TekArt Learning

PRIMARY TWO

MATHEMATICS

WORKBOOK

TERM 3

THEME 9: PEACE AND SECURITY

- Telling time
- Dividing 2 digit numbers.
- Money

THEME 10: CHILD PROTECTION

- Adding numbers.
- Multiplication
- Dividing 2 digit numbers.
- Naming the shaded fractions.
- Addition of fractions.
- Subtraction of fractions

THEME 11: MEASURES

- Making and interpreting the calendar
- Days of the week
- Months of the year
- Measuring length in metres.
- Measuring capacity in litres.
- Drawing and naming shapes.
- Measuring weight.

THEME 12: RECREATION FESTIVALS AND HOLIDAYS

- Subtracting 3 digit numbers without borrowing.
- Interpreting graphs.

❖ Dividing 2 digit numbers

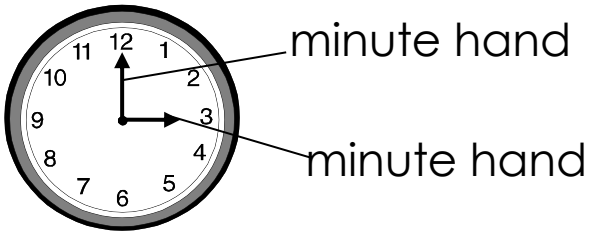
LESSON 1:

Telling time in hours

Date: _____

Mental Work	**Corrections**
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

- There are two hands on a clock face.
- The hour hand and the minute hand.
- The hour hand is the **short one** and the minute hand is the **long one.**
- The minute hand is for **telling minutes.**
- The hour hand is for **telling time in hours.**

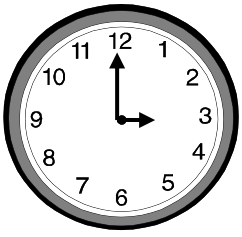


1 hour = 60 minutes

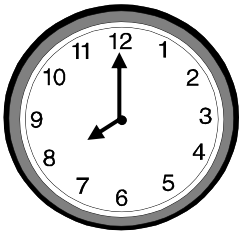
1 minute = 60 seconds

Example 1

Telling time in hours



Example 2



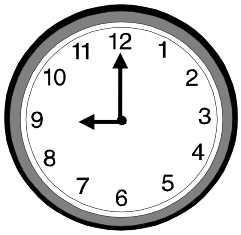
It is 3 O'clock

It is 8 O'clock.

ACTIVITY

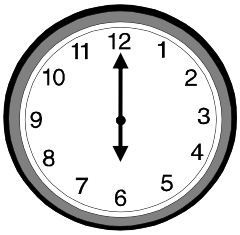
Tell the time in hours

(a)



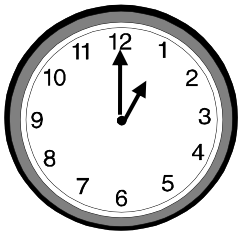
It is _____ O'clock.

(b)



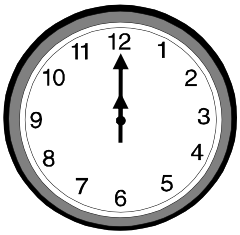
It is _____ O'clock.

(c)



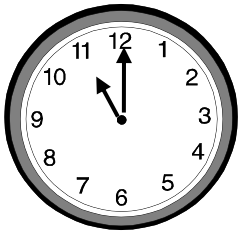
It is _____ O'clock.

(d)



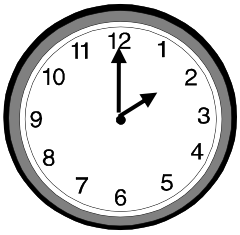
It is _____ O'clock.

(e)

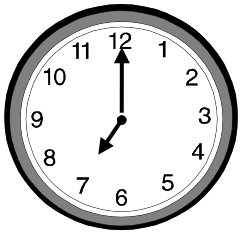
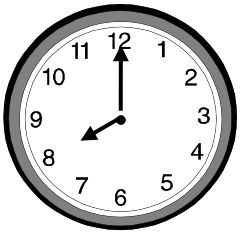


It is _____ O'clock.

