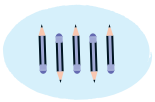
Soluciones

Antes de empezar

Página 3

1) 

2) 

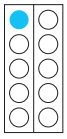
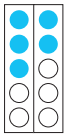
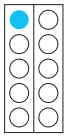
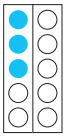
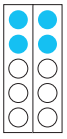
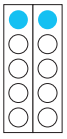
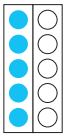
1.1 Números hasta 5

Página 4

1) 

2) 

Página 5

3) a  b  c  d  e  f  g 

1.2 Escribo y comparo números hasta 10

Página 6

1) Valoración profesor.

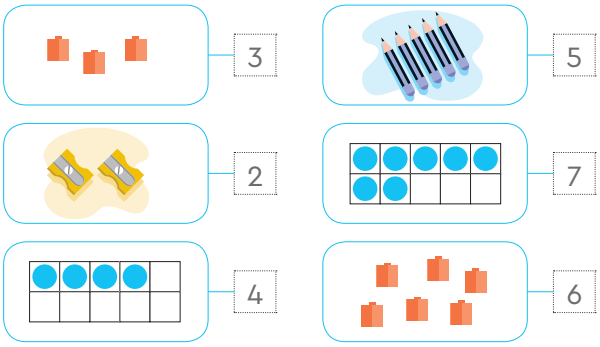
2) 3  1  4  2 

3) Valoración profesor.

Soluciones

Página 7

4)

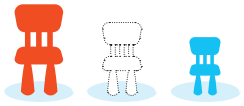


5) Valoración profesor.

Página 8

6)

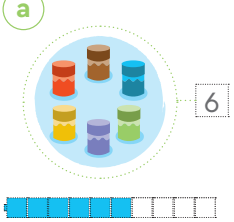
7)



8)

9)

a)



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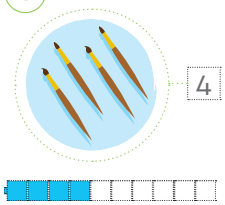


Página 9

10)

11) El grupo **B** tiene más elementos que el grupo **A**.

12)

c

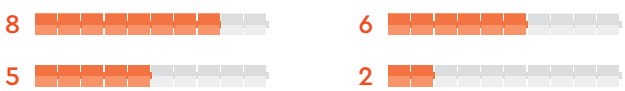
13)

Página 10

14) 7

15)

16)



Página 11

17)

a)

b)

c)

Soluciones

¿CUÁNTO HE APRENDIDO?

— Página 12

1) a)  **6** es mayor que cinco.

b)  **8** es mayor que cinco.

c)  **9** es mayor que cinco.

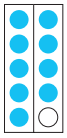
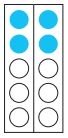
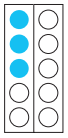
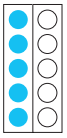
2) a)  **2** es menor que cinco.

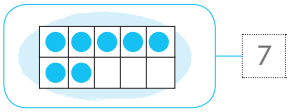
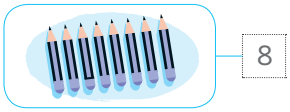
b)  **3** es menor que cinco.

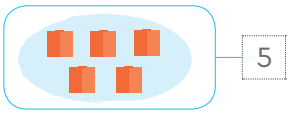
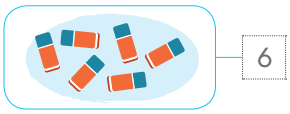
c)  **4** es menor que cinco.

3) a) 7 y 10

— Página 13

4) a)  b)  c)  d) 

5)  7  8

 5  6

1.3 Orden y secuencias de números hasta 10

— Página 14

1)  **7** es mayor que **4**.

 **4** es menor que **7**.

 **4** es mayor que **3**.

 **3** es menor que **4**.

2) Mayor **5** / **3** / **2** Menor

Mayor **7** / **4** / **3** Menor

— Página 15

3)

2	3	4
5	6	7
8	9	10

3	4	5
9	10	11
7	8	9

4) 1.º- El número es mayor que 6. 2.º- El número es menor que 8. (7)

1.º- El número es menor que 3. 2.º- El número es mayor que 1. (2)

5) Comparando con cubos. Usar recta numérica.

Soluciones

Página 16

6) (a) Menor **3** / **4** / **6** Mayor
Sara

(b) Menor **7** / **10** / **12** Mayor
Luisa

7) Usando la recta numérica.

Página 17

8) (b)

Números menores que 3	Números entre 3 y 6	Números mayores que 6
1 2	4 5	7 8 9 10

(c)

Antes		Después
5	6	7
8	9	10
2	3	4
6	7	8
4	5	6
1	2	3

¿CUÁNTO HE APRENDIDO?

