GJS – PACKAGE 4 – ENGLISH FOR P.3

Name: …… **Stream** ……

SOCIAL SERVICES IN OUR SUB-COUNTY

Composition writing

Writing a composition story with a starter

Example;

Water is important. Without water, people cannot wash clothes. They can't wash utensils. They can go hungry. Diseases can attack them. People should have water sources in their homes.

ACTIVITY 1

Write a story with a starter "**At the hospital ……**"

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

A guided composition of filling in missing words to make a story.

Guidelines

- Read the whole story first.
- Read the guiding words

ACTIVITY 2

Use the given words to complete the blank spaces.

The guiding words are; (**doctors, movement, factories, telephones, water, roads, army, services, army**)

People need different social _____ to live happily. They need education, _____ , transport, communication, security and clean _____ supply. When people get educated, we get qualified staff such as _____ to work in hospitals to provide good _____ services.

We also get skilled people to work in industries and _____.

The police and the _____ provide security for people to live in peace.

Transport and communication are equally important. We need good _____ and railways for easy _____ of our goods. We also need to improve on the information flow in our sub-county.

Challenges in social services and their possible solutions

Vocabulary/Word practice

Reading, spelling, constructing sentences using the given words

Examples; storm, mud, slash, bridge, accidents

1- When roads are muddy, accidents can occur.
2- We should slash tall grass around homes to avoid mosquitoes

Structures

How did …… (she/he/you/they) fall into mud?

(I/She/He/They) …… jumped off the …… bridge, bicycle on the road

ACTIVITY 3

Answer the following questions

1. How did you kill the mosquitoes?

   _____

2. How did Jane boil the milk?

   _____

3. How did Tom get the accident?

   _____

4. How did you clear the bush?

_____

5. How did you fall into the mud?

_____

6. How did the mosquitoes breed?

_____

Joining sentences using; Both ……

Examples

1. A policeman provides security to learners.
   A teacher provides security to the learners.

   Both a teacher and a policeman provide security to the learners.

2. Teachers are smart. Doctors are smart.
   Both teachers and doctors are smart.

ACTIVITY 4

Join the sentences using; Both ……

1. Peter drowned in a drum of water.
   Mary drowned in a drum of water

_____

2. Peter got a motor accident.
   Jane got a motor accident.

   _____

3. The boys fell from a tall tree.
   The girls fell from a tall tree.

   _____

4. Mr. Kasoma has a bushy compound.
   The school has a bushy compound.

   _____

5. The road is muddy.
   The compound is muddy.

   _____

6. The floods destroyed crops.
   The storm destroyed crops.

   _____

7. Eddie can slash grass using a slasher.
   Andrew can slash grass using a slasher.

   _____

8. Mosquitoes spread diseases.
   Houseflies spread diseases.

   _____

9. Tuesday was a rainy day.
   Saturday was a rainy day.

   _____

Joining sentences using; …… where ……

Examples

1. This is the hospital. Our patient was brought here.
   This is the hospital where our patient was brought.
2. Here is the village. My father got an accident here.
   This is the village where my father got an accident.

ACTIVITY 5

Join the sentences using; …… where ……

1. That is the school.
   My sister studied from it.

   _____

2. That is the police station.
   The police arrested kidnappers from it.

   _____

3. That is the hospital.
   My grandmother was admitted from it.

   _____

4. That is the well.
   James drowned in it.

   _____

5. That is the bush.
   Our hen got lost from there.

   _____

6. Here is the prison.
   The thief was imprisoned from it.

   _____

7. Here is the bush.
   The snake came from it.

   _____

8. Look at the school.
   I studied from there.

   _____

9. He has gone to the village.
   The floods affected the crops there.

   _____

Reading and acting a dialogue

Chairperson: Good morning Girl. What is your name?

Tendo: **Good morning chairperson. My name is Tendo.**

Chairperson: Where do you live?

Tendo: **I live in Siri village.**

Chairperson: What tribe are you?

Tendo: **I belong to the Ganda tribe. I am a Muganda. What about you?**

Chairperson: I belong to Nyole tribe. I am a Munyole.

Tendo: **Sir, are you going to talk to the people in our sub-county?**

Chairperson: Yes Tendo. Thank you.

ACTIVITY 6

Answer the questions about the dialogue.

1. Who are involved in the dialogue?

   _____

2. At what time of day did the dialogue take place?

   _____

3. In which village does Tendo live?

   _____

4. What is Tendo's tribe?

   _____

5. According to the dialogue, who is a Nyole by tribe?

   _____

6. To which people is the chairperson going to speak?

_____

7. Who said these words "Good morning young girl"?

_____

8. Who spoke lastly?

_____

LIVELIHOOD IN OUR SUB-COUNTY

A poem related to occupations

We are all important
In different ways
Without a teacher
Children can not study
Without a doctor
Sick people can die
Without a carpenter
Furniture can not be got
So we are all important.

Without a cook
Teachers can not eat food
Without tailors,

We can not get clothes
Without a fisherman
People can not eat fish
Without a butcher
Fishermen will not eat meat.
So we are all important

ACTIVITY 7

Answer the questions about the poem.

1. Who are important?

   _____

2. What can make sick people die?

   _____

3. Who makes furniture?

   _____

4. Who helps children to study?

   _____

5. What can fail teachers to eat food?

   _____

6. What can fail fishermen to eat meat?

   _____

7. How many stanzas are in the poem?

   _____

8. Which stanza talks about children?

_____

9. What is the poem about?

_____

10. Suggest a suitable title for the poem.

_____

ADJECTIVES

Examples of adjectives

small big bright tall heavy happy

lazy green sad hungry clever early

ACTIVITY 8

Underline the adjectives in the following sentences

1. Acen is a small girl.
2. We climbed a tall building.
3. Primary seven girls have long hair.
4. Kasanje is far from here.
5. Teachers are ever smart.

6. An elephant is a big animal.
7. My father is a kind man.
8. Jane has a purple dress.
9. He always drives very fast.
10. Try to come early tomorrow.
11. I was heavy rainfall.

Using; …… as …… as ……

Examples

1. Joel is short. Peter is short.
   Joel is as short as Peter
2. Jane is clever. Sarah is also clever.
   Jane is as clever as Sarah.

ACTIVITY 8

Join the sentences using; …… as …… as ……

1. The boys are smart.
   The girls are also smart.

   _____

2. My grandmother is old.
   My grandfather is also old.

   _____

3. Juliet is kind. Juliana is kind.

   _____

4. Dorah is slow.
   David is also slow.

   _____

5. Mutwe is lazy.
   Luswata is also lazy

   _____

6. A car is expensive.
   A house is also expensive.

   _____

COMPARATIVE DEGREE

Comparing real objects

Positive		Comparative degree
fast	-	faster
smart	-	smarter
short	-	shorter
clean	-	cleaner
tall	-	taller
small	-	smaller
long	-	longer
bright	-	brighter
strong	-	stronger
wise	-	wiser
big	-	bigger
thin	-	thinner

fat - fatter
red - redder
hot - hotter
heavy - heavier
lazy - lazier
happy - happier
funny - funnier
shabby - shabbier

Using; …… not as …… as ……

Examples

1. Your father is rich. His father is richer.
   Your father is not as rich as his father.
2. Biru is tall. Timothy is very tall.
   Biru is not as tall as Timothy.
3. Sarah is beautiful. Julia is more beautiful.
   Sarah is not as beautiful as Julia.

