CREATIVE PRINTERS

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PRIMARY 3 WORK BOOK

MTC

TERM III

0703745068 / 0785681207

PRIMARY ONE

MATHEMATICS

WORK BOOK

TERM 3

TOPIC: WEIGHT / MASS

LESSON 1

Date: _____

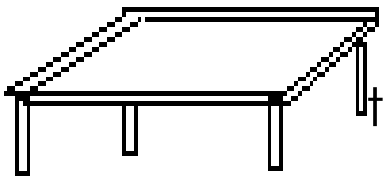
Mental Work	**Corrections**
4 + 2 = _____ 5 + 3 = _____ 5 + 5 = _____	

WEIGHT

Weight is how heavy or light something is.
Measuring height using non standard units.

- ❖ We can hold things and feel that they are heavier or lighter.
- ❖ We can also tell the weight of objects by looking at their size or height.
- ❖ We use a weighing scale to measure how heavy or light things are.

Example: Compare the following using heavier or lighter

(i)  table

A table is _____ than a cup.

A cup is _____ than a table.

ball

chair

A ball is _____ than a chair

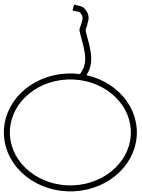
A chair is _____ than a ball

(a)

ACTIVITY

Compare the following using heavier or lighter.

bag

 **baloon**

A bag is _____ than a balloon.

A balloon is _____ than a bag.

car

stone

The stone is _____ than the car.

The car is _____ than the stone.

glass

bed

A glass is _____ than a bed.

A bed is _____ than a glass.

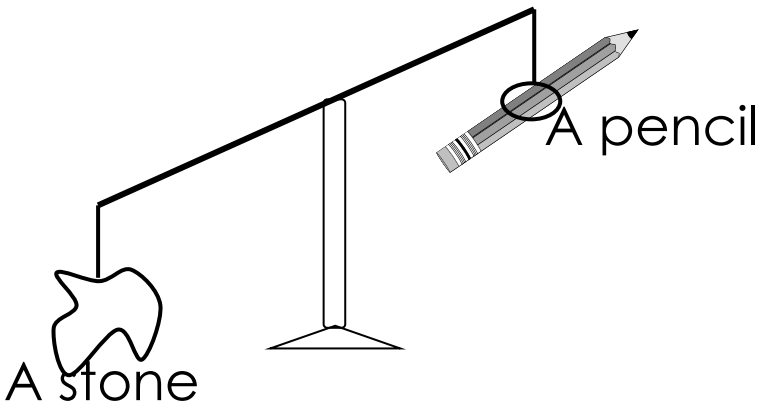
LESSON 2:

Date : _____

Mental work	Corrections
8 ÷ 2 = _____ 12 ÷ 2 = _____ 14 ÷ 2 = _____	

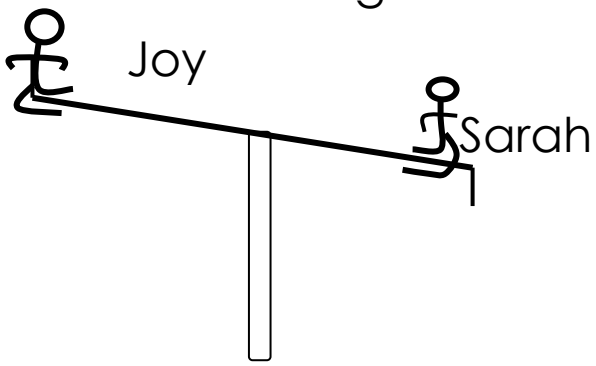
The beam balance

- The beam balance is used to weigh objects.
- It helps to compare the weight of different objects.
- On a beam balances the object which is heavier moves down. The object which is lighter moves up.



