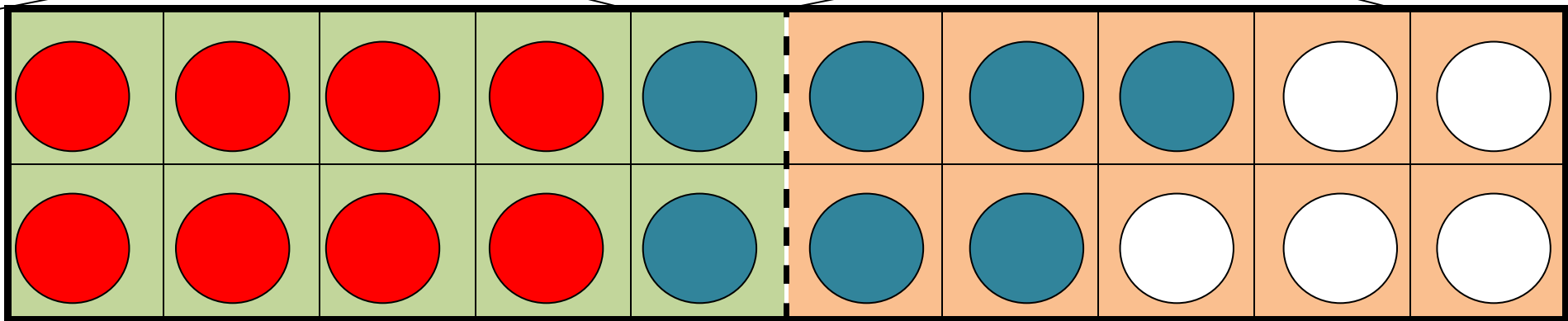
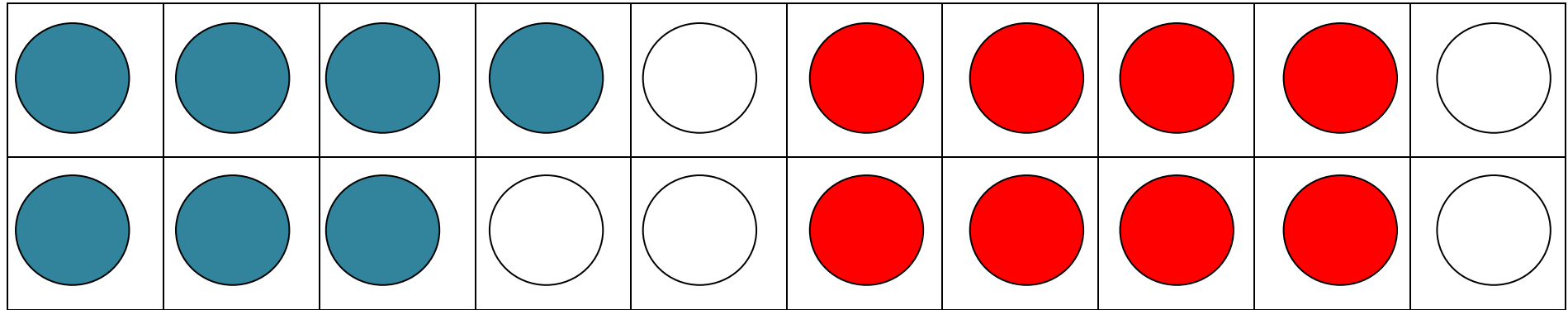
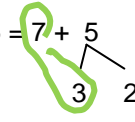
10

