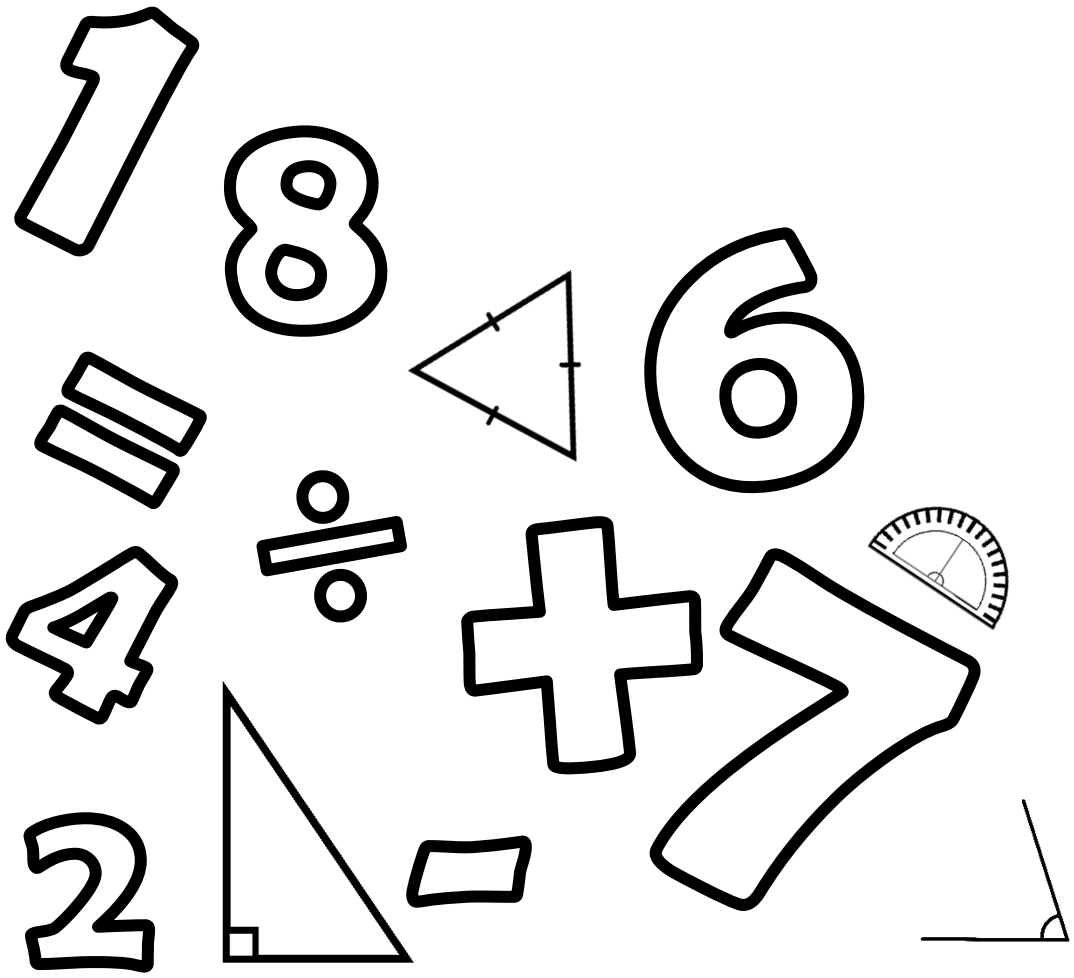
Wiskunde

Graad 4



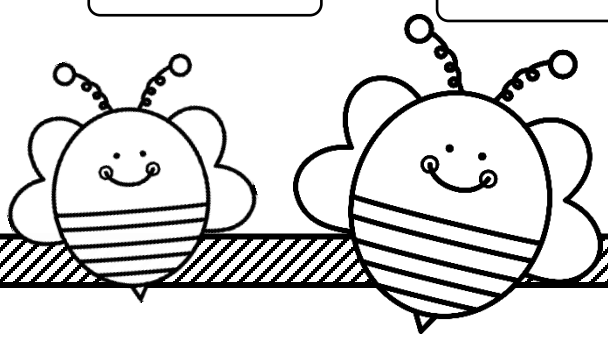
Naam: _____

Klas: ___

Juffrou: _____

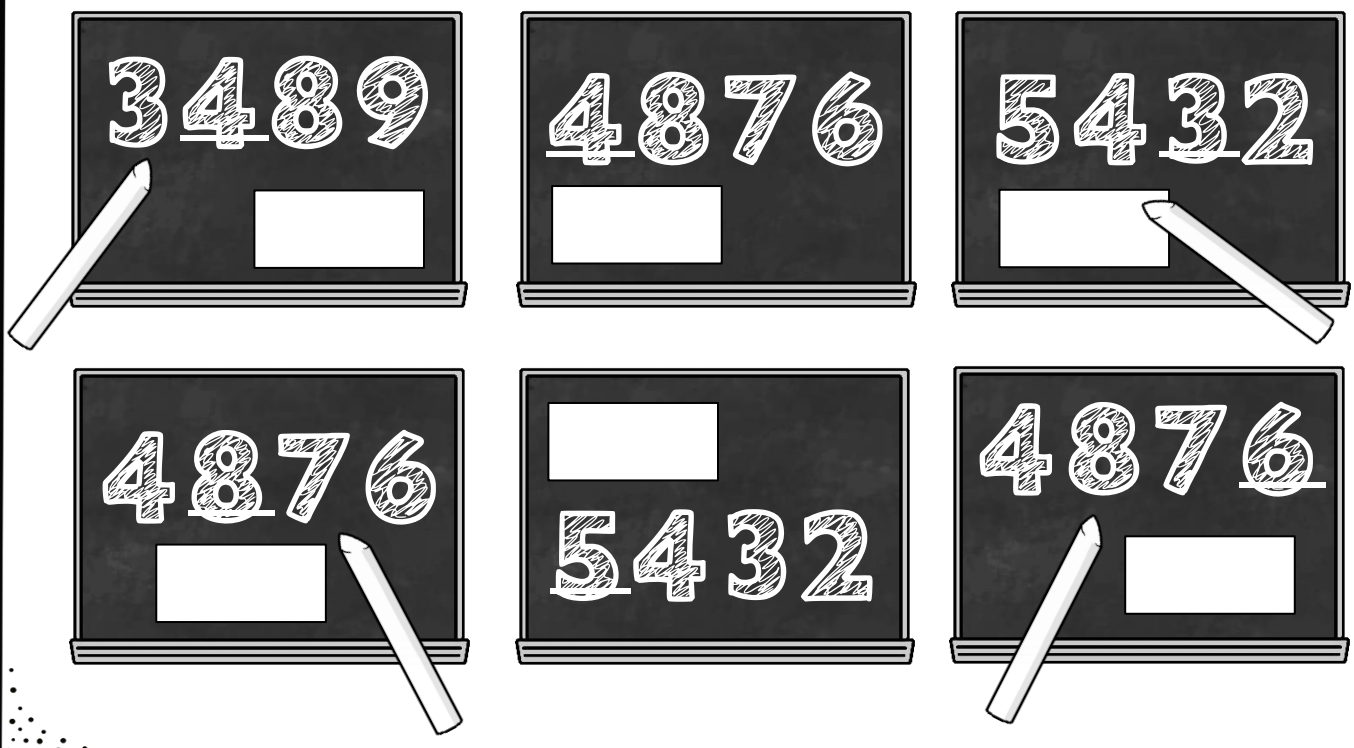
Tel aan en terug

8800	9900	6620	9965
8825		6630	9970
	9700		
7925			
	9300		
			10000



Plekwaarde

Skryf die plekwaarde van die onderstreepte syfers.



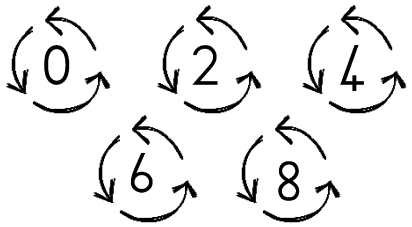
UITGEBREIDE NOTASIE

Breek die getalle op in die tabel.

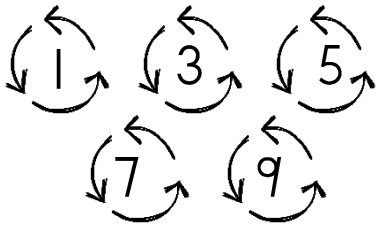
9256		+	+	+
4389		+	+	+
2341		+	+	+
6254		+	+	+
1456		+	+	+

EWE en ONEWE getalle

Ewe getalle eindig op



Onewe getalle eindig op



Kleur die EWE getalle BLOU in.

368

133

346

231

822

925

747

540

Kleur die ONEWE getalle PERS in.

346

747

925

368

540

133

231

822

ROND AF

Rond die volgende getalle af tot 10, 100 en 'n 1000.

Getal	10	100	1000
8763			
6385			
3941			
9854			
4539			

KOM ONS RANGSKIK

Rangskik die getalle in die ballonne van klein na groot.

_____

_____

Rangskik die getalle in die ballonne van groot na klein.

_____

_____

Somme Pret

Opbou en afbreek metode

Byvoorbeeld:

289 + 492 + 447

= (200 + 400 + 400) + (80 + 90 + 40) + (9 + 2 + 7)
= (1 000) + (210) + (18)
= 1 000 + 200+ (10+10) + 8
= 1 000 + 200 + 20 + 8
= 1 228

Afronding en kompensasie

Byvoorbeeld:

57 + 96

= 57 + 3 + 96 - 3
= 60 + 93
= 153

484 + 537 + 273

116 + 384 + 145

1453 + 543

26 + 95

25 + 15

17 + 45

Verdubbel en Halvering

Verdubbel die volgende getalle. Wys hoe jy dit gedoen het.

Byvoorbeeld:

25: 25 + 25 = 50 of 25 x 2 = 50

50

_____

15

_____

30

_____

24

_____

Halveeer die volgende getalle.

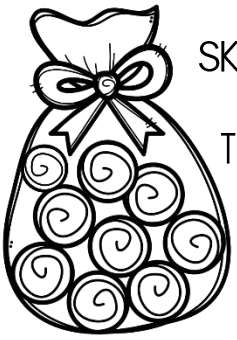
240	150
308	500
450	482

SKATTING

Skat hoeveel lekkers is in elke pakkie en tel dan hoeveel daar is.