(f)



It is _____ O'clock.

(g)	 It is _____ O'clock.	(h)	 It is _____ O'clock.

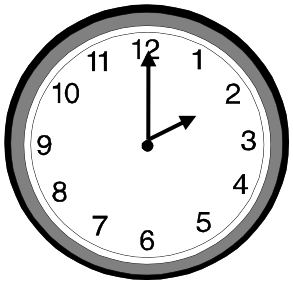
CORRECTIONS

LESSON 2:

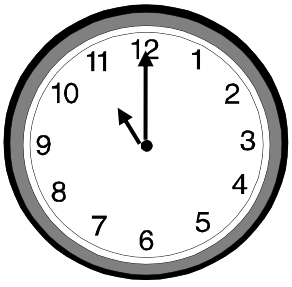
Show the time on the clock face

Date : _____

Mental work		**Corrections**
1		
2		
3		

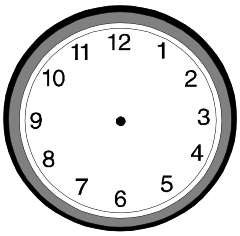
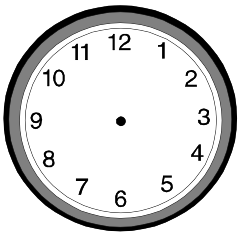
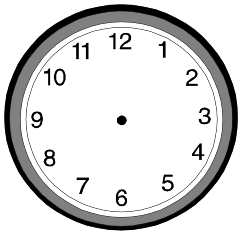
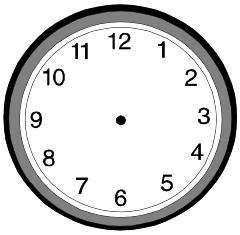


It is 2 O'clock



It is 11 O'clock

	ACTIVITY
	Show the time

(a)	It is 4 O'clock. 	(b)	It is 10 O'clock. 
(c)	It is 3 O'clock. 	(d)	It is 9 O'clock. 

CORRECTIONS

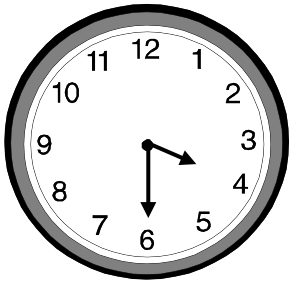
LESSON 3:

Telling time using a half past

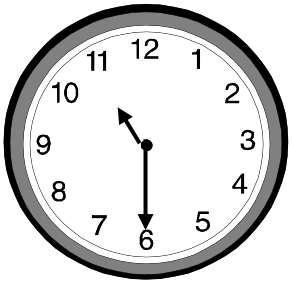
Date: _____

Mental Work		**Corrections**
1		
2		
3		

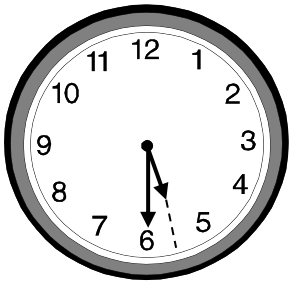
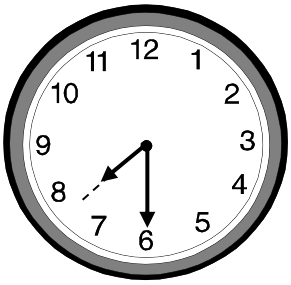
Note: We say a half past when the minute hand point in 6 and the hour hand is between the current hand and the next hour.