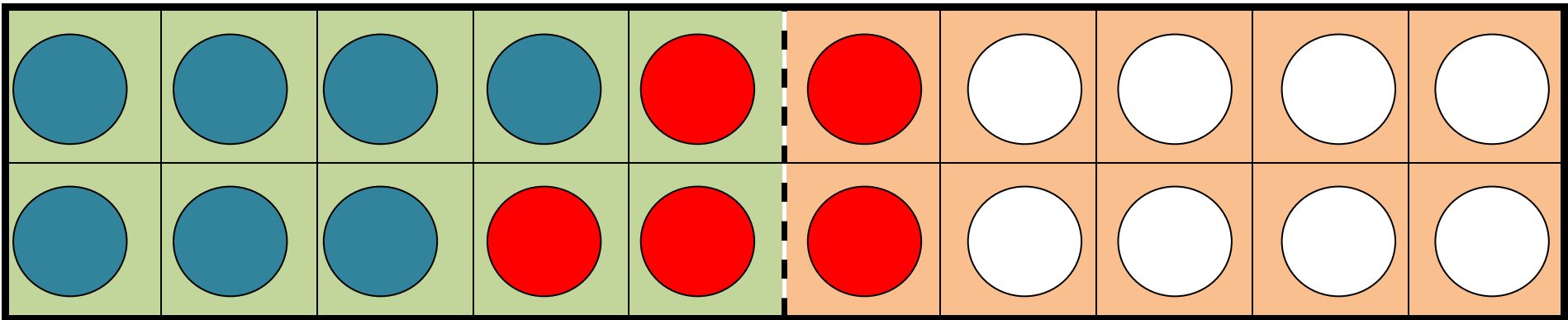
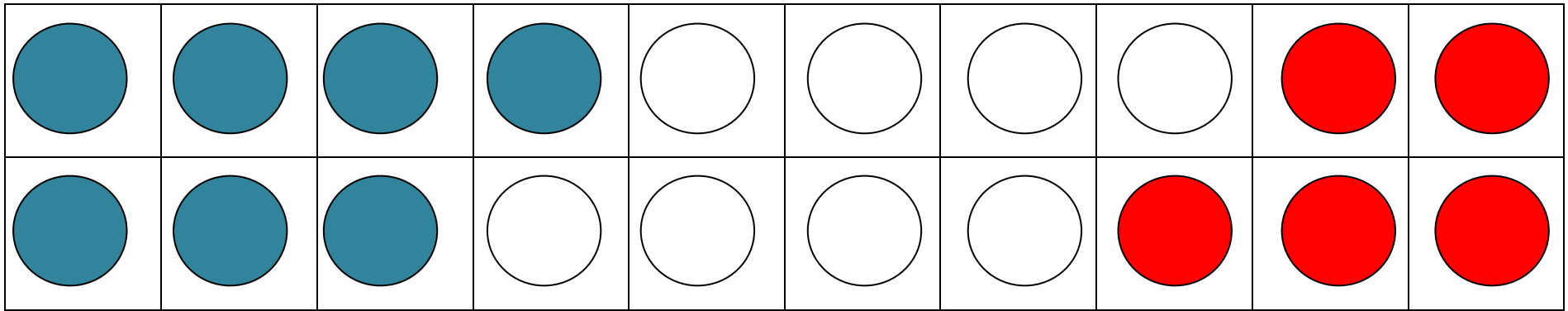
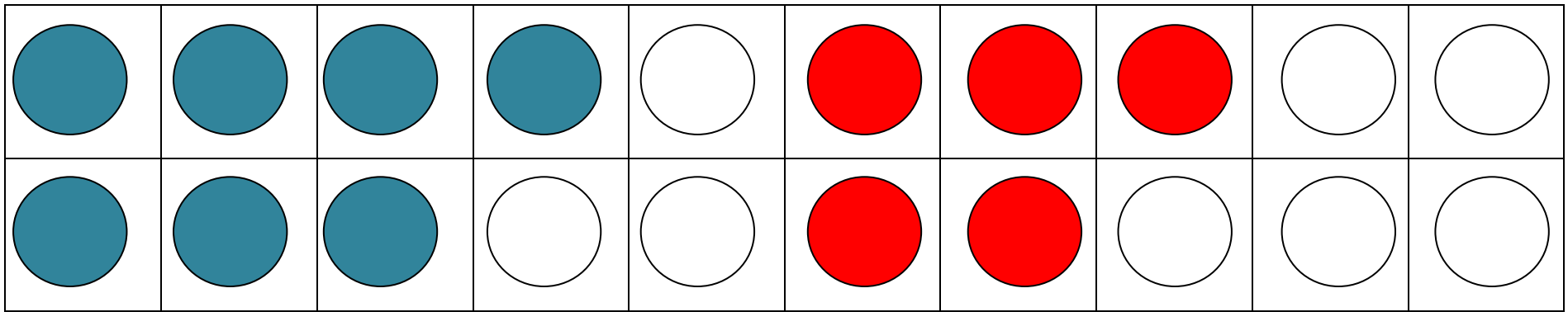
$$7 + 8 = 8 + 7 = (8 + 2) + 5 = 10 + 5$$



