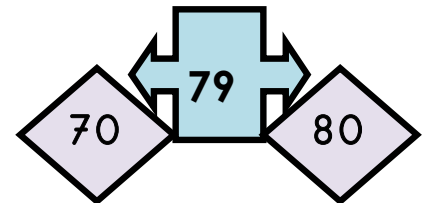
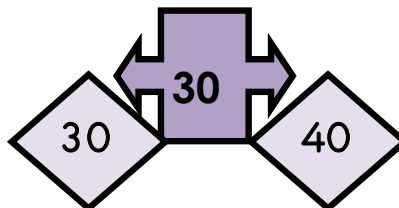
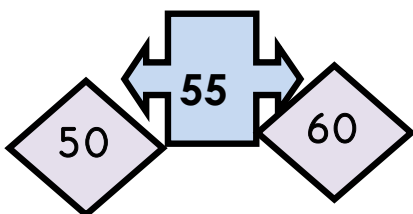
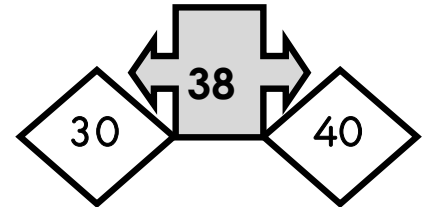
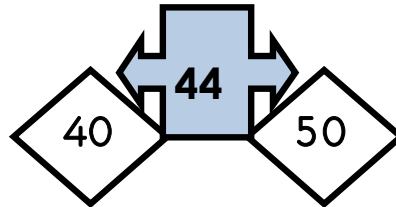
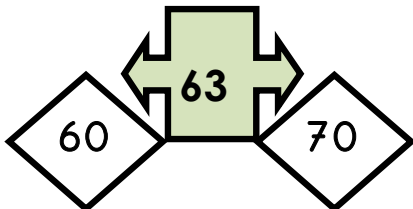
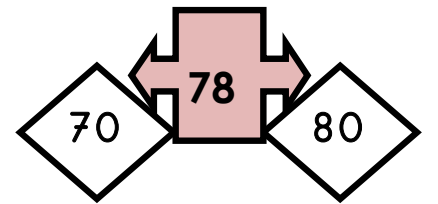
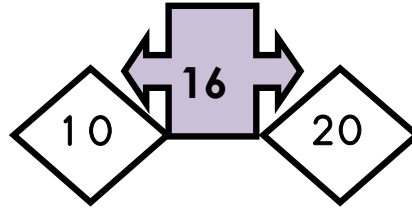
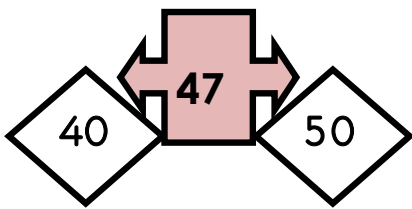
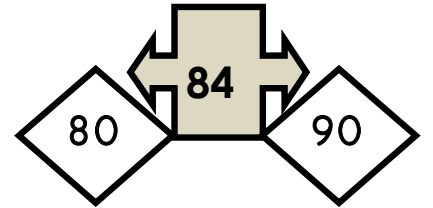
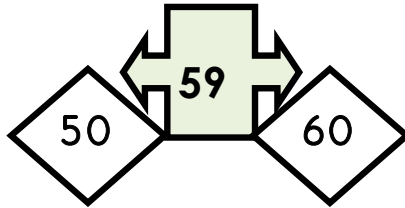
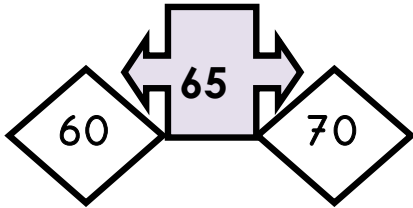
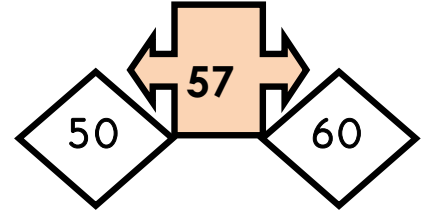
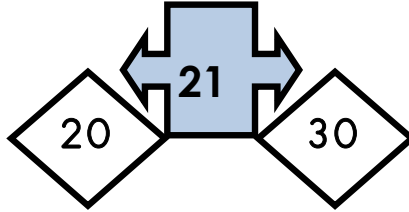
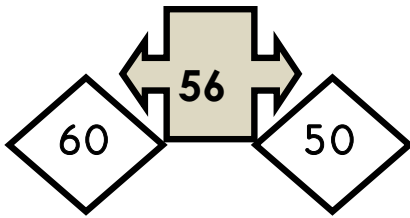
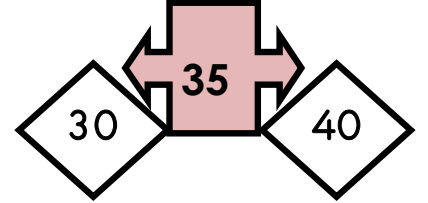
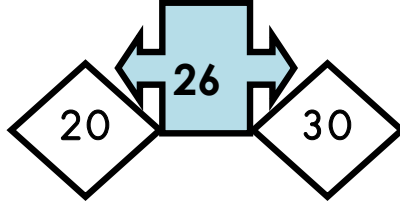
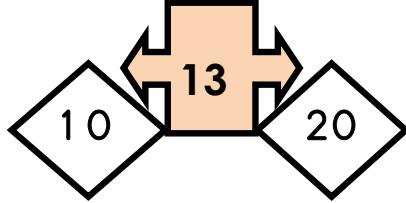