ACTIVITY

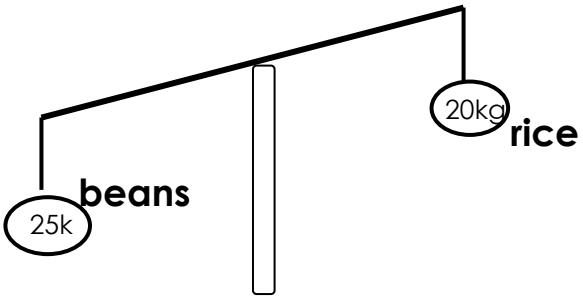
(a) Compare the following



(i) Which girl is heavier? _____

(ii) Which girl is lighter?_____

(b)

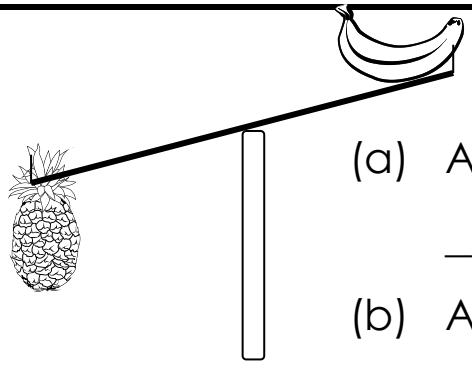


(i) Which is heavier? _____

(ii) _____ is lighter than _____

(iii) Find the total weight of the two items.

(c)



(a) A _____ is heavier than _____.

(b) A _____ is lighter than _____

LESSON 3:

Date : _____

Mental work	**Corrections**
6 ÷ 2 = _____ 8 ÷ 2 = _____ 10 ÷ 2 = _____	

Measuring weight using standard units.

- Weight is measured in grams (g) and kilograms (kg).
- There are 1000grams in 1kg.

  Therefore 1kg = 1000g.
- We use a weighing scale to measure weight of different objects. However, we can use other things like a beam balance, scale balance and spring balance.
- On a weighing scale, we use stones to measure.

  Stones used are:- 1000g = 1 kg

  500g = ½ kg

  250g = ¼ kg

LESSON 4:

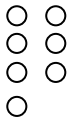
Date : _____

Mental work	**Corrections**
6 ÷ 2 = _____ 8 ÷ 2 = _____ 10 ÷ 2 = _____	

Addition of weight in kilograms.

Examples:

(i) 7kg + 2kg = 9 kg



(ii)

1	0 kg
+	5

(iii)

4	6 kg
+ 2	3 kg

	ACTIVITY
	Add the following correctly
(a)	9kg + 3kg = _____kg
(b)	7kg + 8kg = _____ kg
(c)	12kg + 0kg = _____ kg

(d) 6kg + 7kg = _____ kg

(e)

8	4 kg
+ 1	5 kg

(f)

6	5 kg
+ 1	3 kg

(g)

4	0 kg
+ 0	8 kg

(h)

3	0 kg
+ 4	2 kg

LESSON 5:

Date : _____

Mental work	**Corrections**
12 ÷ 3 = _____ 15 ÷ 3 = _____ 18 ÷ 3 = _____	

Addition of weight in word problems

Examples:

(a) Tom bought 6kg of meat. His father bought 7kg of meat. How many kg of meat did they buy altogether?

6 kg
+ 7 kg
13kg They bought **13 kg** of meat altogether.

(b) Anne bought 26kg of sugar.
Alice bought 10kg of sugar.
How many kg of sugar do they have altogether?

2 6 kg
+ 1 0 kg
3 6 kg They have **36kg** of sugar altogether

	ACTIVITY
1.	Kilograms plus 4 kilograms equals _____
2.	What is 4 kilograms 2 and 9 kilograms more?

3.	Tom has 8kg and Mary has 13kg. What is their total weight?
4.	Mother sold 14kg of rice and father sold 12kg of rice. How many kg of rice were sold altogether?
5.	Add 40kg to 33 kg.
6.	Anita added 20 kg to 12 kg. What did she get?

