

参考答案

第一单元 分数加减法

1. 折纸

(第 1 课时)

1. $\frac{2}{8}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{5}{8}; \frac{2}{10}, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{10}$

2. $\frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{4}$

3. (1) $\frac{5}{16}$ m (2) $\frac{5}{12}$ 时

4. $x = \frac{2}{3}; x = \frac{2}{5}; x = \frac{2}{15}$

5. (1) $\frac{7}{8}$ (2) 1 月实际生产的玩具

多;多完成第一季度计划生产的 $\frac{5}{8}$

6. 两次一共用去 $\frac{5}{9}$ t; 第一次比第

二次多用去 $\frac{1}{9}$ t

2. 折纸

(第 2 课时)

1. $\frac{3}{8}, \frac{2}{8}, \frac{5}{8}; \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{16}, \frac{3}{16}$

2. $\frac{12}{35}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{9}{8}, \frac{2}{35}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{3}{8}$

3. (1) $\frac{7}{12}$ (2) $\frac{17}{24}$

4. 略

5. $x = \frac{3}{8}; x = \frac{11}{21}; x = \frac{1}{3}$

3. 星期日的安排

1. (1) 2 m (2) $\frac{1}{10}$

2. $\frac{7}{9}; \frac{7}{16}$

3. $1 \frac{3}{4}; \frac{5}{6}; \frac{1}{5}$

4. $1 - \frac{1}{10} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{1}{2}$

5. (1) $1 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{7}{24}$

(2) 略

6. $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{3}{4}$

4. “分数王国”与“小数王国”

1. $>; >; <; <; >; >; >; >$

2. 略

3. 略

4. $\frac{4}{5}$ 分 = 0.8 分, $0.75 < 0.8$, 小丁

跑得快

5. $\frac{1}{5} + 0.15 + \frac{7}{8} = \frac{49}{40}$ (t)

6. (1) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

(2) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (3) 1 (4) 1, 2, 3

第二单元 长方体(一)

1. 长方体的认识

(第 1 课时)

1. $\frac{3}{14}; \frac{11}{12}; \frac{5}{14}; \frac{7}{12}; \frac{13}{10}; \frac{4}{9}; 1 \frac{3}{5}; 2$

2. ①②⑥⑦;③④⑤

(1)正方形,4 (2)长,宽,高,相等

3.

长方体	①	②	③
长	10 dm	5 cm	8 m
宽	3 dm	5 cm	4 m
高	4 dm	5 cm	4 m

4. 上面、下面: $5 \times 2 = 10(\text{cm}^2)$

左面、右面: $2 \times 4 = 8(\text{cm}^2)$

前面、后面: $5 \times 4 = 20(\text{cm}^2)$

2. 长方体的认识

(第2课时)

1. $\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{10}; \frac{1}{4}; \frac{7}{9}; \frac{5}{6}; \frac{3}{8}; \frac{1}{24}; \frac{19}{20}$

2. ①③④⑤⑥⑦

3. (1)40 cm (2)48 cm

4. $10 \times 12 = 120(\text{cm})$, $120 > 100$, 他不能办到

5. $(8 + 6 + 4) \times 4 \div 12 = 6(\text{cm})$

6. $15 \times 2 + 12 \times 2 + 8 \times 4 + 30 = 116(\text{cm})$

3. 展开与折叠

1. $\frac{7}{18}; \frac{2}{15}; \frac{17}{24}; \frac{13}{21}; \frac{3}{4}; \frac{11}{15}; \frac{3}{14}; \frac{5}{24}$

2. ①②③④⑥

3. ②③④⑥

4. 略

5. ①

4. 长方体的表面积

1. $0; \frac{10}{7}; \frac{3}{2}; \frac{2}{63}; 0; \frac{4}{5}$

2. (1) $(8 \times 6 + 8 \times 5 + 5 \times 6) \times 2 = 236(\text{dm}^2)$

(2) $6 \times 6 \times 6 = 216(\text{m}^2)$

3. $10 \times 25 \times 4 = 1000(\text{cm}^2)$

4. $9 \times 9 \times 5 = 405(\text{cm}^2)$

5. $(12 \times 6 + 6 \times 8) \times 2 = 240(\text{cm}^2)$

6. $0.8 \times 0.4 + (0.8 \times 0.6 + 0.4 \times 0.6) \times 2 = 1.76(\text{m}^2)$, $1.76 \times 150 = 264(\text{元})$

