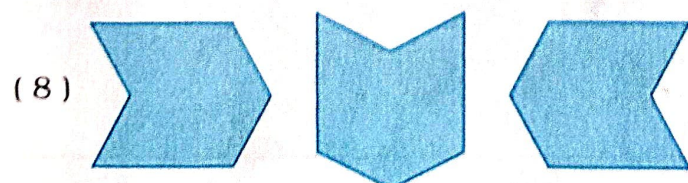
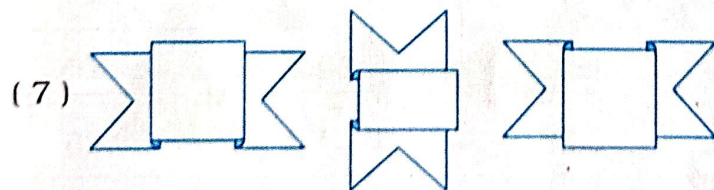
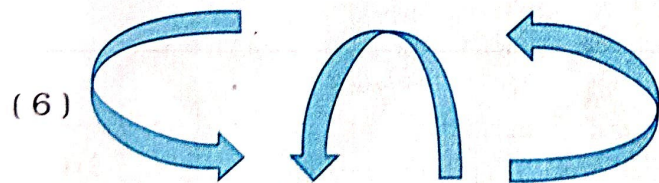
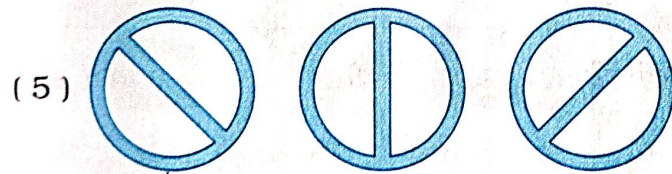
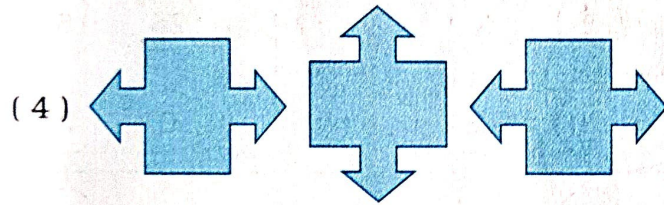
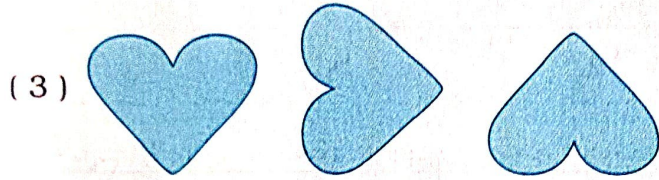
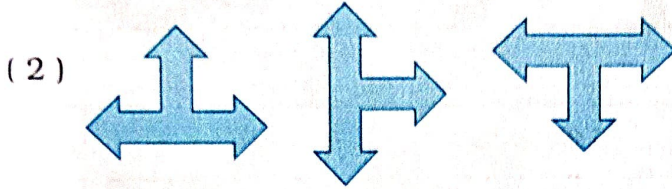
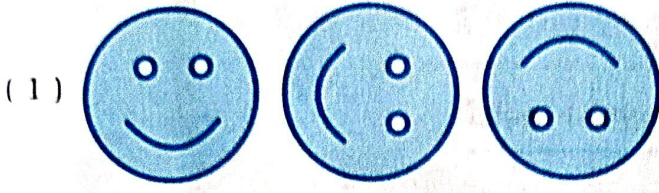
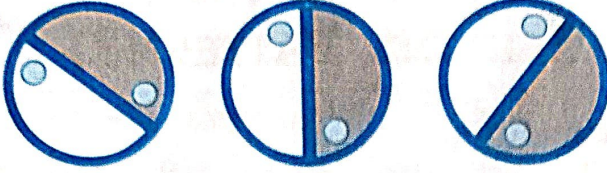




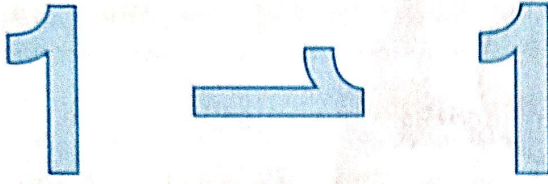
.. નીચેની પેટર્ન (Pattern) આગળ વધારો (Extend) :



(9)



(10)

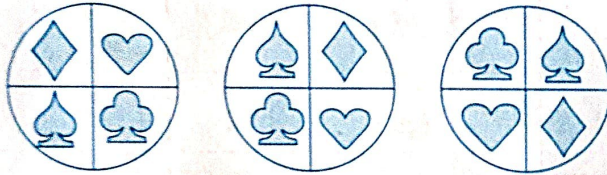


2. પેટર્ન આગળ વધારો :

(1)



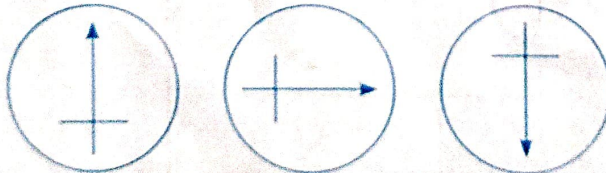
(2)



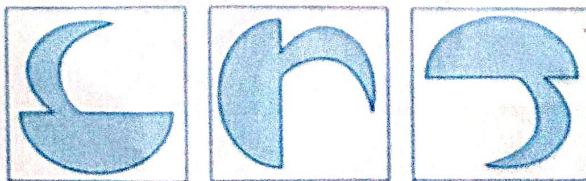
(3)



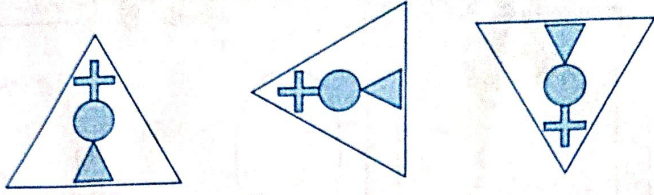
(4)



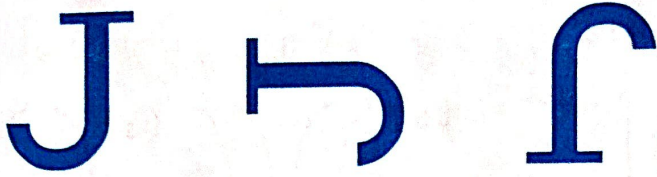
(5)



