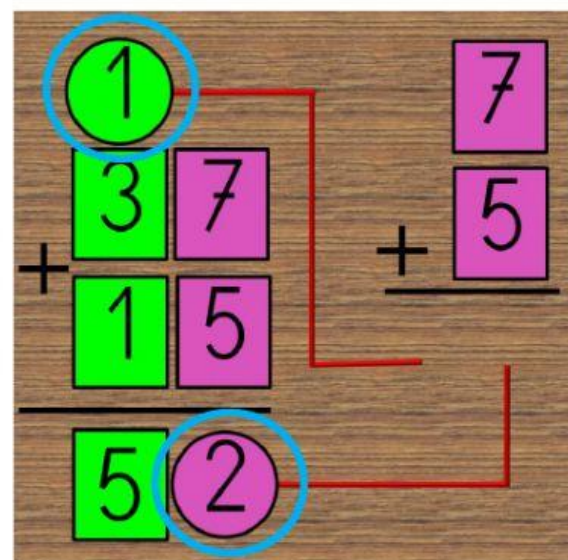
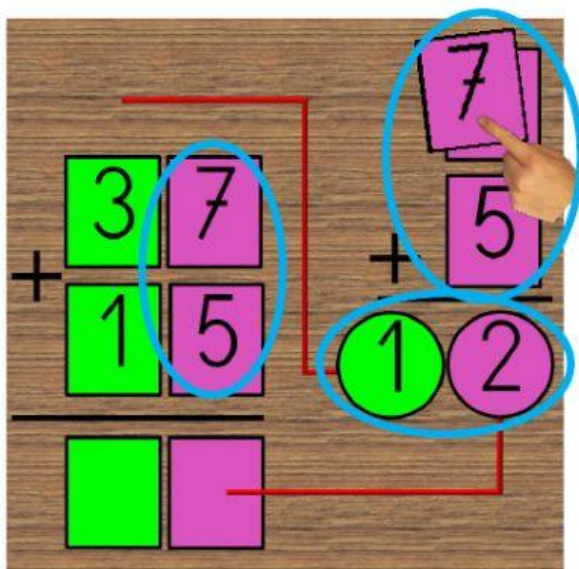




1. ARRASTRA CON EL DEDO LOS NÚMEROS MORADOS AL ESPACIO QUE LES CORRESPONDE (EL 7 Y EL 5) Y REALIZA LA SUMA ($7 + 5 = 12$).
2. RELLENA EL CÍRCULO VERDE Y EL CÍRCULO MORADO CON LOS NÚMEROS QUE LES CORRESPONDEN (1 Y 2), POR ÚLTIMO REALIZA LA SUMA: $1 + 3 + 1 = 5$.



EJERCICIO 1.

Base ten blocks representing the addition of 46 and 26. The first number is composed of four tens rods (green) and six ones units (pink). The second number is composed of two tens rods (green) and six ones units (pink). A red line connects the six ones units of the first number to the six ones units of the second number, indicating a regrouping of 12 ones into one ten rod and six ones units. The result is shown as one ten rod (green) and six ones units (pink).

Base ten blocks representing the addition of 46 and 26. The first number is composed of four tens rods (green) and six ones units (pink). The second number is composed of two tens rods (green) and six ones units (pink). A red line connects the six ones units of the first number to the six ones units of the second number, indicating a regrouping of 12 ones into one ten rod and six ones units. The result is shown as one ten rod (green) and six ones units (pink).

EJERCICIO 2.

Base ten blocks representing the addition of 28 and 28. The first number is composed of two tens rods (green) and eight ones units (pink). The second number is composed of two tens rods (green) and eight ones units (pink). A red line connects the eight ones units of the first number to the eight ones units of the second number, indicating a regrouping of 16 ones into one ten rod and eight ones units. The result is shown as one ten rod (green) and eight ones units (pink).

Base ten blocks representing the addition of 28 and 28. The first number is composed of two tens rods (green) and eight ones units (pink). The second number is composed of two tens rods (green) and eight ones units (pink). A red line connects the eight ones units of the first number to the eight ones units of the second number, indicating a regrouping of 16 ones into one ten rod and eight ones units. The result is shown as one ten rod (green) and eight ones units (pink).

EJERCICIO 3.

Base ten blocks representing the addition of 27 and 27. The first number is composed of two tens rods (green) and seven ones units (pink). The second number is composed of two tens rods (green) and seven ones units (pink). A red line connects the seven ones units of the first number to the seven ones units of the second number, indicating a regrouping of 14 ones into one ten rod and seven ones units. The result is shown as one ten rod (green) and seven ones units (pink).

Base ten blocks representing the addition of 27 and 27. The first number is composed of two tens rods (green) and seven ones units (pink). The second number is composed of two tens rods (green) and seven ones units (pink). A red line connects the seven ones units of the first number to the seven ones units of the second number, indicating a regrouping of 14 ones into one ten rod and seven ones units. The result is shown as one ten rod (green) and seven ones units (pink).