5. 露在外面的面

1. $\frac{5}{17}; \frac{1}{8}; \frac{11}{24}; \frac{3}{2}; \frac{8}{9}; \frac{1}{3}$

2. (1)14; 14; 12; 11

(2)126; 126; 108; 99

3. 37500 cm^2

4. 720 cm^2

5. 39000 cm^2

第三单元 分数乘法

1. 分数乘法(一)

(第1课时)

1. 略

2. (1) $\frac{3}{13} \times 4 = \frac{12}{13}$

(2) $\frac{5}{18} \times 3 = \frac{15}{18} = \frac{5}{6}$

3. (1) $\frac{1}{8} \times 5 = \frac{5}{8}$

(2) $\frac{2}{15} \times 4 = \frac{8}{15}$

4. 3天: $\frac{7}{62} \times 3 = \frac{21}{62}$;

5天: $\frac{7}{62} \times 5 = \frac{35}{62}$

5. $\frac{4}{15} \times 60 = 16$ (km), $16 \text{ km} >$

15 km, 小华的爸爸骑得快

6. $\frac{9}{10} \times (11-1) = 9$ (分)

2. 分数乘法(一)

(第2课时)

1. (1) $\frac{3}{8} \times 2 = \frac{3}{4}$

(2) $\frac{5}{21} \times 4 = \frac{20}{21}$

2. $\frac{3}{2}; \frac{12}{13}; \frac{6}{5}; 15; 0; \frac{20}{3}; 3; 8; \frac{3}{5}; \frac{21}{2};$

$\frac{8}{3}; \frac{9}{2}$

3. 12; 50; 625; 60; 40; 8

4. (1) $\frac{3}{4} \times 6 = \frac{9}{2}$ (m)

(2) $\frac{4}{25} \times 100 = 16$ (kg)

(3) $\frac{1}{12} \times 60 = 5$ (km)

5. 周长: $\frac{7}{11} \times 4 = \frac{28}{11}$ (m);

面积: $\frac{7}{11} \times \frac{7}{11} = \frac{49}{121}$ (m²)

6. 40; 40; 700

3. 分数乘法(二)

(第1课时)

1. (1) $20 \times \frac{1}{4} = 5$ (2) $12 \times \frac{2}{3} = 8$

2. (1) $8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4$ (m)

(2) $8 \times \frac{3}{4} = 6$ (m)

3. $\frac{18}{7}; \frac{4}{3}; \frac{14}{3}; \frac{6}{5}; \frac{32}{7}; 16; \frac{24}{7}; \frac{16}{7}$

4. (1) $360 \times \frac{1}{4} = 90$ (只)

(2) $90 \times \frac{1}{18} = 5$ (km)

5. $18 \times \frac{5}{6} = 15$ (元)

6. $300 \times \frac{7}{10} = 210$ (瓶), $210 \times \frac{4}{5} =$

168 (瓶)

4. 分数乘法(二)

(第2课时)

1. (1) $9; \frac{1}{3}; \frac{1}{3}; 3$

(2) $12; \frac{3}{4}; 12; \frac{3}{4}; 9$

2. $6; \frac{20}{9}; 45; \frac{15}{7}; \frac{10}{3}; \frac{4}{5}; 12; 20; \frac{35}{4}$

3. $60 \times \frac{9}{10} = 54$ (元)

4. 10分: $10 \times \frac{4}{5} = 8$ (km);

1时: $60 \times \frac{4}{5} = 48$ (km)

5. (1) 2 (2) 6

6. (1) $20 \times \frac{1}{4} = 5$ (根)