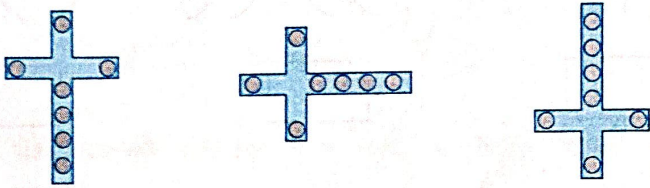
(6)



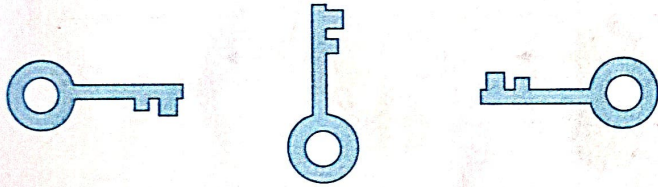
(7)



(8)



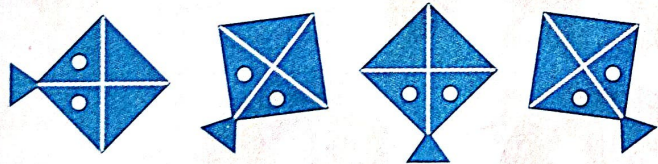
(9)



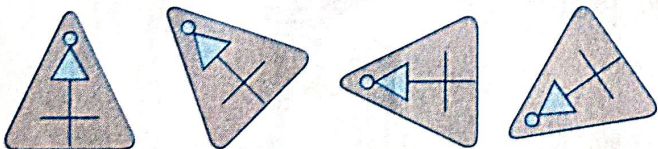
(10)



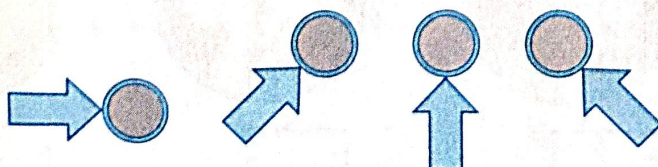
(11)



(12)

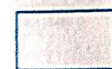
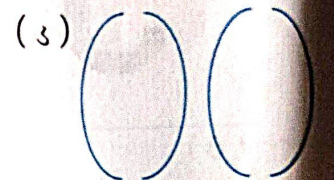
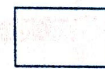
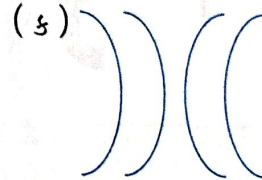
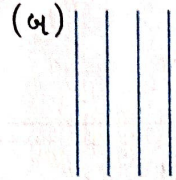
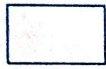
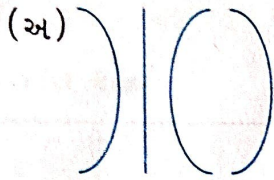
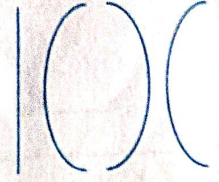
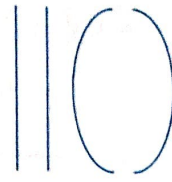
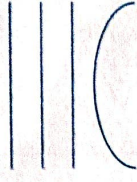
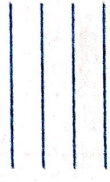


(13)

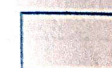
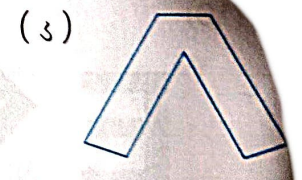
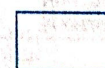
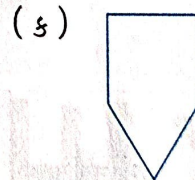
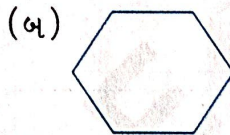
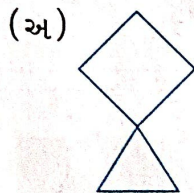
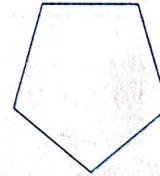
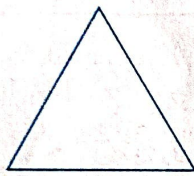


૩. નીચેની પેટર્ન આગળ વધારતાં તેના પછી કઈ પેટર્ન આવશે તે વિકલ્પોમાંથી શોધી તેની નીચેના ☐ માં ✓ કરો :

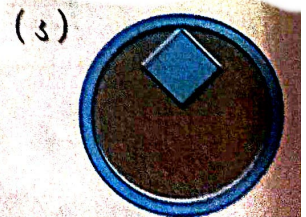
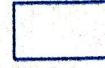
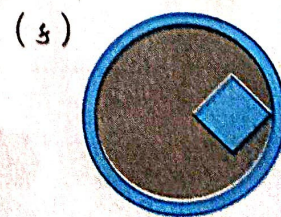
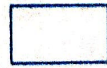
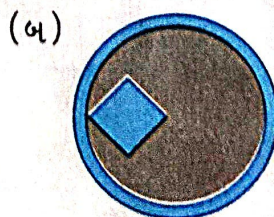
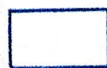
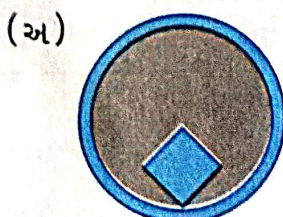
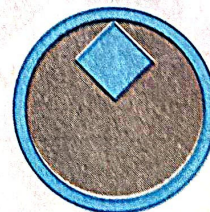
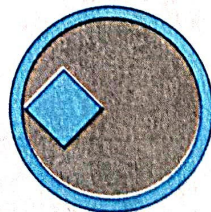
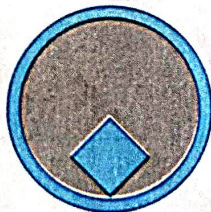
(1)



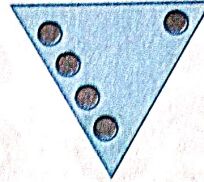
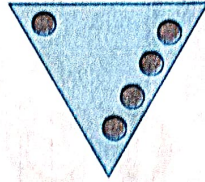
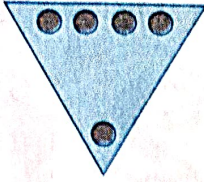
(2)



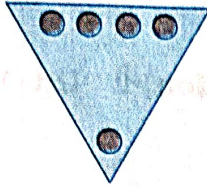
(3)