EJERCICIO 4.

Diagram for Ejercicio 4 (left) showing a vertical addition problem. The first addend is 39, with 3 in a green box and 9 in a pink box. The second addend is 26, with 2 in a green box and 6 in a pink box. The sum is represented by two empty boxes, one green and one pink. To the right, there is a separate addition problem with a green circle and a pink circle. Red lines connect the 9 and 6 to the green circle, and the 3 and 2 to the pink circle. Another red line connects the result of the addition of 9 and 6 to the pink box of the sum.

Diagram for Ejercicio 4 (right) showing the same addition problem as the left, but with a green circle above the 39. Red lines connect the 9 and 6 to the green circle, and the 3 and 2 to the pink circle. Another red line connects the result of the addition of 9 and 6 to the pink box of the sum.

EJERCICIO 5.

Diagram for Ejercicio 5 (left) showing a vertical addition problem. The first addend is 13, with 1 in a green box and 3 in a pink box. The second addend is 29, with 2 in a green box and 9 in a pink box. The sum is represented by two empty boxes, one green and one pink. To the right, there is a separate addition problem with a green circle and a pink circle. Red lines connect the 3 and 9 to the green circle, and the 1 and 2 to the pink circle. Another red line connects the result of the addition of 3 and 9 to the pink box of the sum.

Diagram for Ejercicio 5 (right) showing the same addition problem as the left, but with a green circle above the 13. Red lines connect the 3 and 9 to the green circle, and the 1 and 2 to the pink circle. Another red line connects the result of the addition of 3 and 9 to the pink box of the sum.

EJERCICIO 6.

Diagram for Ejercicio 6 (left) showing a vertical addition problem. The first addend is 44, with 4 in a green box and 4 in a pink box. The second addend is 68, with 6 in a green box and 8 in a pink box. The sum is represented by three empty boxes, two green and one pink. To the right, there is a separate addition problem with a green circle and a pink circle. Red lines connect the 4 and 8 to the green circle, and the 4 and 6 to the pink circle. Another red line connects the result of the addition of 4 and 8 to the pink box of the sum.

Diagram for Ejercicio 6 (right) showing the same addition problem as the left, but with a green circle above the 44. Red lines connect the 4 and 8 to the green circle, and the 4 and 6 to the pink circle. Another red line connects the result of the addition of 4 and 8 to the pink box of the sum.

EJERCICIO 7.

$$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ + \square 9 \\ \hline \square \square \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ + \square 9 \\ \hline \square \square \end{array}$$

EJERCICIO 8.

$$\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ + \square 9 \\ \hline \square \square \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ + \square 9 \\ \hline \square \square \end{array}$$

EJERCICIO 9.

$$\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ + \square 7 \\ \hline \square \square \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ + \square 7 \\ \hline \square \square \end{array}$$

EJERCICIO 10.

36 + 36 =

36 + 36 =

EJERCICIO 11.

48 + 48 =

48 + 48 =

EJERCICIO 12.

55 + 39 =

55 + 39 =

EJERCICIO 13.

Exercise 13 shows a vertical addition problem: $37 + 37$. The numbers are represented by base ten blocks: two tens rods (green) and seven units blocks (pink) for each addend. A horizontal line separates the addends from the sum area, which contains two empty tens rods (green) and two empty units blocks (pink). To the right of the sum area is a ten frame consisting of a green circle and a pink circle. Red lines indicate the regrouping process: one unit block from the first addend is moved to the second addend's units column, and another unit block from the second addend's units column is moved to the first addend's tens column, creating a new ten rod. This process is repeated for the second addend, resulting in a total of four tens rods and one unit block.

Exercise 13 shows a vertical addition problem: $37 + 37$. The numbers are represented by base ten blocks: two tens rods (green) and seven units blocks (pink) for each addend. A horizontal line separates the addends from the sum area, which contains two empty tens rods (green) and two empty units blocks (pink). To the right of the sum area is a ten frame consisting of a green circle and a pink circle. Red lines indicate the regrouping process: one unit block from the first addend is moved to the second addend's units column, and another unit block from the second addend's units column is moved to the first addend's tens column, creating a new ten rod. This process is repeated for the second addend, resulting in a total of four tens rods and one unit block.

EJERCICIO 14.

Exercise 14 shows a vertical addition problem: $45 + 47$. The numbers are represented by base ten blocks: two tens rods (green) and five units blocks (pink) for the first addend, and two tens rods (green) and seven units blocks (pink) for the second addend. A horizontal line separates the addends from the sum area, which contains two empty tens rods (green) and two empty units blocks (pink). To the right of the sum area is a ten frame consisting of a green circle and a pink circle. Red lines indicate the regrouping process: one unit block from the first addend is moved to the second addend's units column, and another unit block from the second addend's units column is moved to the first addend's tens column, creating a new ten rod. This process is repeated for the second addend, resulting in a total of four tens rods and two units blocks.