10

$$7 + 5 = 7 + 5 = (7 + 3) + 2 = 10 + 2$$





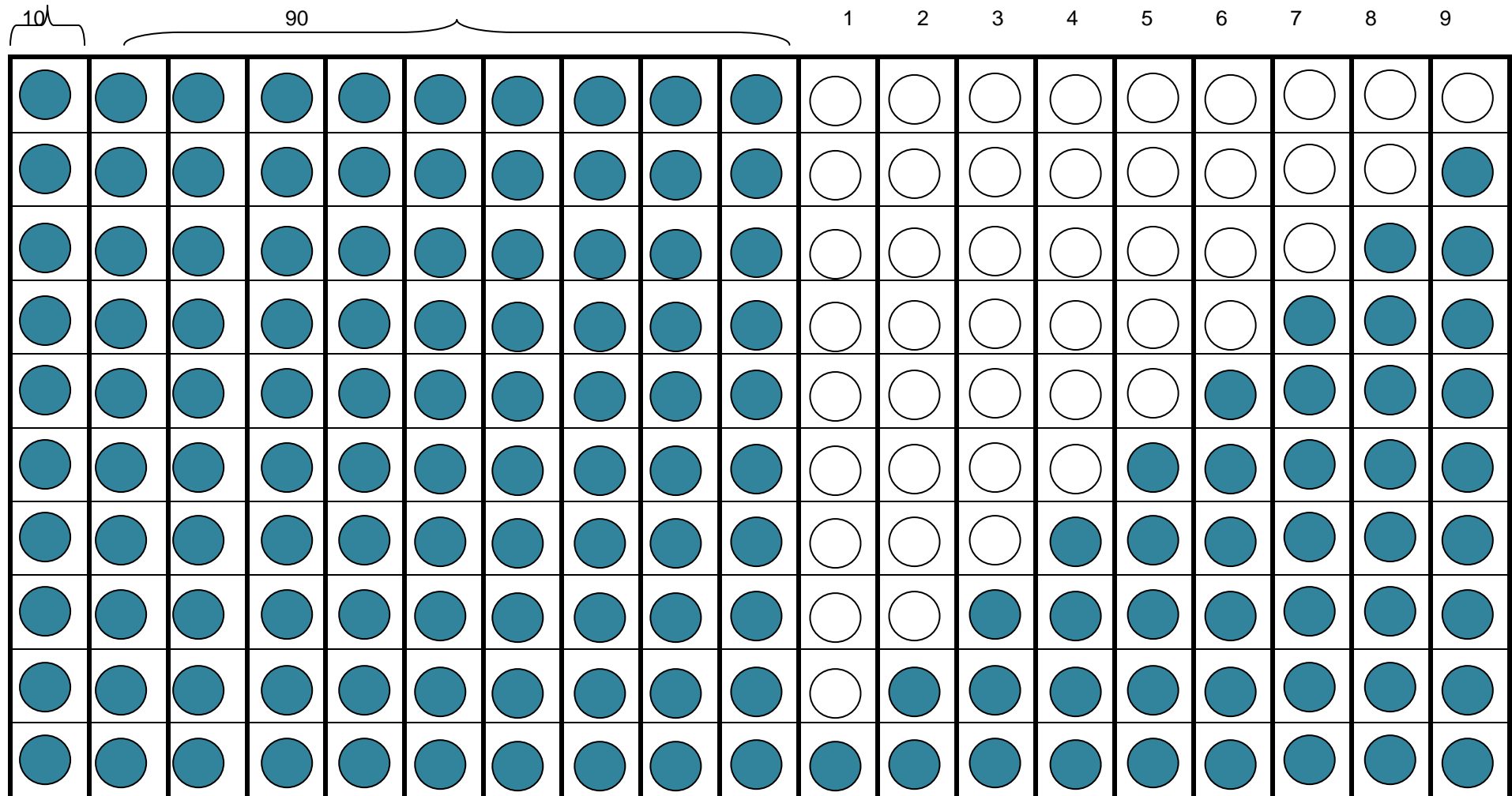
Caches pour la soustraction force du deux