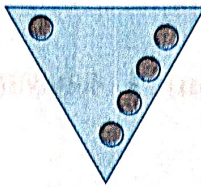
(4)



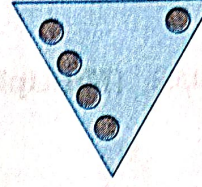
(અ)



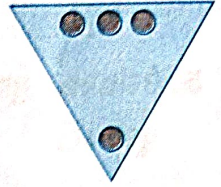
(બ)



(ક)

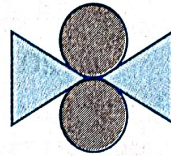
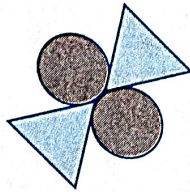
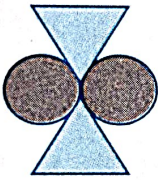


(ડ)

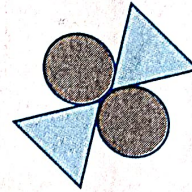


4. નીચેની પેટર્ન આગળ વધારતાં તેના પછી કઈ પેટર્ન આવશે તે શોધી તેની નીચેના માં ✓ કરો :

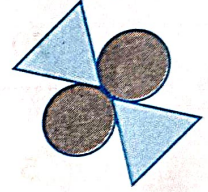
(1)



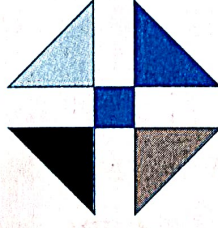
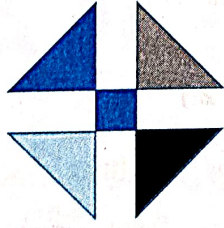
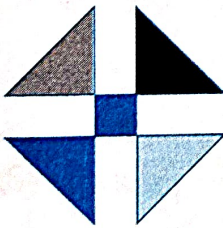
(અ)



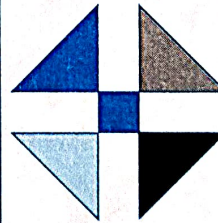
(બ)



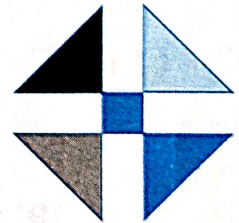
(2)



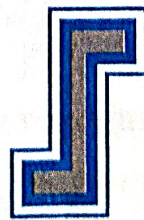
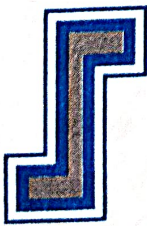
(અ)



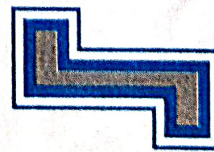
(બ)



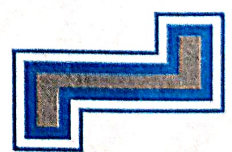
(3)



(અ)



(બ)

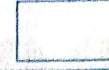


(4)



(અ)

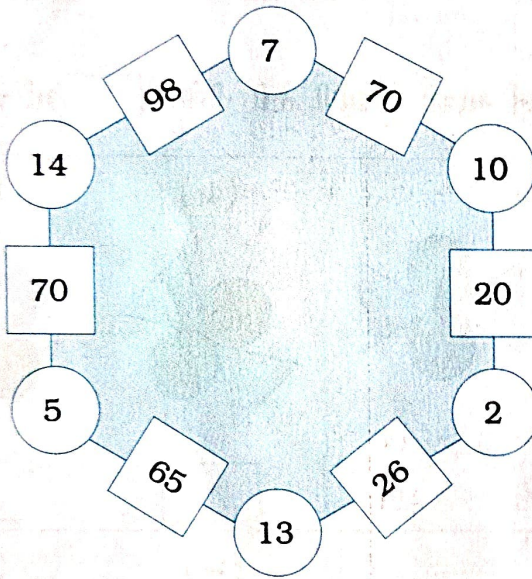
(બ)



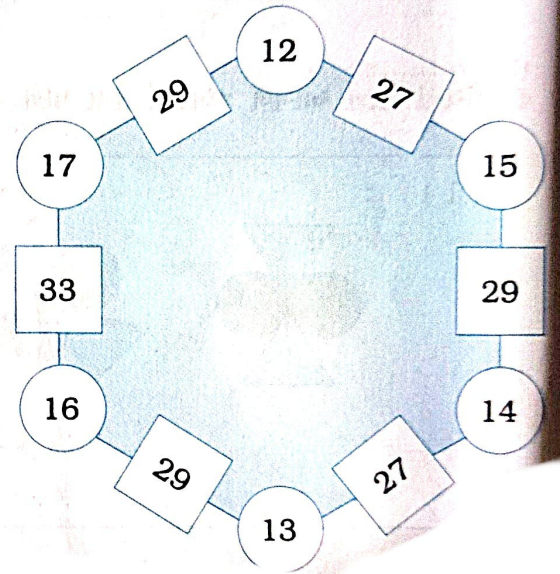
5. ઉદાહરણ મુજબ ગુણાકાર (Multiplication) કે સરવાળા (Addition) ની પેટર્ન મુજબ ખાલી ખાનાં પૂર્ણ કરો :

ઉદાહરણ :

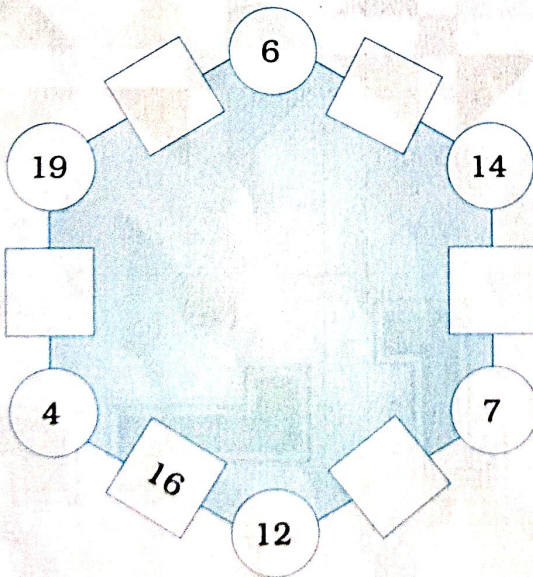
(1)



