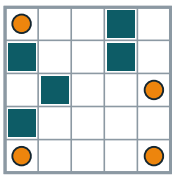
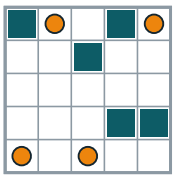
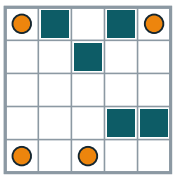
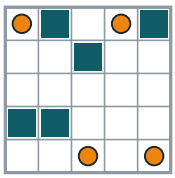
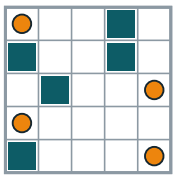
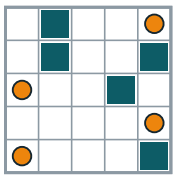
Tuiles jumelles

4e | 2026-11-02 | Fiche

Chaque tuile est une petite grille de cases. Une case peut être vide, foncée ou porter un point orange. Compare case par case et trouve la tuile qui est vraiment identique. Chaque exercice n’a qu’une seule bonne réponse.

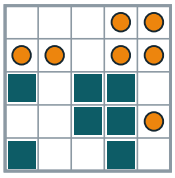
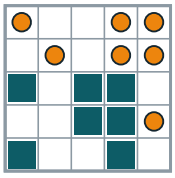
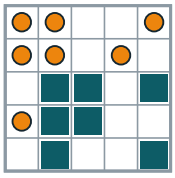
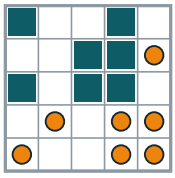
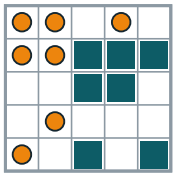
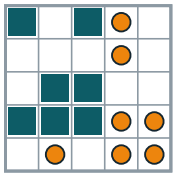
Les six tuiles forment trois paires. Dans une paire, une tuile est l’autre après une rotation, jamais retournée. Écris les trois paires, par exemple A–D.

01

A  B  C  D  E  F 

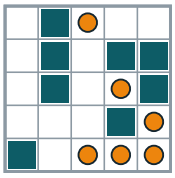
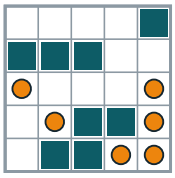
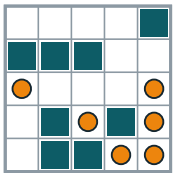
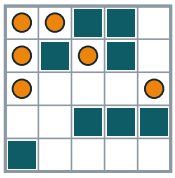
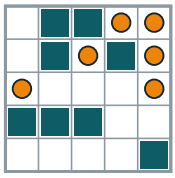
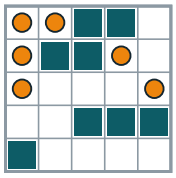
Paires : _____ _____ _____

02

A  B  C  D  E  F 

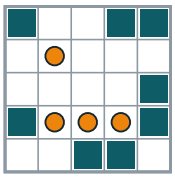
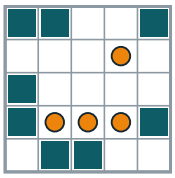
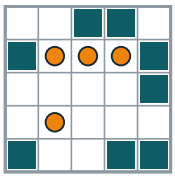
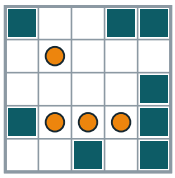
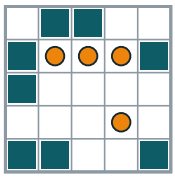
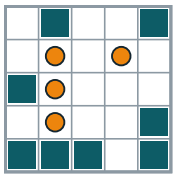
Paires : _____ _____ _____