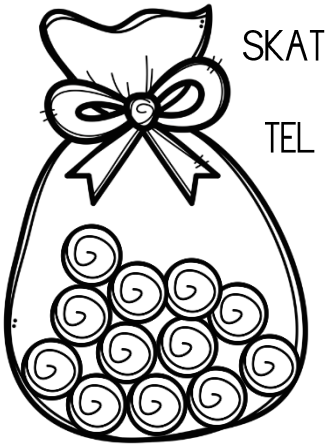
SKAT ☐

TEL ☐



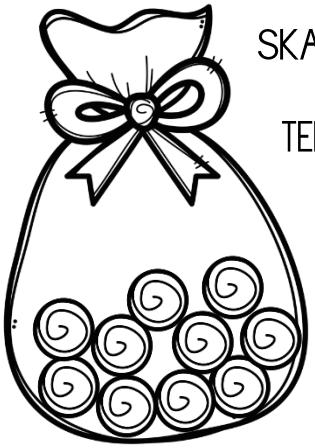
SKAT ☐

TEL ☐



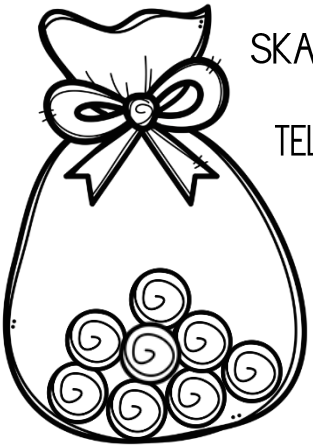
SKAT ☐

TEL ☐



SKAT ☐

TEL ☐



SKAT ☐

TEL ☐

VEELVOUDE EN FAKTORE

Veelvoude is getalle waarin die gevraagde getal presies kan indeel.

Byvoorbeeld:

Veelvoude van 3 = 3; 6; 9; 12; 15;

'n Faktor is 'n heelgetal wat presies in 'n spesifieke getal indeel (sonder 'n res).

Byvoorbeeld:

Faktore van 8 = 1; 2; 4; 8

1. Skryf die eerte ses veelvoude van 3 neer?

   _____

2. Skryf die eerste vyf veelvoude van 8 neer?

   _____

3. Skryf die veelvoude van 6 neer wat voorkom tussen 40 en 60.

   _____

4. Omkring die veelvoude van 7.

   28 36 49 56 22 63 41

1. Skryf die faktore van 8 neer.

   _____

2. Skryf die faktore van 12 neer.

   _____

3. 1, 2, 5 en 10 is faktore van ____

4. Omkring die faktore van 9.

   6 3 8 1 9 4

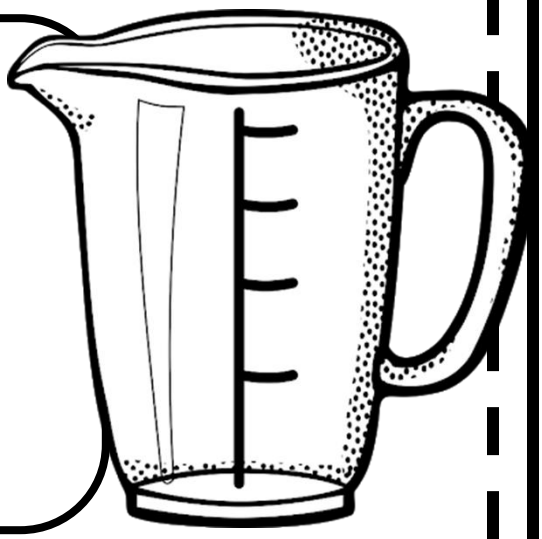
Kapasiteit en Volume

KAPASITEIT

Kapasiteit is die hoeveelheid wat 'n voorwerp kan bevat of die hoeveelheid spasie in die voorwerp.

VOLUME

Volume is die hoeveelheid ruimte wat 'n voorwerp in beslag neem.



1. As een eetlepel gelyk is aan 15ml, hoeveel sal die volgende wees?

Aantal eetlepels	Kapasiteit (ml)
3	
	30
6	
	60

2. As een koppie gelyk is aan 250ml, hoeveel sal die volgende wees?

Aantal koppies	Kapasiteit (ml)
2	
	750
5	
	1000

3. Los die volgende probleem op.
   As een kalfie 4 liter melk per dag drink, hoeveel liter melk sal 86 kalfies drink?

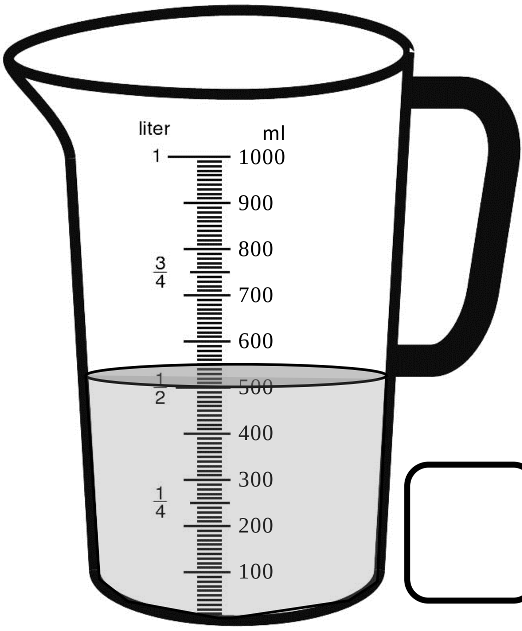
   _____

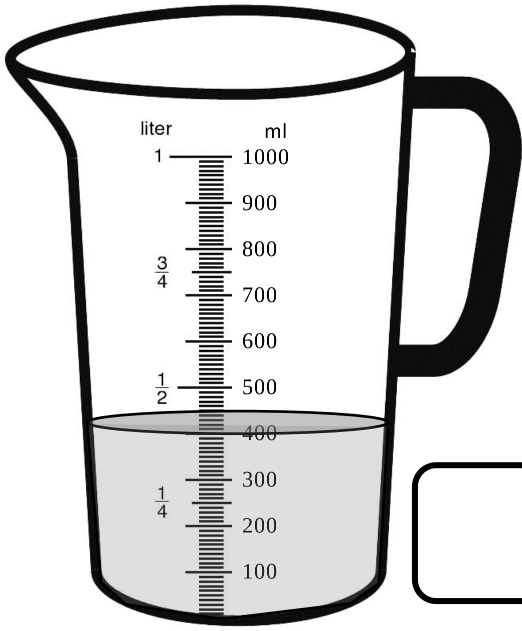
   _____

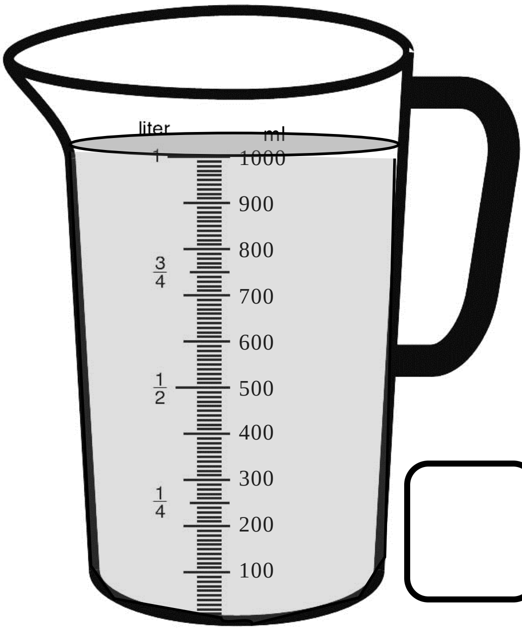
   _____

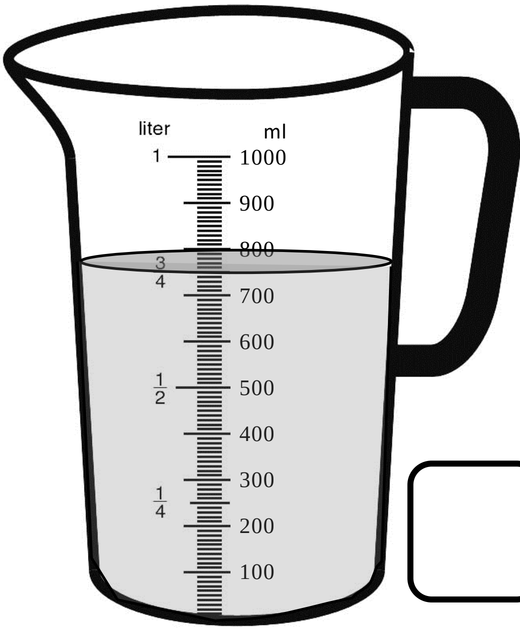
Kapasiteit en Volume

Wat is die kapasiteit van elke maatbeker? Skryf jou antwoord in die blokke.





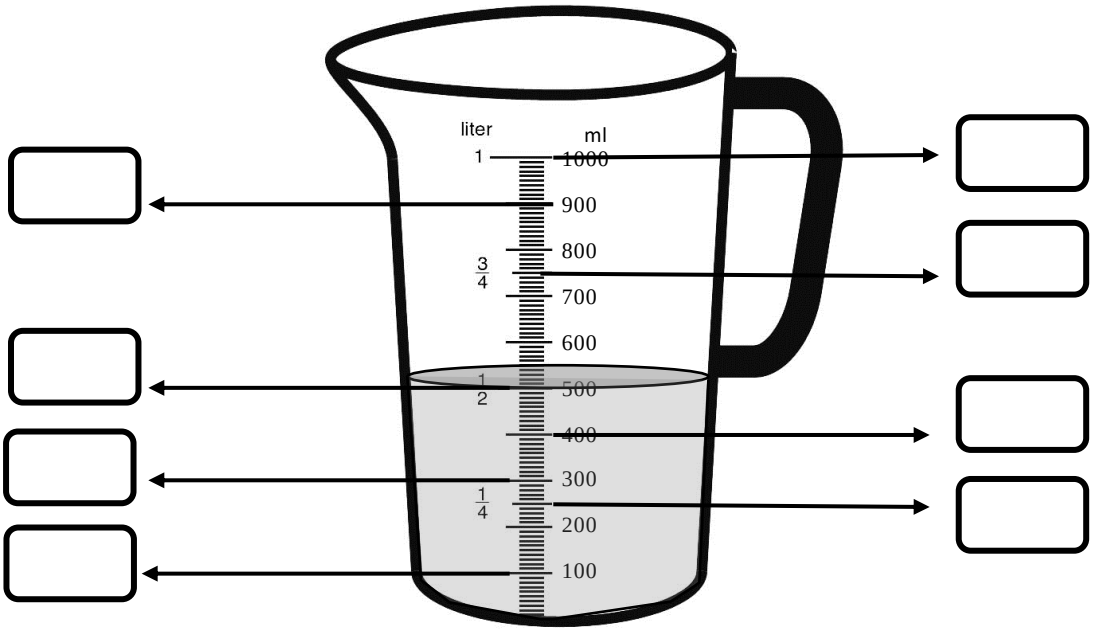




Wat is die volume van die maatbekers? ____________________

ml en L

Skryf die kapasiteit van elke pyl neer in die blokke.