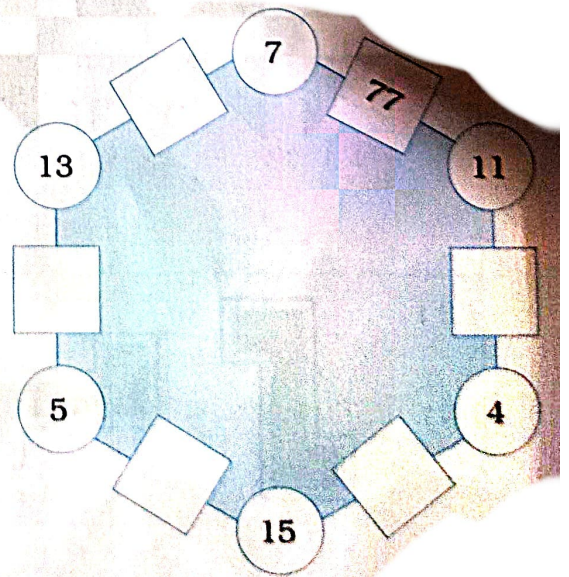
(2)



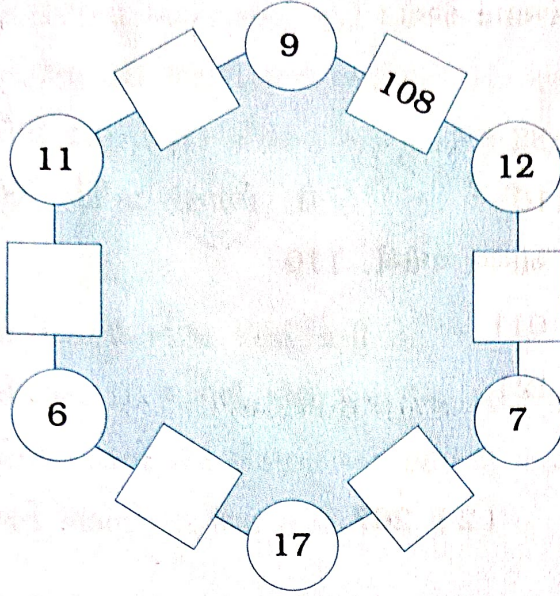
(1)



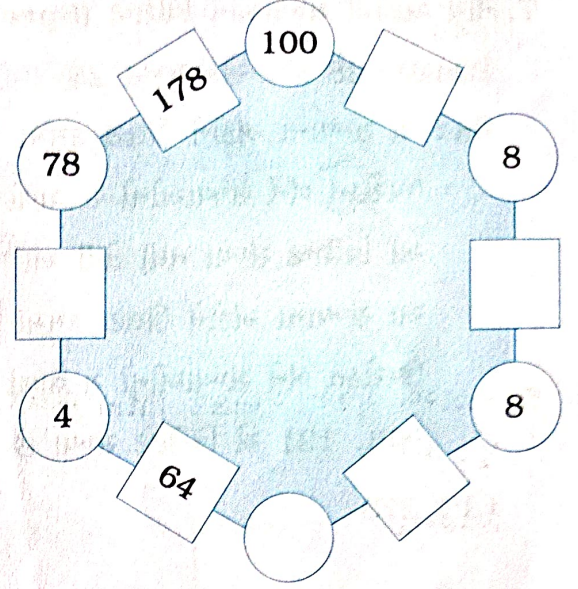
(2)



(3)



(4)



6. સૂચના મુજબ કરો :

(1) બાજુમાં આપેલા ચોરસ(Square)ને 21થી 29 સુધીની સંખ્યાઓથી એવી રીતે ભરો કે જેથી દરેક હાર (Row) કે સ્તંભ(Column)નો સરવાળો 75 થાય.

	25	

(2) બાજુમાં આપેલા ચોરસને 35થી 43 સુધીની સંખ્યાઓથી એવી રીતે ભરો કે જેથી દરેક હાર કે સ્તંભનો સરવાળો 117 થાય.

		40
	39	
	43	

(3) બાજુમાં આપેલા ચોરસને 46થી 54 સુધીની સંખ્યાઓથી એવી રીતે ભરો કે જેથી દરેક હાર કે સ્તંભનો સરવાળો 150 થાય.

		49
46		
	52	47

(4) બાજુમાં આપેલા ચોરસને 29થી 37 સુધીની સંખ્યાઓથી એવી રીતે ભરો કે જેથી દરેક હાર કે સ્તંભનો સરવાળો 99 થાય.

34		
		37
36		

7. નીચે આપેલી સંખ્યાઓને વિશિષ્ટ (Special) સંખ્યામાં ફેરવો :

ઉદાહરણ : 28 કોઈ એક સંખ્યા 28

રીત : આ સંખ્યાના અંકોને ઊલટા ક્રમમાં ગોઠવો 82

ઉપરોક્ત બંને સંખ્યાઓનો સરવાળો કરો 110

આ વિશિષ્ટ સંખ્યા નથી તેથી આ જ રીતે આગળ વધીએ. 110

આ સંખ્યાના અંકોને ઊલટા ક્રમમાં ગોઠવો 011

ઉપરોક્ત બંને સંખ્યાઓનો સરવાળો કરતાં 121

આમ, 121 એ વિશિષ્ટ સંખ્યા છે.

(1) 273

(2) 267

(3) 347

(4) 439

8. મેં વિચારેલી સંખ્યા કઈ તે જણાવો :

ઉદાહરણ : તે 100ના અડધા (Half) કરતાં મોટી છે.

તે 6ના 10 ગણાથી મોટી અને 7ના 10 ગણાથી નાની છે.

તેનો દશક(Tens)નો અંક એકમ(Ones)ના અંક કરતાં 1 વધારે છે.

બંને અંકોનો સરવાળો 11 છે.

બંને અંકોનો સરવાળો 10 છે.

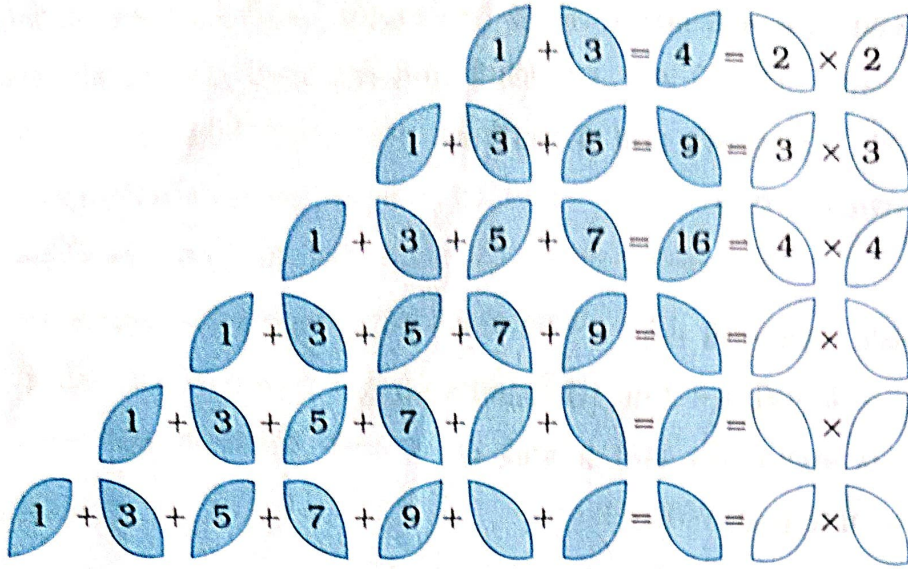
બંને અંકોનો સરવાળો 6 છે.