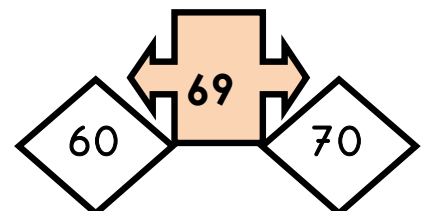
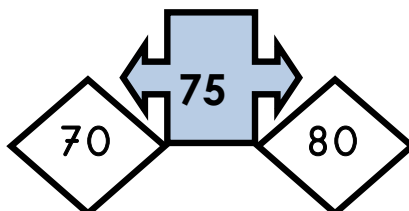
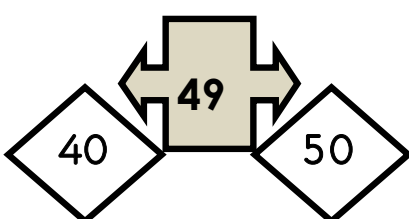
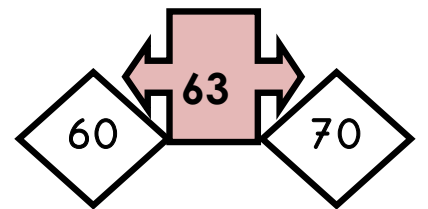
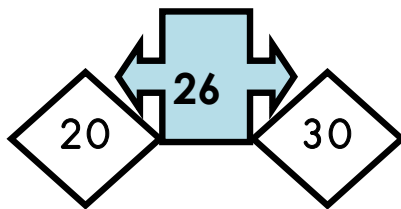
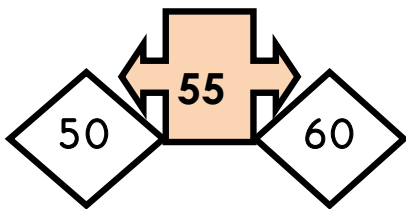
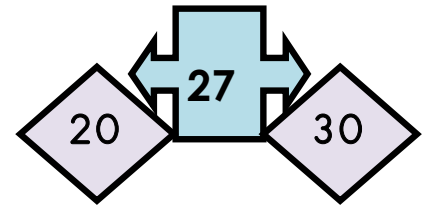
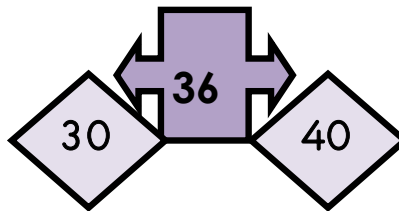
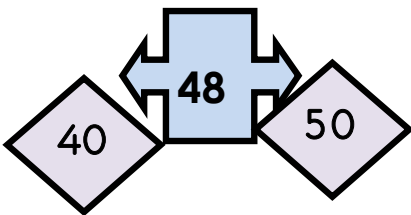
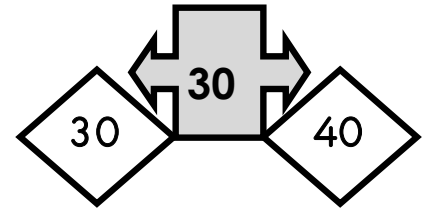
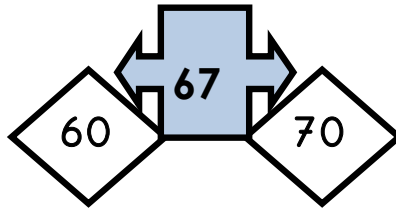
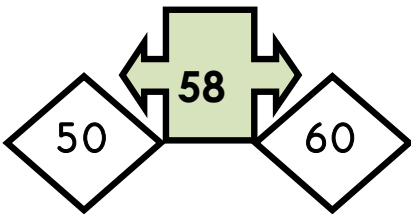
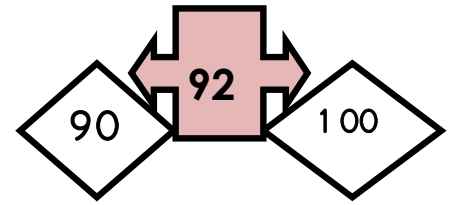
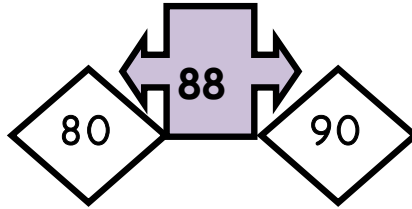
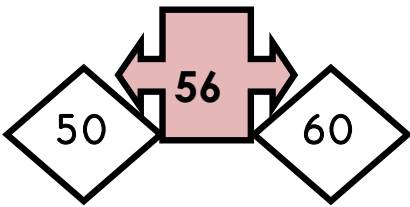
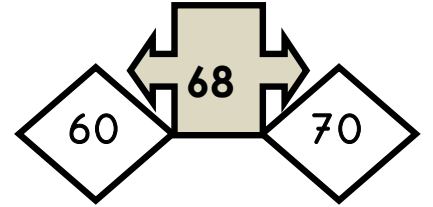
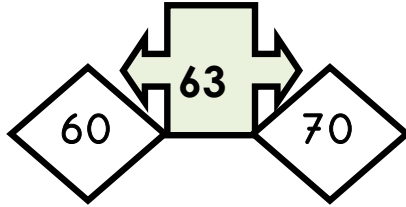
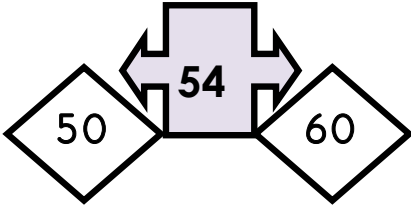