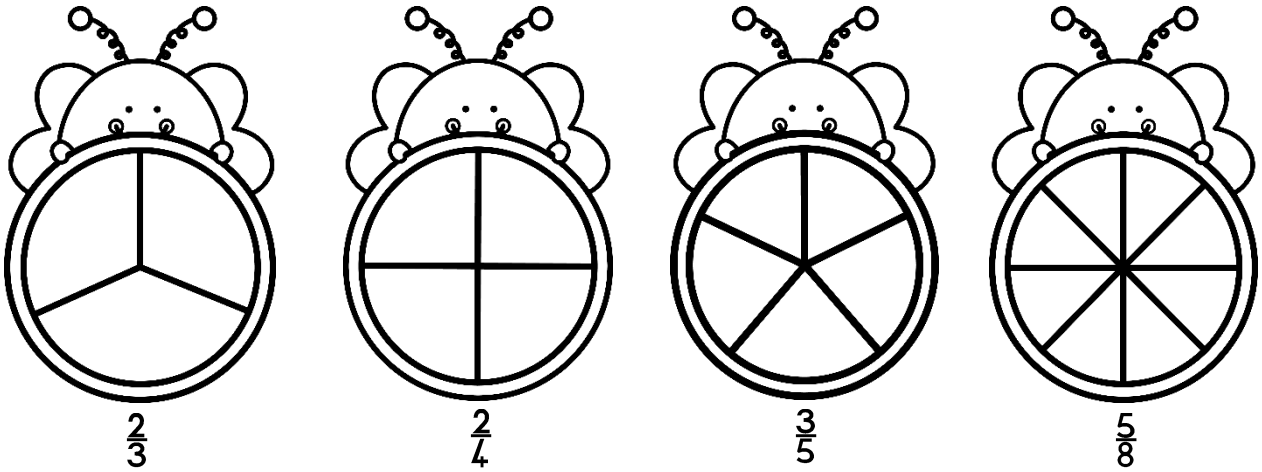


Vul in <, > of =

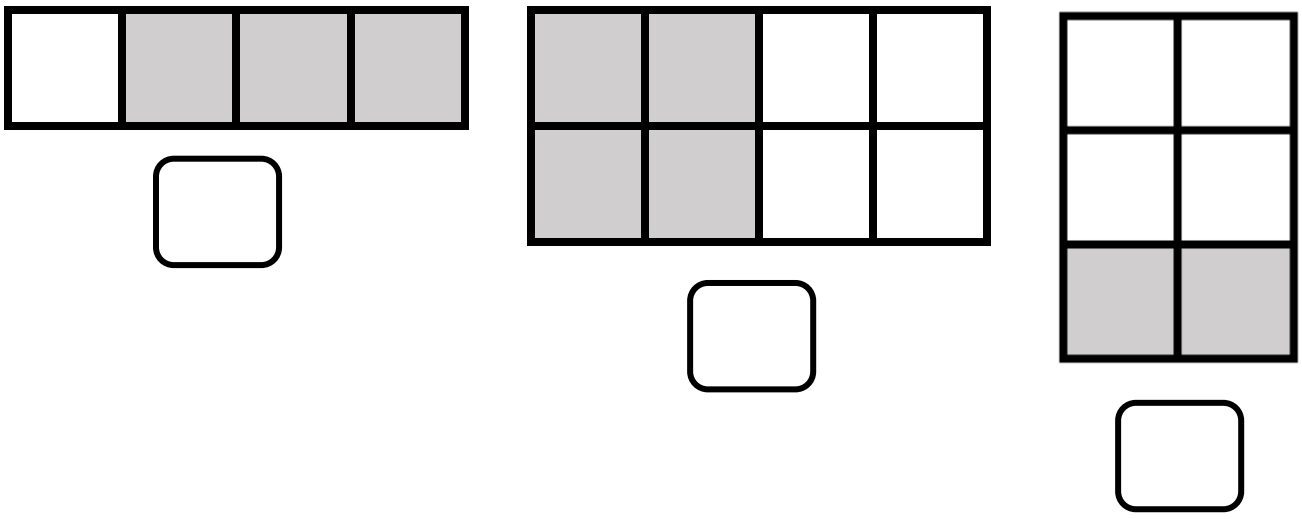
1. 1000ml _____ 1 L
2. 4 koppies _____ 1 L
3. 4 eetlepels _____ 60ml
4. 1 L _____ 2000ml
5. 2 teelepels _____ 15ml
6. ½L _____ 500ml
7. 3 eetlepels _____ 45ml
8. 45ml _____ 25ml
9. 10 koppies _____ 4500ml

BREUKE

Kleur die sirkels in volgens die breukdele.



Watter breukdeel is ingekleur.



Skryf die volgende woorde se breukdeel.

1. Twee derdes: ____
2. Driekwart: ____
3. Twee vyfdes: ___
4. Half: ____

OPTEL VAN BREUKE

Optel van breuke met dieselfde noemer.

Byvoorbeeld:

$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$

$= \frac{3}{4}$

Bereken die volgende somme.

4. $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5}$

_____

5. $\frac{2}{10} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{3}{10}$

_____

6. $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$

_____

AFTREK VAN BREUKE

Aftrek van breuke met dieselfde noemer.

Byvoorbeeld:

$\frac{5}{6} - \frac{4}{6}$

$= \frac{2}{6}$

Bereken die volgende somme.

1. $\frac{9}{10} - \frac{5}{10}$

_____

2. $\frac{7}{8} - \frac{3}{8}$

_____

3. $\frac{5}{7} - \frac{2}{7}$

_____

1. Ben het 'n blok sjokolade wat uit 6 blokkies bestaan. Hy het 2 blokkies daarvan geëet. Watter breukdeel van die blok sjokolade was oor? _____

2. Karla eet $\frac{1}{10}$ van 'n sjokolade koek voor ete en nog $\frac{1}{10}$ na ete.
   a) Watter breukdeel van die sjokolade koek het sy altesaam geëet?

   _____

   _____

   b) Watter breukdeel van die koek het oorgebly?

   _____

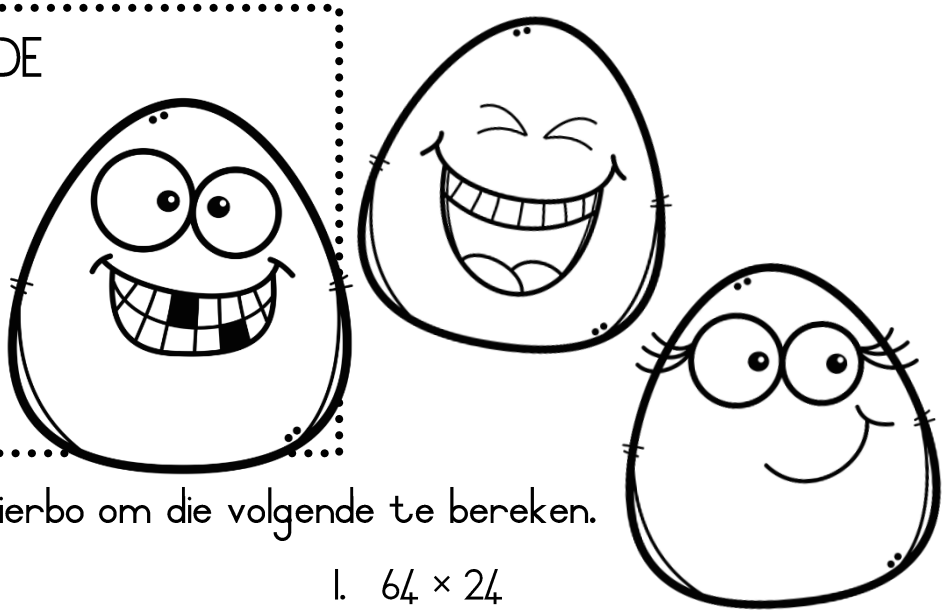
   _____

Vermenigvuldiging

METODE

BYVOORBEELD:

$$\begin{array}{r} 46 \\ \times\ 32 \\ \hline 92 \\ +\ 1380 \\ \hline 1\,472 \end{array}$$



Gebruik die metode hierbo om die volgende te bereken.

4. 34×52

1. 64×24

5. 28×76

2. 85×36

6. 43×27

3. 23×56

TRANSFORMASIES

ROTASIE

Rotasie is 'n draaibeweging van 'n voorwerp rondom 'n punt.

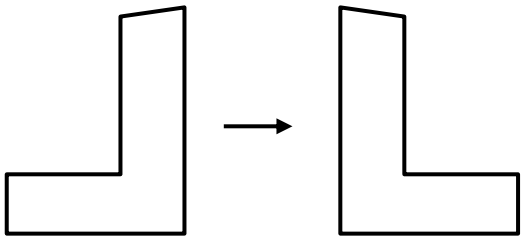
REFLEKSIE

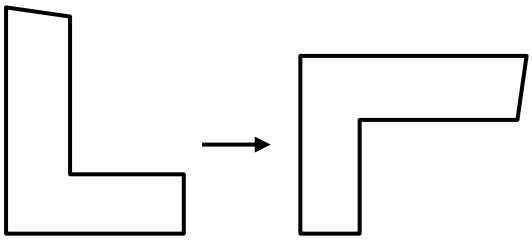
Refleksie is waar die een figuur 'n spieëlbeeld van die ander is.

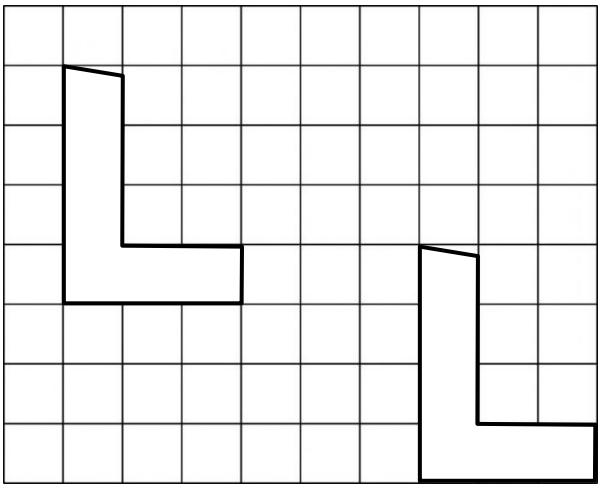
TRANSLASIE

Translasie beteken beweging sonder rotasie, verandering in grootte of enige iets anders, die figuur het slegs beweeg.