બંને અંકોનો સરવાળો 10 છે.

બંને અંકોનો સરવાળો 9 છે.

[illegible]

(2)



10. નીચેની પેટર્ન નિયમાનુસાર આગળ વધારી ખાલી જગ્યા પૂરો :

(1)

1	×	1	=	1
11	×	11	=	121
111	×	111	=	12321
_____	×	1111	=	1234321
_____	×	_____	=	_____
_____	×	_____	=	_____

(2)

5	×	5	=	25
55	×	5	=	275
555	×	_____	=	2775
_____	×	5	=	_____
_____	×	_____	=	_____
_____	×	_____	=	_____

(3)

$(9 - 1) \div 8 = 1$
 $(98 - 2) \div 8 = 12$
 $(987 - 3) \div 8 = 123$
 $(9876 - 4) \div 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $(98765 - 5) \div 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $(\underline{\hspace{2cm}} - \underline{\hspace{2cm}}) \div 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $(\underline{\hspace{2cm}} - \underline{\hspace{2cm}}) \div 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

11. નીચેની પેટર્નને નિયમાનુસાર આગળ વધારી ખાલી ખાનાં પૂર્ણ કરો :

(1) $12 \times 2 + 3 = 27$

$12 \times 3 + 3 = 39$

$12 \times 4 + 3 = 51$

$12 \times 5 + 3 = 63$

$12 \times \text{ } + 3 = \text{ }$

$\text{ } \times 7 + 3 = \text{ }$

$\text{ } \times \text{ } + 3 = \text{ }$

$\text{ } \times \text{ } + \text{ } = \text{ }$

(2) $15 \times 1 + 1 = 16$

$15 \times 2 + 2 = 32$

$\text{ } \times 3 + \text{ } = \text{ }$

$\text{ } \times \text{ } + 4 = \text{ }$

$\text{ } \times \text{ } + \text{ } = 80$

$\text{ } \times \text{ } + \text{ } = \text{ }$

$\text{ } \times \text{ } + \text{ } = \text{ }$

$\text{ } \times \text{ } + \text{ } = \text{ }$

$\text{ } \times \text{ } + \text{ } = \text{ }$

$\text{ } \times \text{ } + \text{ } = \text{ }$

12. નીચેની પેટર્ન મુજબ ખાલી સ્થાનમાં આકારો (Shapes) દોરી તેમાં સંખ્યા લખી પૂર્ણ કરો :

(અ) ઉદાહરણ :

$$\begin{array}{c} \star 24 \\ + \quad \text{pentagon } 19 \\ + \quad \text{diamond } 37 \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{diamond } 37 \\ + \quad \star 24 \\ + \quad \text{pentagon } 19 \end{array}$$

(1) $\text{oval } 215 + \text{diamond } 120 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \text{rectangle } 600 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \text{diamond } 120$

(2) $\text{hexagon } 56 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \text{diamond } 98 = \text{pentagon } 64 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \text{hexagon } 56$

(3) $\star 14 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \text{square } 34 + \star 14 + \text{circle } 20$

(4) $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \text{flower } 42 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \text{diamond } 65 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \text{hexagon } 80$

(5) $\text{cloud } 200 + \text{star } 300 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \text{heart } 400 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(બ) ઉદાહરણ :

$$\text{semicircle } 48 \times \text{semicircle } 13 = \text{semicircle } 13 \times \text{semicircle } 48$$

(1) $\text{triangle } 27 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \text{inverted triangle } 72 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(2) $\text{circle } 6 \times \text{square } 9 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \text{oval } 10 \times \text{circle } 6$

(3) $\text{house } 4 \times \text{hexagon } 5 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \text{pentagon } 6 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(4) $\text{flower } 10 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \text{heart } 30 \times \text{circle } 20 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(5) $\text{rectangle } 50 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times \text{rectangle } 2 = \text{diamond } 3 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times \text{rectangle } 2$

7. તમે પેટર્ન (ભાત) જોઈ શકો છો?

95

13. ઉદાહરણ મુજબ કેલેન્ડરમાં આપેલ 3×3 ના ચોરસ ખાનામાં સમાયેલી તમામ સંખ્યાઓનો સરવાળો શોધો :

	ર	સો	મં
(a)	1	2	3
	8	9	10
(c)	15	16	17
	22	23	24
	29	30	31

	બુ	ગુ	શુ	શ
(b)	4	5	6	7
(d)	11	12	13	14
	18	19	20	21
	25	26	27	28

ઉદાહરણ : ચોરસ (a)માં સમાયેલી સંખ્યાઓ માટે :

સૌથી નાની સંખ્યા 1

તેમાં 8 ઉમેરો $1 + 8 = 9$

તેને 9 વડે ગુણો $9 \times 9 = 81$

(અથવા મધ્યમાં રહેલી સંખ્યાને 9 વડે ગુણતાં.)

આમ, ચોરસ (a)માં સમાયેલી તમામ સંખ્યાઓનો સરવાળો 81 થાય.

(1) ચોરસ (b)માં સમાયેલી સંખ્યાઓ માટે :

(2) ચોરસ (c)માં સમાયેલી સંખ્યાઓ માટે :

(3) ચોરસ (d)માં સમાયેલી સંખ્યાઓ માટે :

14. સૂચના મુજબ સોપાનો અનુસરી વિસ્મયકારક (Surprising) સંખ્યા મેળવો :

ઉદાહરણ : તમારી ઉંમર કેટલી? 10તેના બમણા કરો : $10 \times 2 = 20$ તેને 5 વડે ગુણો : $20 \times 5 = 100$ તેને 10 વડે ભાગો : $100 \div 10 = 10$

અહીં, અંતે જવાબમાં ઉંમરના વર્ષ પાછા આવે છે.