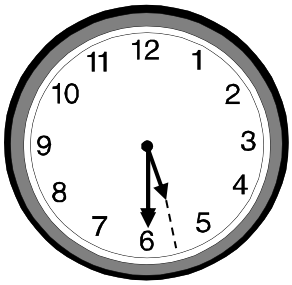
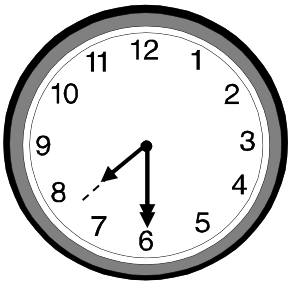


It is a half past 3 O'clock



It is a half past 10 O'clock

	ACTIVITY		
	Tell the time using a half past.		
(a)	 It is _____	(b)	 It is _____

(c)	 It is _____	(d)	 It is _____

LESSON 4:

Telling time using a quarter past.

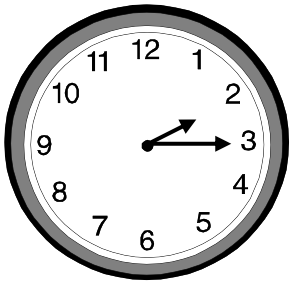
Date : _____

Mental Work		**Corrections**
1		
2		
3		

Note: A quarter means 15 minutes. We say a quarter past when the minute hand pints in 3.

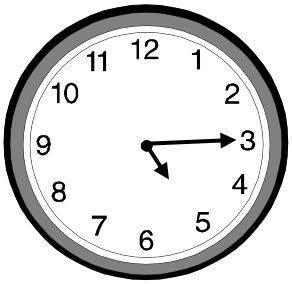
Tell the time shown on the clock face

Example 1

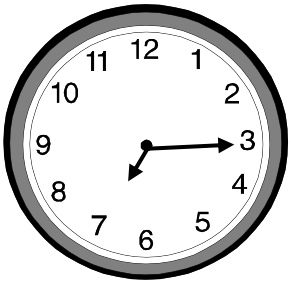
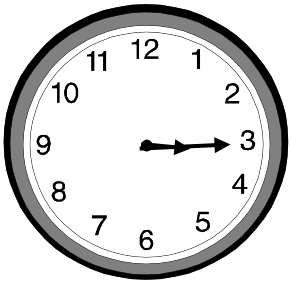


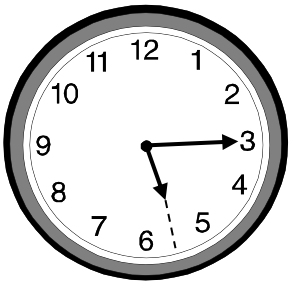
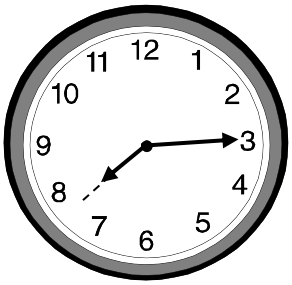
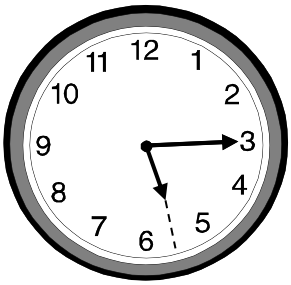
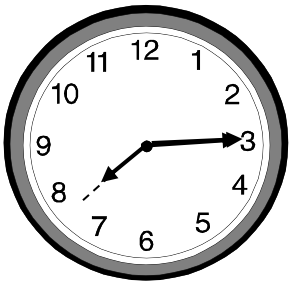
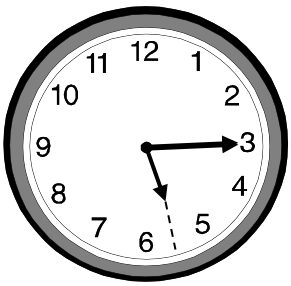
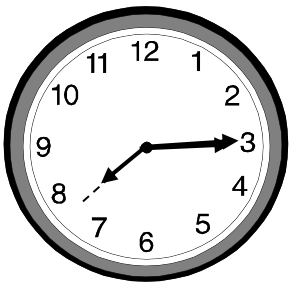
It is a quarter past 3 O'clock

Example 2



It is a quarter past 10 O'clock

	ACTIVITY		
	Tell the time		
(a)	 It is _____	(b)	 It is _____

(c)	 It is _____	(d)	 It is _____
(e)	 It is _____	(f)	 It is _____
(g)	 It is _____	(h)	 It is _____
	CORRECTIONS		

