

ÉVALUATION DIAGNOSTIQUE
DES ÉLÈVES ALLOPHONES

Mathématiques

CYCLE 4 - FIN DE 3^E

Langue d'origine : monténégrin

PREZIME:

IME:

Matériel nécessaire : crayon, gomme, règle graduée.

EXERCICE 1

„Tačno“ ili „netačno“? (Zaokruži tačan odgovor)

- | | | |
|---|---------|-----------|
| a) 5 je umnožak broja 10. | • TAČNO | • NETAČNO |
| b) 5 je zajednički djelitelj broja 30 i 45. | • TAČNO | • NETAČNO |
| c) svi djelitelji broja 10 jesu brojevi 2 i 5. | • TAČNO | • NETAČNO |
| d) svi djelitelji broja 60 jesu brojevi:
1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 10; 12; 15; 20; 30; 60. | • TAČNO | • NETAČNO |

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EXERCICE 2**Zaokruži tačan odgovor.**

$$[2a - 1] [a + 2] + [2a - 1] [3a + 1] =$$

- $[3a + 1]a$
- $8a - 1$
- $[2a - 1] [4a + 3]$
- $[2a - 1] [4a^2 + 1]$

$$[3a + 1]^2 - [2a + 1] [3a + 1] =$$

- $2a - 1$
- $a [3a + 1]^2$
- $[3a + 1] [5a + 2]$
- $[3a + 1] a$

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EXERCICE 3**Zaokruži tačan odgovor.**

$$[2a + 3]^2 =$$

- $25a^2$
- $4a^2 + 12a + 9$
- $2a^2 + 6a + 9$
- $4a^2 + 9$

$$[5a + 3] [5a - 3] =$$

- $5a^2 - 9$
- $[5a]^2 + 9$
- $25a^2 - 9$
- $5^2a - 9$

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EXERCICE 4

Riješiti: $(4x + 3)(3x - 18) = 0$

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Odgovor:

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EXERCICE 5

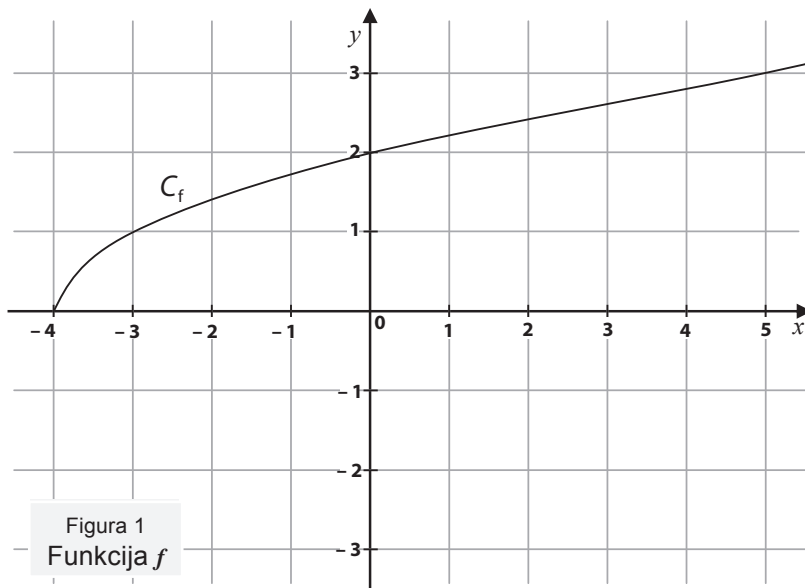
Popuni:

$f(5) = \dots\dots\dots$

(gdje „slika f od 5 ima vrijednost $\dots\dots\dots$ “)