(1) તમારા મિત્રની ઉંમર કેટલી?

તેના બમણા કરો :

તેને 5 વડે ગુણો :

તેને 10 વડે ભાગો :

અંતે, જવાબમાં શું મળ્યું?

(2) તમારા મમ્મીની ઉંમર કેટલી?

તેમાં 10 ઉમેરો :

તેના બમણા કરો :

તેમાંથી 20 બાદ કરો :

તેને 2 વડે ભાગો :

અંતે, જવાબમાં શું મળ્યું?

(3) તમારા પપ્પાની ઉંમર કેટલી?

તેના બમણા કરો :

તેને ફરીથી 2 વડે ગુણો :

તેમાં લીધેલી ઉંમરની સંખ્યા ઉમેરો :

ફરીથી બમણા કરો :

તેને 10 વડે ભાગો :

અંતે, જવાબમાં શું મળ્યું?

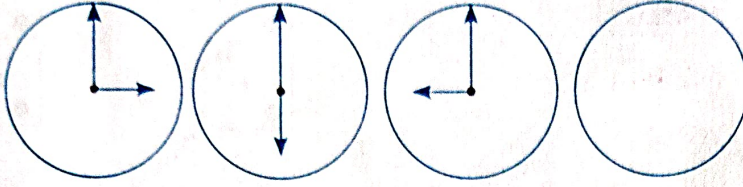
પ્રવૃત્તિ

- * શિક્ષક વિદ્યાર્થીઓને વિશિષ્ટ શબ્દો / વાક્યો કે જેને બંને બાજુથી સમાન વાંચી શકાય તેના ઉદાહરણ આપશે. જેમ કે, Madam, Level, Noon, Radar, My gym, Do not start at rats to nod, Was it a rat I saw? વગેરે.

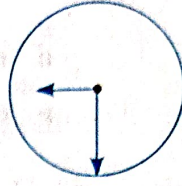
ચાલો, ગૃહકાર્ય કરીએ

1. પેટર્ન આગળ વધારતાં આપેલા ચાર વિકલ્પોમાંથી કઈ પેટર્ન આવશે તેની પર ✓ કરી ખાલી સ્થાનમાં દોરો :

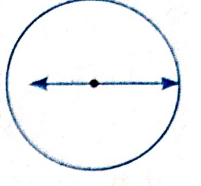
(1)



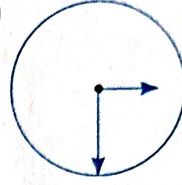
(A)



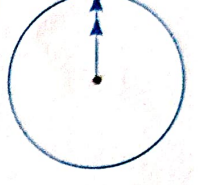
(B)



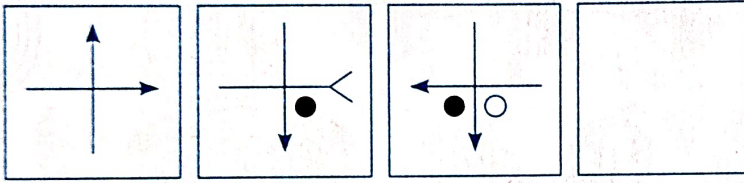
(C)



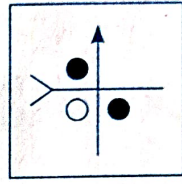
(D)



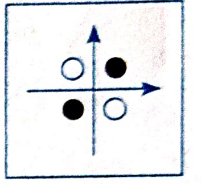
(2)



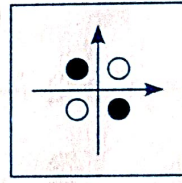
(A)



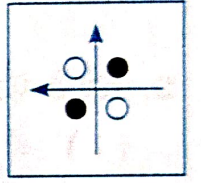
(B)



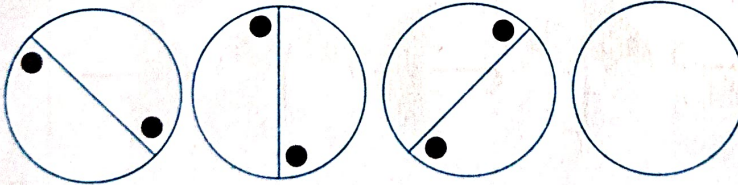
(C)



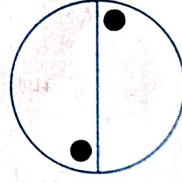
(D)



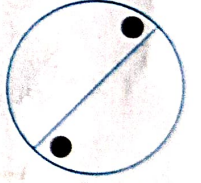
(3)



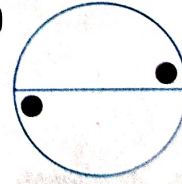
(A)



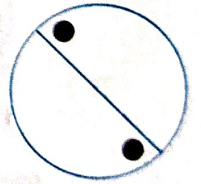
(B)



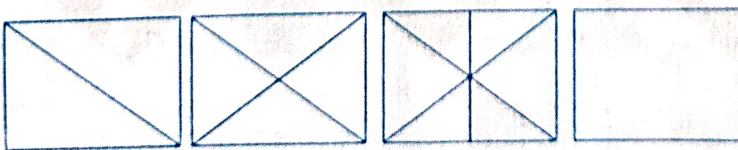
(C)



(D)



(4)



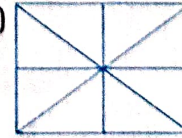
(A)



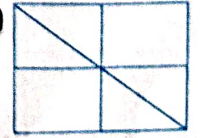
(B)



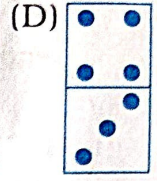
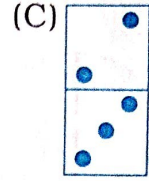
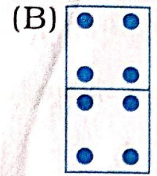
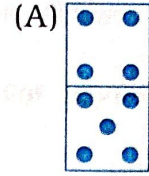
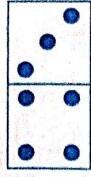
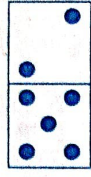
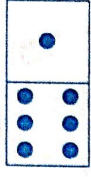
(C)