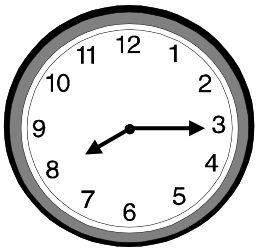
LESSON 5:

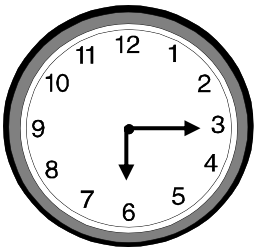
Show the time on the clock face

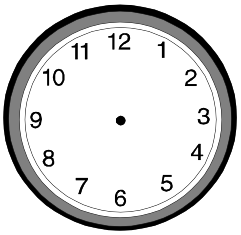
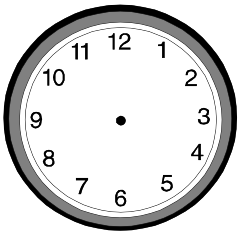
Date : _____

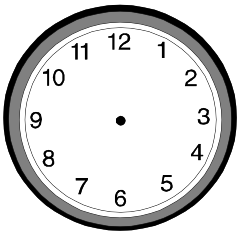
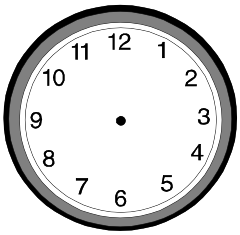
Mental Work		Corrections
1		
2		
3		

A quarter past 8 O'clock A quarter past 6 O'clock





	ACTIVITY		
	Show the time		
(a)	It is a quarter past 3 O'clock. 	(b)	It is a quarter past 3 O'clock. 

(c)	It is a quarter past 3 O'clock. 	(d)	It is a quarter past 3 O'clock. 

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 6:

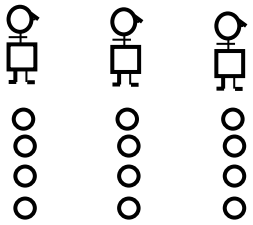
Dividing 2 – digit numbers by 3 (no remainder)

Date : _____

Mental Work		**Corrections**
1		
2		
3		

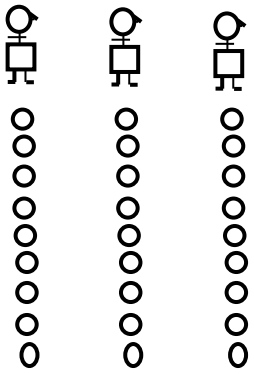
Example 1

12 ÷3 = **4**



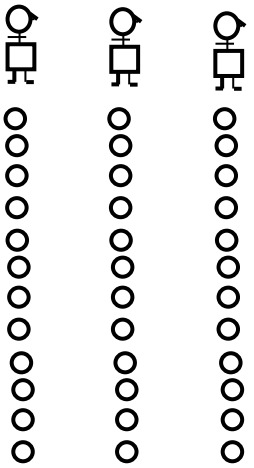
Example 2

27 ÷ 3 = **9**



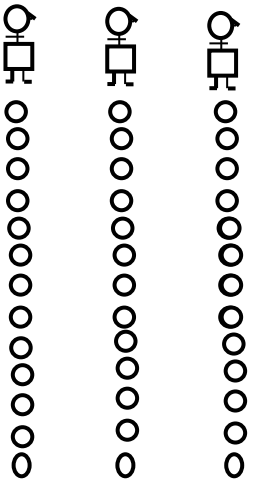
Example 3

36 ÷3 =**12**



Example 4

39 ÷ 3 = **13**



ACTIVITY

	Divide the numbers by 3		
1.	18÷ 3 = _____	2.	24 ÷ 3 = _____
3.	33 ÷ 3 = _____	4.	42 ÷ 3 = _____
5.	48÷ 3 = _____	6.	15 ÷ 3 = _____
7.	21 ÷ 3 = _____	8.	30 ÷ 3 = _____
9.	45 ÷ 3 = _____	10.	12 ÷ 3 = _____

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 7:

Dividing 2 – digit numbers holizontally by 4.

