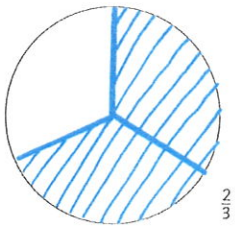
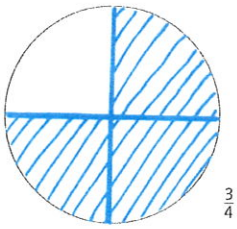
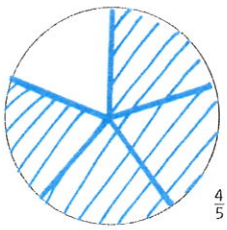
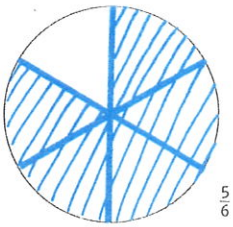
Modelle für Brüche 2

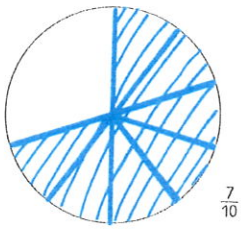
1 **A** Stelle die Brüche mit der Zeichenuhr dar.

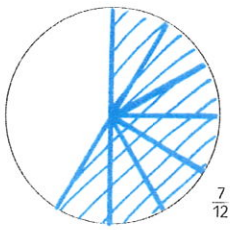

$\frac{2}{3}$


$\frac{3}{4}$


$\frac{4}{5}$

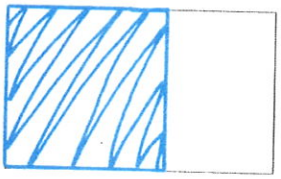

$\frac{5}{6}$


$\frac{7}{10}$

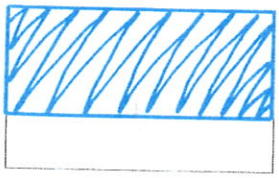

$\frac{7}{12}$

B Stelle die Brüche am Rechteckmodell dar.

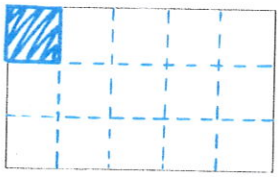
$\frac{3}{5}$



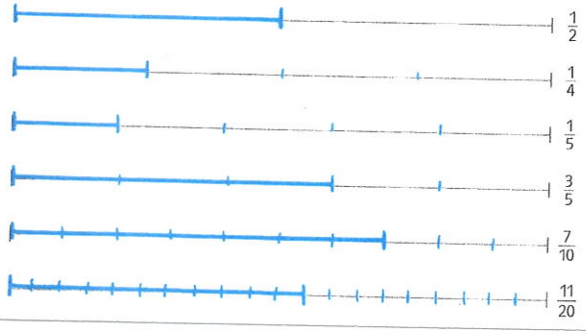
$\frac{2}{3}$



$\frac{1}{15}$



C Stelle die Brüche am Streckenmodell dar.



D Stelle die Brüche mit dem Grössenmodell dar.

Beispiel:

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ m = 50 cm $\frac{1}{2}$ min = 30 s $\frac{1}{2}$ t = 500 kg ... Mögliche Lösungen

$\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ m = 75 cm $\frac{3}{4}$ min = 45 s $\frac{3}{4}$ t = 750 kg ...

$\frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{2}{5}$ m = 40 cm $\frac{2}{5}$ min = 24 s $\frac{2}{5}$ t = 400 kg ...

$\frac{3}{10}$ $\frac{3}{10}$ m = 30 cm $\frac{3}{10}$ min = 18 s $\frac{3}{10}$ t = 300 kg ...

$\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ m = 37,5 cm $\frac{3}{8}$ min = 22,5 s $\frac{3}{8}$ t = 375 kg ...

$\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ m ≈ 67 cm $\frac{2}{3}$ min = 40 s $\frac{2}{3}$ t ≈ 667 kg ...

$\frac{5}{6}$ $\frac{5}{6}$ m ≈ 83 cm $\frac{5}{6}$ min = 50 s $\frac{5}{6}$ t ≈ 833 kg ...

S. 75 **2** Zahlenbuch

(A) $\frac{3}{8}$

$\frac{6}{8}$ oder $\frac{3}{4}$

$\frac{9}{8}$

$\frac{5}{6}$

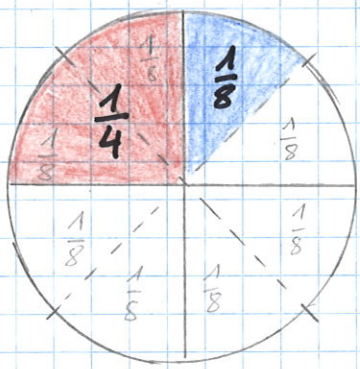
($\frac{7}{6}$

$\frac{9}{6}$ oder $\frac{3}{2}$)

Es sind weitere Brüche als Lösungen möglich.

S. 75
2A

① $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$



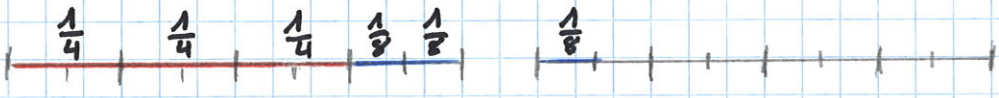
Kreismodell (Zeichenuhr)

② $\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{8} = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$

1/8	1/4	1/8	1/8	1/8
1/8	1/4	1/8		

Rechteckmodell

③ $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{9}{8} = 1\frac{1}{8}$



Streckenmodell

④ $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5}{6}$ h

$\frac{1}{6}$ h + $\frac{2}{3}$ h = $\frac{50}{60}$ h = $\frac{5}{6}$ h

60 min : 6 =

10 min

60 min : 3 =

20 min · 2 =

+ 40 min = 50 min = $\frac{5}{6}$ h

Grössenmodell