(2) $56 \times \frac{3}{8} = 21$ (元)

7. $12 \times \frac{7}{6} = 14$ (m), $30 - 14 = 16$ (m)

5. 分数乘法(三)

(第1课时)

1. 略

2. (1) $\frac{5}{12}$ (2) $\frac{4 \times 5}{9 \times 7}; \frac{20}{63}$ (3) $\frac{3}{10}$

3. (1) $\frac{5}{12} \times \frac{4}{7} = \frac{5}{21}$ (m)

$$(2) \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{10} (\text{kg})$$

$$4. \frac{1}{2} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$5. (1) \frac{9}{10} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5} (\text{kg})$$

$$(2) \frac{9}{10} - \frac{9}{10} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{20} (\text{kg})$$

6. 分数乘法(三)

(第2课时)

$$1. \frac{3}{20}; \frac{2}{15}; \frac{25}{56}; \frac{4}{3}; \frac{35}{72}; \frac{1}{16}; \frac{1}{32}; \frac{1}{8}$$

$$2. (1) \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$(2) 22 \times \frac{2}{11} = 4 (\text{m})$$

3. $<; >; =; <; >; =; <; >; =,$
发现略

$$4. \text{画一画略}, \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$5. \frac{2}{11} \times \frac{5}{4} = \frac{5}{22} (\text{t})$$

$$6. 1200 \times \frac{3}{10} = 360 (\text{m}), 1200 \times \frac{1}{12} = 100 (\text{m}), 360 + 100 = 460 (\text{m})$$

7. 倒数

$$1. \frac{5}{2}; 20; \frac{16}{13}; \frac{21}{2}; \frac{27}{5}; \frac{16}{3}; \frac{10}{3}; 21$$

2. 略

$$3. \frac{10}{7}; \frac{9}{4}; \frac{1}{2}; \frac{3}{2}; \frac{a}{c}; \frac{1}{b}$$

$$4. 4; \frac{14}{9}; \frac{1}{3}; \frac{5}{3}; \frac{1}{7}; 3; \frac{1}{m}; \frac{3}{b}; \frac{1}{3a}$$

$$5. \frac{1}{8} \times 56 = 7$$

$$6. \frac{10}{9}; \frac{4}{3}; \frac{1}{16}$$

7. 小于1;等于1;等于0;大于1

$$8. \frac{6}{5}; \frac{10}{17}; \frac{3}{5}; \frac{5}{4}; \frac{2}{5}$$

$$9. 9 \times \frac{1}{3} = 3 (\text{m}), 9 - 3 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{17}{3} (\text{m})$$

第四单元 长方体(二)

1. 体积与容积

1. 略

2. A(√) C(○)

3. 右边水壶的容积大

4. (1)C;A;B (2)A (3)C;A

2. 体积单位

(第1课时)

$$1. 6; \frac{65}{8}; \frac{33}{80}; \frac{2}{3}; 1; \frac{96}{7}; \frac{2}{9}; 0$$

2. (1)1 cm (2)1 dm (3)1 m

$$3. \text{dm}^3; \text{cm}^3; \text{dm}^3; \text{m}^3$$

4. 8; 27; 14

$$5. 1 \times 9 \times 8 = 72 (\text{dm}^3)$$

6. 总表面积最少增加 $6 \times 8 \times 2 = 96 (\text{cm}^2)$, 总体积没有变化

3. 体积单位

(第2课时)

$$1. \frac{59}{56}; \frac{17}{18}; \frac{5}{8}; \frac{29}{30}; \frac{15}{56}; \frac{5}{54}; \frac{3}{32}; \frac{1}{5}; \frac{17}{3};$$

$$1; \frac{3}{7}; \frac{5}{8}$$

2. (1) cm^3 (2) cm^3 (3) dm^3

(4) m^3 (5)mL (6)L

3. (1)× (2)√ (3)×

4. 200 cm^3

5. 购买2 L 包装的洗涤剂最合算。

4. 长方体的体积

(第1课时)