LESSON 6:

Date : _____

Mental work	Corrections
3 - 3 = _____ 6 - 3 = _____ 3 - 0 = _____	

Subtraction of weight in kg

Examples:

(i) 5kg - 3kg = 2 kg

(ii) 10kg - 7kg = 3kg

(iii)

5	9 kg
- 2	7 kg
2	2 kg

(iv)

3	0 kg
- 1	0 kg
2	0 kg

	ACTIVITY	
	Work out the following	
(a)	8 kg - 5 kg _____ _____	(b) 1 0 kg - 2 kg _____ _____
(c)	7 3 kg - 1 2 kg _____ _____	(d) 5 9 kg - 4 6 kg _____ _____
(e)	6 6 kg - 4 2 kg _____ _____	(f) 9 7 kg - 6 3 kg _____ _____
(g)	6 kg - 6 kg _____ _____	(h) 9kg - 4kg =

LESSON 7:

Date : _____

Mental work	**Corrections**
7kg -5kg = 2kg -1kg = 9kg -4kg =	

Subtraction of weight in word problems

Examples:

I bought 6kg of meat. I cooked 1kg of meat. How many kg of meat remained?

6kg - 1kg = 5kg.

Mellisa had 60kg of sweet potatoes. He sold 20kg of sweet potatoes. How many kilograms of sweet potatoes remained?

  6 0 kg
- 2 0 kg
  4 0 kg

∴ 40kg of sweet potatoes remained.

ACTIVITY
I had 8kg of tomatoes; I used 2kg of tomatoes to cook. How many kg of tomatoes remained?
A shopkeeper had 42kg of rice and sold 10kg of rice. How many kg of rice remained?
Ann had 8kg of meat and she cooked 1kg of meat. How many kg of meat remained?
Moses had 17kg of oranges and he gave away 6kg of oranges. How many oranges remained?
A boy had 55kg of sugar and 12kg of sugar poured. How many kg of sugar were left?

LESSON 8:

Date : _____

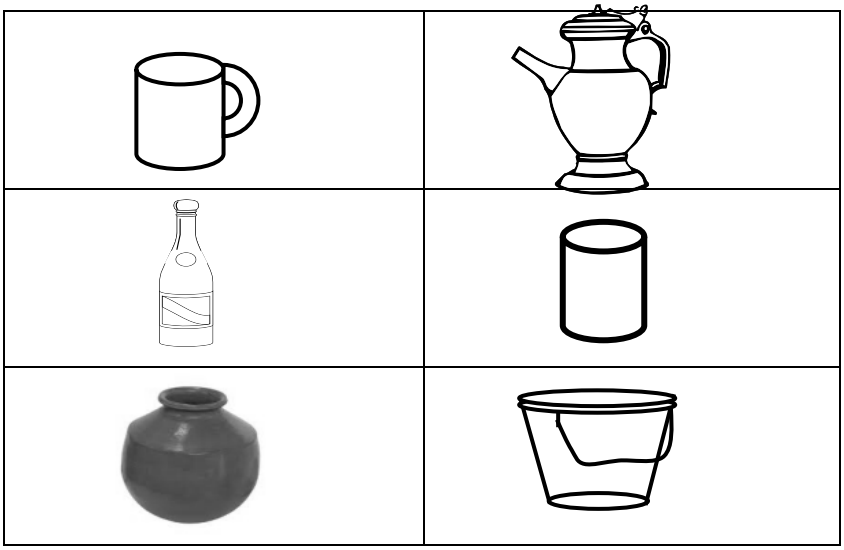
Mental work	**Corrections**
10 ÷ 2 = _____ 12 ÷ 2 = _____ 14 ÷ 2 = _____	

TOPIC: CAPACITY

What is capacity?

Capacity is the amount of liquid a container holds.

Examples of containers which hold liquids.



List down any four more containers which hold liquids.

(i) _____ (iii) _____

(ii) _____ (iv) _____

Examples of liquids

- water
- cooking oil
- soda
- juice
- milk
- paraffin
- petrol
- diesel
- porridge
- liquid soap

ACTIVITY

1. Draw the following containers used to hold liquids.

jug	**calabash**	**Saucepan**

2. List down any 5 liquids you know:-

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

(v) _____

LESSON 9:

Date : _____

Mental work	**Corrections**
16 ÷ 2 = _____ 18 ÷ 2 = _____ 20 ÷ 2 = _____	

Comparing capacity using "more" or "less"

Examples:

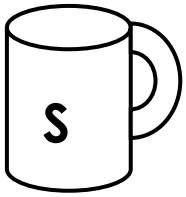
a pot	**a glass**

A pot holds more than a glass holds.