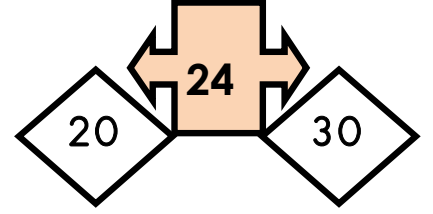
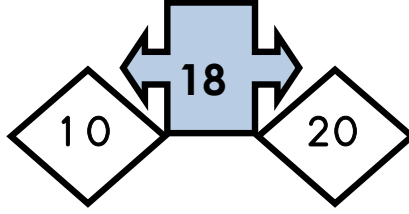
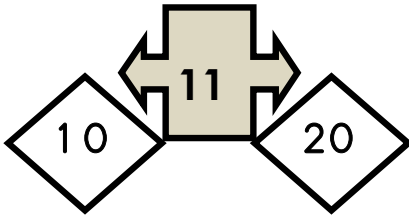
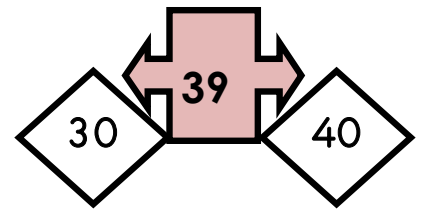
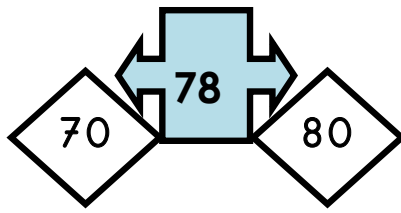
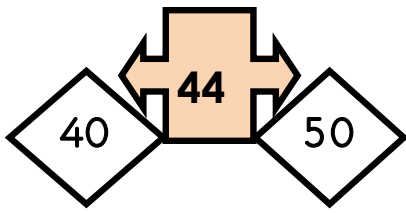


BİRLER BASAMAĞINI ,EN YAKIN ONLUĞA YUVARLAMA ETKİNLİĞİ

- ❖ Birler basamağında 1,2,3,4 olan doğal sayılar **bir önceki** onluğa,
- ❖ Birler basamağında 5,6,7,8 ve 9 olan doğal sayılar **bir sonraki onluğa** daha yakındır.
- ❖ Birler basamağı 0 ise sayıyı **yuvarlamamıza gerek yoktur.**
- ❖ Birler basamağı 5 ise **üstteki onluğa** yuvarlanır.





Aşağıda verilen doğal sayıların hangi onluğa yakın olduklarını örneğe uygun olarak yazınız.

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