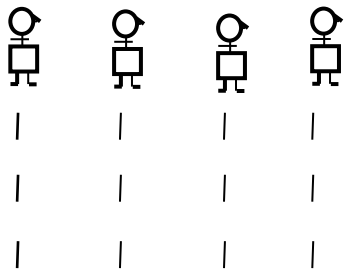
Dividing means sharing

Date : _____

Mental Work		**Corrections**
1		
2		
3		

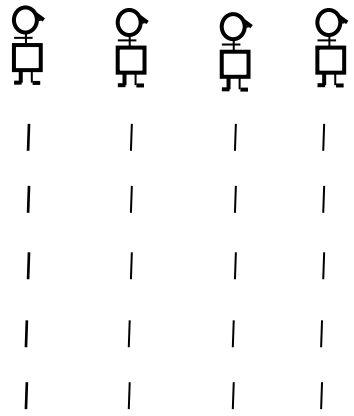
Example 1

12 ÷4 = **3**



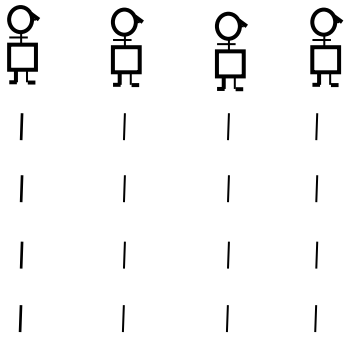
Example 2

20÷4 = **5**



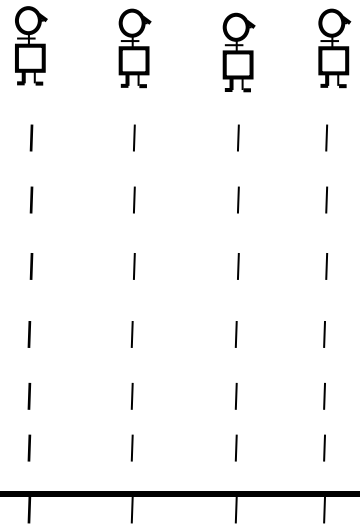
Example 3

16÷4 =**4**



Example 4

28÷4 = **7**



ACTIVITY

	Divide the numbers by 4		
1.	16÷4 = _____	2.	24 ÷4 = _____
3.	12÷4 = _____	4.	32÷4 = _____
5.	36÷4 = _____	6.	40÷4 = _____

7.	44÷4 = _____	8.	48÷4 = _____
9.	28÷4 = _____	10.	56÷4 = _____

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 9:

Dividing 2 – digit numbers vertically by 4

Steps taken

- Divide and get the answer.
- Multiply the answer by 4.
- Subtract the answer from the given number used in division

Date : _____

Mental Work		**Corrections**
1		
2		
3		

Example 1

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 4\overline{)44} \\ -\ 4\downarrow \\ \hline 04 \\ -\ 4 \\ \hline -\ - \end{array}$$

Steps taken

4÷ 4 = 1

1 x 4 = 4

4÷ 4 = 0

Example 2

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 4\overline{)48} \\ -\ 4\downarrow \\ \hline 8 \\ -\ 8 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

Steps taken

4 ÷ 4 = 1

1 x 4 = 4

4 - 4 = 0

8 ÷ 4 = 2

Example 3

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 4\overline{)12} \\ -\ 12 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

Steps taken

1 ÷ 4 = 1

12 ÷4 = 3

3 ÷ 4 = 7

Example4

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 4\overline{)16} \\ -\ 16 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

Steps taken

16÷ 4 =4

4x4 =16

ACTIVITY

Divide these numbers by 4

(a) $4\overline{)20}$

(b) $4\overline{)28}$

(c)	$4\overline{)32}$	(d)	$4\overline{)44}$
(e)	$4\overline{)48}$	(f)	$4\overline{)84}$
(g)	$4\overline{)16}$	(h)	$4\overline{)24}$