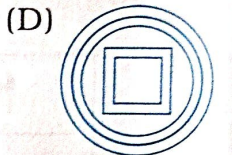
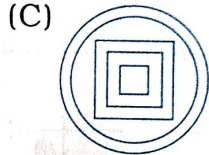
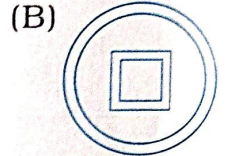
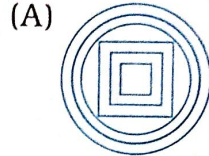
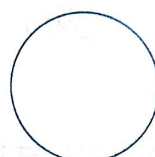
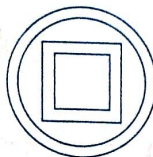
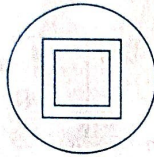
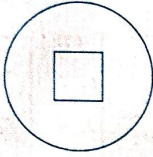
(D)



(5)



(6)

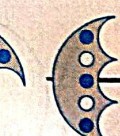
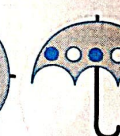
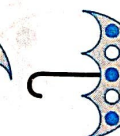
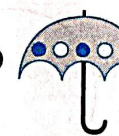
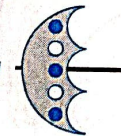
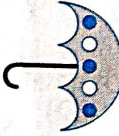


2. નીચેની પેટર્નમાં ભૂલ શોધી તેના પર x કરો અને તેને બાજુના ખાનામાં સુધારો :

(1)



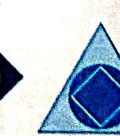
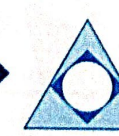
(2)



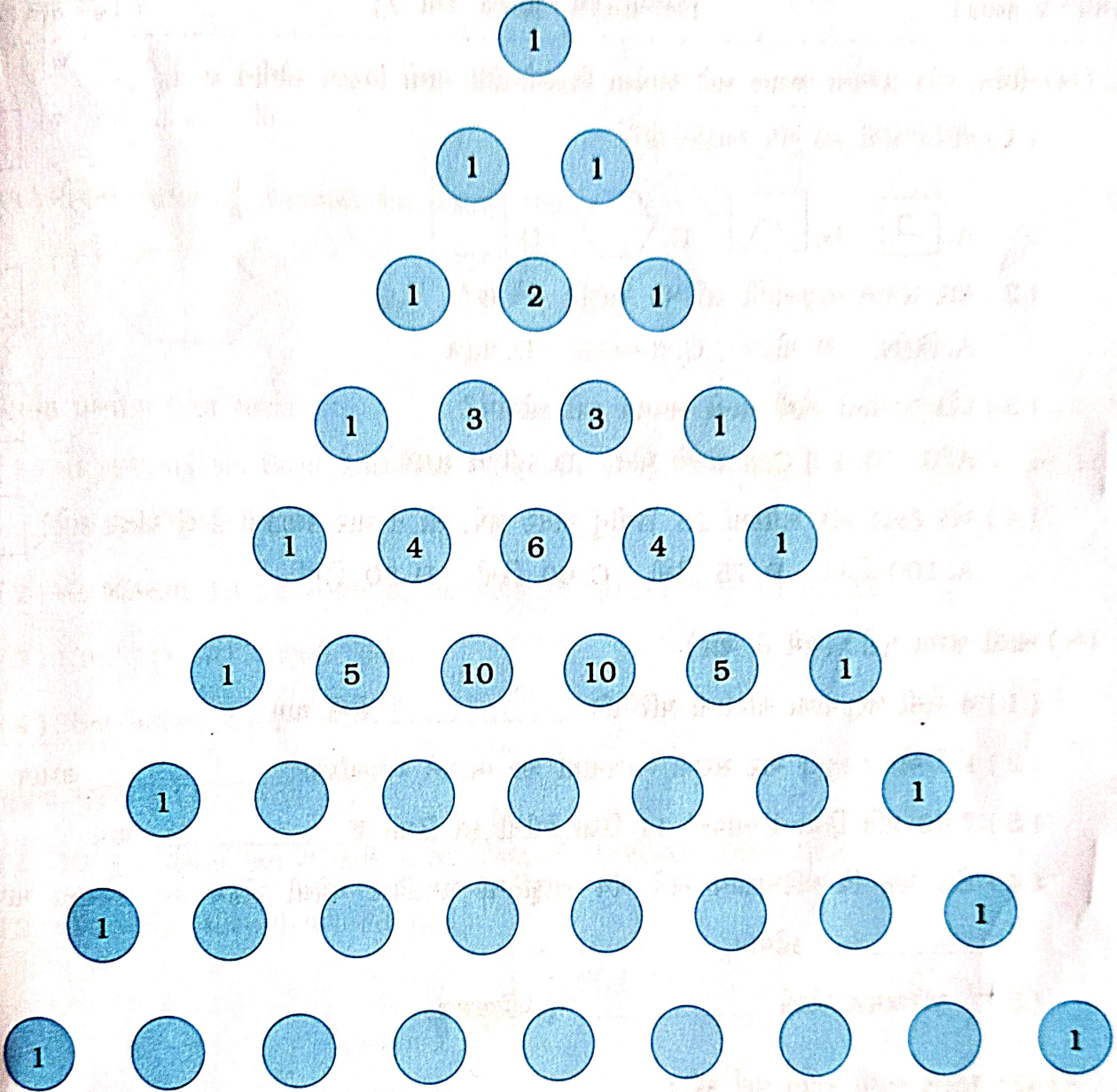
(3)



(4)



3. નીચેની પટર્નમાં ખાલી પૂર્ણ કરો :



* * *



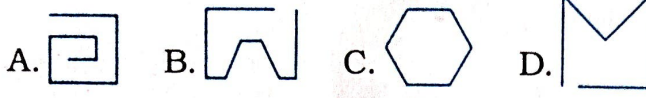
સમય : 2 કલાક]

[અભ્યાસક્રમ : પ્રકરણ 1 થી 7]

[કુલ ગુણ : 40

1. (અ) નીચેના દરેક પ્રશ્નના જવાબ માટે આપેલા વિકલ્પોમાંથી સાચો વિકલ્પ શોધીને લખો :

(1) નીચેનામાંથી કઈ બંધ આકૃતિ છે?



(2) ચાર સમાન બાજુઓથી કઈ બંધ આકૃતિ બને છે?

A. ત્રિકોણ B. ચોરસ C. લંબચોરસ D. વર્તુળ

(3) દરેક સંખ્યાનો સૌથી નાનો અવયવ કયો કહેવાય?

A. 0 B. 1 C. તે સંખ્યા પોતે D. કહી ન શકાય

(4) એક ટ્રેક્ટર એક કલાકમાં 25 કિમીનું અંતર કાપે, તો તે ચાર કલાકમાં કેટલું અંતર કાપે?