Página 18

1)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

2)

Entre
4 5 6
7 8 9

Entre
6 7 8
2 3 4

3) 9 – 8 – 7

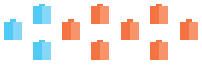
Página 19

4) Menor **2** / 3 / **4** Mayor — Menor **1** / 2 / **3** Mayor — Menor **6** / 7 / **8** Mayor — Menor **0** / 1 / **2** Mayor

1.4 El número 10: la decena

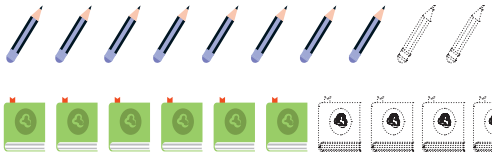
Página 20

1) 3 y 7



Forman 10

2)

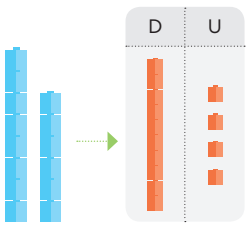


8 y 2 forman 10

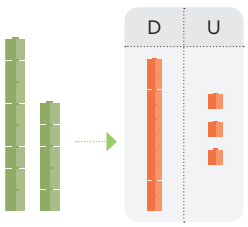
6 y 4 forman 10

Página 21

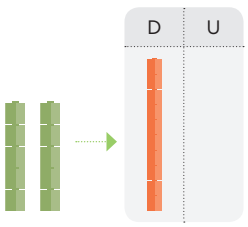
3)



10 4



10 3

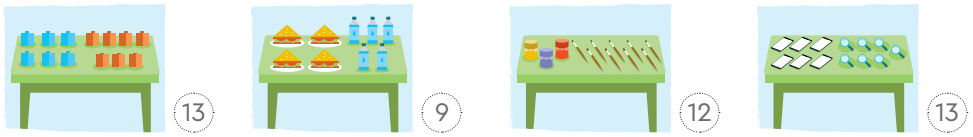


10

Soluciones

Página 22

4)



5)

5 y 7 forman 12

Valoración profesor. Consideraremos válida cualquier explicación que argumente el juntar dos partes en un TODO.

Página 23

6) Valoración profesor.

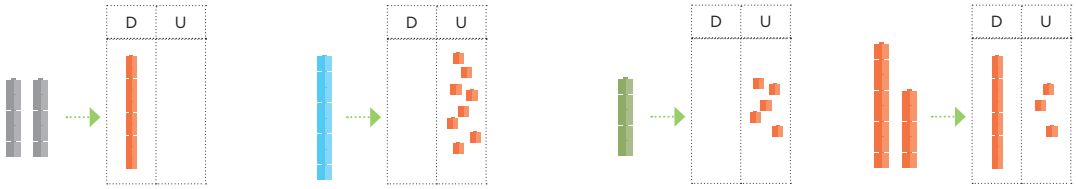
7) Sí, argumento válido. Agrupar objetos matemáticamente puede hacerse con elementos diferentes.

8) Valoración profesor.

¿CUÁNTO HE APRENDIDO?

Página 24

1)



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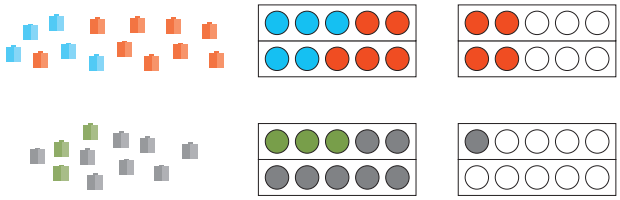


Página 25

3)

a) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (+1 tachado) (-1)

b) 5 4 3 2 1 (+1 tachado) (-1 tachado)

c) 5 6 7 8 9 (+1 tachado) (-1)

4)

6 5 4 3 2 1 — 10 9 8 7 6 5

10 11 12 13 14 15 — 8 9 10 11 12 13

Soluciones

Página 25

5)

6 5 4 3 2 1

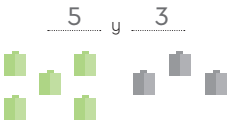
10 9 8 7 6 5

10 11 12 13 14 15

8 9 10 11 12 13

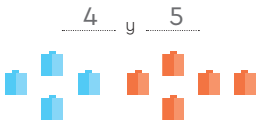
Página 26

6)



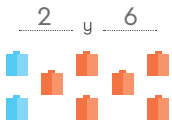
5 y 3

Forman 8



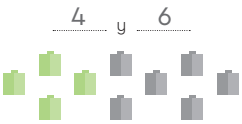
4 y 5

Forman 9



2 y 6

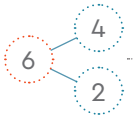
Forman 8



4 y 6

Forman 10

7)



4 y 2 forman 6

Valoración profesor. Ejemplo:
Tengo un grupo de cuatro manzanas rojas y un grupo de dos manzanas verdes.
Los junto y me dan un grupo de seis manzanas.

Soluciones

Antes de empezar

Página 27

1)

5

4

2)

(a) Es mayor que cinco y menor que siete — 6

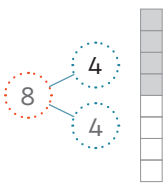
(b) Es menor que cuatro y mayor que dos — 3

2.1 Formamos cadenas de números

Página 28

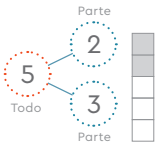
1) Valoración profesor.