ACTIVITY 9

Join the sentences using; …… not as …… as ……

1. Jackie is bright.
   Martha is very bright.

2. Peter is short.
   Yokana is very short.

   _____

3. Kaddu is old.
   My grandmother is older.

   _____

4. Mugisha is ugly.
   Tumusiime is uglier.

   _____

5. Okellow is thin.
   Ojambo is thinner.

   _____

6. Wanyana is wise.
   Wabwire is wiser.

   _____

7. Kadogo is funny.
   Kadoma is very funny.

   _____

8. Juma is quick.
   Fred is quicker.

   _____

9. Uncle Paul is hardworking.
   Uncle Kwijuka is also hardworking.

   _____

ACTIVITY 10

Use the given words in brackets correctly to complete the sentences.

1. Peter is _____ than Tom. (rich)
2. I am _____ than my sister. (pretty)
3. An aeroplane is _____than a canoe. (big)
4. Mr. Musisi is _____ than Mr. Lule. (short)
5. Nambi is _____ than Nagawa. (bright)
6. Primary Three pupils are_____ than Primary One pupls. (lazy)
7. A watch is _____than a vehicle. (cheap)
8. My sweater is _____ than yours. (dark)
9. Betty is _____ than Lillian. (happy)
10. Today, the sun is _____ than yesterday. (hot)
11. Jane has a _____ mango than mine. (ripe)
12. A pig is _____ than a goat. (fat)
13. Babirye is _____ than Nakato. (thin)
14. English is _____than Mathematics. (easy)
15. The boys are _____ than girls. (dirty)

Name: …… Stream: ……..

LITERACY FOR PRIMARY THREE

Water transport.

Means of water transport.

Boats, canoes, ship, ferry

Ferries are big water vessels which carry many people and bulky things i.e. cars, buses, etc.

It is the slowest type of transport. It is the most suitable for transporting heavy goods.

Advantages of using water transport.

- It is cheap.
- It is good for people who live on islands.

Disadvantages of using water transport.

- It is slow.
- It does not offer door to door services.
- There are high risks of accidents.

Activity 1:

1. Give any two means of water transport.
   (i) …… (ii) ……
2. Which is the slowest type of transport?
   ……
3. Give one advantage of using water transport.
   ……
4. Name any two goods that can be carried on a ferry.
   (i) …… (ii) ……

<u>Social services and their importance</u>.

Railway transport.

Means of railway transport.

Train, tram

Kinds of trains.

Passenger train – for carrying people.

Cargo train - for carrying cargo or luggage.

Advantages of railway transport.

- It is cheap.
- It carries many people.
- It is suitable for bulky goods.

Disadvantages of railway transport.

- It is slow.
- It is not good for carrying perishable goods.
- It does not provide door to door services.
- It is time tabled.

Activity 2:

1. Name any two means of railway transport.

   (i) …… (ii) ……..

2. What name is given to a train that carries people?

   ……..

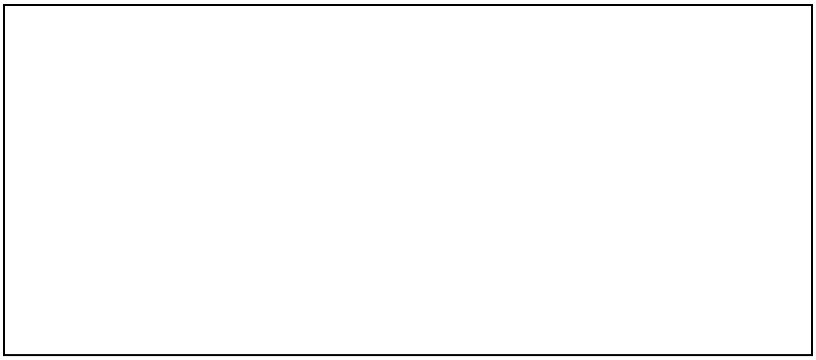
3. Give any one use of using a train.

   ……..

4. Give one danger of using railway transport.

   ……

5. Draw and shade a train.



Importance of social services to our sub-county / Division.

- There is information flow.
- People move easily.
- People live peacefully.
- People get good health.
- Literate citizens.

Activity 3:

1. What are social services?

   ……

2. Of what importance are social services to people?

   ……

3. Name any two social services you know.

   (i) ……

   (ii) ……..

4. Write any one hospital you know in Uganda.

   ……

5. Give any one section of the police.

   ……..

6. State any one means of transport.

   ……

7. Mention one use of transport to people.

   ……..

8. Give one group of people that provide social services at your school.

……

9. Who heads all the schools in Uganda?

……

10. Name one role of the prison.

……

Challenges in social services and their possible solutions.

Challenges.

1. Education - some schools lack enough trained teacher to provide education.
2. Health
   - Lack of enough health centres.
   - Expenses on medicine
3. Transport
   Some roads are in a bad condition.
4. Communication
   Radios, televisions and news papers are expensive.
5. Water
   Quality availability.

6. Security
   - Effectiveness
   - Some officials are corrupt.

Activity 4:

1. Name any challenge that schools get.

   ……

2. Which problem do people find when seeking for medical care?

   ……

3. State one challenge people meet while using transport.

   ……

<u>Challenges in social services and their possible solutions.</u>

<u>Solutions</u>.

1. Education.

   The government should register more teachers.

2. Health
   - More medical workers should be recruited.
   - More health centres should be built.

3. Transport

   The government should repair roads.

4. Water

   More dams should be constructed to ensure more supply of water.

5. Security

   The government should punish corrupt officials.

Activity 5:

1. What can the government do to corrupt officials?

   ……

2. Name one solution that can be made to bad roads.

   ……

3. What do we call a special car that takes or carries patients to the hospital?

   ……

4. Name the place where people can take and receive their letters from. ……

5. Write the type of transport suitable for

   (i) Bulky goods ……

   (ii) Perishable goods ……

Environment and weather in our sub-county / Division.

Air

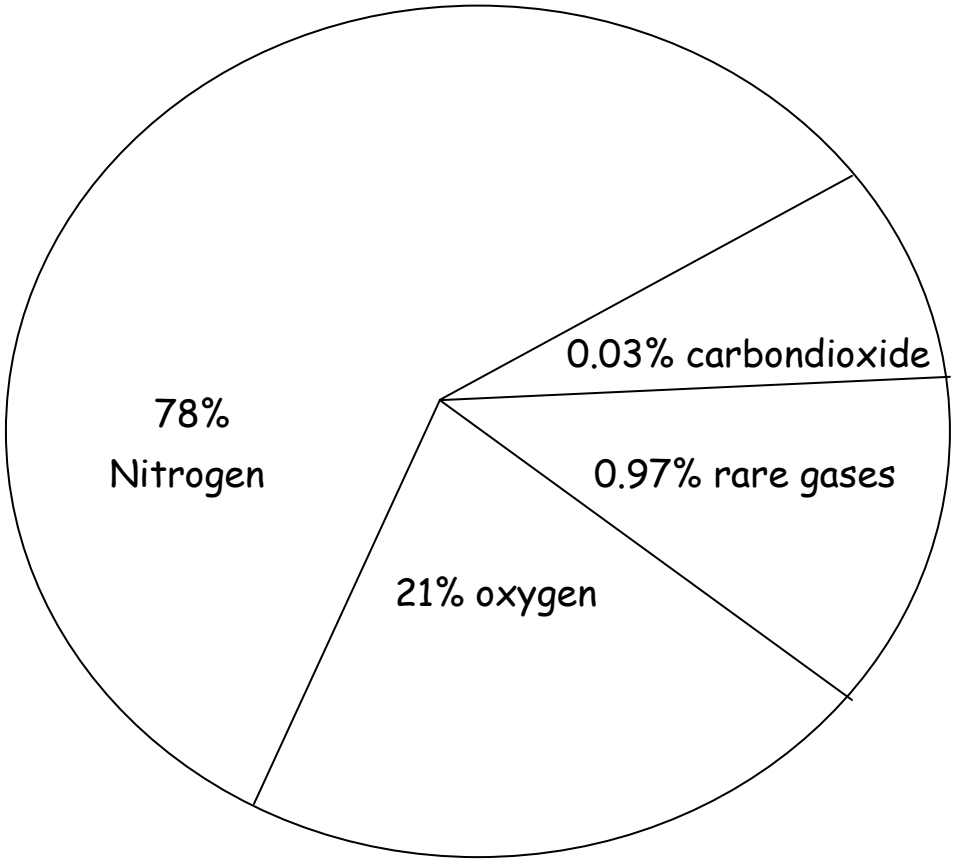
Air is a mixture of gases.