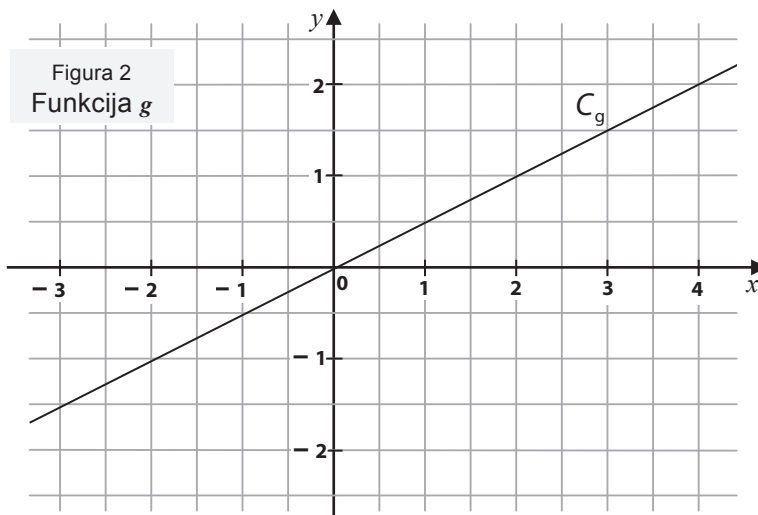
$f(\dots\dots) = 1$

(gdje „slika f od $\dots\dots\dots$ par f ima vrijednost 1,“)



Popuni:

x	-2	$\dots\dots\dots$	3
$g[x]$	$\dots\dots\dots$	1	$\dots\dots\dots$



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EXERCICE 6

f je funkcija broja x $f(x) = 4x$

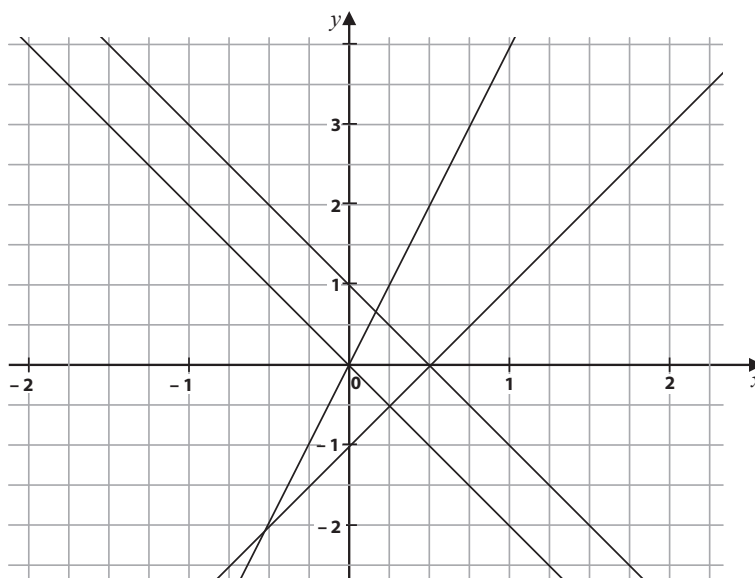
g je funkcija broja x $g(x) = -2x$

h je funkcija broja x $h(x) = 2x - 1$

Oboji crvenom bojom
grafički prikaz f .

Oboji zelenom bojom
grafički prikaz g .

Oboji plavom bojom
grafički prikaz h .



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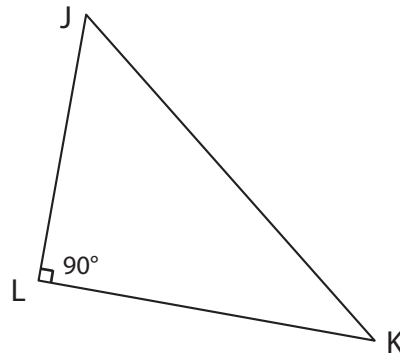
EXERCICE 7

Pažljivo pogledaj ovaj trougao:

$$[JL] \perp [LK]$$

$$\widehat{LJK} = 30^\circ$$

$$LK = 10 \text{ cm}$$



Zaokruži tačan odgovor:

$\sin \widehat{JKL} =$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\frac{LK}{JK}$ • $\frac{JK}{LK}$ • $\frac{LJ}{JK}$ • $\frac{LK}{LJ}$ 	$\cos \widehat{LJK} =$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\frac{LJ}{LK}$ • $\cos 30^\circ$ • 1,5 • 30° 	$JL =$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $LK \times \tan [\widehat{LJK}]$ • $\frac{LK}{\tan [\widehat{LJK}]}$ • $\frac{JK}{LK}$ • 24°
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EXERCICE 8