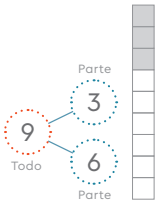
2)



Página 29

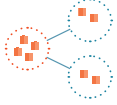
3)



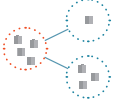


4)

(a) de 4

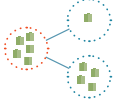


2 y 2 forman 4

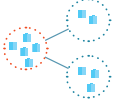


1 y 3 forman 4

(b) de 5



4 y 1 forman 5

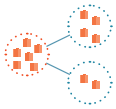


2 y 3 forman 5

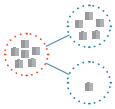
Soluciones

Página 30

4) (c) de 6



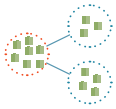
4 y 2 forman 6



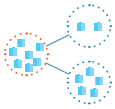
5 y 1 forman 6

3 y 3 forman 6

(d) de 7



3 y 4 forman 7

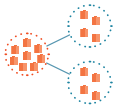


5 y 2 forman 7

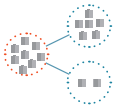
5) Sí, argumento válido. Agrupar objetos matemáticamente puede hacerse con elementos diferentes para formar un TODO.

Página 31

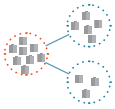
6) (a) de 8



4 y 4 forman 8

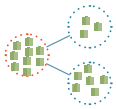


2 y 6 forman 8

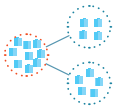


5 y 3 forman 8

(b) de 9

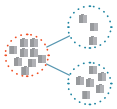


3 y 6 forman 9



4 y 5 forman 9

7)



3 y 6 forman 9

Página 32

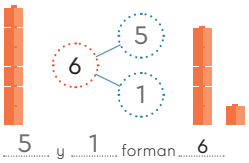
8)

4 y 2 forman 6

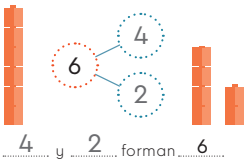
3 y 2 forman 5

Página 33

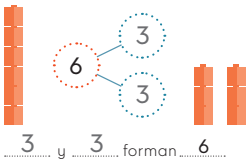
9)



5 y 1 forman 6



4 y 2 forman 6



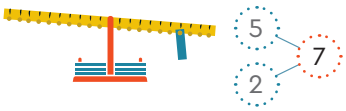
3 y 3 forman 6

10) Valoración profesor.

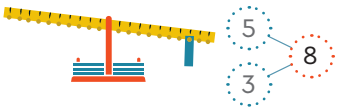
Soluciones

Página 34

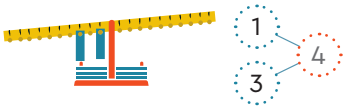
11)



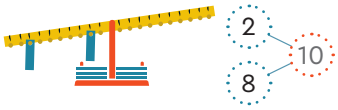
5 y 2 forman 7



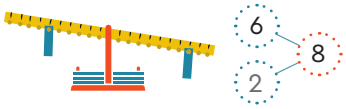
5 y 3 forman 8



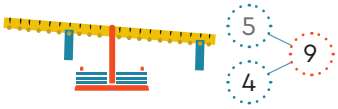
1 y 3 forman 4



2 y 8 forman 10



6 y 2 forman 8



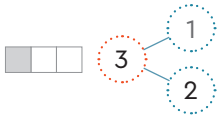
5 y 4 forman 9

12) Susana.

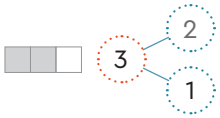
¿CUÁNTO HE APRENDIDO?

Página 35

1)

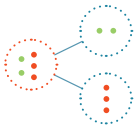


1 y 2 forman 3

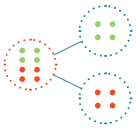


2 y 1 forman 3

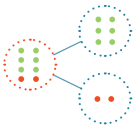
2)



2 y 3 forman 5

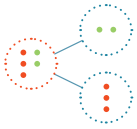


4 y 4 forman 8

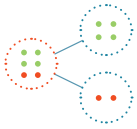


6 y 2 forman 8

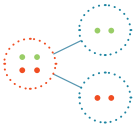
3)



2 y 3 forman 5



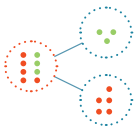
4 y 2 forman 6



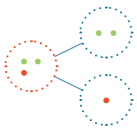
2 y 2 forman 4

Página 36

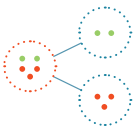
3)



3 y 5 forman 8



2 y 1 forman 3

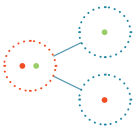


2 y 3 forman 5

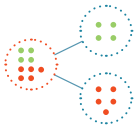
Soluciones

Página 36

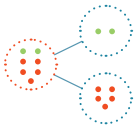
3)



