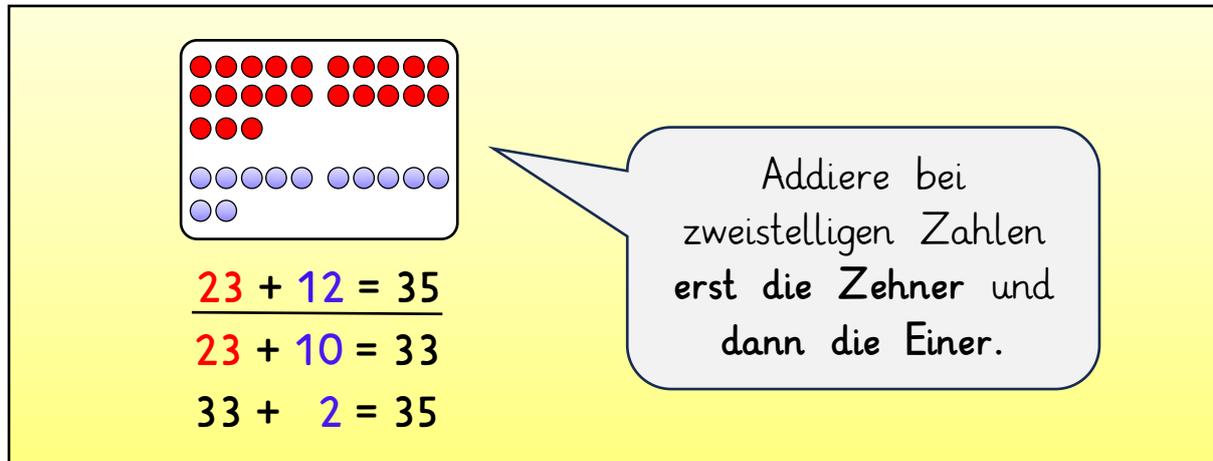


Name:

Klasse:

Datum:

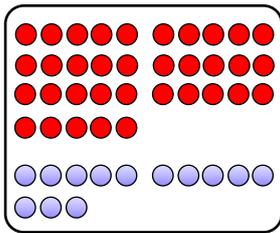
Addieren bis 100 ohne Zehnerübergang 2



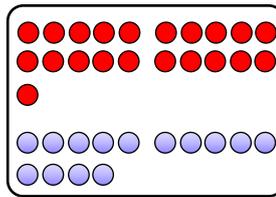
Addiere bei zweistelligen Zahlen erst die Zehner und dann die Einer.

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 + 12 = 35 \\ 23 + 10 = 33 \\ 33 + 2 = 35 \end{array}$$

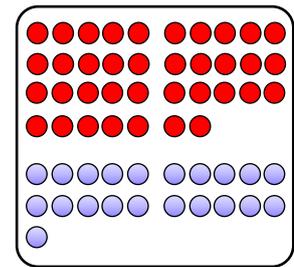
1. Addiere erst die Zehner und danach die Einer.



$$\begin{array}{r} \text{a) } 35 + 13 = 48 \\ 35 + 10 = 45 \\ 45 + 3 = 48 \end{array}$$

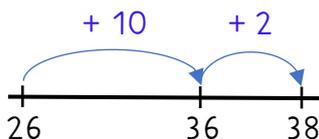


$$\begin{array}{r} \text{b) } 21 + 14 = 35 \\ 21 + 10 = 31 \\ 31 + 4 = 35 \end{array}$$

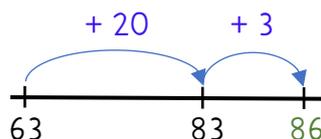


$$\begin{array}{r} \text{c) } 37 + 21 = 58 \\ 37 + 20 = 57 \\ 57 + 1 = 58 \end{array}$$

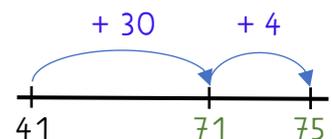
2. Der Rechenstrich zeigt die Rechenschritte: Addiere erst die Zehner, und dann die Einer.



$$\begin{array}{r} \text{a) } 26 + 12 = 36 \\ 26 + 10 = 36 \\ 36 + 2 = 38 \end{array}$$

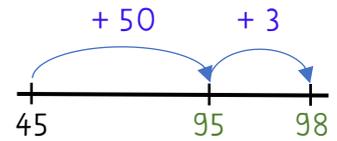
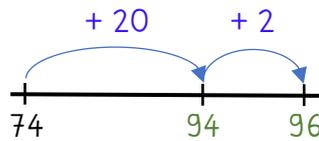
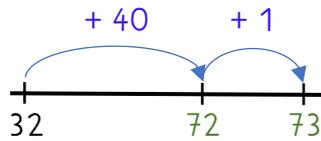


$$\begin{array}{r} \text{b) } 63 + 23 = 86 \\ 63 + 20 = 83 \\ 83 + 3 = 36 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{r} \text{c) } 41 + 34 = 75 \\ 41 + 30 = 71 \\ 71 + 4 = 75 \end{array}$$

3. Erst die Zehner, dann die Einer - der Rechenstrich hilft dir.



a) $\underline{32 + 41 = 73}$
 $32 + 40 = 72$
 $72 + 1 = 73$

b) $\underline{74 + 22 = 96}$
 $74 + 20 = 94$
 $94 + 2 = 96$

c) $\underline{45 + 53 = 98}$
 $45 + 50 = 95$
 $95 + 3 = 98$

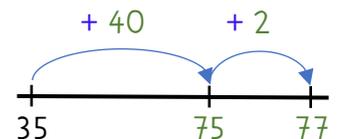
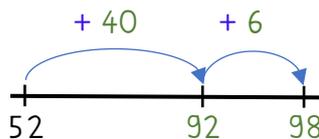
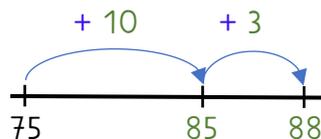
4. Addiere erst die Zehner und dann die Einer.

a) $\underline{62 + 37 = 99}$
 $62 + 30 = 92$
 $92 + 7 = 99$

b) $\underline{25 + 64 = 89}$
 $25 + 60 = 85$
 $85 + 4 = 89$

c) $\underline{53 + 24 = 77}$
 $53 + 20 = 73$
 $73 + 4 = 77$

5. Ergänze die Schritte am Rechenstrich und rechne aus.



a) $75 + 13 = 88$

b) $52 + 46 = 98$

c) $35 + 42 = 77$

6. Addiere im Kopf.

a) $62 + 25 = 87$
 $16 + 32 = 48$
 $38 + 51 = 89$
 $72 + 21 = 93$

b) $14 + 43 = 57$
 $52 + 17 = 69$
 $44 + 33 = 77$
 $23 + 36 = 59$

c) $64 + 14 = 78$
 $43 + 45 = 88$
 $12 + 56 = 68$
 $35 + 52 = 87$