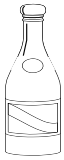
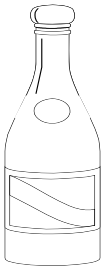
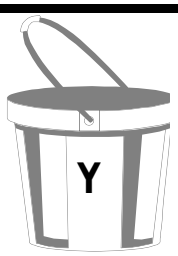
A glass holds less than a pot holds.

ACTIVITY

1. Compare the capacity using **"less"** or **"more"**



Cup S holds _____ juice than cup Z.

2.	Which jug holds less milk?
3.	  Which bottle holds more water? Which bottle holds less water?
4.	 Bucket _____ holds less water than bucket _____

LESSON 10:

Date : _____

Mental work	**Corrections**
10 + 1 = _____ 20 + 5 = _____ 50 + 9 = _____	

Adding of capacity in litres

Examples:

(a) 6 litres + 2 litres = 8 litres

(b) 4 litres + 0 litres = 4 litres

(c)

```
   1 0 litres
+  4 5 litres
   5 5 litres
```

(d)

```
   1 3 litres
+  1 6 litres
   2 9 litres
```

	ACTIVITY	
1.	2 litres + 2 litres = _____ litres	
2.	9 litres + 10 litres = _____ litres	
3.	5 litres + 6 litres = _____ litres	
4.	8 litres + 4 litres = _____ litres	
5.	4 6 litres + 2 litres _____ _____	7. 2 5 litres + 4 1 litres _____ _____
6	8 3 litres +1 3 litres _____ _____	8. 6 6 litres + 3 3 litres _____ _____

-

LESSON 12:

Date : _____

Mental work	Corrections
4 - 1 = _____ 10 - 1 = _____ 14 - 1 = _____	

Subtraction of capacity in litres

Examples:

(a)

4 litres
- 2 litres
2 litres

(b)

1 6 litres
- 2 litres
1 4 litres

(c)

4 5 litres
- 1 4 litres
_____

	ACTIVITY	
1.	6 litres - 4 litres = _____ litres	
2.	9 litres - 3 litres = _____litres.	
3.	10 litres - 8 litres = _____litres.	
4.	16litres - 2 litres = _____ litres	
5.	5 litres - 5 litres = _____ litres	
6.	8 4 litres - 5 0 litres _____	7. 6 6 litres - 1 litres _____
8.	3 5 litres - 2 4 litres _____	9. 5 2 litres - 3 2 litres _____
10.	2 9 litres - 1 6 litres _____	

LESSON 13:

Date : _____

Mental work	Corrections
6 - 0 = _____ 8 - 0 = _____ 12 - 0 = _____	

<u>Subtraction of capacity in word problem</u>

Examples:

(a) Anitar bought 15litres of milk. He cooked 5 litres of milk. How many litres of milk remained?

1 5 litres
\- 5 litres
1 0

(c) Bekka had 60 litres of soda. He sold 20 litres of soda. How many litres of soda remained?

6 0 litres
\- 2 0 litres
4 0

	ACTIVITY
1.	I had 9 litres of tomato sauce. I used 2 litres of tomato sauce. How many litres of tomato sauce remained?
2.	A shopkeeper had 42 litres of cooking oil and sold 10 litres of cooking oil. How many litres of cooking oil remained?
3.	Ann had 6 litres of milk and she gave away 1 litre of milk. How many litres of milk remained?
4.	Moses had 17 litres of juice and he gave away 12 litres of juice. How many litres of juice remained?
5.	A boy had 56 litres of soda and 12 litres of soda poured. How many litres of soda were left?

LESSON 14:

Date : _____

Mental work	Corrections

MONEY

What is money?

- Money is what we use to buy and pay for things we need. It is also called a medium of exchange.
- People of long ago used to get what they wanted by exchanging things for things. This also known as butter trade.
- They also used the type of money called cowry shells.
- Later Indians introduced rupees.

CURRENCY

Currency is the type of money used in a certain country.