1 y 1 forman 2

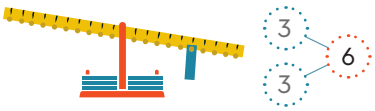


4 y 5 forman 9

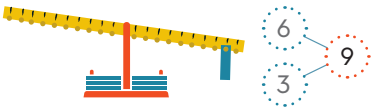


2 y 5 forman 7

4)



3 y 3 forman 6



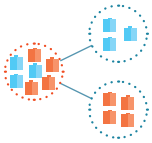
6 y 3 forman 9

Soluciones

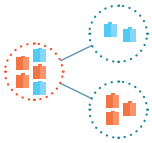
Antes de empezar

Página 37

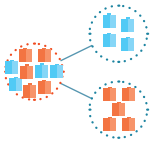
1)



3 y 4 forman 7



2 y 3 forman 5



4 y 5 forman 9

2)

• Mayor que **ocho** y menor que **diez**

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	**9**	10

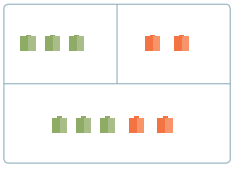
• Menor que **tres** y mayor que **uno**

0	1	**2**	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

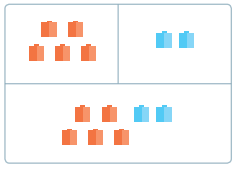
3.1 Historias de cantidades

Página 38

1)



3 + 2 = 5



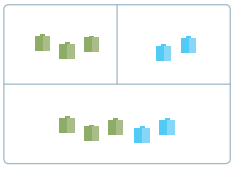
5 + 2 = 7

4 + 2 = 6

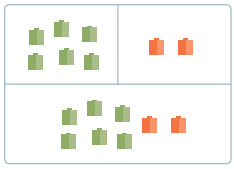
Soluciones

Página 39

2)

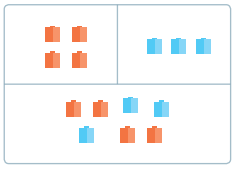


3 + 2 = 5



6 + 2 = 8

2 + 2 = 4

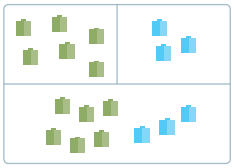


3 + 4 = 7

Página 40

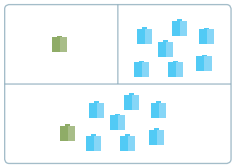
3)

6 más 3 es igual a 9



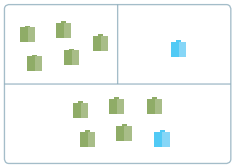
6 + 3 = 9

1 más 7 es igual a 8



1 + 7 = 8

5 más 1 es igual a 6



5 + 1 = 6

4) 2 + 5 = 7

5)

3 + 3 = 6

4 + 3 = 7

Valoración profesor.

Página 41

6)

2 + ☐ = 9

~~7~~ 6

☐ + 2 = 9

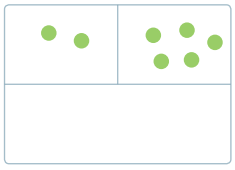
~~7~~ 8

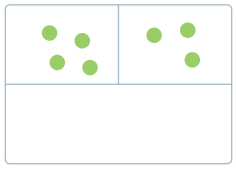
7) Valoración profesor. Ejemplo:
Ana tiene tres mochilas rojas y yo, dos azules.
¿Cuántas mochilas tenemos entre los dos?

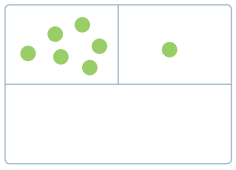
3 + 2 = 5

Página 42

8) a

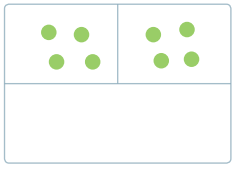


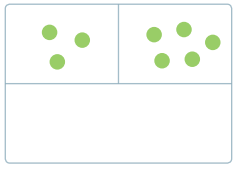


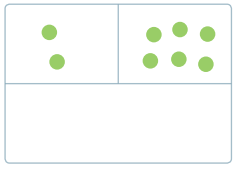


Luego debo comprobar que siempre hay 7 en total.

b





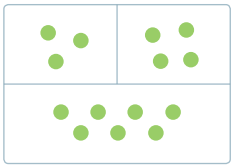


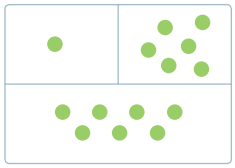
Luego debo comprobar que siempre hay 8 en total.