03

A  B  C  D  E  F 

Paires : _____ _____ _____

04

A  B  C  D  E  F 

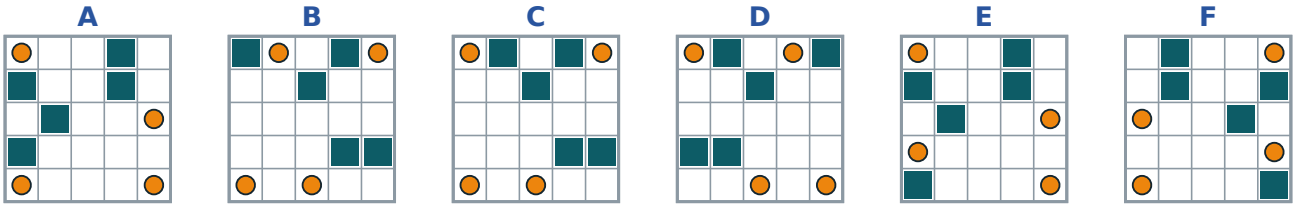
Paires : _____ _____ _____

Tuiles jumelles

4e | 2026-11-02 | Corrigé

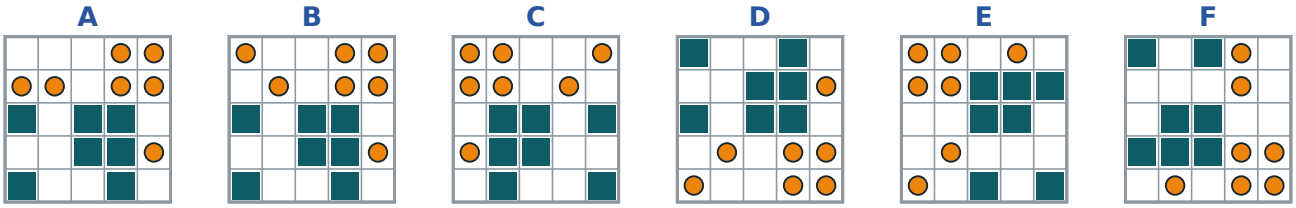
Les lettres orange indiquent les trois paires ; l'ordre n'a pas d'importance. Les tuiles de paires différentes ne se superposent pas par rotation : une paire est l'image miroir d'une autre et, dans la troisième, deux cases ont été échangées.

01



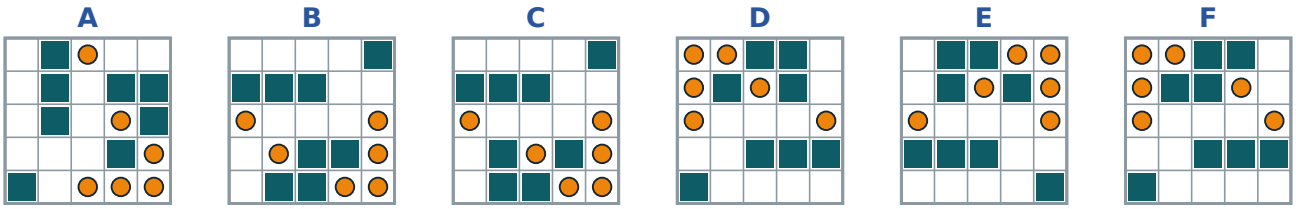
Paires : A–C B–E D–F

02



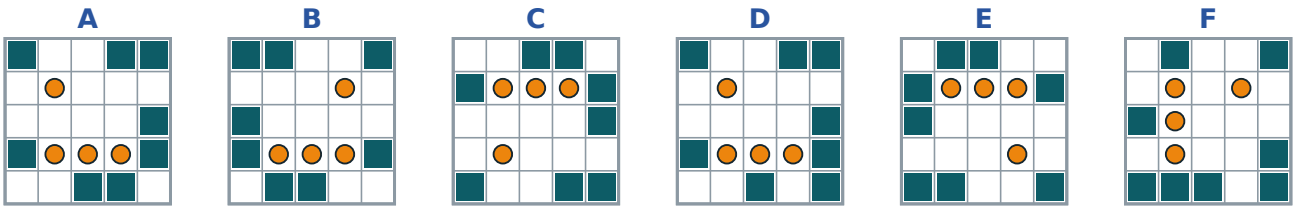
Paires : A–F B–E C–D

03



Paires : A–E B–F C–D

04



Paires : A–E B–C D–F