A. 100 કિમી B. 75 કિમી C. 60 કિમી D. 80 કિમી

(બ) ખાલી જગ્યા પૂરો : (ગમે તે ચાર)

(1) 4 સેમી બાજુવાળા ચોરસની પરિમિતિ _____ સેમી થાય.

(2) કોઈ એક વસ્તુના ચાર સરખા ભાગમાંથી ત્રણ ભાગને અપૂર્ણાંકમાં _____ લખાય.

(3) ₹ 80 પ્રતિ કિગ્રાના ભાવની 11 કિગ્રા કેરીની કુલ કિંમત ₹ _____ થાય.

(4) કોઈ પણ ત્રિ-પરિમાણીય અને બંધ આકૃતિમાં સમાવિષ્ટ થયેલી એકમ ઘન જગ્યાના માપને _____ કહેવાય.

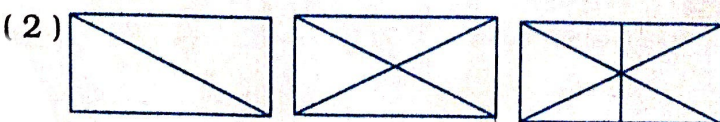
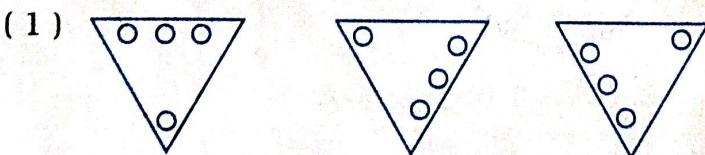
(5) $\frac{1}{4}$ પરિભ્રમણ એટલે _____ નું પરિભ્રમણ.

2. (અ) પેટર્ન મુજબ ખાલી સ્થાન પૂર્ણ કરો :

(1) + _____ + = + + _____

(2) $\times$ $\times$ _____ = $\times$ _____ $\times$

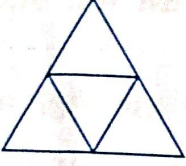
(બ) પેટર્ન આગળ વધારતા ખાલી સ્થાનમાં શું આવશે? દોરો :



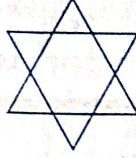
(ક) નીચેના આકારો $\frac{1}{3}$ ફેરવવાથી કેવા દેખાશે? દોરો :

2

(1)



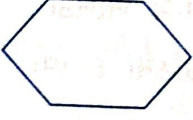
(2)



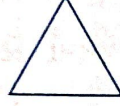
(ડ) નીચેના આકારો $\frac{1}{4}$ ફેરવવાથી કેવા દેખાશે? દોરો :

2

(1)



(2)



3. નીચેના પ્રશ્નોના ઉકેલ મેળવો :

8

(1) એક બળદગાડું એક ફેરામાં 250 કિગ્રા કેરીનું વહન કરે છે, તો 1000 કિગ્રા કેરી લઈ જવા તેને કેટલા ફેરા કરવા પડે?

(2) એક બોક્સમાં 18 કેરી સમાય છે, તો આવા 25 બોક્સમાં કેટલી કેરી સમાય?

(3) 13ના પ્રથમ ચાર અવયવી લખો.

(4) 36ના અવયવો લખો.

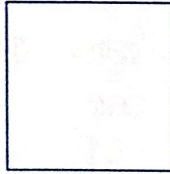
4. સૂચના મુજબ કરો :

8

(1) 10 સેમી લંબાઈ અને 8 સેમી પહોળાઈ ધરાવતા લંબચોરસનું ક્ષેત્રફળ શોધો.

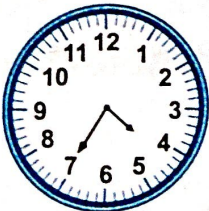
(2) નીચે આપેલા ચોરસની પરિમિતિ શોધો :

6 સેમી

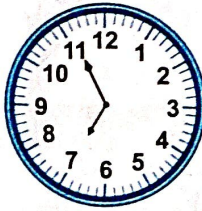


(3) નીચે આપેલી ઘડિયાળમાં બે કાંટા વચ્ચે બનતો ખૂણો કાટકોણ છે, કાટકોણથી નાનો છે કે કાટકોણથી મોટો છે તે લખો :

(A)

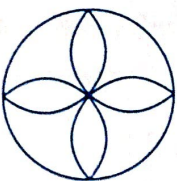


(B)



(4) નીચેની આકૃતિઓને 180° નું પરિભ્રમણ આપતાં કેવી દેખાશે તે દોરો :

(A)



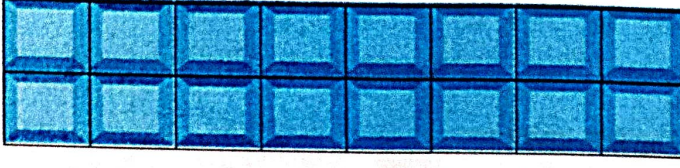
(B)



5. નીચેના પ્રશ્નોના જવાબ આપો : (ગમે તે ચાર)

8

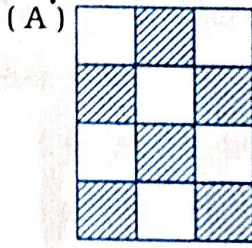
- (1) સુમિત પાસે આકૃતિમાં દર્શાવ્યા મુજબની ચોકલેટ છે. તેમાંથી $\frac{1}{4}$ ભાગ તેણે તેના ભાઈને આપ્યો, તો તેની પાસે કેટલી ચોકલેટ વધી તે અપૂર્ણાંકમાં દર્શાવો :



- (2) સુરેશભાઈએ એક સફરજનના એકસરખા છ ભાગ કરી તેમાંથી ત્રણ ભાગ બાળકોને આપ્યા. બાકીનું સફરજન તેમણે ખાધું, તો તેમણે સફરજનનો કેટલો ભાગ ખાધો તે અપૂર્ણાંકમાં દર્શાવો.
- (3) જો-એક કિચ્છા બટાટાની કિંમત ₹ 20 હોય, તો $3\frac{1}{4}$ કિચ્છા બટાટાની કિંમત કેટલી થાય?
- (4) નીચેની સંખ્યાઓના સામાન્ય અવયવો જણાવો :

24, 32

- (5) રેખાંકિત ભાગને અપૂર્ણાંક સ્વરૂપે દર્શાવો :



(B)