Components of air.

Air is made up of gases.

- Oxygen
- Carbondioxide
- Nitrogen
- Rare gases.

The percentage of air in the atmosphere is shown in the diagram below.



Nitrogen occupies the biggest percentage in the atmosphere.

Carbondioxide occupies the smallest percentage.

Rare gases are made up of argon, helium, neon, krypton and xenon.

Activity 6:

1. What is air?

   ……

2. Name any two components of air.

   (i) …… (ii) ……..

3. Which components of air occupies the highest percentage?

   ……

4. What is the percentage of oxygen in the atmosphere?

   ……

5. Write any one example of a rare gas.

   ……

Air and the sun.

<u>Uses of components of air</u>.

1. Oxygen
   - It supports burning and rusting.
   - It is used during germination.
   - We breathe in oxygen.

N.B. Germination and respiration are similar because they both need oxygen.

2. Carbondioxide
   - We breathe out carbondioxide.
   - It helps plants to make food.
   - It is used to put out fire using fire extinguisher.

3. Nitrogen

   It helps in formation of artificial fertilizers.

   It provides nutrients to plants through minerals.

4. Rare gases

   It is used in electric bulbs.

Activity 7:

1. Which gas supports burning?

   ……

2. Name the gas used in electric bulbs.

   ……

3. How is burning similar to rusting?

   ……

4. Which gas puts out fire?

   ……

5. Which gas is needed by people?

   ……

6. Why does carbondioxide used in fire extinguisher?

……

Properties of air.

Air has weight.

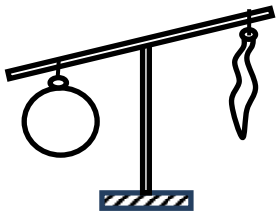
Air occupies space.

Air exerts pressure.

Air can be compressed.

Diagrams showing properties of air.

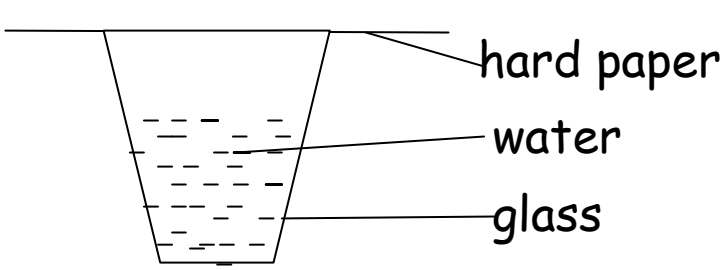
1. Air has weight.

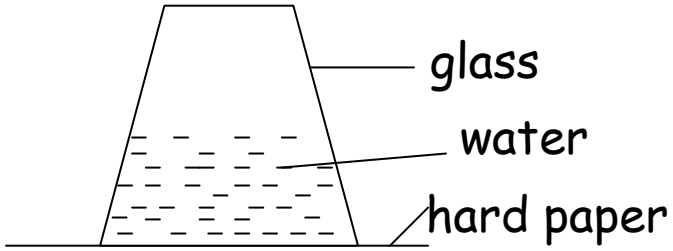


Observation

The balloon with air goes down because air has weight.

2. Air exerts pressure.

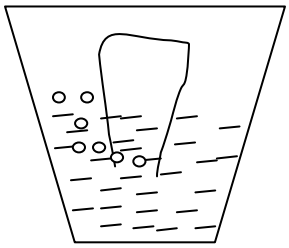




Observations

When the glass was turned upside down, the hard paper did not fall off because the air pressure picked it up.

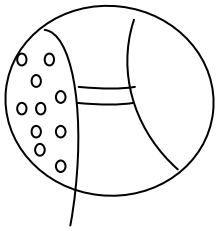
3. Air occupies space.



Observation

Air bubbles are seen escaping from water.

4. Air can be compressed. Compressed air is used in tyres to support the weight of the car. It is also used in balls, balloons and sprays.



Activity

Carry out an experiment for properties of air in different groups.

Wind

Wind is moving air or air in motion. Anemometer is used to measure the speed of wind.

A wind vane shows the direction of wind.

A wind sock shows the strength of wind.

Uses of wind.

It is used in winnowing.

It moves boats and kites.

It dries clothes.

It cools our bodies.

It moves wind mills.

Dangers of wind.

- Strong wind destroys crops.
- Strong wind blows off roofs of houses.
- Strong wind causes soil erosion.
- Wind leads to spread of diseases.

Activity 8:

1. What leads to wind?

   ……

2. Of what use is wind to man?

   ……

3. Under which type of weather is winnowing best done?

   ……

4. Which instrument shows the direction of wind?

   ……

The Sun.

It is the main source of light.

It rises from the east and sets in the west.

The sun provides:

Solar energy.

Heat energy.

Light energy.

Other natural sources of light.

- Stars
- Lightning flash
- Glow worms.

  The moon is not a natural source because it reflects light from the sun.

Artificial sources of light.

Torches, lamps, candles, electric bulbs

Uses of sun to man.

- The sun helps in the formation of rainfall.
- The sun provides light for the plants to make food.
- The sun helps our skin to make vitamin D.
- Heat from the sun dries our clothes.
- It tells direction.

Dangers of the sun.

Prolonged sunshine causes drought.

Too much sun shine dries up water sources.

Too much sunshine spoils farmers' crops.