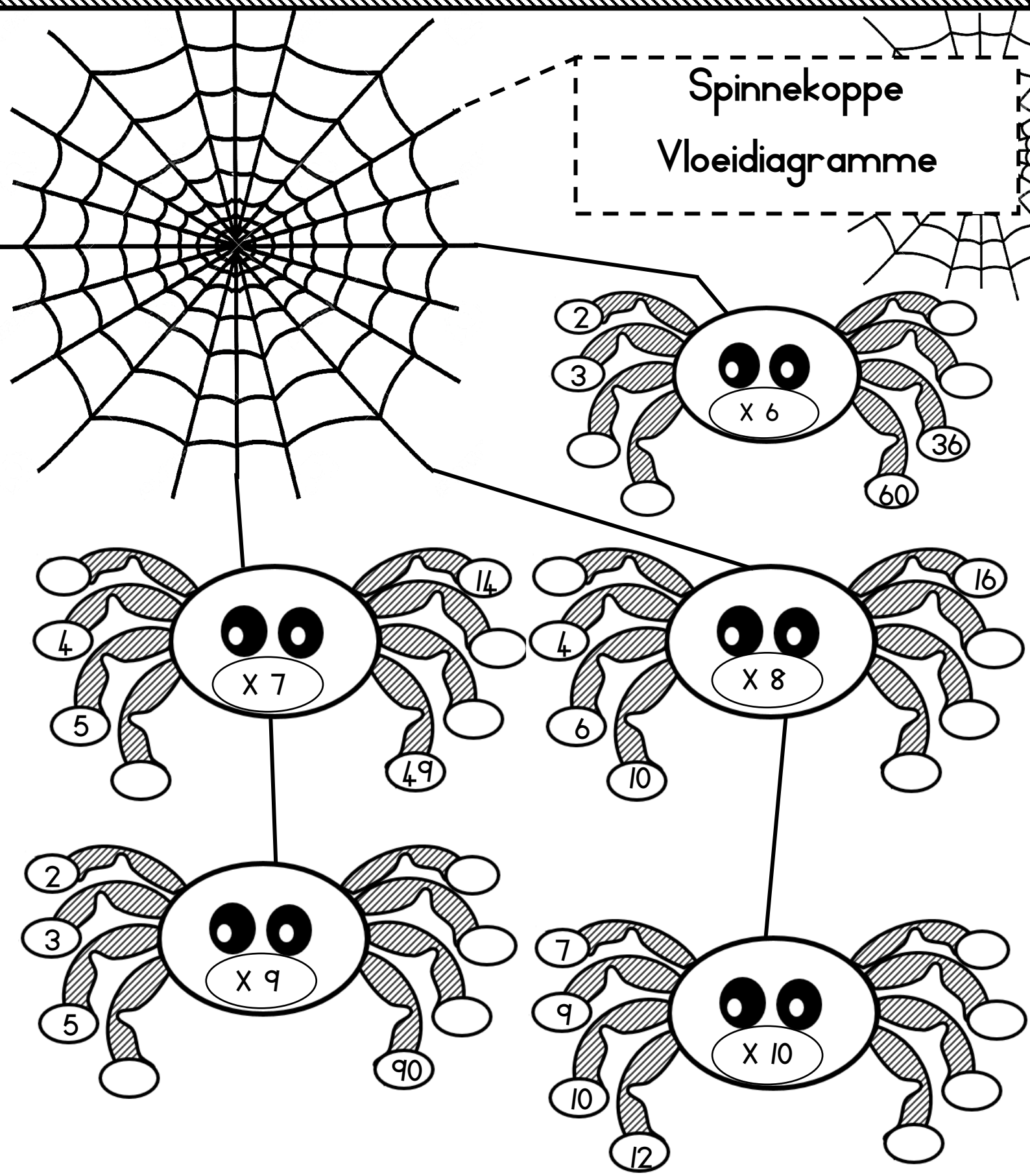
Is die volgende bewegings 'n rotasie, refleksie of translasie?

1. 

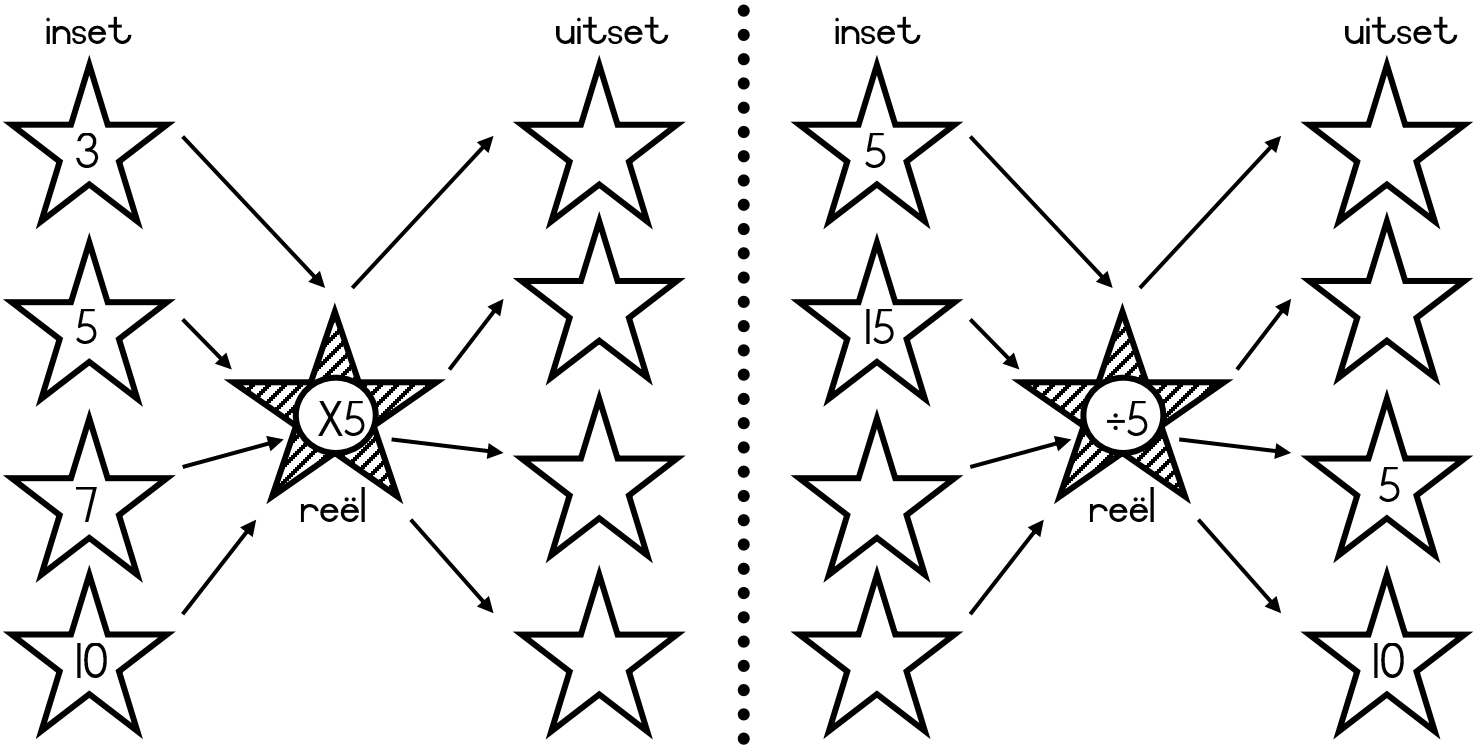
2. 