Soluciones

— Página 42

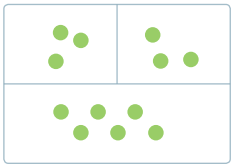
9)

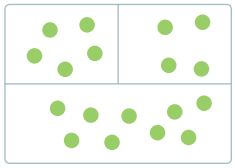


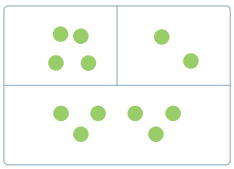


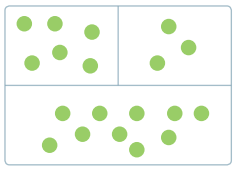
— Página 43

10)





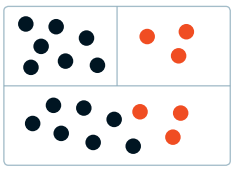




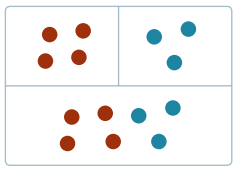
¿CUÁNTO HE APRENDIDO?

— Página 44

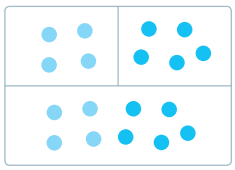
1)



2)



3)



— Página 45

4) Hay 3 botellas.

2 + 1 = 3

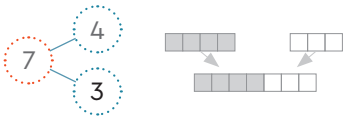
Hay 2 botellas vacías.

Hay 1 botella llena.

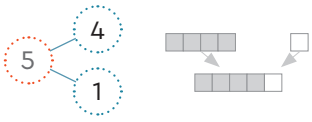
3.2 Estrategias para sumar

— Página 46

1)



4 + 3 = 7

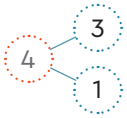


4 + 1 = 5

Soluciones

Página 47

2)



3 + 1 = 4

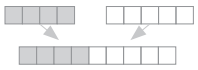
Valoración profesor.

3) Sí. Cada sumando se puede colocar en cualquier orden y el resultado es el mismo.

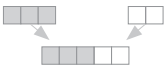
Página 48

4)

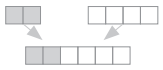
4 + 5 = 9



3 + 2 = 5



2 + 4 = 6



5) Valoración profesor.

Página 49

6)

1 + 3 = 4

3 + 1 = 4

2 + 2 = 4

1 + 4 = 5

4 + 1 = 5

2 + 3 = 5

3 + 2 = 5

7)

(a) 3 combinaciones.

0 + 2 = 2

2 + 0 = 2

1 + 1 = 2

(b) 4 combinaciones.

0 + 3 = 3

3 + 0 = 3

1 + 2 = 3

2 + 1 = 3

(c) 5 combinaciones.

0 + 4 = 4

4 + 0 = 4

3 + 1 = 4

1 + 3 = 4

2 + 2 = 4

Página 50

8)

Soluciones

Página 50

9)

7

1 + 6

6 + 1

2 + 5

5 + 2

3 + 4

4 + 3

8

1 + 7

7 + 1

3 + 5

5 + 3

2 + 6

4 + 4

Página 51

10)

a 8 combinaciones.

0 + 7 = 7

7 + 0 = 7

6 + 1 = 7

1 + 6 = 7

5 + 2 = 7

2 + 5 = 7

4 + 3 = 7

3 + 4 = 7

b 9 combinaciones.

0 + 8 = 8

8 + 0 = 8

7 + 1 = 8

1 + 7 = 8

6 + 2 = 8

2 + 6 = 8

5 + 3 = 8

3 + 5 = 8

4 + 4 = 8

c 10 combinaciones.

0 + 9 = 9

9 + 0 = 9

8 + 1 = 9

1 + 8 = 9

7 + 2 = 9

2 + 7 = 9

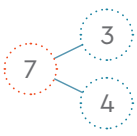
6 + 3 = 9

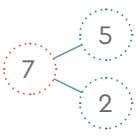
3 + 6 = 9

5 + 4 = 9

4 + 5 = 9

11)





Soluciones

Página 52

12) 7 + 1 = 8

a) 3 + 1 = 4

b) 4 + 1 = 5

c) 5 + 1 = 6

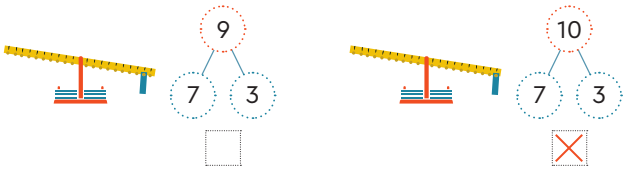
d) 9 + 1 = 10

e) 6 + 1 = 7

f) 8 + 1 = 9

g) 2 + 1 = 3

13)



Página 53

14) 1 + 2 = 3

a) 6 + 2 = 8

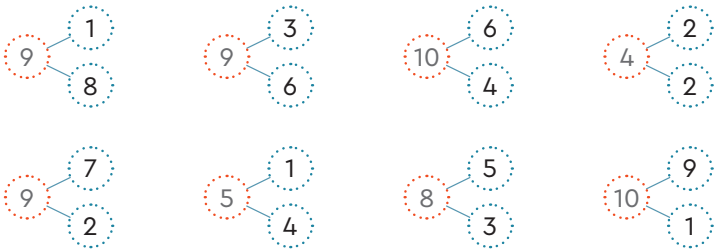
b) 2 + 7 = 9

c) 3 + 2 = 5

d) 2 + 8 = 10

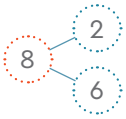
e) 2 + 4 = 6

15)



Página 54

16)



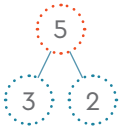
2 + 6 = 8

El total de niños y niñas que hemos ido a la excursión es 8 .