Activity 9:

1. Name the main natural source of light.

   ……

2. List any two types of energy provided by the sun.

   (i) …… (ii) ……

3. Why is the moon not regarded as a natural source of light?

   ……

4. Give any two uses of the sun.

   (i) ……

   (ii) ……

5. How is the sun dangerous to water bodies?

   ……

6. Which vitamin do we get from the sun?

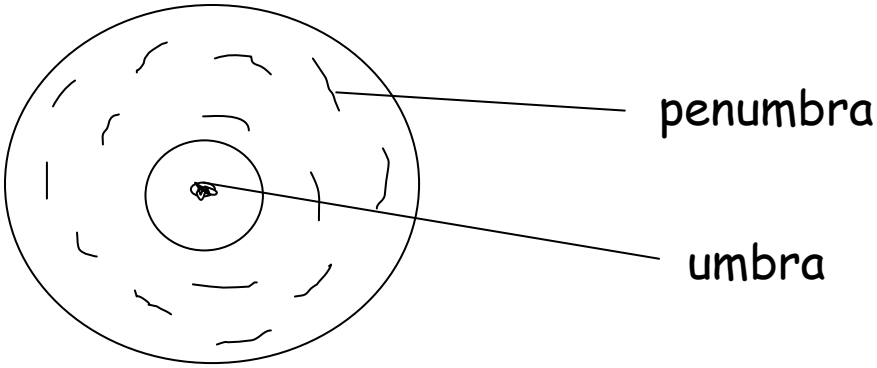
   ……

Shadows

A shadow is a dark part formed when light is blocked by an opaque object e.g. walls, books, trees, …..

Opaque objects do not allow light to pass through them when light is blocked.

Parts of a shadow.



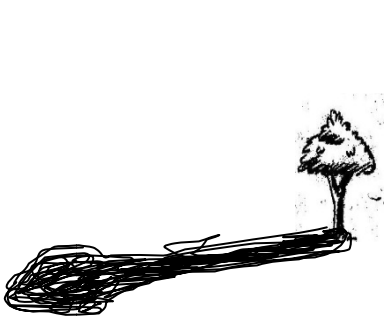
Characteristics of shadow.

- They have two parts.
- Penumbra is partial darkness while umbra is total darkness.
- Shadows are always formed on the opposite side of light.
- They appear short in the noon.
- They appear longest in the early morning and late in the evening.

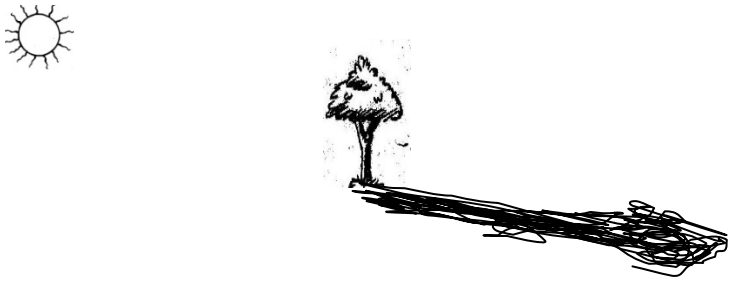
Importance of shadows.

- Shadows show direction.
- Shadows help us to tell time.
- Shadows provide shade.

Note: In the morning shadows are long and formed in the west direction.



In the evening, shadows are long and formed in the west direction.



In the noon, shadows are formed along the object.

Activity 10:

1. How are shadows formed?

   ……

2. Write any one opaque object.

   ……

3. When do shadows appear long?

   ……

4. Where do we find shadows at noon time?

   ……

5. Shade the shadow of this object.

Water

How rain is formed (water cycle). Rain is the amount of water falling in separate drops from clouds.

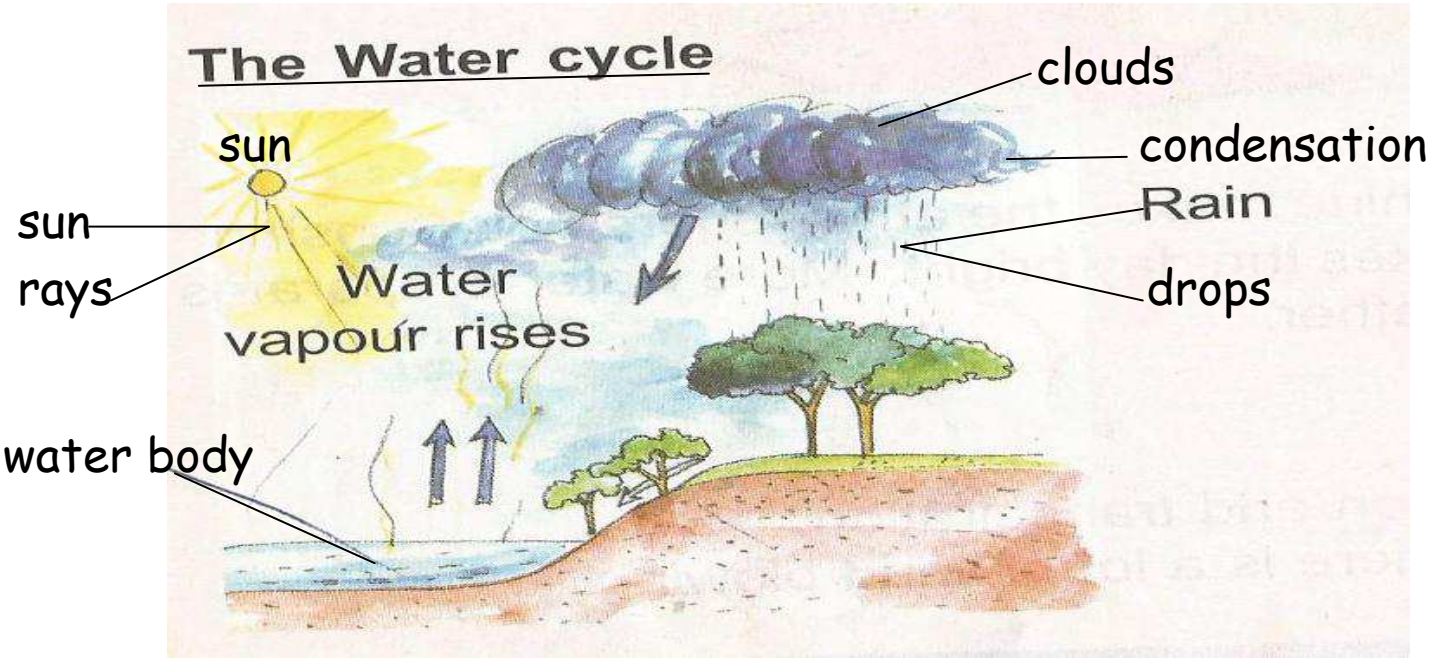
Rain is the main natural source of water.

Rain is formed through the process called water cycle. It is involved in two processes evaporation and condensation.

Evaporation is the process by which liquids change into water vapour.

The water cycle.

The sun heats the ground, plants and water bodies. The heat causes water to evaporate, that is to say, it forms vapour. When water vapour rises to the sky, it condenses to form water droplets which come as rain.



Activity 11:

1. What is the main natural source of water?

   ……

2. Name two process involved in the water cycle.

   (i) ……

   (ii) ……

3. Rain is formed through the process called?

……..

4. What causes water to evaporate?

……

Water

Rain

Rainfall is measured in units called millimetres using an instrument called a rain gauge.

Importance of rain.

- Rain makes the soil soft for plants to absorb mineral salts.
- Rain helps plants to grown well.
- Rain fills water bodies.
- Rain makes the weather cool.
- Rain provides water for domestic use.

Dangers of too much rain.

- It causes floods.
- It causes soil erosion.
- It causes land slides.
- It destroys roads and bridges.
- It may cause road accidents.

Activity 12:

1. Name the instrument used to measure the amount of rainfall received.

   ……

2. How important is rain to plants?

   ……

3. List down any two dangers of too much rain.

   (i) ……

   (ii) ……

4. Which type of weather gives us rain?

   ……

Types of clouds.

These are four types of clouds.