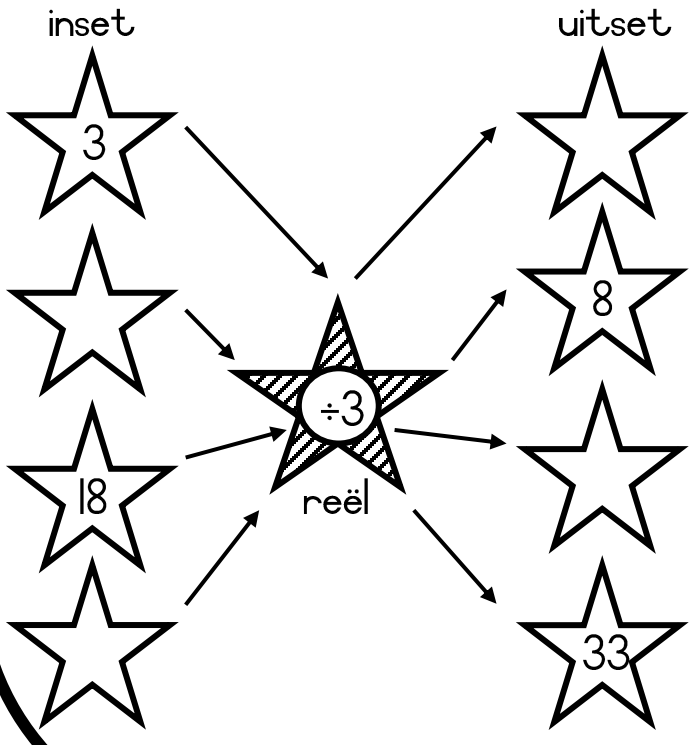


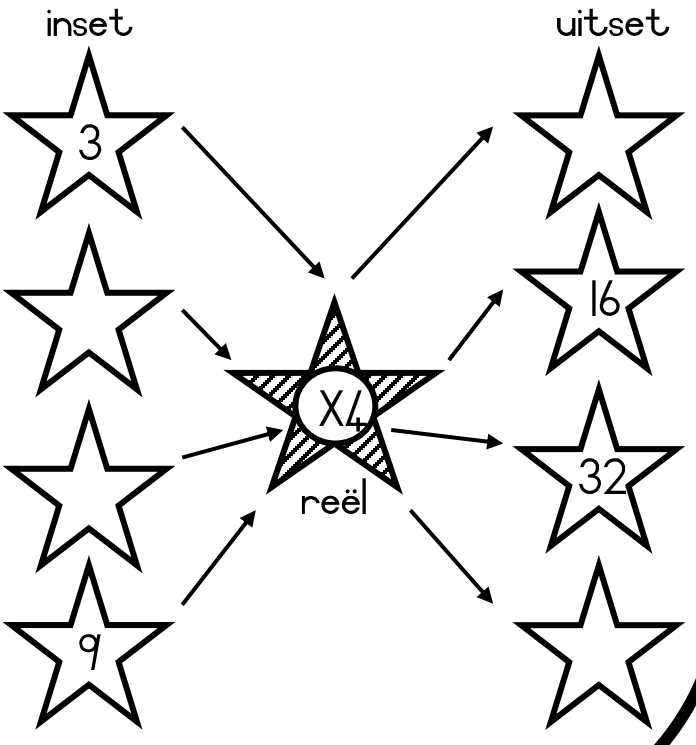
Spinnekoppe Vloeidiagramme

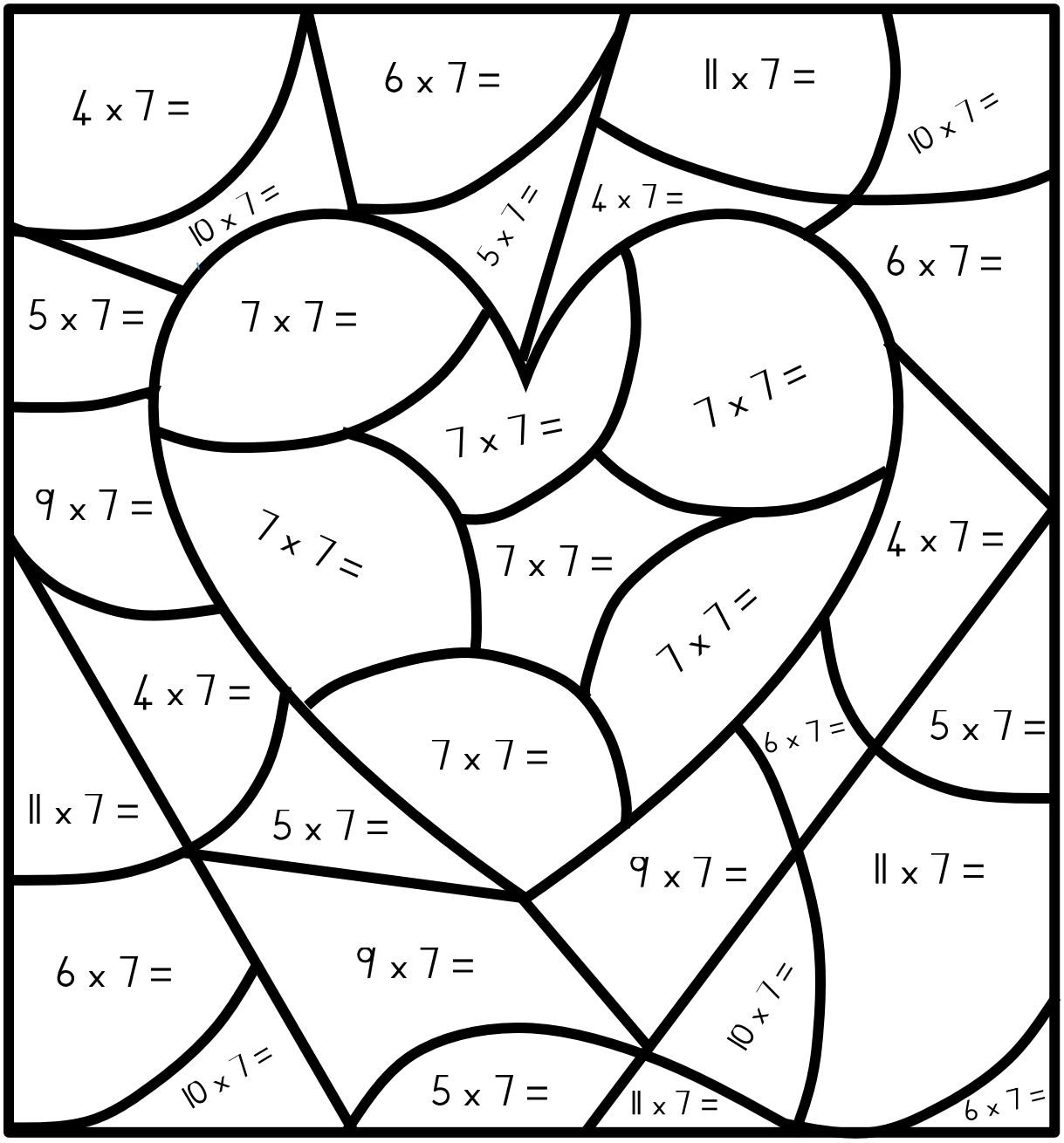


VLOEIDIAGRAMME









KODE

49 - rooi

42 - geel

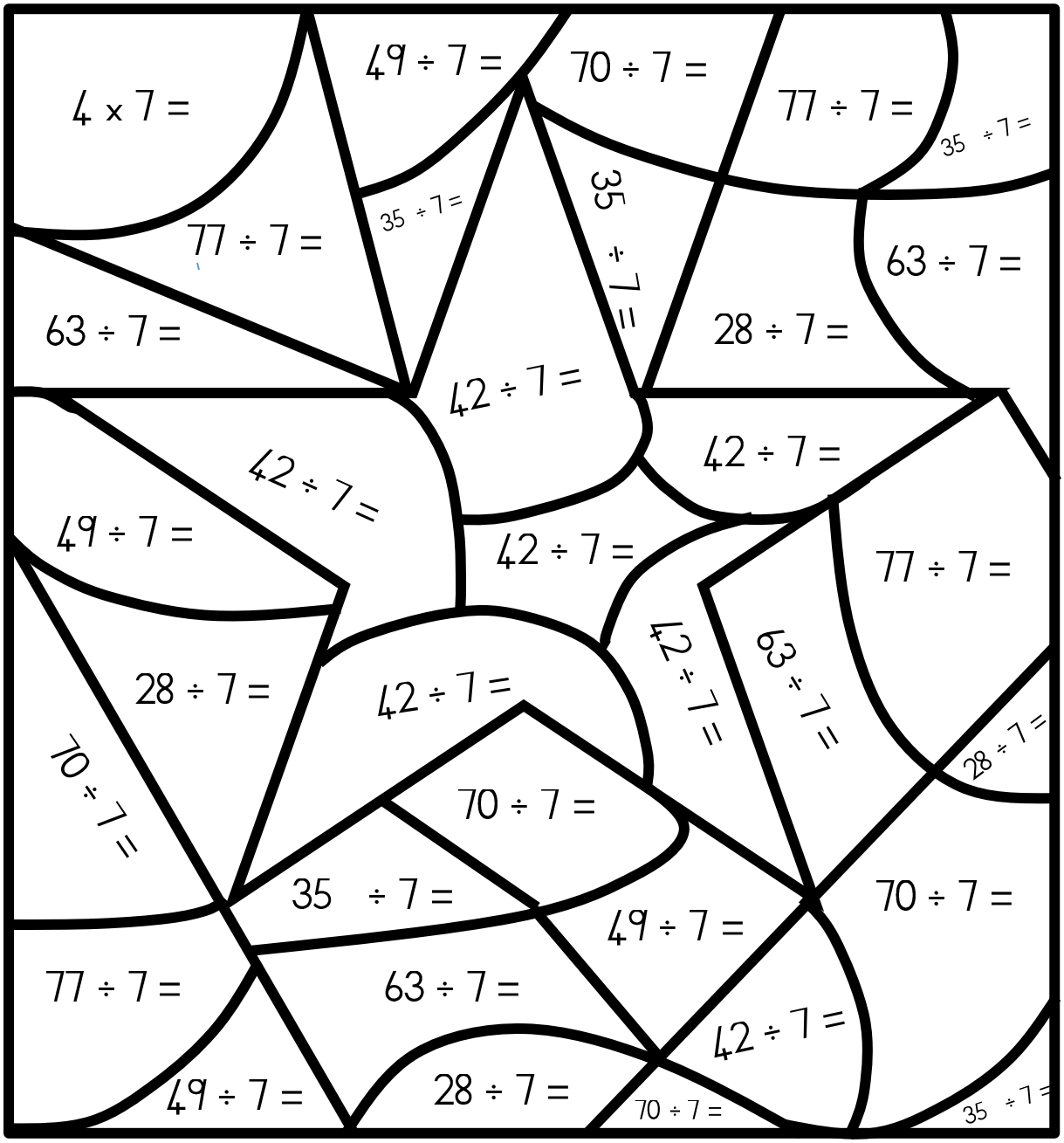
77 - blou

28 - pers

63 - groen

35 - oranje

70 - pienk

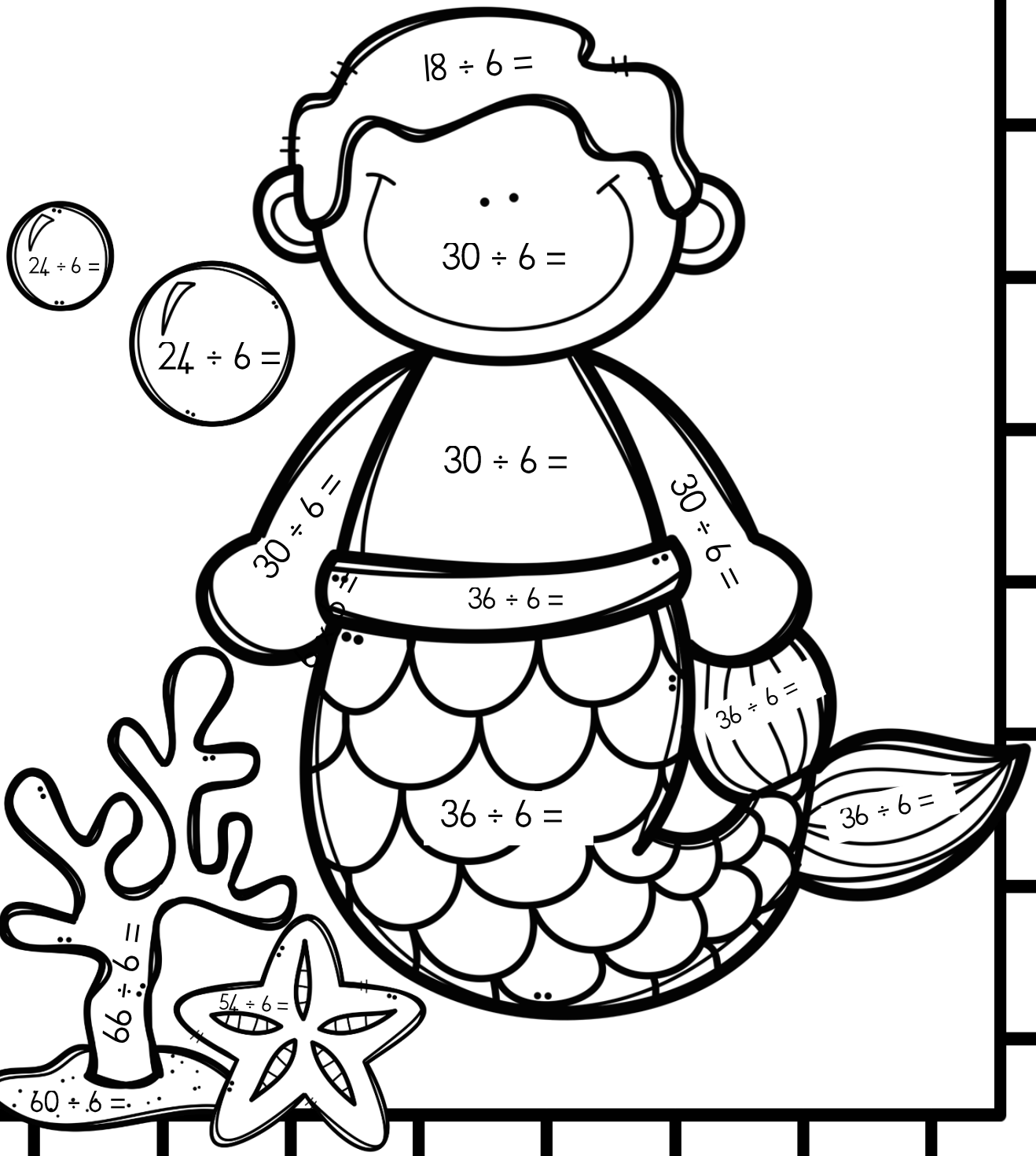


KODE

7 - rooi	4 - pers	10 - pienk
6 - geel	9 - groen	
11 - blou	5 - oran je	

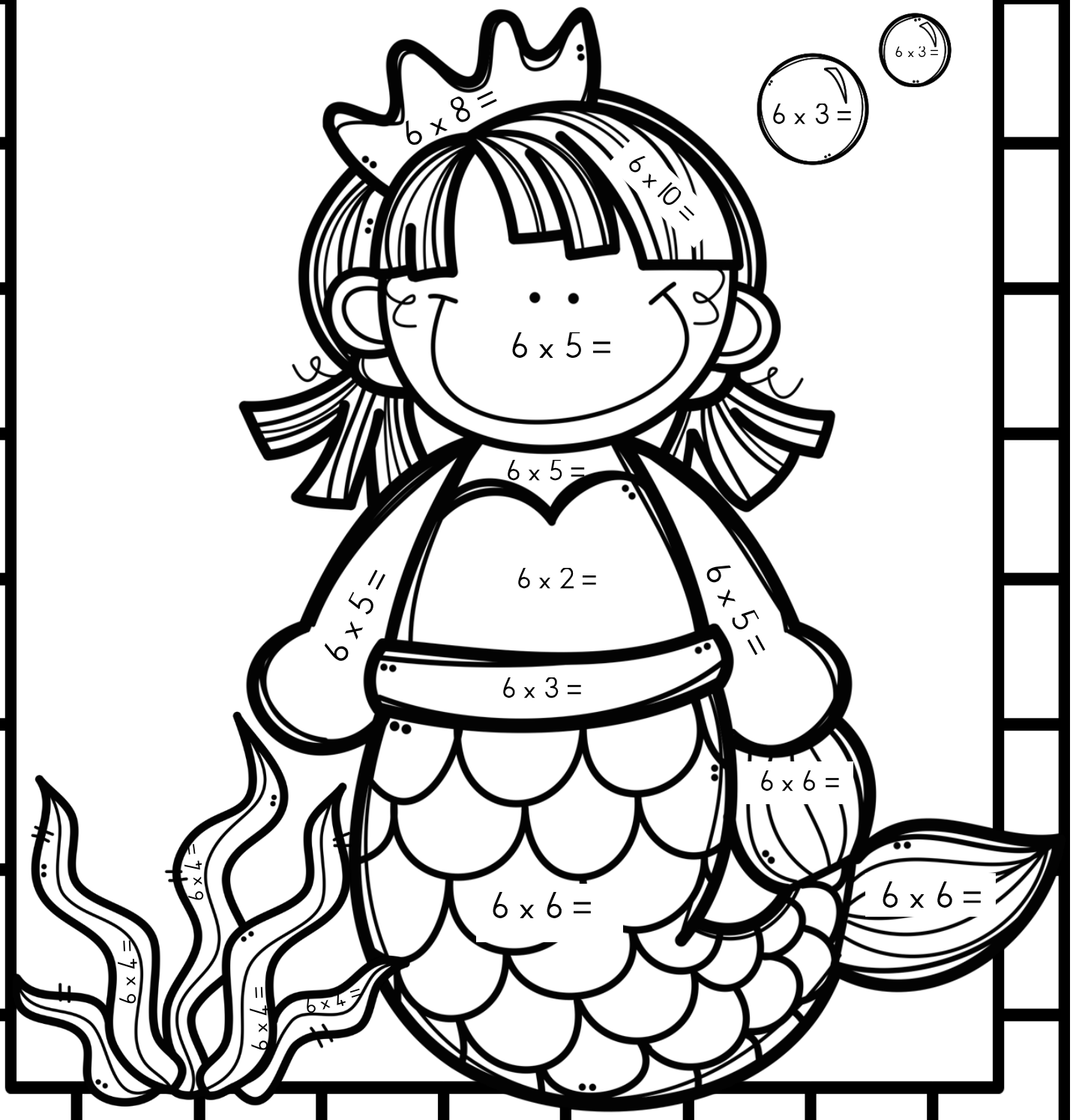
KODE

5 - menskleur	10 - geel	9 - pers
3 - bruin	11 - oranje	
4 - blou	6 - groen	



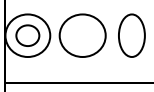
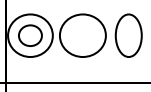
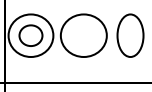
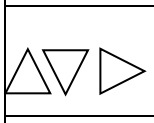
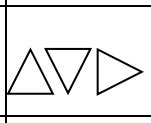
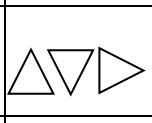
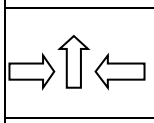
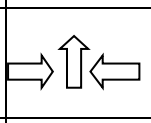
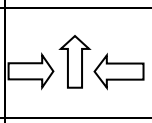
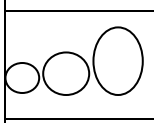