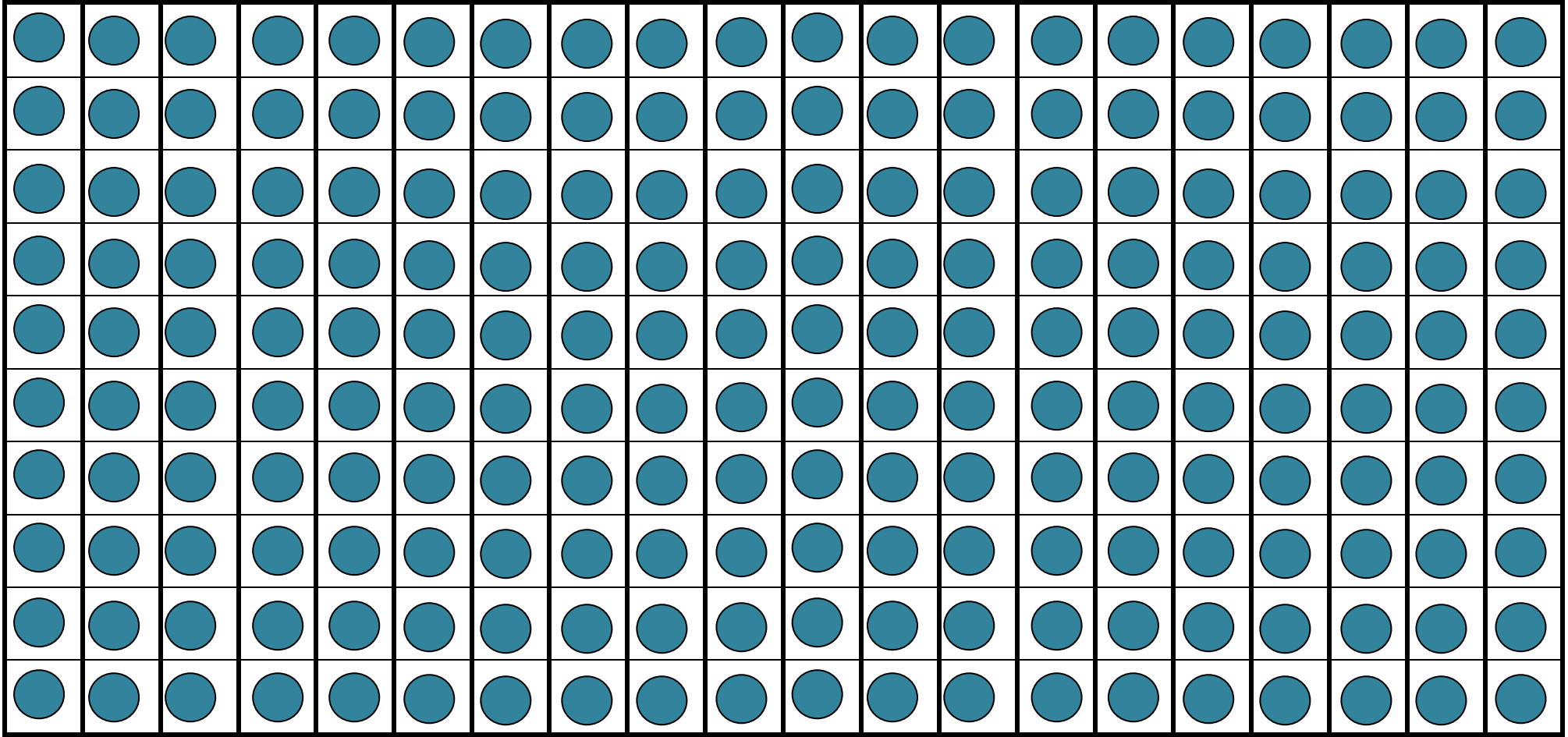
Force du cinq

[illegible]