1. $16; \frac{5}{4}; \frac{5}{8}; \frac{1}{27}; \frac{5}{32}; \frac{8}{9}; 1; \frac{145}{72}; \frac{8}{9}$

2. 略

3. (1) $7.5 \times 5.8 \times 3 = 130.5(\text{dm}^3)$

(2) $4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64(\text{cm}^3)$

4. $2 \times 1.5 \times 0.4 = 1.2(\text{m}^3)$

5. $10 \times 3 \times 0.2 = 6(\text{m}^3)$, $6 \times 500 = 3000(\text{块})$

6. $6 \times 6 \times 6 = 216(\text{dm}^3)$, $216 \times 2.8 = 604.8(\text{kg})$

7. $8 \times 8 \times 8 = 512(\text{cm}^3)$

8. $12 \text{ cm} = 0.12 \text{ m}$, $25 \times 14 \times 0.12 = 42(\text{m}^3)$, $42 \div 1.5 = 28(\text{次})$

5. 长方体的体积

(第2课时)

1. $3; \frac{7}{3}; \frac{1}{4}; \frac{12}{11}; \frac{1}{2}; 18; \frac{3}{4}; \frac{5}{2}$

2. (1) $32 \times 4 = 128(\text{dm}^3)$

(2) $64 \times 5 = 320(\text{m}^3)$

(3) $8 \times 12 = 96(\text{cm}^3)$

(4) $16 \times 2 = 32(\text{cm}^3)$; $16 \times 8 = 128(\text{cm}^3)$

3. $28 \div 4 = 7(\text{dm}^2)$, $7 \times 16 = 112(\text{dm}^3)$

4. $3.2 \div 0.4 = 8(\text{个})$

5. $72 \times 2 = 144(\text{dm}^3) = 144(\text{L})$

6. $20 \times 20 \times 20 = 8000(\text{cm}^3)$, $5 \times 5 = 25(\text{cm}^2)$, $8000 \div 25 = 320(\text{cm})$, $320 \text{ cm} = 3.2 \text{ m}$

7. $8 \times 12 \div 4 - (10 + 6) = 8(\text{cm})$,
 $10 \times 6 \times 8 = 480(\text{cm}^3)$

6. 体积单位的换算

1. $1; 0; \frac{6}{5}; \frac{4}{35}; 1; \frac{9}{2}; \frac{1}{10}; 512; \frac{9}{2}$

2. $1000; 1000; 1000; 1000; 1; 1000000$

3. (1) 1000 (2) 125 (3) 8

4. $5000; 0.23; 4.27; 700; 3.3; 240; 3500; 4000$

5. $0.5 \times 0.3 \times 0.2 = 0.03(\text{m}^3)$,
 $0.03 \text{ m}^3 = 30 \text{ L}$

6. (1) $20 \times 12 = 240(\text{m}^2)$

(2) $20 \times 12 + 20 \times 3 \times 2 + 12 \times 3 \times 2 = 432(\text{m}^2)$

(3) $20 \times 12 \times 3 = 720(\text{m}^3)$

7. $30 \times 6 = 180(\text{dm}^3) = 180(\text{L})$,
 $180 \times 0.72 = 129.6(\text{kg})$

7. 有趣的测量

1. $\frac{5}{21}; \frac{6}{7}; \frac{1}{2}; 15; \frac{1}{4}; \frac{8}{9}; \frac{125}{18}; \frac{1}{12}$

2. 略

3. $185 - 150 = 35(\text{mL}) = 35(\text{cm}^3)$
 $35 \div 7 = 5(\text{cm}^3)$

4. $2 \times 1.2 \times (1.2 - 0.5) = 1.68(\text{m}^3)$

5. $4 \times 4 \times 4 \div 3.2 = 20(\text{dm}^2)$

6. $12 \times 10 \times 1 = 120(\text{cm}^3)$,
 $120 \div 15 = 8(\text{cm}^3)$

7. $30 \times 20 \times 6 = 3600(\text{cm}^3)$, $20 \times 10 = 200(\text{cm}^2)$, $3600 \div 200 = 18(\text{cm})$