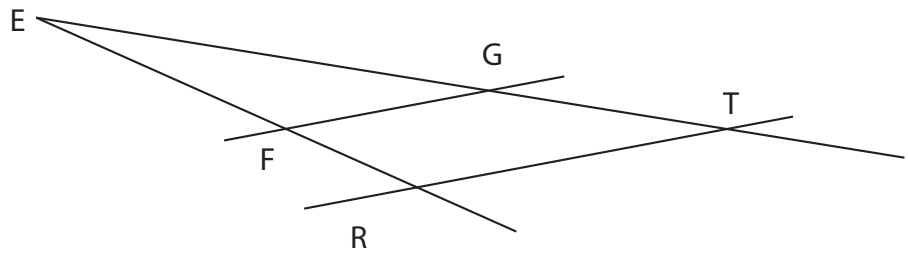
(RT) // (FG)

ET = 4,5 cm

FG = 2,2 cm

EF = 4 cm

ER = 6 cm



Popuniti:

$$\frac{\dots\dots}{ER} = \frac{FG}{RT} = \frac{\dots\dots}{\dots\dots}$$

Izračunati EG :

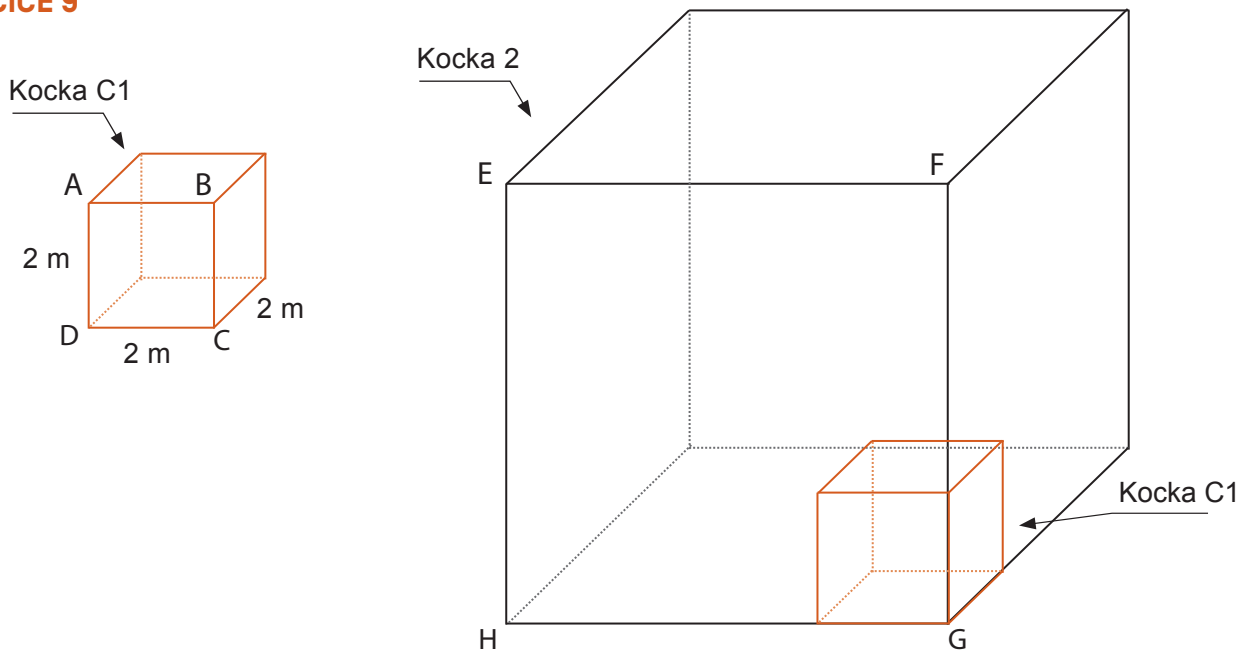
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EXERCICE 9



a) Popuni:

Ivica AB = 2 m

Površina ABCD =

Zapremina C1 =

b) Popuni:

Ivica GH = $2 \times 3 = 6$ m

Površina EFGH =

Zapremina C2 =

c) Popuni:

(Površina EFGH) = (Površina ABCD) $\times a$

$a = \dots\dots\dots$

(Zapremina C2) = (Zapremina C1) $\times b$

$b = \dots\dots\dots$

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