17) Valoración profesor.

Página 55

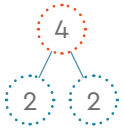
18) Llega la hora de comer, ¿cuántos sitios libres tenemos?



3 + 2 = 5

2 + 3 = 5

¿Cuántos niños y niñas llevan gorra?



2 + 2 = 4

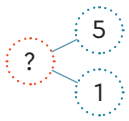
3 + 1 = 4

Soluciones

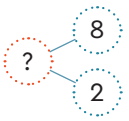
¿CUÁNTO HE APRENDIDO?

— Página 56

1)

a) 

5 + 1 = 6

b) 

8 + 2 = 10

2)

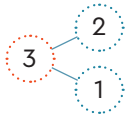
a) 

3 + 4 = 7

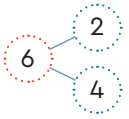
b) 

2 + 4 = 6

3)

a) 

2 + 1 = 3

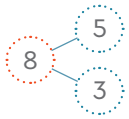
b) 

2 + 4 = 6

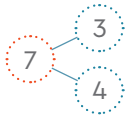
— Página 57

4) ? es el número 4

5)

a) 

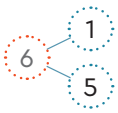
Kubi tiene 8 hojas en total.

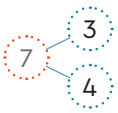
a) 

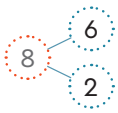
Kubi cogió 7 flores en total.

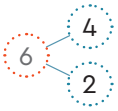
— Página 58

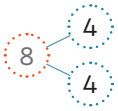
6)

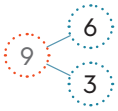












7)

a) 4 + 1 = 5

b) 5 + 1 = 6

c) 9 + 1 = 10

d) 6 + 1 = 7

e) 8 + 1 = 9

f) 2 + 1 = 3

g) 1 + 1 = 2

h) 3 + 1 = 4

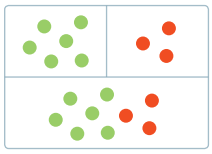
Soluciones

Antes de empezar

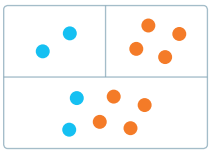
Página 59

1) 5 + 3 = 8

2)



6 + 3 = 9



2 + 4 = 6

4.1 Historias de restas

Página 60

1) (a) Hay siete monedas en total

7	2	5
todo	parte que quito	parte que queda

(b) Hay ocho monedas en total

8	3	5
todo	parte que quito	parte que queda

(c) Hay nueve monedas en total

9	4	5
todo	parte que quito	parte que queda

Página 61

2) (a) Hay ocho fichas en total

parte que quito | parte que queda

(b) Hay seis fichas en total

parte que quito | parte que queda

(c) Hay cinco fichas en total

parte que quito | parte que queda

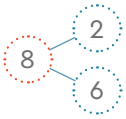
(d) Hay siete fichas en total

parte que quito | parte que queda

Soluciones

Página 61

3)



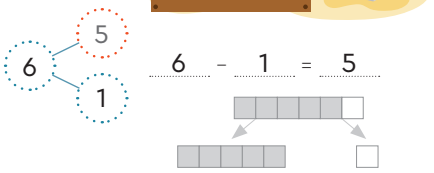
8 – 2 = 6

4) 7 – 3 = 4
Quitando una parte (3 fichas verdes) al todo (7 fichas).

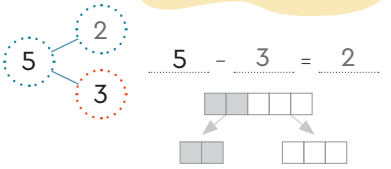
Página 62

5) Kubi tiene 2 pimientos verdes.