- Nimbus clouds
- Stratus clouds
- Cumulus clouds
- Cirrus clouds

Characteristics of clouds.

1. <u>Nimbus clouds</u>
   - They are near the earth.
   - They are dark grey in colour.

- They bring rain.

2. <u>Cirrus clouds</u>
   - They are the furthest clouds in the sky.
   - They indicate fair weather.

3. <u>Cumulus clouds</u>
   - They are white clouds which resemble cotton piles.
   - They indicate rain.
   - They develop into thunder storms.

4. <u>Stratus clouds</u>
   - They show fair rain.
   - They are near the earth than cumulus.
   - They spread in the sky in a calm flat layer.

Activity 13:

1. Write down any two types of clouds.
   (i) …… (ii) ……
2. Give two uses of clouds.
   (i) ……
   (ii) ……
3. Which type of clouds help in the formation of rain?
   ……

4. Of what use are nimbus clouds to farmers in your sub-county? ……

……

Importance of clouds.

- Clouds help in the formation of rainfall.
- Clouds regulate temperature.
- Clouds protect us from direct sun rays.

<u>How clouds help in temperature</u>.

Clouds sometimes cover the sky and stop sun rays from reaching the earth. This brings coolness on the earth. Sometimes the cirrus clouds are very far and stable that they do not block sun rays and sunshine. This causes hotness on earth.

Activity 14:

1. Of what use are clouds?

   ……

2. What happens to the earth when the clouds cover the sky and stop sun rays from reaching the earth?

   ……

3. What causes hotness on the earth?

   ……

4. Write one thing in the sky that protects us from sun rays. ……

How rain affects the environment.

Importance of rain.

Rainfall is measured in millimetres. Rainfall is measured using an instrument called raingauge.

Uses of rain / importance of rain.

- Rain makes soil soft and supports plants to grow.
- Rain makes the environment cool.
- Rain provides us with water for domestic use.
- Animals get enough pasture and enough water for drinking when it rains.

Dangers of too much rain.

- It causes land slides.
- It destroys crops and kills animals.
- It causes soil erosion.
- It covers floods.
- It destroys habitats of different animals.
- It destroys roads and bridges.

Activity 15:

1. Give the use of rain to plants.

   …….

2. How is too much rain dangerous?

   ……

3. Apart from rain, give any other two sources of water.

   (i) …….. (ii) ……..

4. What is evaporation?

   ……

   ……

5. How can water sources be protected?

   ……

   ……

Managing Water.

Water is got from different sources, natural and man-made sources.

<u>Natural sources of water</u>.

Rain, seas, oceans, lakes, river, ….

<u>Man made sources of water</u>.

Boreholes, wells, springs, ponds.

Water harvesting.

This is the process of collecting water for use.

How is water harvested?

Water is harvested using.

- Buckets
- basins
- Saucepans
- jerrycans
- Water drums
- water tanks

How?

By tapping from roofs.

By using dams.

Uses of water.

- For irrigation.
- Helps in generating hydroelectric power.
- For domestic use.
- It is used in transportation.
- It is habitat for some animals.

Activity 16:

1. Name any two people made sources of water.
   (i) …… (ii) ……
2. Give any two items used for collecting water.
   (i) …… (ii) ……

3. How is water useful at home?

   ……

4. State one object used to collect water from the roofs.

   ……

5. Write one aquatic animal.

   ……

Maintenance of water sources.

1. Clean all the parts around water sources.
2. Build toilets and latrines 30 metres away from water sources.
3. Do not bathe in or near water sources.
4. Animals should not be grazed near or around water sources.
5. Do not defecate and urinate in or near water sources.

Ways in which water sources can be contaminated.

1. Bathing near water sources.
2. Dumping rubbish in water sources.
3. Washing clothes near water sources.
4. Rearing animals near water sources.
5. Defecating or urinating near in water sources.

Activity 17:

1. Write any three importance of water.
   (i) ……
   (ii) ……..
   (iii) ……..
2. Give any two ways how water can get contaminated.
   (i) ……..
   (ii) ……
3. Mention any 4 ways of keeping water sources clean.
   (i) ……
   (ii) ……
   (iii) ……
   (iv) ……..
4. Write the weather instrument used to measure the amount of rainfall received.

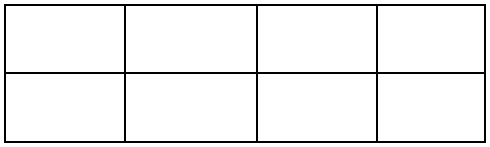
   ……
5. State any two diseases one can get after drinking dirty water.
   (i) ……..
   (ii) ……
6. How can one clean water sources?

   ……

Name : …… Stream: ……

<u>Change in the environment through human activities</u>.

Comparing area of similar shapes.



8 square units

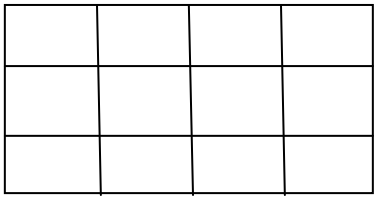
4 m

Area = L x W

= 4 m x 2 m

Area = 8 m^2

Find the area by counting.



12 square units

Find area by multiplication

4 cm

Area = L x W

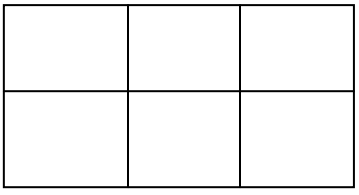
= 4 cm x 3 cm

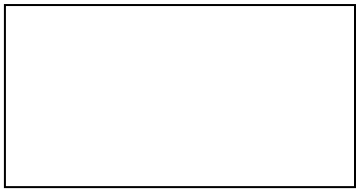
Area = 12 cm^2

Activity 1:

Find the area by counting. **Find area by multiplying.**

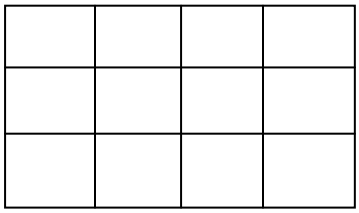
a)

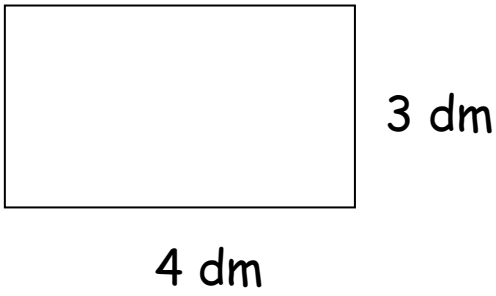




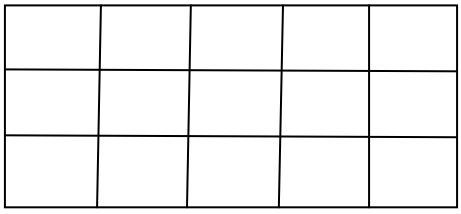
3 m

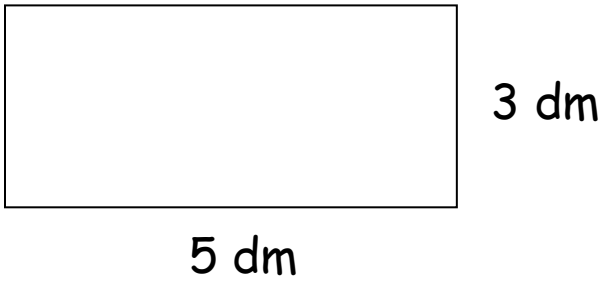
b)