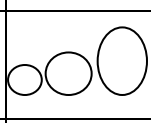
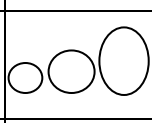
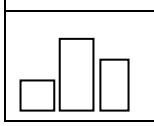
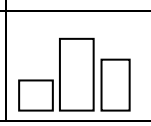
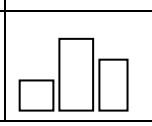
KODE

30 - menskleur	60 - geel	48 - oranje
36 - pers	12 - pienk	
18 - blou	24 - groen	

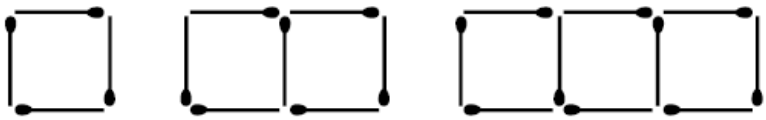


DIAGRAMPATRONE

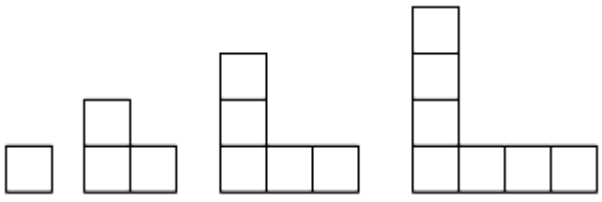
Teken die volgende 5 patrone in die diagrampatroon.

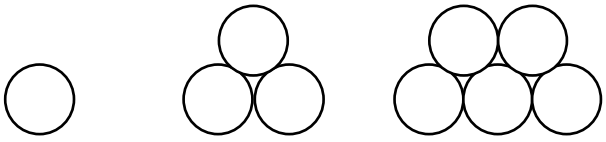
Hoeveel vuurhout jies sal die 4de patroon hê? Teken die 4de patroon.



Hoeveel blokkies sal die 4de patroon hê? Teken die 4de patroon.

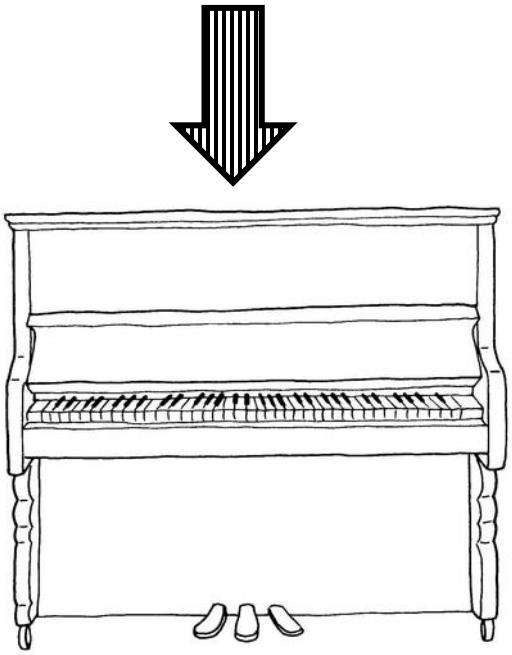


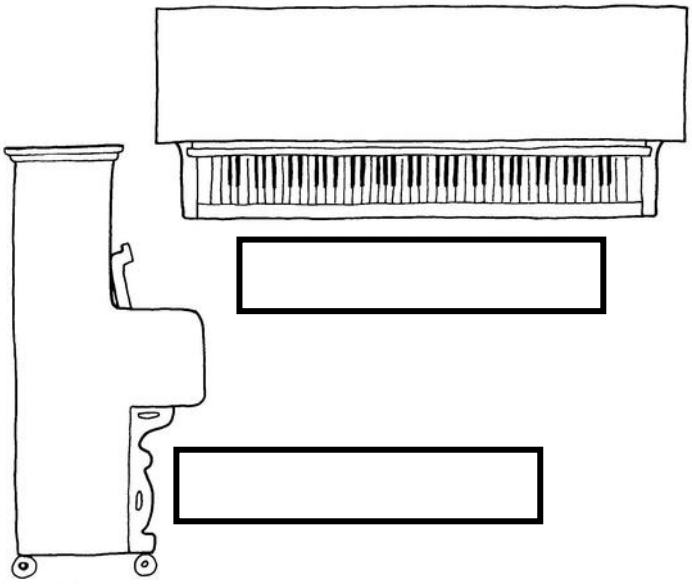
Hoeveel sirkels sal die 4de patroon hê? Teken die 4de patroon.

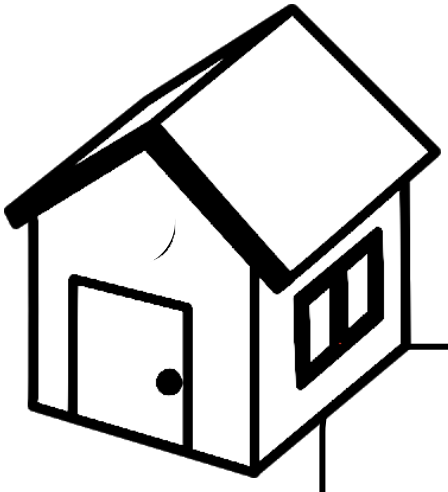


AANSIGTE

Hieonder is die voorkant van 'n klavier. Benoem die bo-aansig en die sy-aansig van die ander twee prente in die blokke.







