

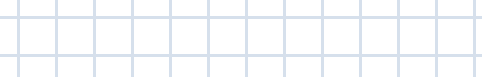
A colorful illustration of a fruit stand. A woman with brown hair, wearing a yellow shirt and green apron, stands behind the counter. She is holding a small bowl of red apples. On the counter, there is a blue scale with a white dial, a large basket of red and green apples, and three wooden crates filled with green apples, red apples, and yellow lemons. A young boy with dark hair, wearing a blue hoodie and blue pants, stands in front of the stand, holding a coin and a small bowl. The stand has a green and white striped awning. The background is a solid blue color.

Fecha:

- Cero unidades y ocho centésimas: _____

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- A blank sheet of graph paper with a light blue border and a uniform grid of small squares. The grid consists of 20 columns and 15 rows.



A blank sheet of graph paper with a grid pattern. The grid consists of small squares, typical of standard graph paper used for drawing or calculations.

A large empty grid for drawing or writing, consisting of 20 columns and 15 rows of squares.

4 Multiplica.

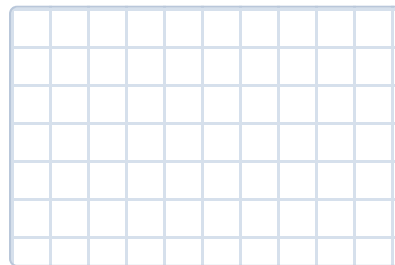
$3,45 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



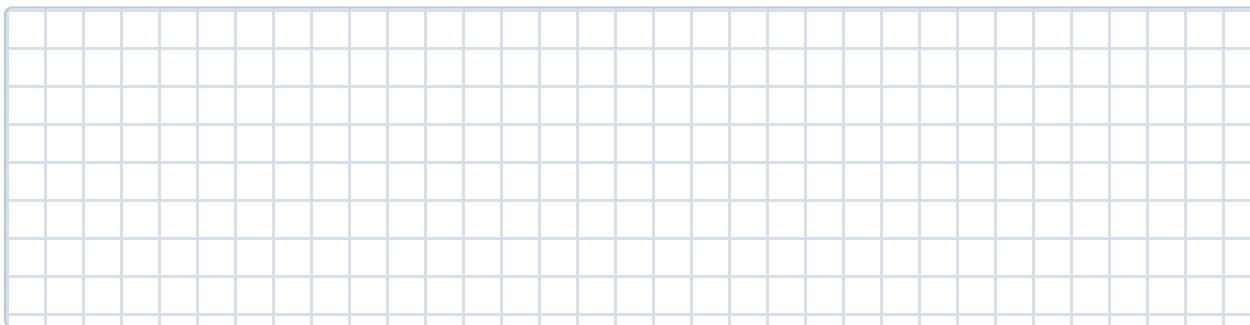
$0,6 \times 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



$2,175 \times 1.000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



5 Compras un cuaderno de 2,35 € y un bolígrafo de 1,20 €. Pagas con un billete de 5 €. ¿Cuánto te devuelven?



Solución: _____

6 Redondea a las unidades.

$4,7 \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$12,3 \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$8,5 \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Soluciones · Números decimales

1. $3,45 \cdot 12,7 \cdot 0,08$. Las décimas van en la primera cifra después de la coma y las centésimas en la segunda.
2. Igualamos las cifras decimales poniendo ceros: $2,500 \cdot 2,050 \cdot 2,550 \cdot 2,505$. Ahora comparamos: $2,05 < 2,5 < 2,505 < 2,55$.
3. Colocamos coma debajo de coma y completamos con ceros:

$$\begin{array}{r} \overset{1}{4}, 35 \\ + 2, 80 \\ \hline 7, 15 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 12, 60 \\ - 5, 25 \\ \hline 7, 35 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \overset{1}{0}, 75 \\ + 1, 50 \\ \hline 2, 25 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 10, 0 \\ - 3, 4 \\ \hline 6, 6 \end{array}$$

4. Al multiplicar por 10, 100 o 1.000 movemos la coma 1, 2 o 3 lugares a la derecha:
 $3,45 \times 10 = 34,5 \cdot 0,6 \times 100 = 60 \cdot 2,175 \times 1.000 = 2.175$.
5. Primero sumamos lo que cuestan las dos cosas:

$$\begin{array}{r} 2, 35 \\ + 1, 20 \\ \hline 3, 55 \end{array}$$

Después restamos al billete de 5 €:

$$\begin{array}{r} 5, 00 \\ - 3, 55 \\ \hline 1, 45 \end{array}$$

Te devuelven **1,45 €**.

6. Miramos las décimas: si es 5 o más, subimos una unidad. $4,7 \rightarrow 5 \cdot 12,3 \rightarrow 12 \cdot 8,5 \rightarrow 9$.

Consejo: entrega esta hoja para que el alumnado se autocorrija por parejas y anote sus dudas.