6)



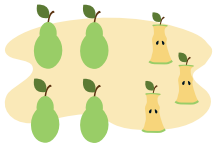
6 – 1 = 5

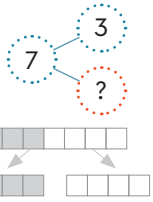


5 – 3 = 2

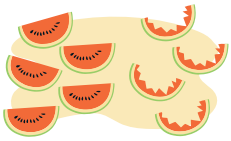
Página 63

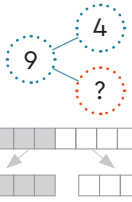
7)



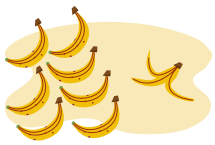


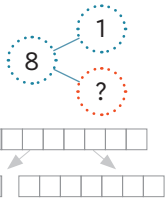
7 – 3 = 4



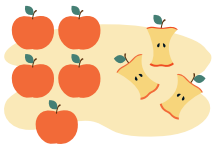


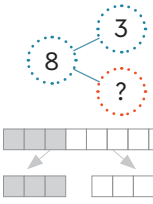
9 – 4 = 5





8 – 1 = 7





8 – 3 = 5

Página 64

8) Valoración profesor.

Página 65

9) A Carmen le quedan 2 lápices.

Soluciones

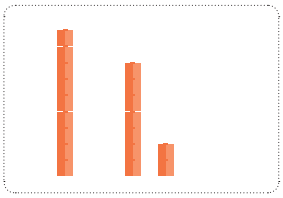
Página 65

10)

(a) Roger hizo una torre con nueve cubos. Luego, utilizó dos de los cubos para hacer otra torre. ¿Cuántos cubos quedan en la primera torre?

9 - 2 = 7

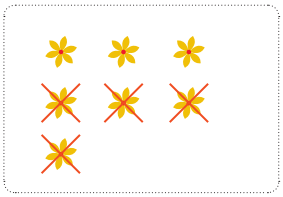
Quedan 7 cubos.



(b) Había siete flores en el jardín de Sofía, pero ha recogido cuatro. ¿Cuántas flores quedan en el jardín?

7 - 4 = 3

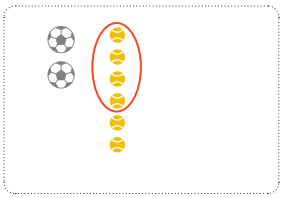
Quedan 3 flores.



(c) Andrés tiene dos balones de fútbol y seis pelotas de tenis. ¿Cuántas pelotas de tenis más que balones de fútbol tiene?

6 - 2 = 4

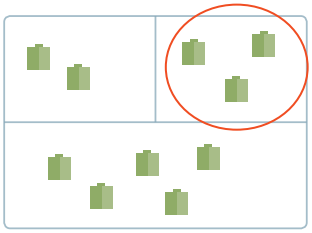
Tiene 4 pelotas de tenis más que balones.



4.2 Estrategias para restar

Página 66

1)



5 – 2 = 3

7 – 3 = 4

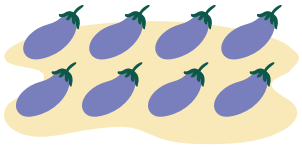
4 – 1 = 3

6 – 3 = 3

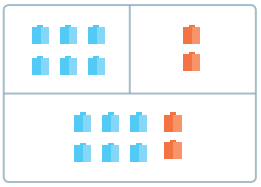
Soluciones

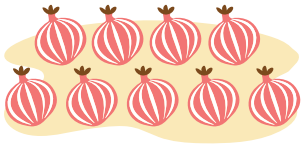
Página 67

2)

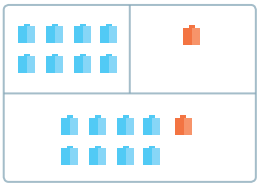


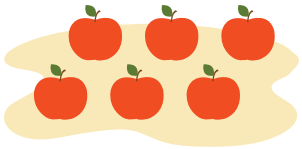
8 – 6 = 2



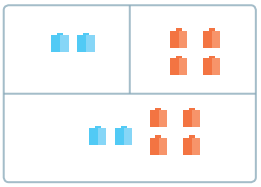


9 – 8 = 1





6 – 2 = 4



3) Valoración profesor.

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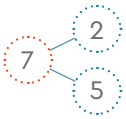
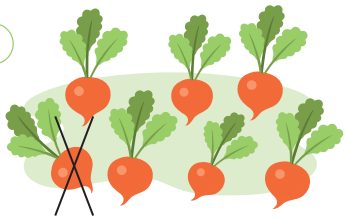
4)



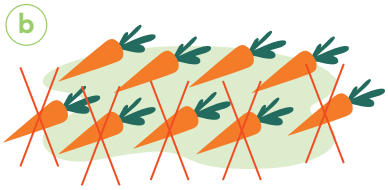
7 – 2 = 5

5) a



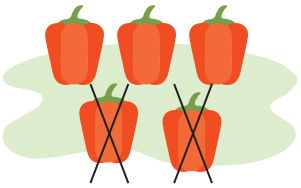
7 – 1 = 6

b



9 – 5 = 4

c



5 – 2 = 3

Página 69

6) a

8 – 2 = 6

Quedan 6 melocotones en la cesta.

b

7 – 3 = 4

Soluciones

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7)

5 - 1 = 4

9 - 3 = 6

3 - 1 = 2

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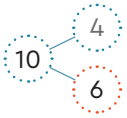
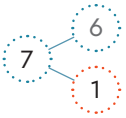
8) (a)



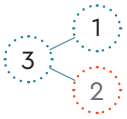
10 - 4 = 6

(b)



7 - 6 = 1

(c)



3 - 1 = 2

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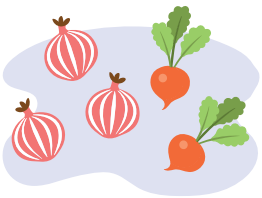
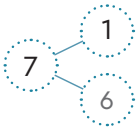
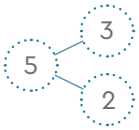
9)





7 - 1 = 6

7 - 6 = 1



5 - 3 = 2

5 - 2 = 3

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10) (a) 2 / Resta numérica. Cuadro lógico.