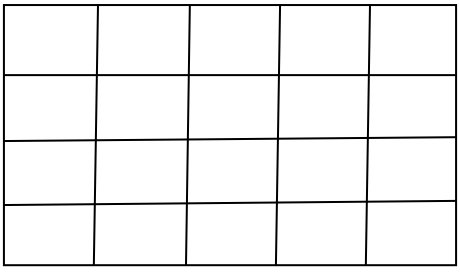


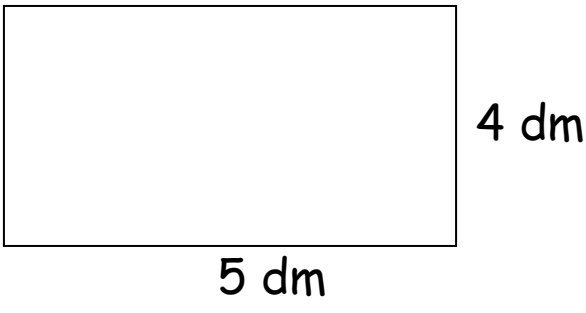
c)





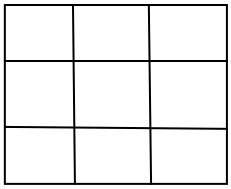
d)





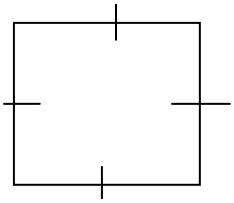
Find the area by counting.

4 square units



9 square units

Find the area by multiplying.

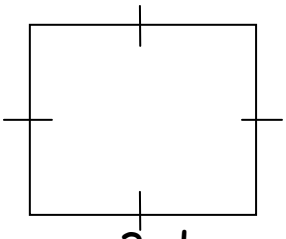


2 m

Area = S x S

= 2 m x 2 m

Area = 4 m^2



3 dm

Area = S x S

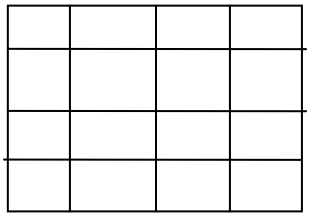
= 3 dm x 3 dm

Area = 9 dm^2

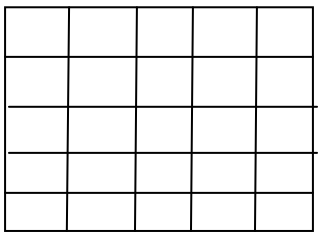
Activity 2:

Find area by counting.

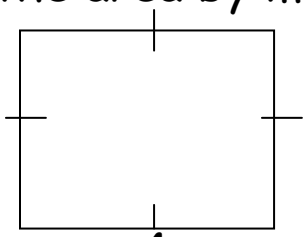
a)



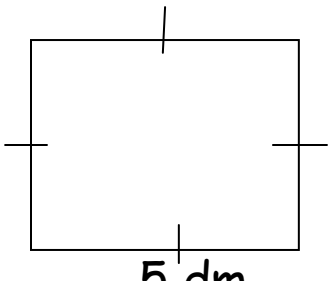
b)



Find the area by multiplying.

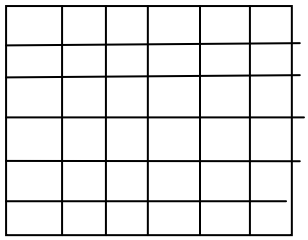


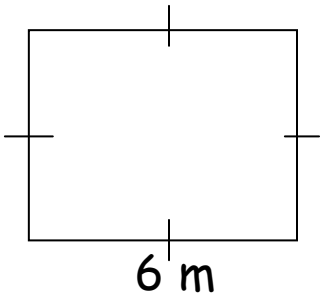
4 cm



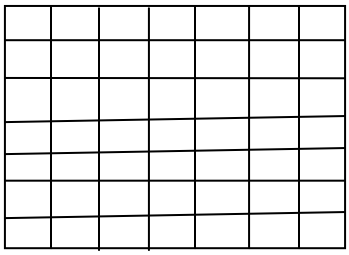
5 dm

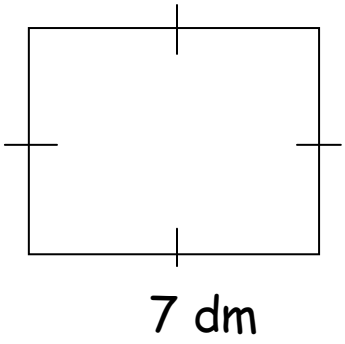
c)





d)





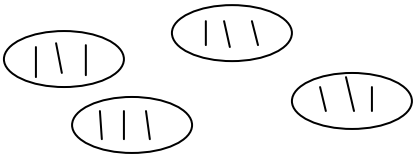
Musa's notebook is 4 cm long and 3 cm wide. Find its area.

Area = L x W

= 4 cm x 3 cm

Area = 12 cm^2

4 x 3



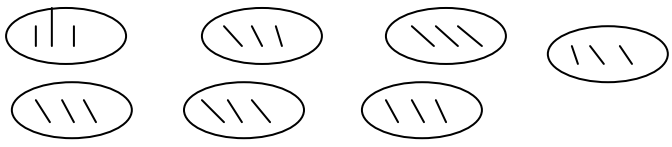
Find the area of a garden whose length is 7 m and width 3 m.

Area = L x W

= 7 m x 3 m

Area = 21 m^2

7 x 3



Activity 3:

1. Namubiru made a mat whose length was 3 m and width 2 m. Find the area of Namubiru's mat.

2. Najjemba's flower garden is 9 m long and 4 m wide. Find its area.

3. A rectangular sheet of paper is 11 cm long and 8 cm wide. Find its area.

4. The length of our compound is 20 m long and 6 m wide. Find its area.

5. Apedo's piece of cloth is 11 m long and 6 m wide. Find its area.

6. Mr. Mwanje's cassava garden is 12 m long and 6 m wide. Find its area.

7. Find the area of a netball court whose length is 15 m and width is 5 m.

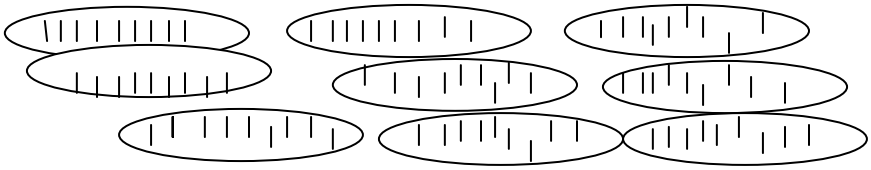
Find the area of a square whose length is 9 m.

Area = S x S

= 9 m x 9 m

Area = 81 m^2

9 x 9



Find the area of a square whose length is 2 cm.

Area = S x S

= 2 cm x 2 cm

Area = 4 cm^2

2 x 2 = 4

Activity 4:

1. Find the area of a square whose length is 3 m.

2. Find the area of a square whose length is 4 dm.

3. Find the area of a square whose length is 5 cm.

4. Find the area of a square whose length is 6 m.

5. Find the area of a square whose length is 7 cm.

6. Find the area of a square whose length is 9 dm.

7. Find the area of a square whose length is 10 m.

8. Find the area of a square whose length is 12 cm.

Changing metres into centimetres.