Exercise 14 shows a vertical addition problem: $45 + 47$. The numbers are represented by base ten blocks: two tens rods (green) and five units blocks (pink) for the first addend, and two tens rods (green) and seven units blocks (pink) for the second addend. A horizontal line separates the addends from the sum area, which contains two empty tens rods (green) and two empty units blocks (pink). To the right of the sum area is a ten frame consisting of a green circle and a pink circle. Red lines indicate the regrouping process: one unit block from the first addend is moved to the second addend's units column, and another unit block from the second addend's units column is moved to the first addend's tens column, creating a new ten rod. This process is repeated for the second addend, resulting in a total of four tens rods and two units blocks.

EJERCICIO 15.

Exercise 15 shows a vertical addition problem: $55 + 36$. The numbers are represented by base ten blocks: two tens rods (green) and five units blocks (pink) for the first addend, and one ten rod (green) and six units blocks (pink) for the second addend. A horizontal line separates the addends from the sum area, which contains two empty tens rods (green) and two empty units blocks (pink). To the right of the sum area is a ten frame consisting of a green circle and a pink circle. Red lines indicate the regrouping process: one unit block from the first addend is moved to the second addend's units column, and another unit block from the second addend's units column is moved to the first addend's tens column, creating a new ten rod. This process is repeated for the second addend, resulting in a total of four tens rods and two units blocks.

Exercise 15 shows a vertical addition problem: $55 + 36$. The numbers are represented by base ten blocks: two tens rods (green) and five units blocks (pink) for the first addend, and one ten rod (green) and six units blocks (pink) for the second addend. A horizontal line separates the addends from the sum area, which contains two empty tens rods (green) and two empty units blocks (pink). To the right of the sum area is a ten frame consisting of a green circle and a pink circle. Red lines indicate the regrouping process: one unit block from the first addend is moved to the second addend's units column, and another unit block from the second addend's units column is moved to the first addend's tens column, creating a new ten rod. This process is repeated for the second addend, resulting in a total of four tens rods and two units blocks.

EJERCICIO 16.

Exercise 16 shows a vertical addition problem: 13 + 77. The first column (ones) has 3 + 7 = 10. A red line connects the 0 to a green circle (representing 10) and the 1 to a pink circle (representing 1). The second column (tens) has 1 + 7 = 8. The result is shown in two boxes: a green box for the tens digit (8) and a pink box for the ones digit (0). To the right, there is a separate addition problem with two empty boxes for the sum.

Exercise 16 shows a vertical addition problem: 13 + 77. The first column (ones) has 3 + 7 = 10. A red line connects the 0 to a green circle (representing 10) and the 1 to a pink circle (representing 1). The second column (tens) has 1 + 7 = 8. The result is shown in two boxes: a green box for the tens digit (8) and a pink box for the ones digit (0). To the right, there is a separate addition problem with two empty boxes for the sum.

EJERCICIO 17.

Exercise 17 shows a vertical addition problem: 44 + 19. The first column (ones) has 4 + 9 = 13. A red line connects the 3 to a green circle (representing 10) and the 1 to a pink circle (representing 1). The second column (tens) has 4 + 1 = 5. The result is shown in two boxes: a green box for the tens digit (5) and a pink box for the ones digit (3). To the right, there is a separate addition problem with two empty boxes for the sum.

Exercise 17 shows a vertical addition problem: 44 + 19. The first column (ones) has 4 + 9 = 13. A red line connects the 3 to a green circle (representing 10) and the 1 to a pink circle (representing 1). The second column (tens) has 4 + 1 = 5. The result is shown in two boxes: a green box for the tens digit (5) and a pink box for the ones digit (3). To the right, there is a separate addition problem with two empty boxes for the sum.

EJERCICIO 18.

Exercise 18 shows a vertical addition problem: 66 + 77. The first column (ones) has 6 + 7 = 13. A red line connects the 3 to a green circle (representing 10) and the 1 to a pink circle (representing 1). The second column (tens) has 6 + 7 = 13. The result is shown in three boxes: two green boxes for the tens digit (13) and one pink box for the ones digit (3). To the right, there is a separate addition problem with two empty boxes for the sum.

Exercise 18 shows a vertical addition problem: 66 + 77. The first column (ones) has 6 + 7 = 13. A red line connects the 3 to a green circle (representing 10) and the 1 to a pink circle (representing 1). The second column (tens) has 6 + 7 = 13. The result is shown in three boxes: two green boxes for the tens digit (13) and one pink box for the ones digit (3). To the right, there is a separate addition problem with two empty boxes for the sum.