Matériel 2P : La boîte de cent en barres de dix et barres de dix incomplètes. (sur transparent)

Eviter de prendre du un à un !!!!! Découper



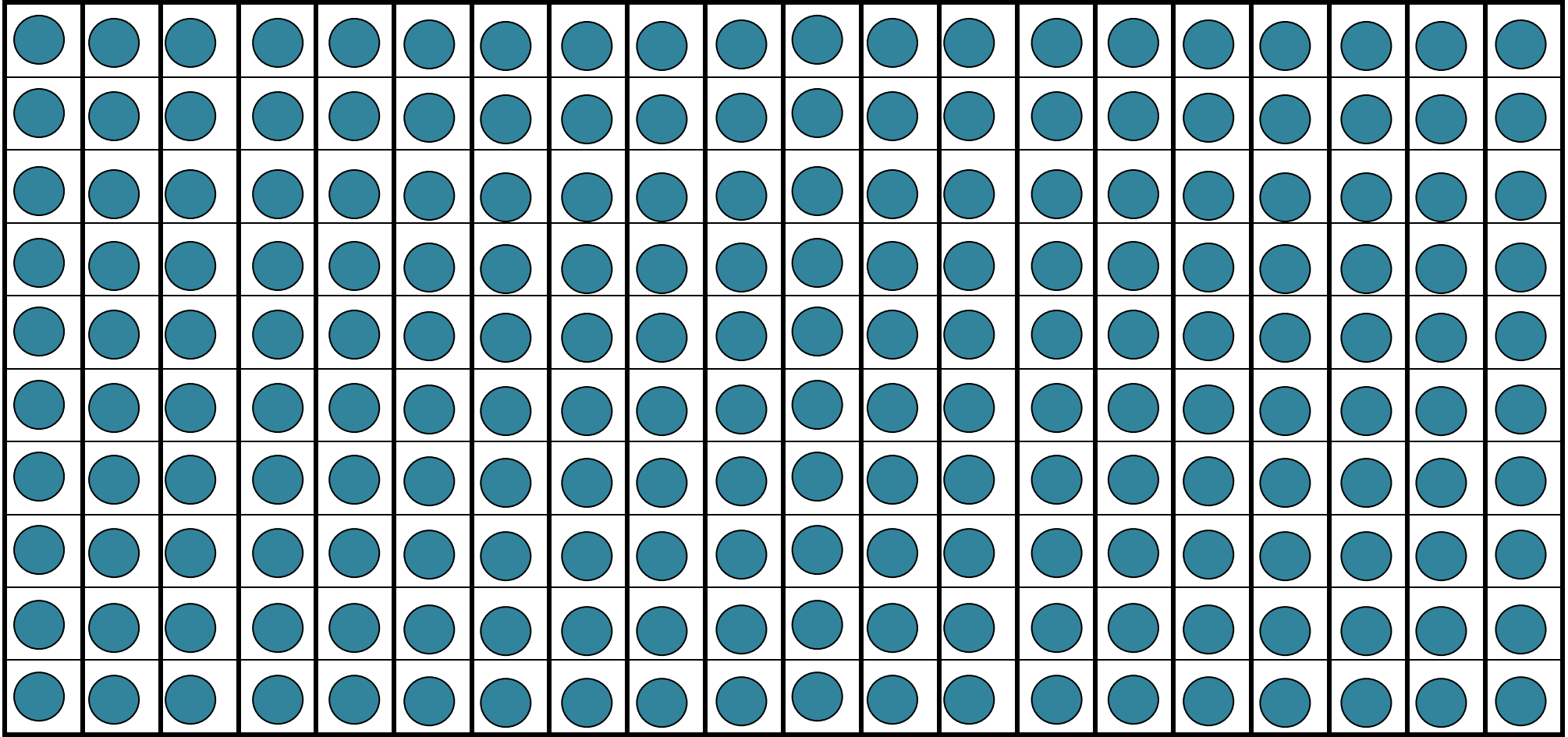


