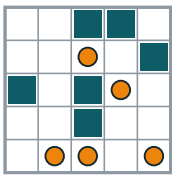
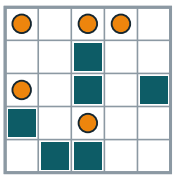
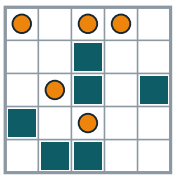
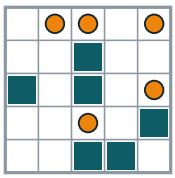
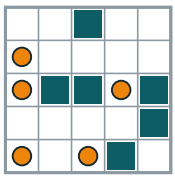
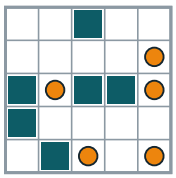
Zwillingskacheln

8. Klasse | 2026-11-02 | Arbeitsblatt

Jede Kachel ist ein kleines Gitter aus Kästchen. Ein Kästchen kann leer oder dunkel sein oder einen orangen Punkt haben. Vergleiche Kästchen für Kästchen und finde die Kachel, die wirklich gleich ist. Jede Aufgabe hat genau eine richtige Lösung.

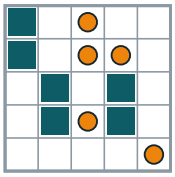
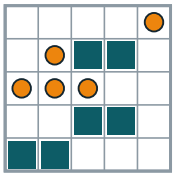
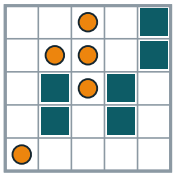
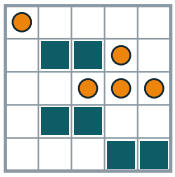
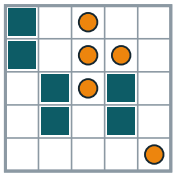
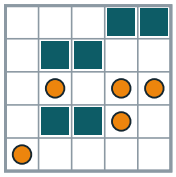
Die sechs Kacheln bilden drei Paare. In einem Paar ist die eine Kachel die andere, nur gedreht und nie umgeklappt. Schreibe die drei Paare auf, zum Beispiel A–D.

01

A  B  C  D  E  F 

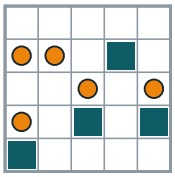
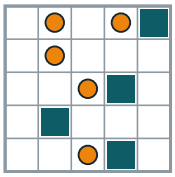
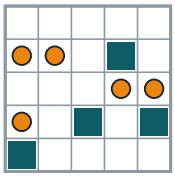
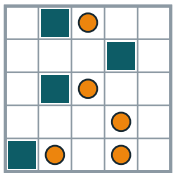
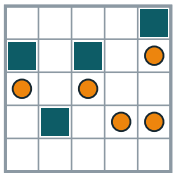
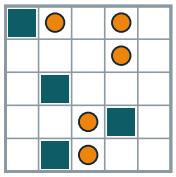
Paare: _____ _____ _____

02

A  B  C  D  E  F 

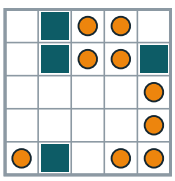
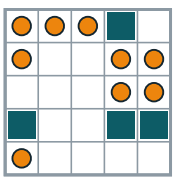
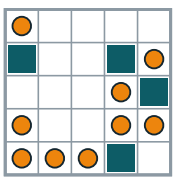
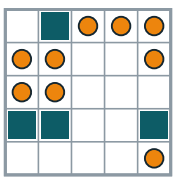
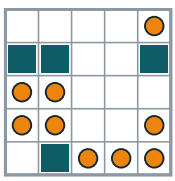
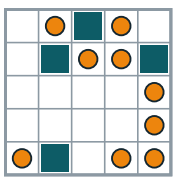
Paare: _____ _____ _____

