

A coordinate grid with columns labeled A through K and rows labeled 1 through 9. Four points are plotted: a green point at (K, 1), an orange point at (B, 2), a red point at (H, 5), and a blue point at (C, 8).

A coordinate grid with columns labeled A through K and rows labeled 1 through 9. A red path is drawn, starting at point C7, moving right to E7, up to E4, right to F4, down to F5, right to G5, down to G7, and right to H7. A blue dot is located at point F2.

									
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The image shows two identical, blank sheets of graph paper side-by-side. Each sheet features a light blue background with a uniform grid of darker blue horizontal and vertical lines, creating small squares across the entire surface. The sheets are oriented vertically and appear to be part of a bound notebook or a set of loose-leaf papers.

Two identical blank grid papers are provided for data collection. Each grid is 10 rows high and 3 columns wide, with blue horizontal and vertical lines forming the grid structure.

 $48 \times 3 = \dots\dots\dots$

1 Soustractions
(Où vais-je barrer ?)

2 Tables de 5, 4 et 2

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible] $92 \times 2 =$ $33 \times 6 =$

D En début d'année, les doubles et les moitiés étaient notés le plus souvent en utilisant l'addition. Dorénavant la notation multiplicative sera privilégiée. La moitié de 50 s'obtient facilement lorsqu'on connaît celle de 40 : il faut partager les 10 unités restantes. Les moitiés de 20, 40, 60... qui peuvent servir de points d'appui sont en gras dans la table. Le lien sera systématiquement fait avec les doubles (2 fois 25, 50).