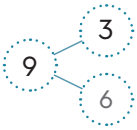
5 / Cadena lógica

(b) Valoración profesor.

¿CUÁNTO HE APRENDIDO?

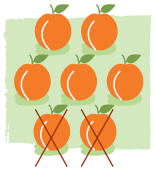
Página 74

1)



2)

8 - 4 = 4



7 - 2 = 5

Soluciones

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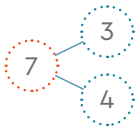
3)



Ana compró 4 naranjas.

4)

4 - 2 = 2

10 - 3 = 7

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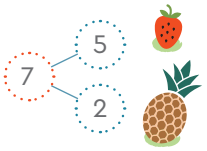
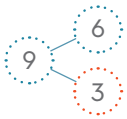
5) Valoración profesor. Ejemplo: Tengo siete piezas de fruta en la nevera. Para hacer una macedonia, cojo cinco fresas. ¿Cuántas piezas de fruta quedan ahora en la nevera?



7 - 5 = 2 7 - 2 = 5

6)



9 - 3 = 6 Le quedan 6 empanadillas.

4.3 Sumas y restas relacionadas

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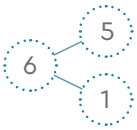
1) 5 + 1 = 6



6 - 1 = 5

2) La resta es la operación inversa a la suma. Restar es separar un todo en partes.

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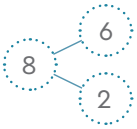
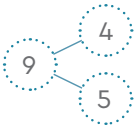
3)

8 - 6 = 2



6 + 2 = 8

9 - 4 = 5



4 + 5 = 9

4) 7 + 1 = 8 | 8 - 1 = 7

1 + 9 = 10 | 10 - 9 = 1

6 + 3 = 9 | 9 - 3 = 6

5 + 2 = 7 | 7 - 2 = 5

Soluciones

¡Cálculo mental!

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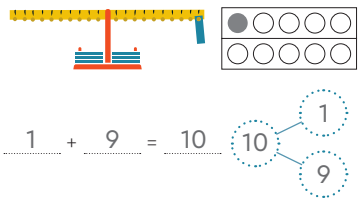
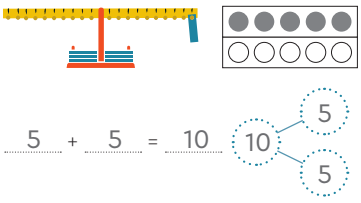
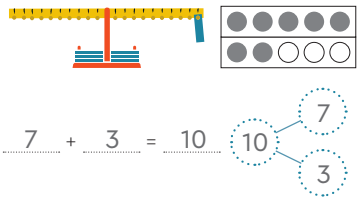
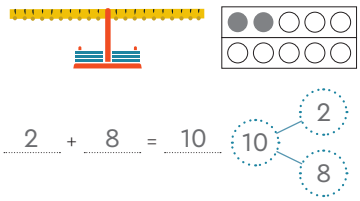
1)

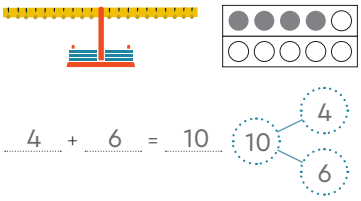


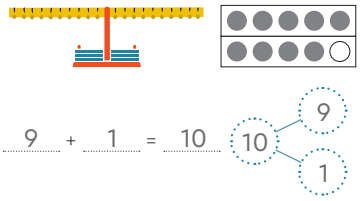


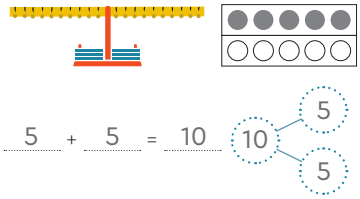


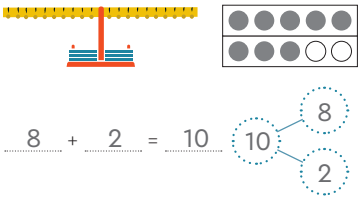
2)











3)

9 + 1 = 10
1 + 9 = 10
8 + 2 = 10
2 + 8 = 10
5 + 5 = 10
4 + 6 = 10
6 + 4 = 10
3 + 7 = 10
7 + 3 = 10