Different currencies today

1. Dollar (America)
2. Pound (England)
3. Naira (Nigeria)
4. Francs (France and Rwanda)
5. Shillings (Uganda/ Kenya/Tanzania)

Uganda shilling

Money denominations

Coins	Notes
50 shillings	1000 shillings
100 shillings	2000 shillings
200 shillings	5000 shillings
500 shillings	10,000 shillings
1000 shillings	20,000 shillings
	50,000 shillings

Features on coins

Sh 50 - a head 0f a kob

Shs 100 - a cow

Shs. 200 - a fish

Shs. 500 - a head of a crested crane

Shs. 1000 - a crested crane.

Features on notes

Sh 1000 - a man digging

Sh. 2000 - a fish

Shs. 5000 - a river, buildings tree / nest

Sh.10000 - banana / waterfall

Sh. 50,000 - gorilla / trees / crested crane

LESSON 15:

Date : _____

Mental work	Corrections
5 + ☐ = 10 4 + ☐ = 10 8 + ☐ = 10	

Addition of money

Examples:

Add correctly

1.

Sh. 5 0
+ Sh. 5 0
_____

2.

Sh 1 0 0
+ Sh 5 0
_____

	ACTIVITY	
1.	Sh 2 0 0 + Sh 1 0 0 _____	2. Sh 3 0 0 + Sh 2 0 0 _____

3.	Sh 5 0 0 + Sh 4 0 0 _____ _____	4. Sh 1 0 0 + Sh 5 0 0 _____ _____
5.	Sh 6 0 0 + Sh 3 0 0 _____ _____	6. Sh 4 5 0 + Sh 1 0 0 _____ _____

(a)

LESSON 16:

Date : _____

Mental work	**Corrections**
☐ +3 = 7 ☐ +6 = 7 ☐ +7 = 7	

Addition of money in word problem

Examples:

Moses had shs. 300. David gave him shs. 100. How much money does he have now?

Sh. 3 0 0
+ Sh. 1 0 0
_____
_____

(b)	Moses has shs. _____ now. Akurut has shs. 600. Mary has shs. 400. How much money do they have altogether? Sh 6 0 0 + Sh 4 0 0 _____ _____ They have shs. _____ altogether.
	ACTIVITY
1.	Henry bought a pencil at 500 shillings and a book at 400 shillings. How much did he pay altogether?
2.	I had 300 shilling and mother added me 500 shilling. How much money do I have now?
3.	What is 100 shillings and 300 shillings more?
4.	Annet had 600 shillings in the pocket and her father gave her 250 shillings more. How much money does she have now?

5.	I bought a pencil at 200 shillings and a banana at 900 shillings. How much money did I pay?

LESSON 17:

Date : _____

Mental work	Corrections
___ + ___ = 4 ___ + ___ = 10 ___ + ___ = 2	

Subtraction of money

Examples:

1.

Sh. 5 0 0
- Sh. 4 0 0
_____

2

Sh 6 0 0
- Sh 3 0 0
_____

ACTIVITY

1.	Sh 1 0 0 - Sh 1 0 0 _____	2. Sh 7 0 0 - Sh 6 0 0 _____
3.	Sh 4 0 0 - Sh 1 0 0 _____	4. Sh 6 0 0 - Sh 3 0 0 _____
5.	Sh 9 0 0 - Sh 7 0 0 _____	6. Sh 2 5 0 - Sh 1 5 0 _____

LESSON 18:

Date : _____

Mental work	**Corrections**
10 - ☐ = 6 5 - ☐ = 3 7 - ☐ = 6	

Subtraction of money in word problem

Example

1. I had sha=s. 500 and I bought a ball at shs200
How much was I left

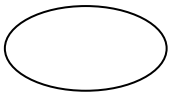
Sh. 500
- Sh. 200
Sh. 300

costs=shs200

I was left with shs 300.

2 An egg costs shs 150. My mummy gave me shs

250 for shopping. How much will I be left with?

 costs shs. 150

Sh. 250

- Sh. 150

Sh. 100

I was left with shs 100

3 Opio has 500 shillings. He bought a book at 400 shillings. How much money was left?

	T	H	O
Sh	5	0	0
- Sh	4	0	0

He was left with Sh.100.