03

A  B  C  D  E  F 

Paare: _____ _____ _____

04

A  B  C  D  E  F 

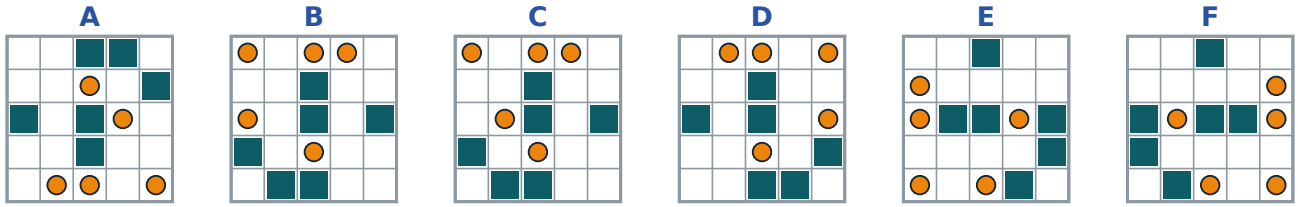
Paare: _____ _____ _____

Zwillingskacheln

8. Klasse | 2026-11-02 | Lösungen

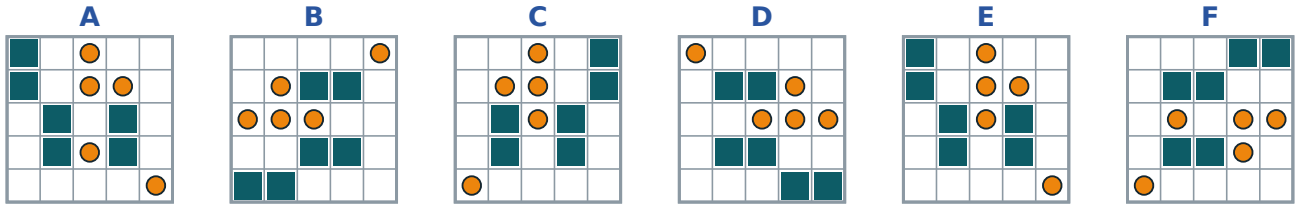
Die orangen Buchstaben zeigen die drei Paare; die Reihenfolge ist egal. Kacheln aus verschiedenen Paaren lassen sich nicht durch Drehen zur Deckung bringen: Ein Paar ist das Spiegelbild eines anderen, und im dritten wurden zwei Kästchen vertauscht.

01



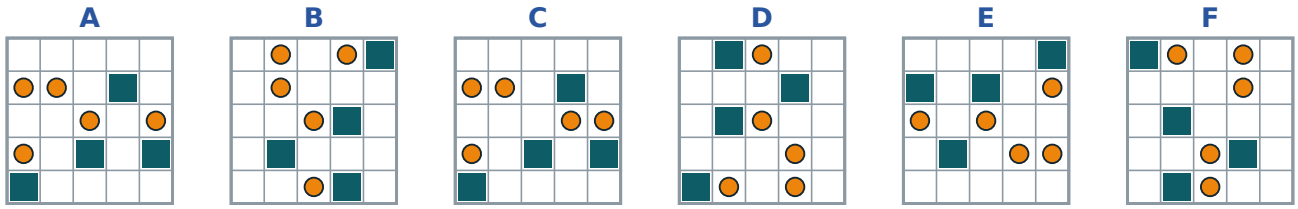
Paare: A–C B–E D–F

02



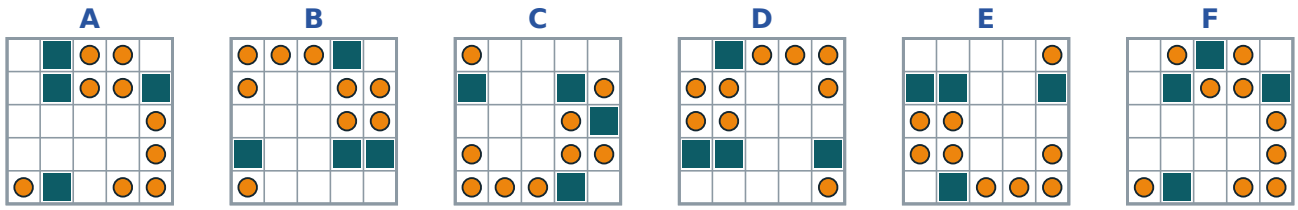
Paare: A–F B–E C–D

03



Paare: A–E B–D C–F

04



Paare: A–D B–E C–F