20

80

30

70

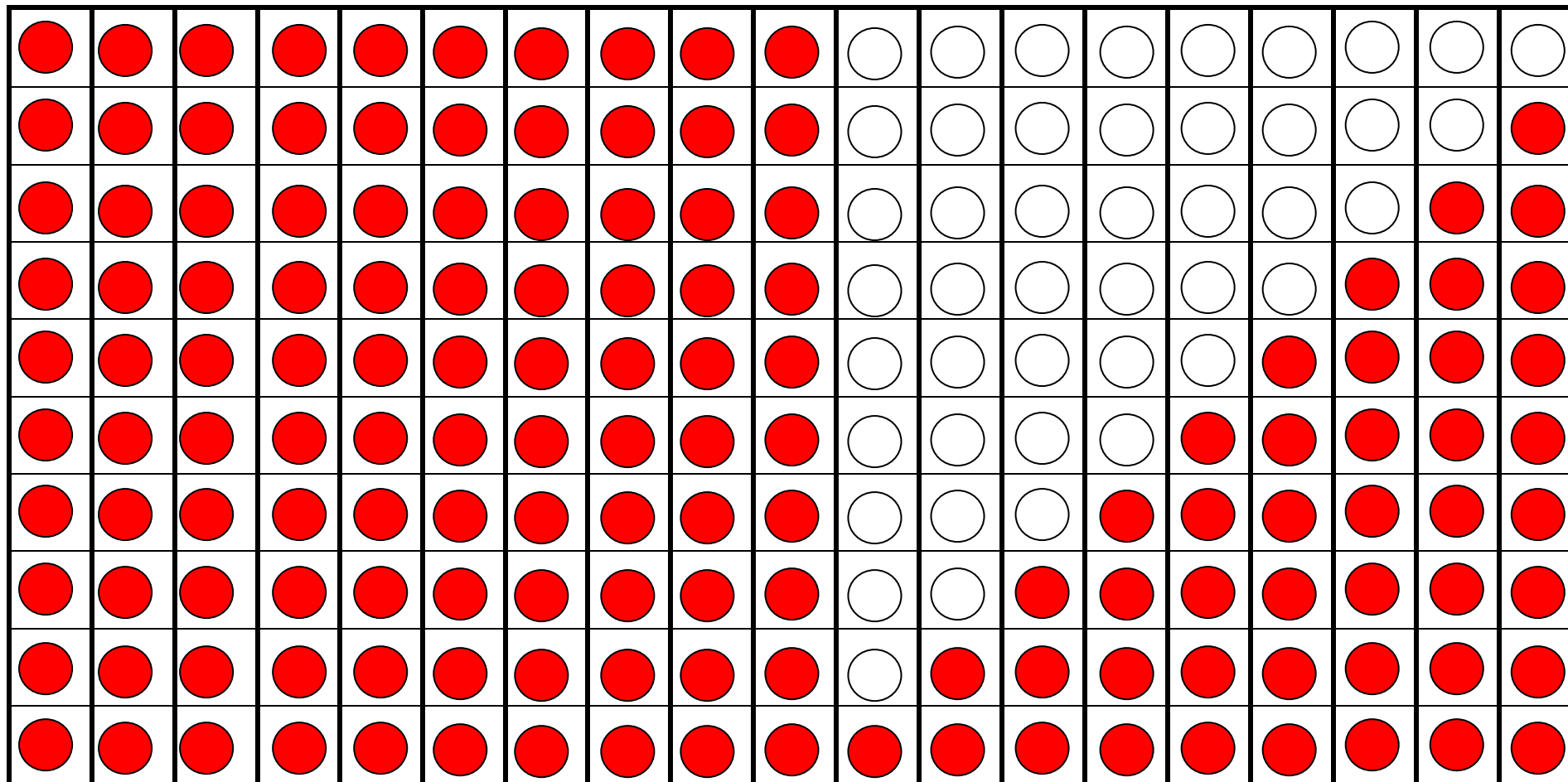


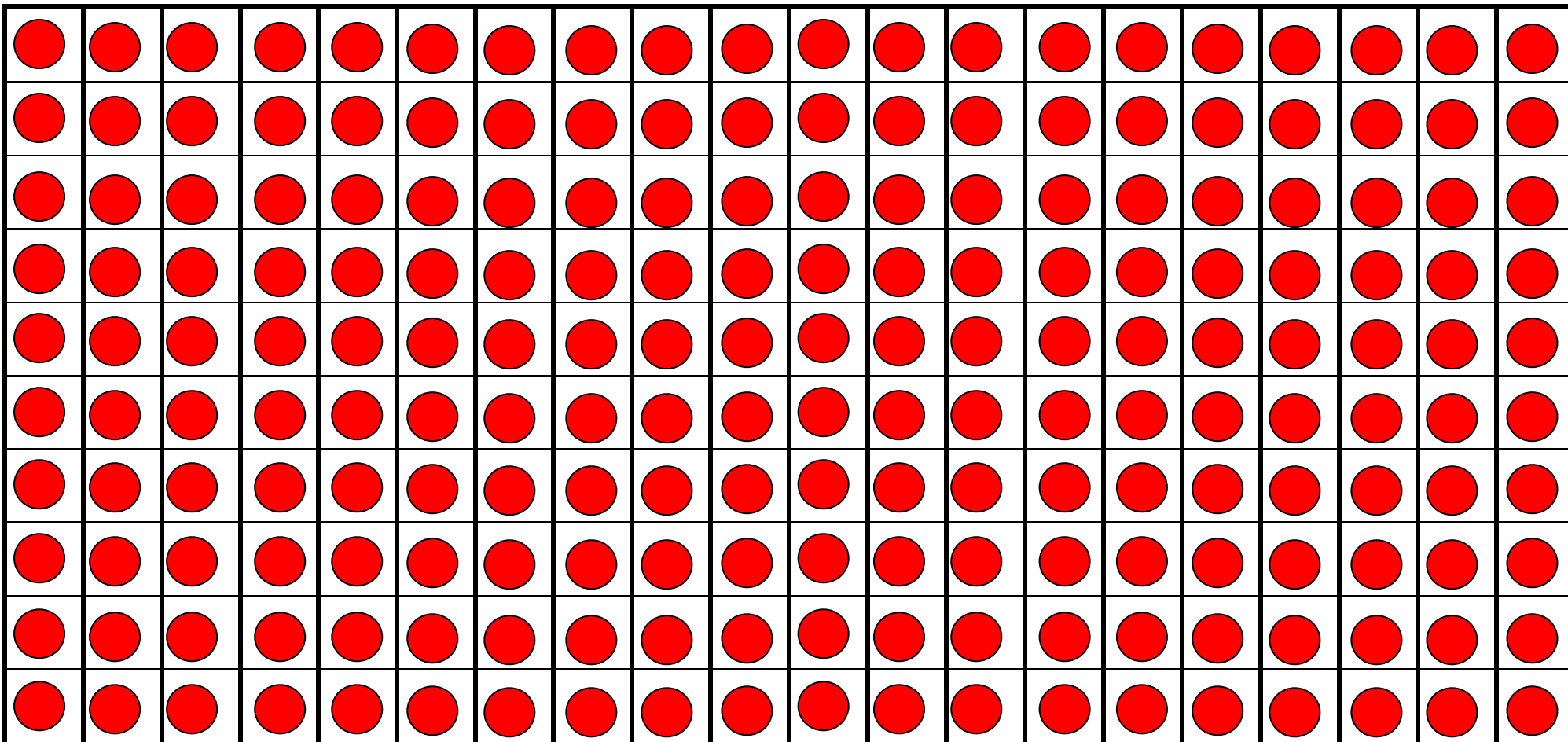
40

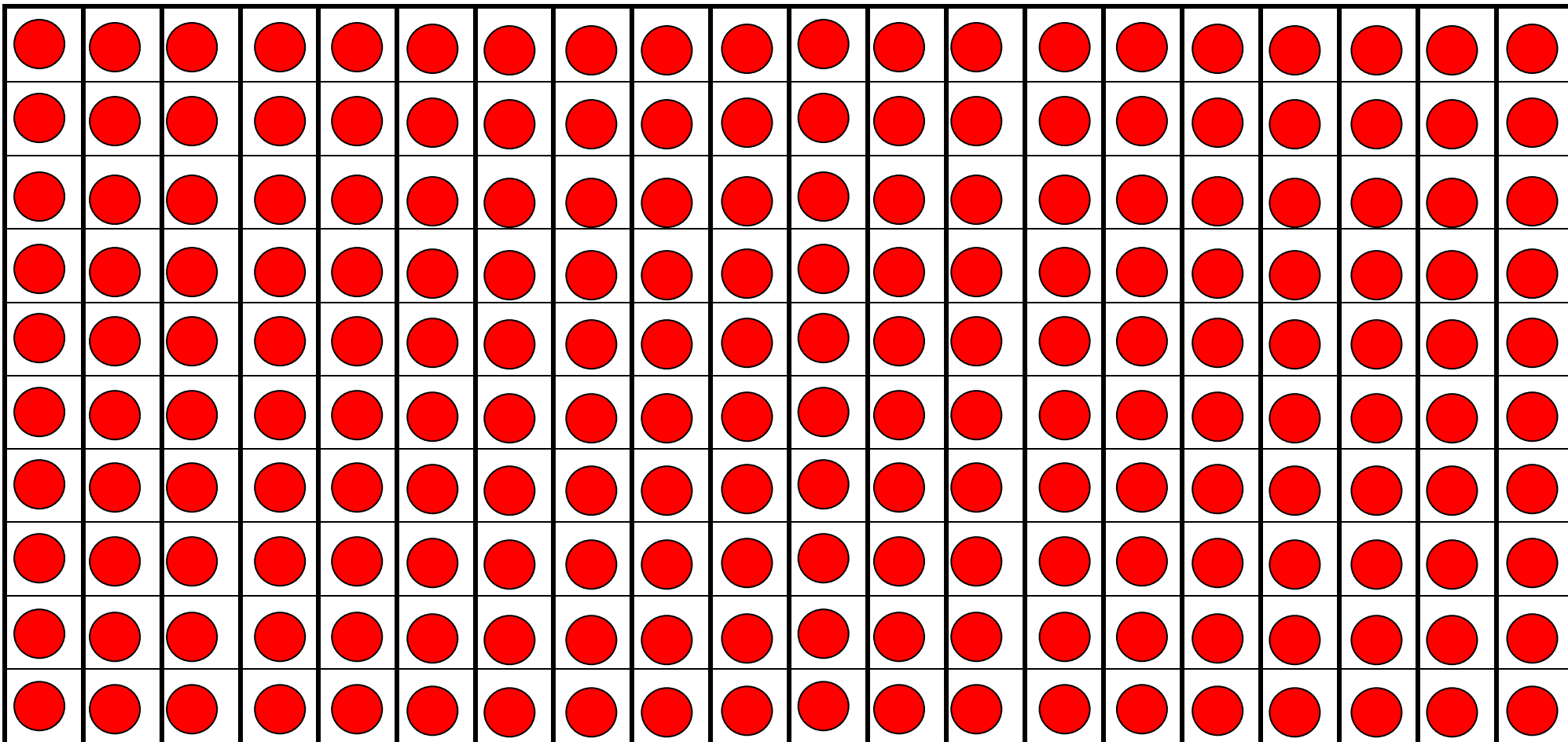
60

50