4 I had shs. 900. I bought an apple at shs. 500. Ho much money did I remain with?

	T	H	O
Sh	5	0	0
- Sh	4	0	0

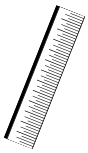
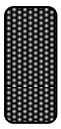
He was left with Sh.100

ACTIVITY

1. I had shs. 600 and I milk at sh. 400. How much money remained?

2.	Musa had 800 shillings. He bought sweet potatoes at 700 shillings. How much money remained?
3.	I had 400 shillings. I used 200 shillings to buy tomatoes. How much money remained?
4.	A shopkeeper had 900 shillings and bought an egg at 500 shillings. How much money did he remain with?
5.	A man had 800 shillings and she lost 300 shillings. how much money remained

6.	Moses had 1700 shillings and he gave away 500 shillings. How much money did he remain with?
	LESSON 19: **Date :** _____ **Mental work** | **Corrections** **SHOPPING** **Key words:** • buy • bargain • balance • cheap • price list • sell • change • item • expensive **Examples:** Study the shopping list below and answer the

	questions that follow:- A price list in Mr. Lule's shop. **a pencil** **sh. 100** **a ruler**  **a bag** **a book** **sh.200** **a soda** **sh.600** **sh.500** 
	ACTIVITY
1.	**Questions about the shopping bag** How much money will you pay for a pencil and a ruler?
2.	What is the cost of a bottle of soda in Mr. Lule's shop?
3.	How much do you need to pay for a bag?
4.	How much does a ruler cost?

5.	What is the cheapest item?
6.	Which is the most expensive item?
7.	Tim buys a book and a soda. He pays _____ shillings.
	LESSON 20: **Date :** _____ **Shopping game (using the class shop)** **Let us buy and pay.** (a) How much is a book? (b) How much is a ruler

Mental work	**Corrections**
___ - 4 = 6 ___ - 3 = 6 ___ - 6 = 1	

(c)	How much do we pay for two sweets?
(d)	How much do I pay for buying a book and a pen?
(e)	Mention the cheapest item in the shop.
(f)	_____ is the most expensive item.
	LESSON 21: **Date :** _____

Mental work	**Corrections**

TRANSPORT

Means		**Charge**
Car	-	Sh. 500
Bus	-	Sh. 300
Motorcycle	-	Sh. 500
Bicycle	-	Sh. 200
An aeroplane	-	Sh. 900
Ship / terry	-	Sh. 350

1.

Questions

2. How much will I pay in a bus?

How much will I pay if I travel in a car?

3.

Dan travelled by a bicycle and a ship. How much did he pay?

4.

How much do you pay to travel by an aeroplane?

5.

6.

Which is the cheapest means of transport?

Which is the most expensive means of transport.

LESSON 22:

Date : _____

Mental work	**Corrections**

Multiplication table of 2

Multiplication means repeated addition

1 x 2 = 2

2 x 2 = 2 + 2 = 4

3 x 2 = 2 + 2 + 2 = 6

4 x 2 = 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8

5 x 2 = 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 10

6 x 2 = 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 12

7 x 2 = 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 14

8 x 2 = 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 16

9 x 2 = 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 18

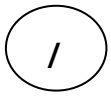
10 x 2 = 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 20

11 x 2 = 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 22

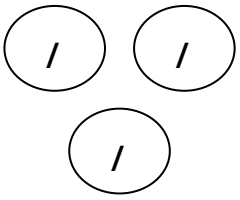
12 x 2 = 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2= 24

Examples:

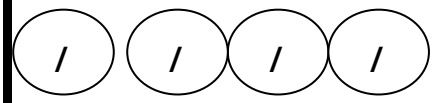
(i) 1 x 2 = 2



(ii) 3 x 2 = 6



(iii) 4 x 2 = 8



	ACTIVITY	
(a)	6 x 2 =	(e) 4 x 2 _____
(b)	5 x 2 =	(f) 0 x 2 _____
(c)	3 x 2 =	(g) 1 x 2 _____
(d)	2 x 2 =	(h) 3 x 2 _____

LESSON 23:

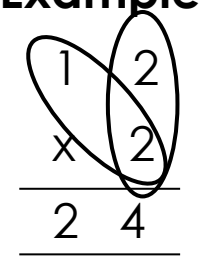
Date : _____

Mental work	Corrections
2 × 0 = _____ 2 × 1 = _____ 2 × 2 = _____	

Multiplying numbers by two vertically.