第五单元 分数除法

1. 分数除法(一)

1. (1) $\frac{6}{7} \div 2 = \frac{3}{7}; \frac{6}{7} \div 3 = \frac{2}{7}; \frac{6}{7} \div$

$6 = \frac{1}{7}$

(2) $\frac{1}{4}; \frac{3}{14}; \frac{3}{14}$

2. $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{9}; \frac{1}{6}, \frac{5}{48}; 9, \frac{1}{15}; 10, \frac{1}{12}$

3. (1) $\frac{9}{10} \div 3 = \frac{9}{10} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{10}$ (m)

(2) $\frac{9}{10} \div 2 = \frac{9}{10} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{20}$ (m)

4. $\frac{1}{7}; \frac{1}{30}; \frac{1}{18}; \frac{2}{9}; \frac{1}{12}; \frac{2}{5}$

5. (1) $\frac{4}{5} \div 5 = \frac{4}{25}$ (公顷)

(2) $\frac{75}{4} \div 3 = \frac{25}{4}$ (时)

2. 分数除法(二)

(第1课时)

1. 略

2. $\frac{3}{2}; \frac{5}{4}; 3; \frac{3}{11}$

3. $6; 1; \frac{6}{5}; 36; \frac{39}{2}; \frac{1}{12}$

4. $4 \div \frac{4}{5} = 5$ (m)

5. (1) $\frac{18}{19} \div 3 = \frac{6}{19}$ (L)

(2) $\frac{12}{13} \div \frac{24}{5} = \frac{5}{26}$

6. (1) $\frac{1}{2} \div 4 = \frac{1}{8}$ (m)

(2) $\frac{1}{3} \div (6-1) = \frac{1}{15}$ (h)

3. 分数除法(二)

(第2课时)

1. (1) $\frac{8}{5}, 32; 24, \frac{5}{16}, \frac{15}{2}; \frac{5}{11}, 33$

(2) $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{6} = 3$ (km)

(3) $\frac{12}{5}$

(4) 相等

2. $<; >; =; >; <; >$

3. $\frac{5}{2}; \frac{24}{35}; 21; 25; \frac{5}{6}; 15$

4. 小玉走得快

5. $x = \frac{16}{3}; x = \frac{5}{12}; x = \frac{4}{21}$

6. $10 \div \frac{2}{3} \div \frac{2}{3} = \frac{45}{2}$

4. 分数除法(三)

(第1课时)

1. (1) $8 \div \frac{1}{4} = 32$ (个)

(2) 略

(3) 略

2. $x = \frac{11}{48}; x = \frac{63}{2}; x = \frac{2}{15}; x = 20;$

$x = \frac{5}{27}; x = \frac{3}{28}$

3. 720 名

4. 5500 km

5. 144 元

6. 600 t

5. 分数除法(三)

(第2课时)

1. 略

2. (1) $2000 \times \frac{3}{5} = 1200(\text{km})$

(2) $1200 \div \frac{3}{5} = 2000(\text{km})$

3. (1) 144 人

(2) 180 人

4. $\frac{5}{4} \text{ t}$

5. 1188 人

6. 56 cm

第六单元 确定位置

1. 确定位置(一)

1. $10; 9; \frac{2}{3}; 6; 4; \frac{1}{25}$

2. (1) 18 m

(2) 北; 西; 30° ; 25 m

(3) 南; 东; 45° ; 15 m

(4) 略

3. (2) 西偏北 30° ; 260 m

(3) 南偏东 20° ; 580 m

(4) 北偏西 72° ; 640 m

(5) 南偏西 22° ; 510 m

(6) 略

4. 略

2. 确定位置(二)

1. $\frac{4}{5}; \frac{3}{4}; 0; \frac{9}{2}; \frac{1}{81}; \frac{1}{30}; \frac{1}{14}; \frac{8}{5}$

2. (1) (4, 4)