1 m = 100 cm

a) 2 m = 1 m = 100 cm

2 m = 100 cm

X 2

200

b) 3 m = 1 m = 100 cm

3 m = 100 cm

X 3

300 cm

Activity 5:

Change the following into centimetres.

a) 4 m

b) 6 m

c) 7 m

d) 8 m

e) 9 m

f) 10 m

g) 1 m

h) 13 m

i) 14 m

Changing centimetres into metres.

a) 200 cm

100 cm - 1 m

$$200\text{ cm} - \frac{200 \times 1}{100} = \frac{200}{100}$$

$$= 2\text{ m}$$

b) 13,000 cm

100 cm - 1 m

$$13{,}000\text{ cm} - \frac{13000 \times 1}{100} = \frac{13000}{100}$$

$$= 130\text{ m}$$

Activity 6: Changing centimetres into metres.

1. 300 cm

2. 400 cm

3. 500 cm

4. 600 cm

5. 700 cm

6. 800 cm

7. 900 cm

8. 1000 cm

9. 1100 cm

10. 1200 cm

11. 9000 cm

12. 2400 cm

Water (How rain is formed?)

What is capacity?

Capacity is the volume of liquids. Units of capacity are litres, centilitres.

Containers used to measure capacity are;

- Jerrycans
- Mugs / cups
- A bottle of soda
- Teaspoon
- Tank
- Pots
- Sauce pans
- Kettle
- Bucket
- Drum

The most common liquid is water. Other liquids are:

- Milk
- Soda
- Juice etc.

Activity 7:

Pupils will measure different liquids using the non standard measurements.

Comparing litres.

1. How many 1 litre jugs will fill a 5 litre jerrycan?

   1 litre = 1 litre jug

   5 litres = 1 x 5

   = 5 litre jugs

2. How many 1 litre cups will fill a 14 litre jerrycan?

   1 litre = 1 litre jug

   14 litres = 1 x 14

   = 14 litre jugs.

3. How many 1 litre cups will fill a 20 litre jerrycan?

   1 litre = 1 litre jug

   20 litre = 1 x 20

   = 20 litre jugs

Activity 8:

1. How many 1 litre jugs will fill a 2 litre jerrycan?

2. How many 1 litre jugs will fill a 3 litre jerrycan?

3. How many 1 litre jugs will fill a 5 litre jerrycan?

4. How many 1 litre jugs will fill a 7 litre jerrycan?

5. How many 1 litre jugs will fill a 9 litre jerrycan?

6. How many 1 litre jugs will fill a 12 litre jerrycan?

7. How many 1 litre jugs will fill a 16 litre jerrycan?

8. How many 1 litre jugs will fill a 18 litre jerrycan?

9. How many 1 litre jugs will fill a 22 litre jerrycan?

10. How many 1 litre jugs will fill a 24 litre jerrycan?

How many $\frac{1}{2}$ litre jugs will fill a 6 litre container?

1 litre = 2 half litres.

6 litres = 2 x 6

= 12 half litre jugs.

2. How many $\frac{1}{2}$ litre jugs will fill a 18 litre container?

1 litre = 1 half litres

18 litres = 2 x 18

= 36 half litre jugs

Activity 8:

1. How many $\frac{1}{2}$ litre cups will fill a 10 litre jerrycan?

2. How many $\frac{1}{2}$ litre bottles will fill a 15 litre container?

3. How many $\frac{1}{2}$ litre tins will fill a 22 litre bucket?

4. How many $\frac{1}{2}$ litre jerrycan will fill a 23 litre jerrycan?

5. How many $\frac{1}{2}$ litre cups will fill a 23 litre jerrycan?

6. How many $\frac{1}{2}$ litre bottles will fill a 40 litre container?

7. How many $\frac{1}{2}$ litre tins will fill a 33 litre bucket?

8. How many $\frac{1}{2}$ litre tins will fill a 12 litre bucket?

9. How many $\frac{1}{2}$ litre tins will fill a 34 litre bucket?

10. How many $\frac{1}{2}$ litre tins will fill a 28 litre bucket?

Adding litres.

a) 150 litre + 350 litres

150 litres	0 + 0
+ 350 litres	5 + 5 = 10
500 litres	1 + 1 + 3 = 5

(b) 120 litres + 150 litres

120 litres	0 + 0 = 0
+ 150 litres	2 + 5 = 7
270 litres	1 + 1 = 2

c) 690 litres + 850 litres

690 litres	0 + 0 = 0
+ 850 litres	9 + 5 = 14
1,540 litres	1 + 6 + 8 =15

(d) 950 litres + 100 litres

950 litres	0 + 0 = 0
+ 100 litres	5 + 0 = 5
1,050 litres	9 + 1 = 10

Activity 9

Add these numbers correctly.

1. 850 litres + 102 litres

2. 620 litres + 213 litres

3. 345 litres + 324 litres

4. 436 litres + 435 litres

5. 527 litres + 541 litres

6. 618 litres + 652 litres

7. 799 litres + 773 litres

8. 881 litres + 864 litres

9. 972 litres + 971 litres

10. 163 litres + 202 litres

11. 254 litres + 403 litres

12. 345 litres + 604 litres

Adding litres.

a) 450 litres + 350 litres + 660 litres

$^{1+}$450 litres	0 + 0 + 0 = 0
350 litres	5 + 5 + 6 = 16
+ 660 litres	1 + 4 + 3 + 6 = 14
1,460 litres	

b) 120 litres + 150 litres + 450 litres

120 litres	0 + 0 + 0 = 0
150 litres	2 + 5 + 5 = 12
+ 450 litres	1 + 1 + 1 + 4 = 7
720 litres	

Activity 10

Add these numbers correctly.

1. 234 litres + 100 litres + 310 litres

2. 455 litres + 200 litres + 520 litres

3. 676 litres + 300 litres + 710 litres

4. 897 litres + 400 litres + 920 litres

5. 128 litres + 500 litres + 210 litres

6. 349 litres + 600 litres + 420 litres

7. 561 litres + 700 litres + 610 litres

8. 782 litres + 800 litres + 820 litres

9. 913 litres + 900 litres + 110 litres

10. 124 litres + 100 litres + 220 litres

Solving word problems involving addition of litres.

1. Zedi's jerrycan holds 17 litres of water and Kango's jerrycan holds 18 litres of water. Find the amount of water which both jerrycans hold.

$^{1+}1$ 7 litres + 18 litres 35 litres	7 + 8 = 15 1 + 1 + 1 = 3

2. Mrs. Kintu's cow gives 27 litres of milk a day.
   Mrs. Ouka's cow give 38 litres of milk. How much milk do the two cows give a day?

$^{1+}27$ litres + 38 litres 65 litres	7 + 8 = 15 1 + 2 + 3 = 6

Activity 11

1. Nakafeero's pot holds 71 litres of water and Tavuga's pot holds 59 litres of water. Find the amount of water both pots hold.

2. Mr. Ndaula made 24 litres of juice and Kasozi made 781 litres. How much juice did the two men make?

3. Khainza's car uses 53 litres of petrol a week. His friend's car used 79 litres. Find the amount of petrol used by both cars in a week.

4. Kayanga's cows give 481 litres of milk a day.
   Mr. Kalyowa's cows give 56 litres of milk a day.
   How much milk is given by their cows?