(a)

Example



Steps

Multiply the ones

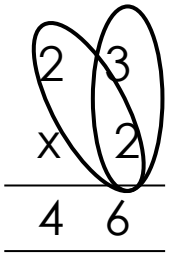
2 x 2 = 4

// //

Multiply the tens

1 x 2 = 2

//



Multiply the ones

3 x 2 = 6

// // //

Multiply the tens

2 x 2 = 4

// //

ACTIVITY

1 **Multiply correctly**

(i)

4

x 2

_____

_____

(ii)

3

x 2

_____

_____

(iii)

1 1

x 2

_____

_____

(iv)

4

x 2

_____

_____

(iv)	4 2 x 2 _____ _____	

Match correctly

7 x 2	20
3 x 2	2
10 x 2	14
4 x 2	6
1 x 2	8

LESSON 24:

Date : _____

Mental work	Corrections

Multiplication table of 3

Complete the table below.

1 x 3 =

2 x 3 = 3 + 3 =

3 x 3 = 3 + 3 + 3 =

4 x 3 = 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 =

5 x 3 = 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 =

6 x 3 = 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 =

7 x 3 =

8 x 3 =

9 x 3 =

10 x 3 =

11 x 3 =

12 x 3 =

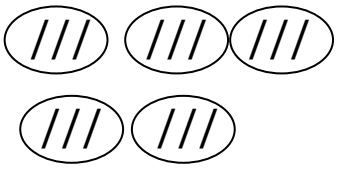
Examples:

(a)

2
x 3
6

(b)

5
x 3
15



(c)

7 x 3 = 21

(d)

3 x 3 = 9

ACTIVITY

1. **Match correctly**

7 x 3	9
5 x 3	3
3 x 3	0
1 x 3	21
0 x 3	15

2(a)
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(b)
$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(c)
$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 2 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(d)
$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 0 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(e) 8 x 3 =

LESSON 25:

Date : _____

Mental work	**Corrections**

Multiplication in word problem

Key words

- multiply

- product
- group
- multiple
- times

Examples

(a) 1 cow has 2 horns. How many horns do 3 cows have?

= (3 x 2) horns

= 6 horns

3 cows have 6 horns.

(b) A stool has 3 legs. how many legs do 4 stools have?

= (4 x 3) legs

= 12 legs

4 stools have 12 legs.

	ACTIVITY
1.	**Read and multiply correctly**

(a)	Multiply 6 by 3
(b)	What is the product of 5 x 3?
(c)	A man has 2 ears. How many ears do 6 similar men have?
(d)	How many fingers do 2 children have?
(e)	How many hands do 10 men have?

LESSON 27:

Date : _____

Mental work	Corrections

<u>Revision Addition in word problem</u>

Read and add

1. What is the sum of 9 and 7?

2. What is four and six more?

3. Jane has 3 green skirts and five blue skirts. How many skirts has Jane altogether?

4. Sarah weighs 10kgs. Joy weighs 7kgs what is their total weight?

5.	What is eight and ten more?
6.	What is six plus five?
7.	Mummy had 7 dresses. She bought 4 more dresses. How many dresses has she now?
8.	Jane had 10 oranges. Roy has 10 oranges. How many oranges do they have altogether?
9.	I had 20 pencils. Granny gave me 8 more pencils. How many pencils do I have now?
10.	What is thirty and five more?

	LESSON 28: **Date :** _____ **Mental work** | **Corrections** **Revision (Subtraction in word problems)** **Read and subtract / take away.**
1.	What is the difference between 10 and 5?
2.	What is eight minus two?
3.	What is 7 less than 3?
4.	Mummy bought four apples. I ate two of them. How many apples were left?