(2) 略

3. (1) 南; 2; 南; 东; 50° ; 4

(2) 略

4. 略

5. 略

第七单元 用方程解决问题

1. 邮票的张数

1. $1; 2; \frac{3}{7}; \frac{3}{4}; \frac{1}{3}; 5$

2. (1) 科技书 16 本, 故事书 48 本

(2) 工具书 6 本, 连环画 24 本

3. $x = 35; x = \frac{11}{48}; x = 28$

4. 88 天

5. 长: 8 dm, 宽: 4 dm

6. 11 岁

2. 相遇问题

1. $\frac{1}{8}; 50; \frac{3}{2}; \frac{11}{24}; \frac{13}{12}; \frac{1}{8}; 5; \frac{37}{24}$

2. $x = 5$

3. $y = 0.1; x = 1.5; x = 9$

4. 39 天

5. (1) 20 秒 (2) 10 秒

6. 55 千米/时

7. 1 时

数学好玩

1. “象征性”长跑

1. $1; 0; \frac{49}{64}; 36; 0; 1; \frac{3}{8}; \frac{3}{2}$

2. 略

2. 有趣的折叠

1. (\triangle)(\checkmark)

(\triangle)(\checkmark)

2. 略

3. 正方体; 长方体

4. 标注位置略, 占地面积 40 dm^2

5. 略

3. 包装的学问

略

第八单元 数据的表示和分析

1. 复式条形统计图

1. 略

2. (1)三;一;二;一;二;一

(2) $80+110+140=330$ (人)

3. (1)略 (2)略

(3)甲:5.8万元,乙:3.7万元

(4)略

2. 复式折线统计图

(第1课时)

1. (1)略

(2)第1天成绩相差1个,第10天成绩相差2个

(3)略

(4)略

2. (1)三;24 (2)一;11 (3)一;10

(4)二;3 (5) $\frac{1}{2}$

3. 略

3. 复式折线统计图

(第2课时)

1. 略

2. (1)略

(2)2;7

(3)9;1

4. 平均数的再认识

1. (1)平均数;总份数

(2)总数量;平均数

2. 38

3. 165

4. 34

5. 93分

6. 甲:6.5年,乙:8年,丙:7.375年,乙厂家生产的该种产品平均使用寿命最长

7. 82分

8. 甲:98分,丁:92分

9. 95分

总复习

1. 数与代数

1. (1)10;40

(2) $\frac{1}{5};\frac{1}{4}$

(3) $\frac{7}{2}$

(4) $\frac{19}{5}$

(5) $<;>;<$

2. (1)A (2)C (3)C

3. (1) $\frac{1}{20};\frac{4}{3};\frac{1}{7};\frac{8}{5};\frac{3}{8};\frac{9}{28};\frac{1}{2};0$

(2) $\frac{1}{3};8;0$

(3) $x=5;x=150;x=3$

4. (1) $31\frac{1}{3}$ m

(2)136页 (3)8天

(4)375棵 (5)1000 kg

2. 图形与几何

1. (1)500,500000;0.8;2.5,2.5;5,800

(2)96;384;512

(3)150;125

(4)1;6

(5)6

(6) $10a^2$; $2a^3$

(7)8;4

2. (1)A (2)D

3. (1) 125 dm^3

(2) 26 m^2

(3)从左到右,第一个图,体积:
 120 dm^3 ,表面积: 158 dm^2 ;第二个
图,体积: 1152 dm^3 ,表面积: 672 dm^2

4. 略

5. (1)0.5 m (2)4.32 m

6. 160 dm^3

3. 统计与概率

1. (1)多少

(2)复式条形

(3)复式折线

(4)200

(5)70

2. 54 棵

3. 小亮:151 cm,小莹:145 cm,小
浩:142 cm

4. (1)略

(2)①童话;②科幻,童话;③科幻

5. (1)略 (2)①甲:1月的销售量
最高,10月的销售量最低;乙:12月
的销售量最高,2月的销售量最低

② $\frac{5}{8}$ ③B