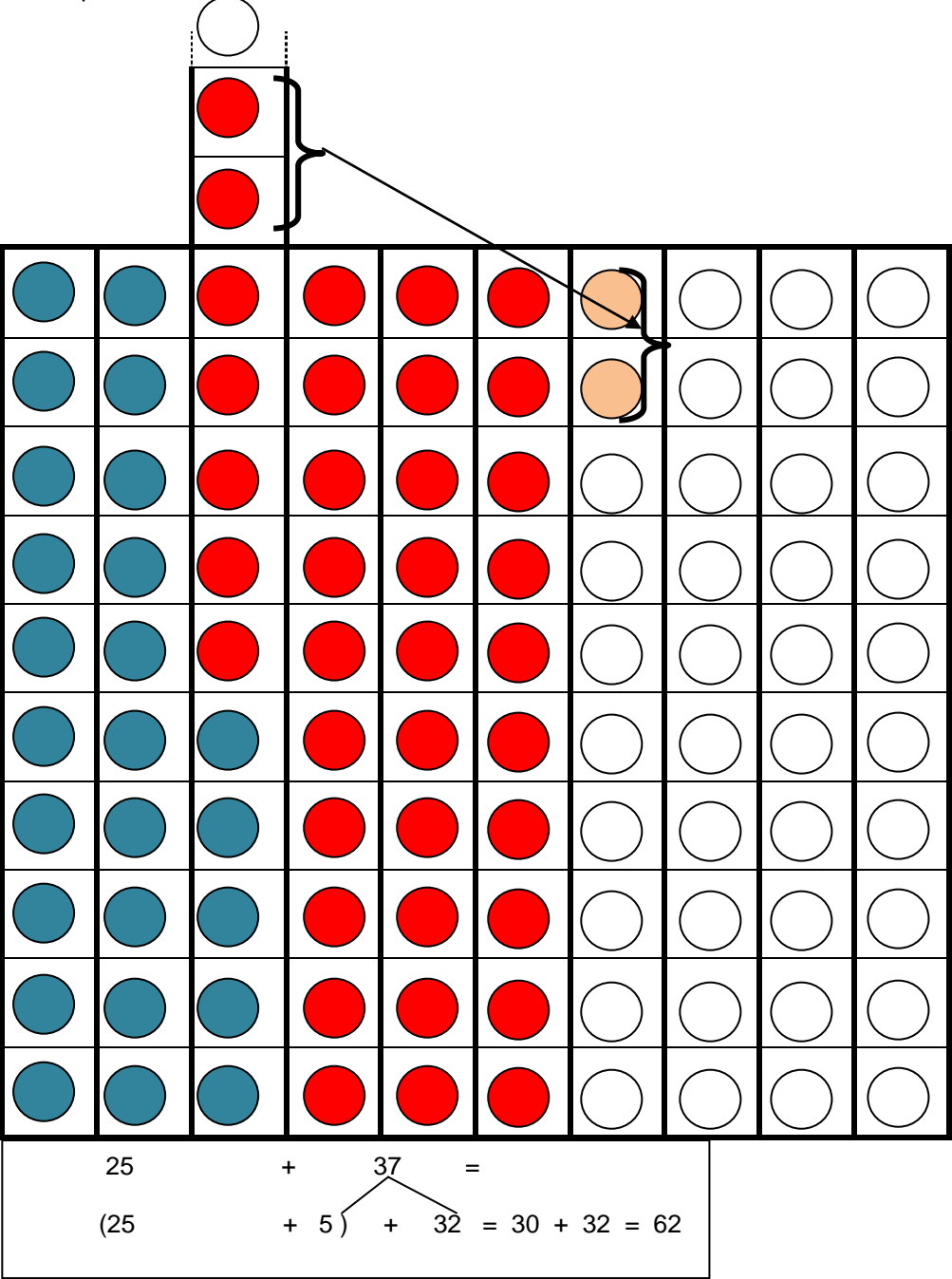
Deuxième terme : même découpe : 10/90 , 20/80 ; 30/70 ; 40/60 ; 50 et 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, 9