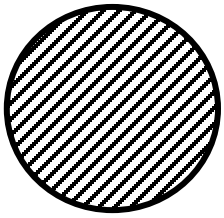
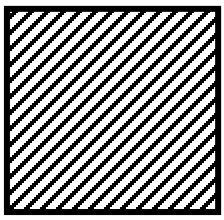
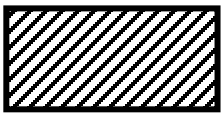
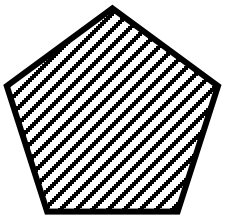
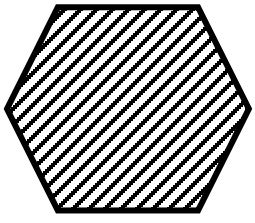
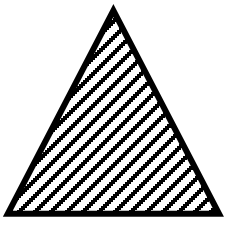
Teken die bo-aansig en die sy-aansig van die huis.

bo-aansig

sy-aansig

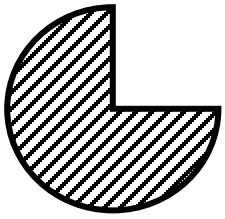
2D VORMS

Voltooi die eienskappe van die 2D vorms in die tabel.

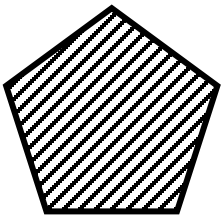
VORM	NAAM	AANTAL SYE	AANTAL HOEKE
			
			
			
			
			
			

2D VORMS

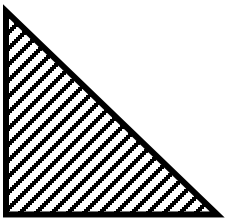
Het die volgende vorms geboë, reguit OF geboë en reguit sye? kleur die regte antwoord in.



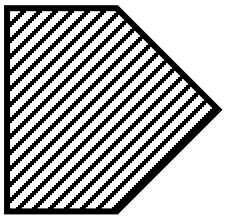
geboë sye
reguit sye
geboë en reguit sye



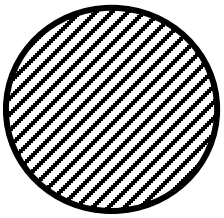
geboë sye
reguit sye
geboë en reguit sye



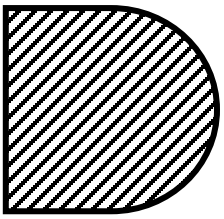
geboë sye
reguit sye
geboë en reguit sye



geboë sye
reguit sye
geboë en reguit sye



geboë sye
reguit sye
geboë en reguit sye



geboë sye
reguit sye
geboë en reguit sye

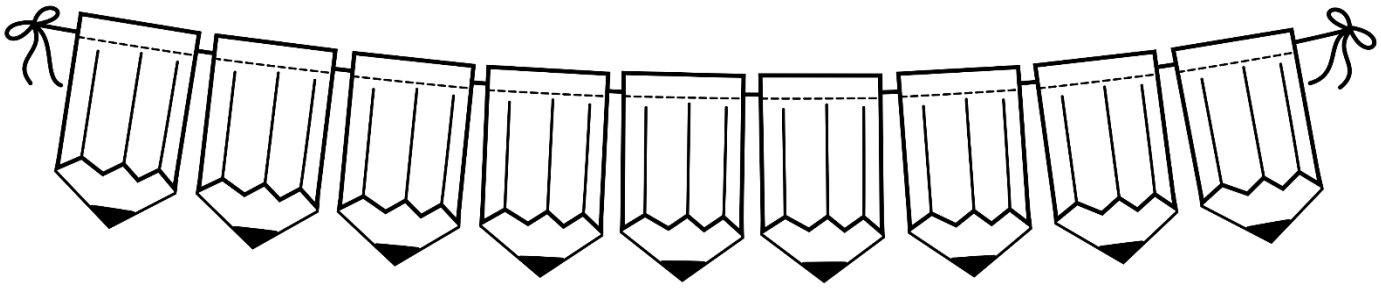
Teken 'n vorm met reguit sye.

Teken 'n vorm met geboë en reguit sye.

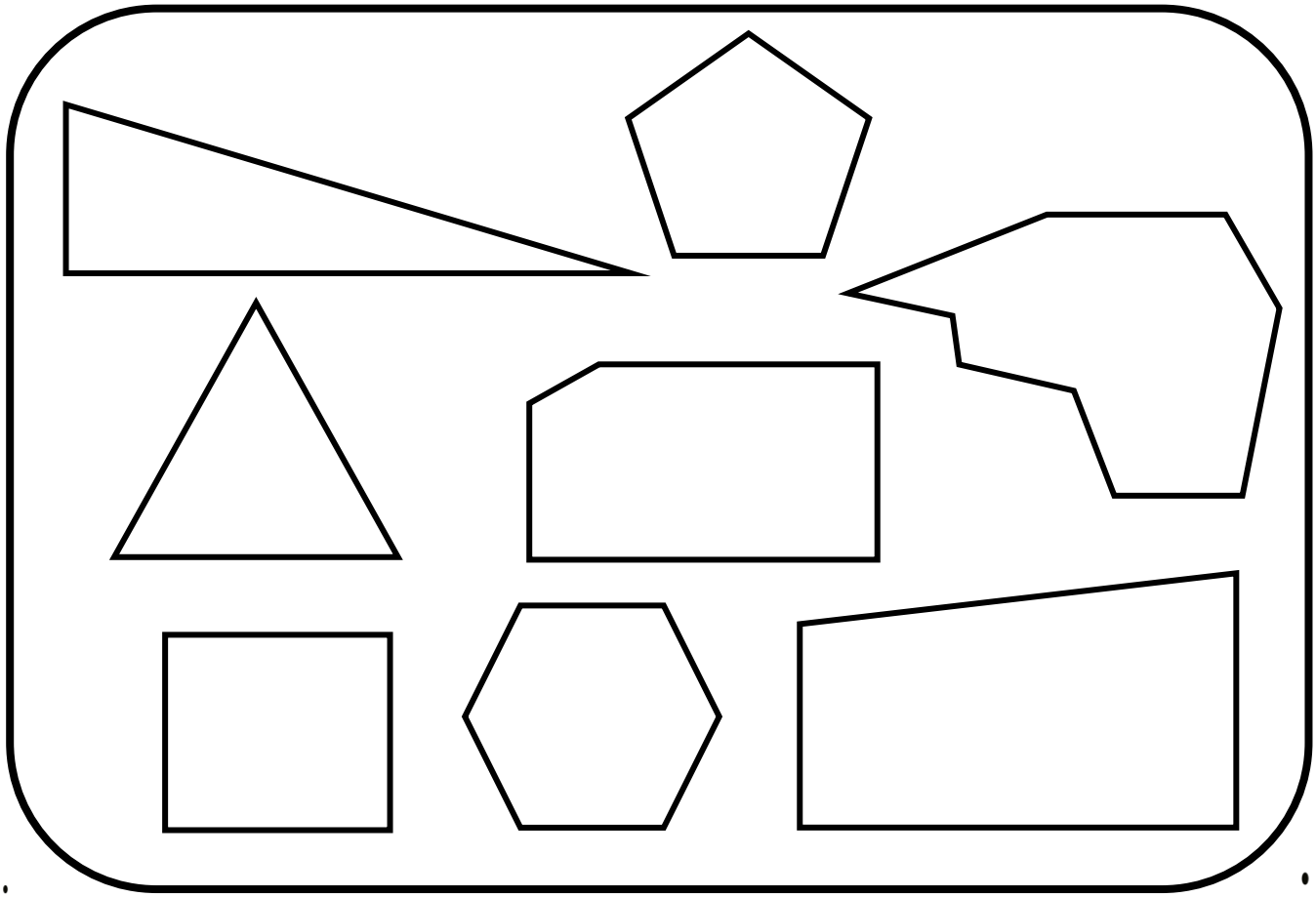
REëLMATIGE EN ONREëLMATIGE VEELHOEKE:

Reëlmatige veelhoek
'n Reëlmatige veelhoek se sye is dieselfde lengtes.

Onreëlmatige veelhoeke
'n Onreëlmatige veelhoek se sye is verskillende lengtes.