5. Suubi's water tank holds 1251 litres, Kanyago's tank holds 1581 litres of water. Find the amount of water which the two tanks hold.

6. Kapyo bottlers produces 4501 litres of soda. Kavule bottlers produces 3751 litres of soda. How much soda is produced by the two companies?

Managing Water.

Subtraction of litres.

a)

48 litres	8 – 3 = 5
- 23 litres	4 – 2 = 2
25 litres	

b)

56 litres	6 – 2 = 4
- 32 litres	5 – 3 = 2
24 litres	

c)

7 11 7 ~~8~~ ~~1~~ litres	11 – 3 = 8
- 4 3 litres	7 - 4 = 3
7 3 8 litres	

Activity 12

Subtract these numbers correctly.

1. 73 litres - 51 litres

2. 27 litres - 18 litres

3. 38 litres - 24 litres

4. 42 litres - 12 litres

5. 63 litres – 23 litres

6. 74 litres - 35 litres

7. 85 litres - 46 litres

8. 96 litres - 57 litres

9. 67 litres - 18 litres

10. 78 litres - 29 litres

Subtraction of litres.

a) 436 litres - 57 litres

3 12 16 ~~4~~~~3~~~~6~~ litres	16 – 7 = 9
– 57 litres	12 – 5 = 7
379 litres	3 – 0 = 3

b) 5321 litres - 353 litres

4 12 12 ~~5~~~~3~~~~2~~ litres	12 - 3 = 9
– 353 litres	12 - 5 = 7
179 litres	4 - 3 = 1

Activity 13

Subtract these numbers correctly.

1. 247 litres - 25 litres

2. 475 litres - 46 litres

3. 569 litres - 34 litres

4. 569 litres - 54 litres

5. 610 litres - 264 litres

6. 522 litres - 273 litres

7. 635 litres - 456 litres

8. 434 litres - 387 litres

9. 921 litres - 613 litres

10. 872 litres - 168 litres

11. 650 litres - 435 litres

12. 760 litres - 544 litres

Solving word problems involving subtraction of litres.

1. There were 82 litres of water in the big pot. Mother used 20 litres when cooking. How much water was left on the pot?

82 litres	2 - 0 = 2
– 20 litres	8 – 2 = 6
62 litres	

2. Mugunya boiled 175 litres of milk in a saucepan. 68 litres split off. How much milk was left in the saucepan?

6 15 175 litres	15 - 8 = 7
– 68 litres	6 – 6 = 0
107 litres	1 - 0 = 1

Activity 14

1. Mugumu bought 84 litres of soda for his visitors. He served 62 litres of soda. How much soda was left?

2. Kakembo filled his car with 92 litres of petrol. If he used 74 litres of petrol, how much petrol was left?

3. Nsimbi collected 63 litres of milk from his farm. He sold 55 litres. How much milk did he remain with?

4. Mr. Kiggundu had 165 litres of water. She used 97 litres. How much water was left?

5. A shopkeeper had 565 litres of paraffin. 498 litres were sold. How much paraffin was left?

6. There were 610 litres of water in a tank. 380 litres were used. Find the amount of water which was left in the tank.

Solving word problems involving subtraction of litres.

1. Take 1,029 litres from 1,282 litres of water.

7 12 1,2~~8~~~~2~~ litres – 1,029 litres 0,253 litres	12 - 9 = 3 1 - 1 = 1 7 - 2 = 5 2 - 0 = 2

2. There were 953 litres of milk at the milk collecting centre. Magino bought 749 litres of milk from there. How much milk was left?

4 13 9~~5~~~~3~~ litres – 749 litres 204 litres	13 - 9 = 4 4 - 4 = 0 9 - 7 = 2

Activity 15

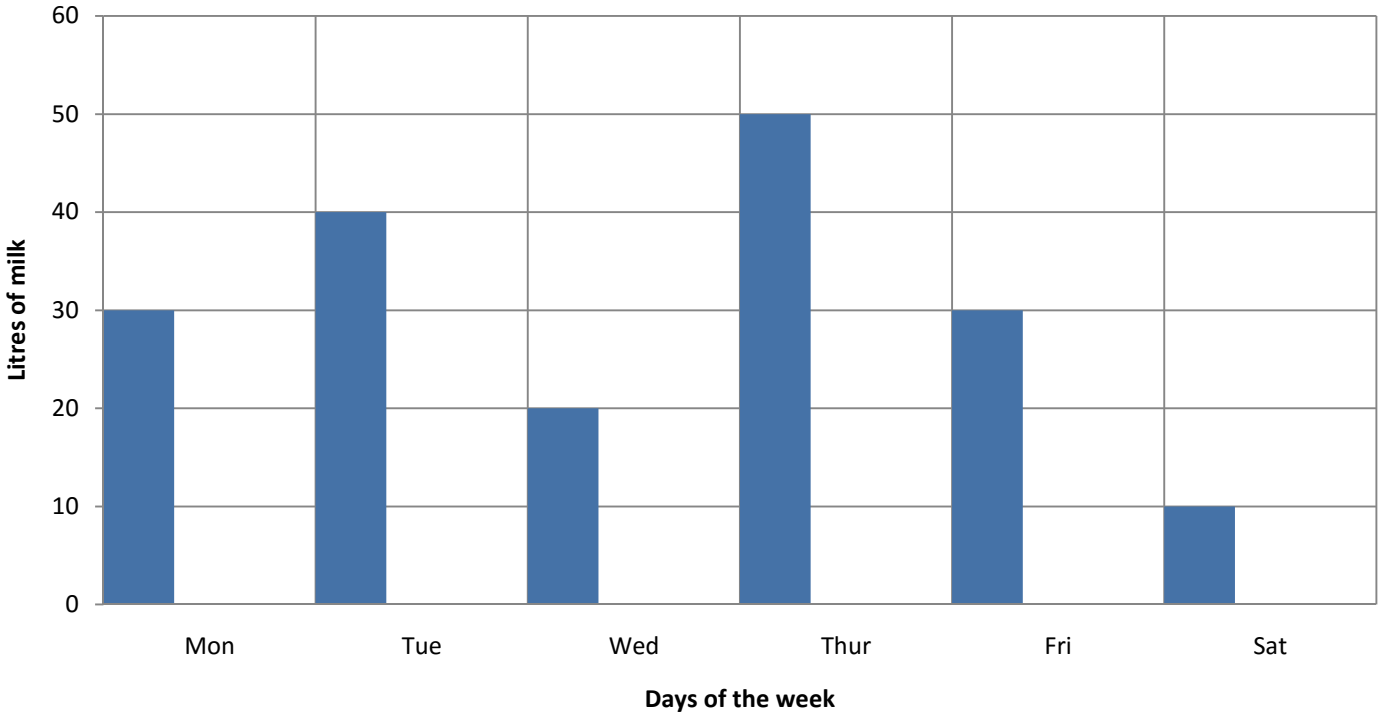
1. Out of 974 litres of water in a tank, 789 litres were used. How many litres remained?

2. Take 234 litres from 651 litres.

3. Luyiga's petrol station sold 6,498 litres of diesel. How much diesel was left if it had 8,446 litres.

4.

The bar graph below shows the amount of milk supplied for 5 days.



a) On which day did the farm supply the biggest amount of milk?

b) How much milk was supplied on Wednesday?

c) On which two days was the milk supply the same?

d) How much milk was supplied in the first three days?