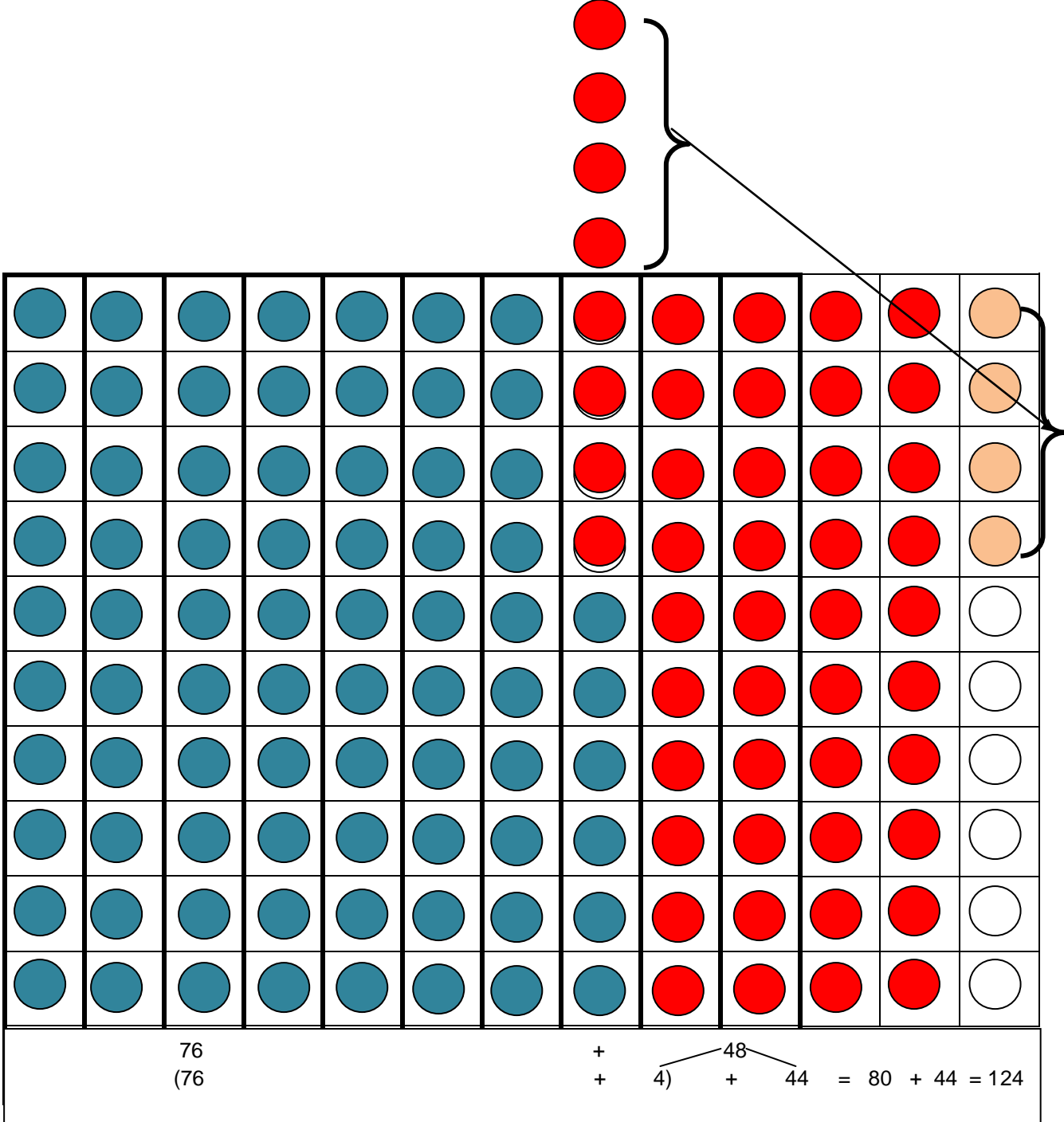






Exemple de manipulations dans le tableau de cent. 25 + 37 ; 76 + 48





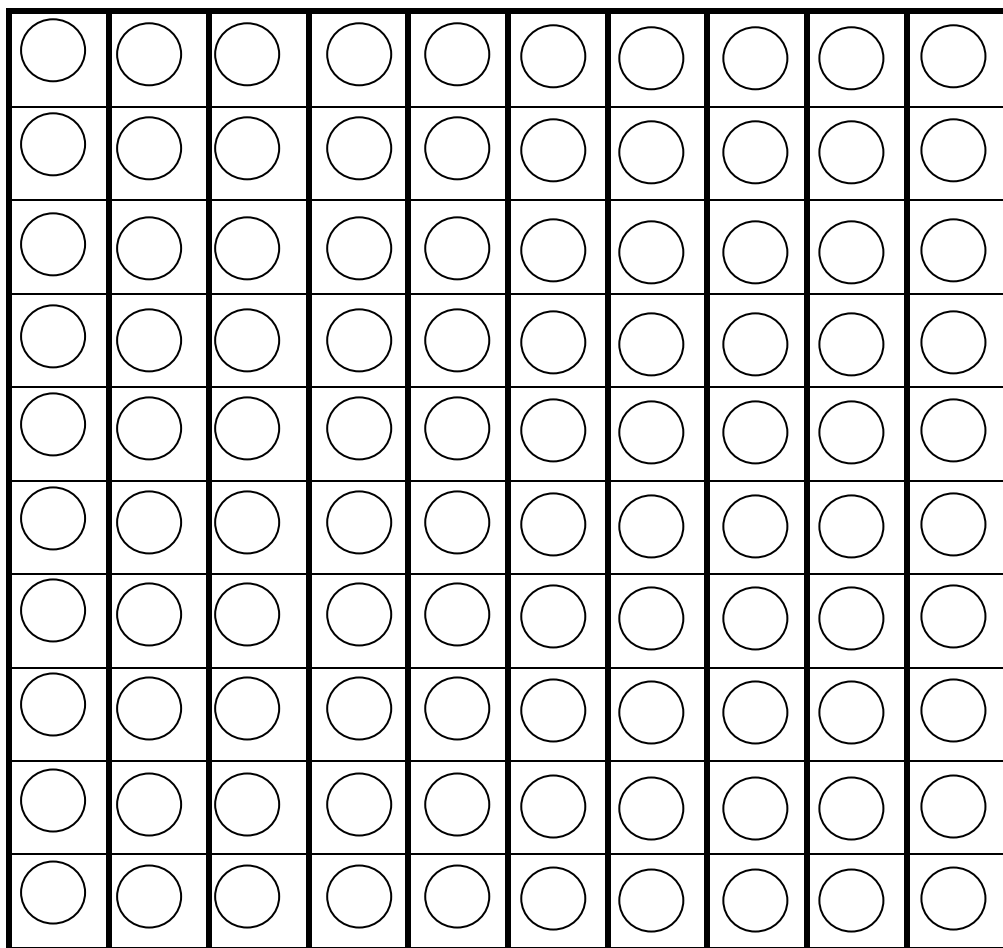


Tableau de cent support