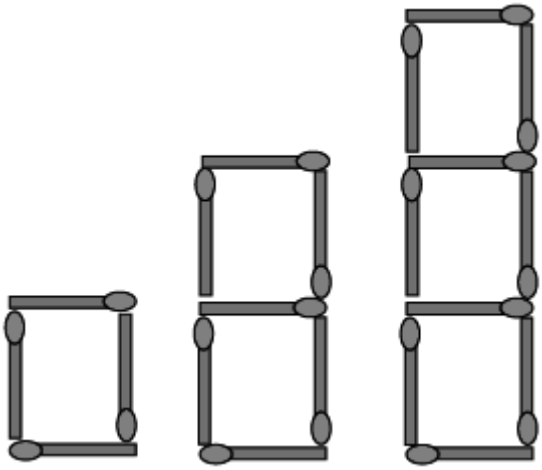


Kleur al die reëlmatige veelhoeke ROOI in en die onreëlmatige veelhoeke PERS



Numeriese patrone

1. Kyk na die patroon hieronder en voltooi die tabel.

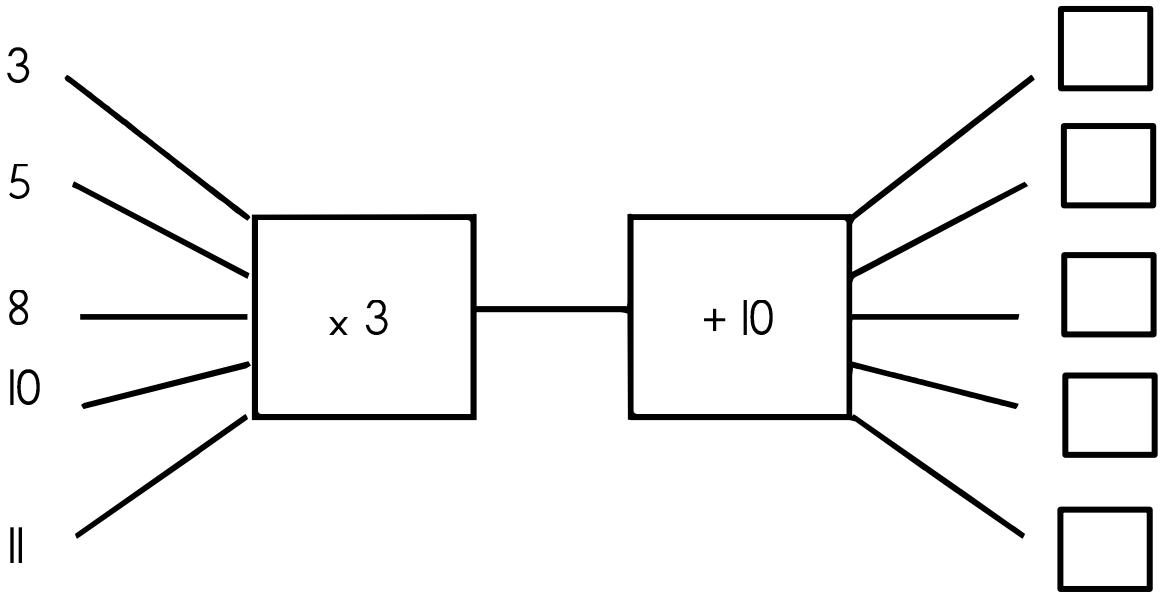


patroon 1 patroon 2 patroon 3

Patroon	1	2	3	4	5	6
Aantal vuurhoutjies	4	7	10			

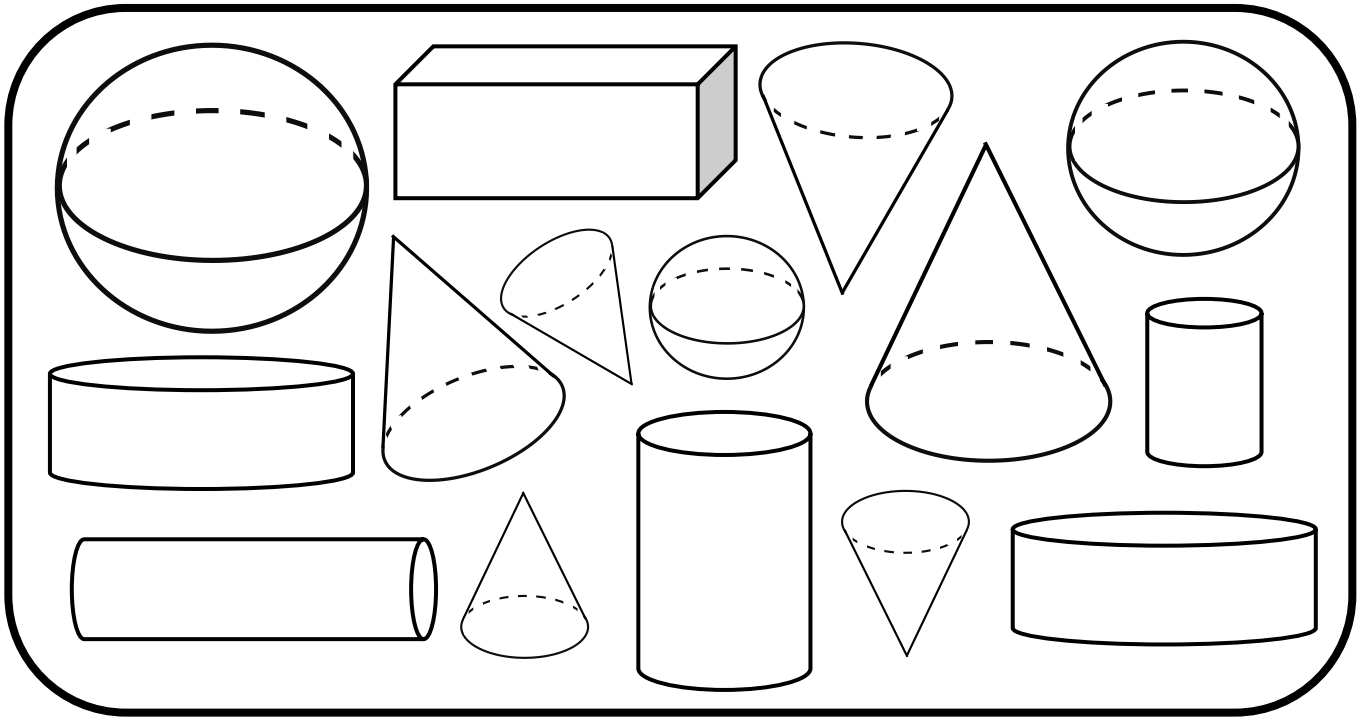
2. Voltooi die volgende patrone:
   a. 1; 2; 4; 7; _____; _____; _____
   b. 1; 6; 11; _____; _____; _____
   c. 1; 4; 7; 10; _____; _____; _____

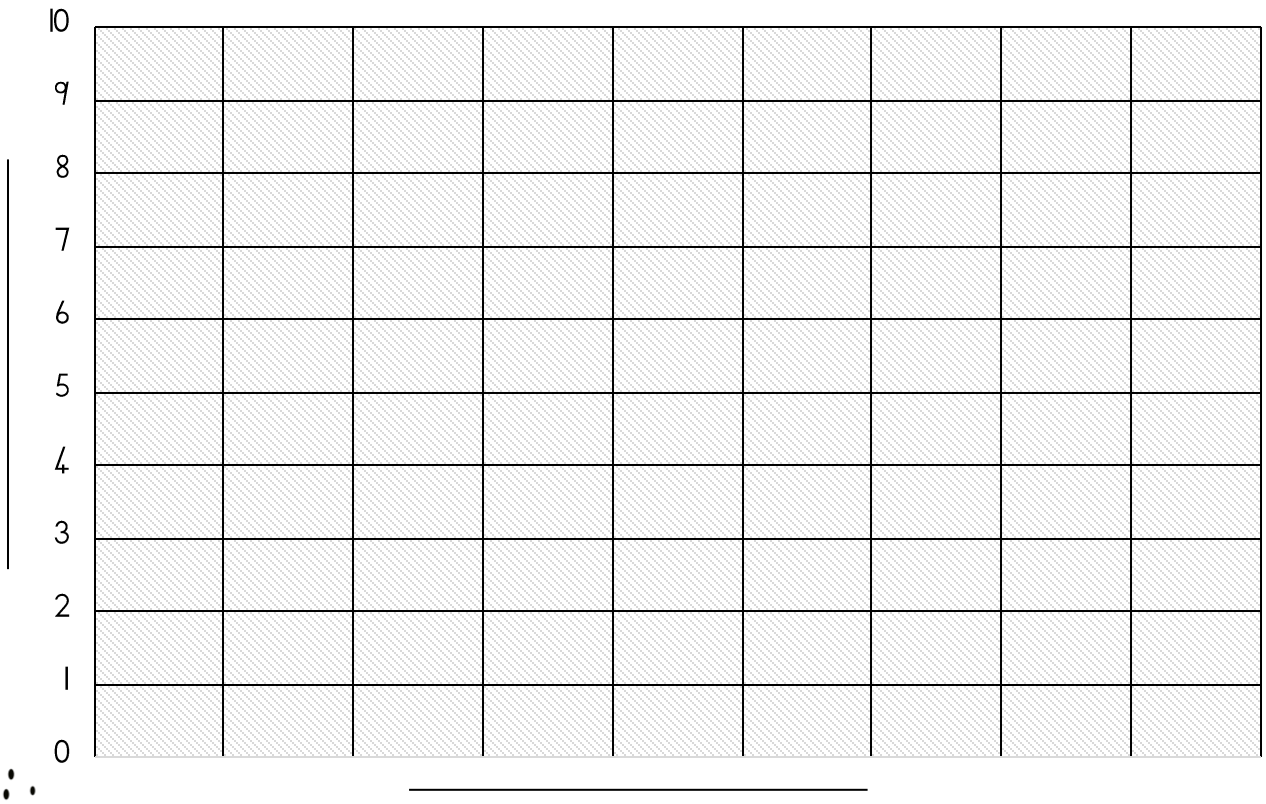
3. Voltooi die vloeidiagramme.



DATA

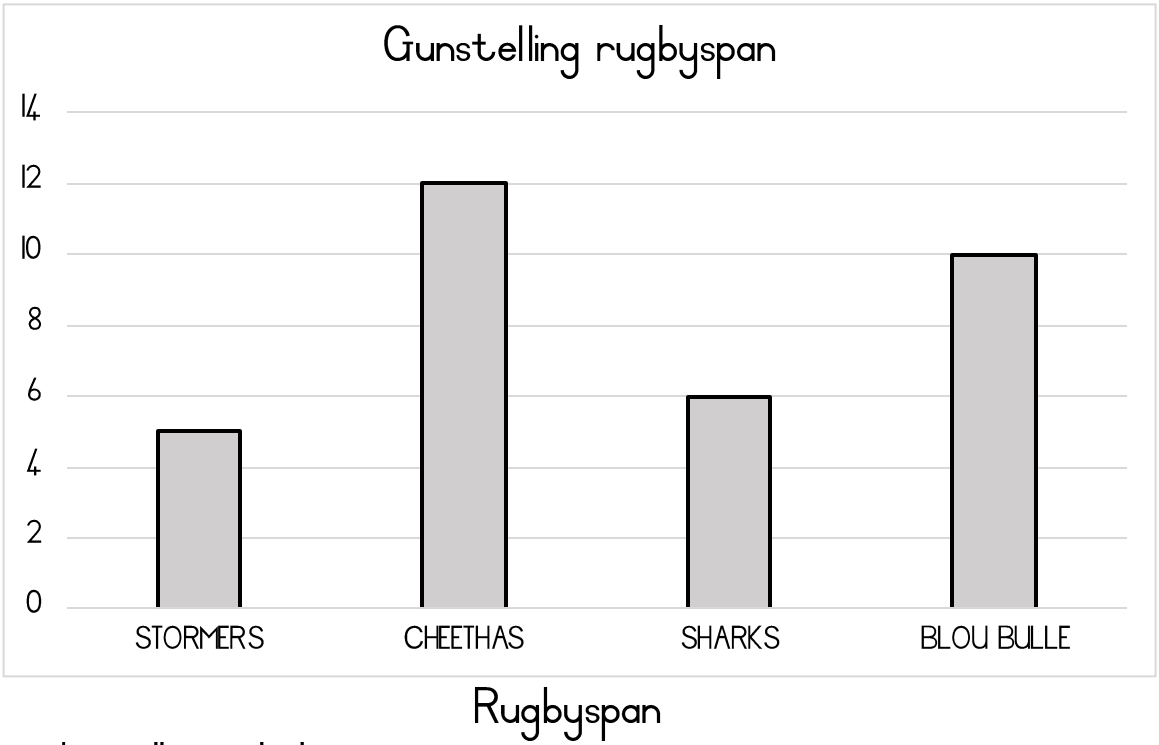
Maak 'n staafgrafiek deur die vorms te tel en dan die hoeveelheid blokkies in te kleur. Onthou om jou grafiek te benoem.





DATA

Die grafiek hieronder toon vir watter rugbyspan die leerders skree. Daar is 33 leerders in die klas.



Voltooi die tellingtabel.

RUGBYSPAN	TELLING	AANTAL
Stormers		
Cheethas		
Sharks		
Blou bulle		

1. Van watter span hou die leerders die meeste? _____
2. Van watter span hou die leerders die minste? _____