5.	Subtract 10 from 20.
6.	Tom bought nine pencils. He lost 3 of them. How many pencils remained?
7.	Daddy bought 12 apples. He gave 6 apples to Peter. How many apples did he remain with?
8.	What is 9 less 5?
9.	What is the difference between 8 and 4?
10.	What is fifteen minus 10?

LESSON 29:

Date : _____

Mental work	Corrections

<u>Revision (Multiplication in word problem)</u>

1.	What is the product of 3 and 2?
2.	There are 2 shoes in 1 pair. How many shoes are there in 11 pairs?
3.	How many ears do 10 cats have altogether?
4.	What is eight times two?

5.	Multiply 3 by 7
6.	One stool has 3 legs. How many legs do 5 stools have?
7.	What is the product of 8 and 2?
8.	There are 5 fingers on one hand. How many fingers are on two hands?
9.	One chair has 4 legs. How many legs have four chairs?
10.	What is five times five?

LESSON 30:

Date : _____

Mental work	Corrections

<u>Revision (Division in word problem)</u>

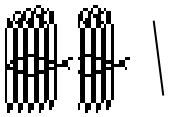
Read and divide / share.

1.	Share 12 bananas between 2 visitors. How many bananas does each visitor get?
2.	Share 12 sweets equally among 4 boys. How many sweets does each boy get?
3.	What is eight divided by four?

4.	Mummy bought 10 sweets. She divided them equally among 5 boys. How many sweets did each boy get?
5.	Tom, Mary and Jane shared 9 oranges. How many oranges did each child get?
6.	Teacher had 4 pencils; she divided them among 4 girls. How many pencils did each girl get?
7.	What is six divided by three.
8.	Share 4 books equally between 2 girls. How many books does each one get?
9.	Sarah and Mary shared 8 pancakes. How many pancakes did each get?
10.	Daddy shared 15 toy cars among 3 children. how

	many toy cars did each child get?
	LESSON 31: **Date : _____** **Mental work** | **Corrections** **Revision (Place values – Tens and ones)**
1.	**Fill in correctly** (a) 23 = _____ Tens _____ ones (b) 56 = _____ Tens _____ ones (c) ___ = 1 Tens 5 ones (d) 3 Tens 2 Ones = _____

2. **Draw the tens and ones**

(a) 2 1 = 

(b) 1 6 = _____

(c) 3 5 = _____

(d) 2 6 = _____

3. **Expand these numbers**

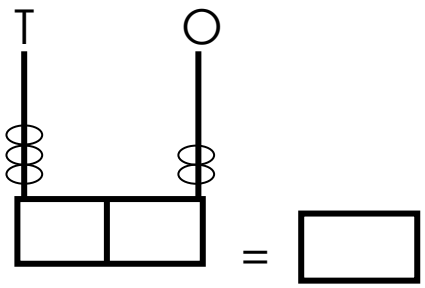
(a) 65 = 60 + 5

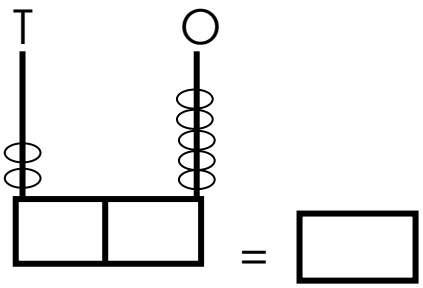
(b) 7 = ____ + ____

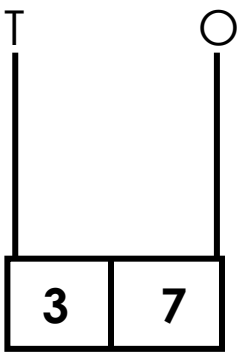
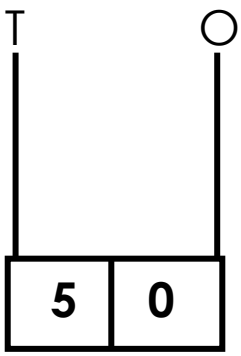
(c) 36 = ____ + ____

(d) 20 = ____ + ____

4. **Complete the abacus**

(i) 

(ii) 

(iii) 

(iv)