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 10: Word problems in division by 4

Date : _____

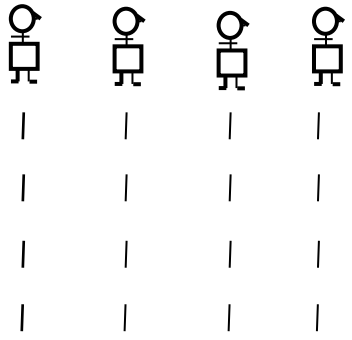
Mental Work		**Corrections**
1		
2		
3		

Example 1

Share 16 sticks among 4 girls. Each girl will get 4 sticks.

16 ÷ 4 = 4 sticks

16 ÷ 4 = 4 sticks



Example 2

Share 48 guns equally among 4 boys. Each boy will get 12 guns . 48 ÷ 4 = 12guns

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 4\overline{)48} \\ 4 \times 1 = \underline{-\ 4\downarrow} \\ 08 \\ 4 \times 2 = \underline{-\ 8} \\ 00 \end{array}$$

ACTIVITY

Read and divide

(a) Share **16** books among **4** girls. Each girl will get _____ books.

(b)	Share 20 spears equally among **4** chicken.
(c)	Share **40** arrows among **4** boys
(d)	Share 8 catapults equally among 4 men. Each man will get _____ catapults.

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 11:

MONEY

Using money to buy and sell.

There are two types of money:

- Notes money. (paper money)
- Coin money
- Money is written in shillings or /=

Note: Money is a medium of exchange.

Date : _____

Mental Work		**Corrections**
1		
2		
3		

Coin money we have	**Notes money we have**
Shillings 50	Shillings 1,000
Shillings 100	Shillings 2,000
Shillings 200	Shillings 5,000
Shillings 500	Shillings 10,000
Shillings 1000	Shillings 20,000
	Shillings 50,000

Features found on money Coins	
Head of cow National coat of arms **Fifty shilling**	Cow National coat of arms **One hundred shillings**
Fish National coat of arms **Two hundred shilling**	Head of crested crane National coat of arms **Five hundred shillings.**
Crested crane **One thousand shillings**	
Notes (paper money)	

Antelope – map of Uganda	Fish
Birds and nest	Banana Plantations
Cows	Mountains Gorillas

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 13:

Addition of money

Remember

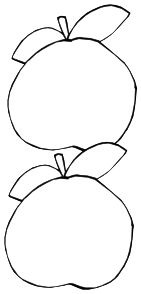
- We write 100 shillings as 100/= or sh. 100.
- We write 200 shillings as 200/= or sh. 200.

Date : _____

Mental Work		**Corrections**
1		
2		
3		

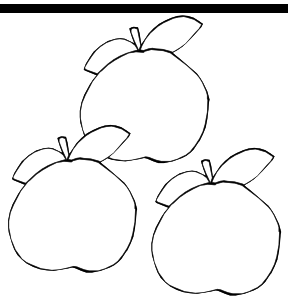
Examples

Shs. 50
+ Shs. 50
Shs. 100



= shs 50

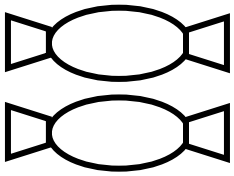
= shs 50
Shs. 50
+ Shs. 50
Shs. 150



ACTIVITY

Add these

1.



Shs. 100

+ Shs. 100

Shs. _____

2.

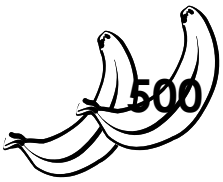
Shs. 100

Shs. 100

+ Shs. 100

Shs. _____

3.

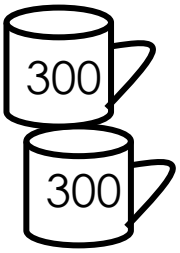


Shs. 500

+ Shs. 500

Shs. _____

4.



Shs. 300

+ Shs. 300

Shs. _____

5.

Shs. 300

+ Shs. 400.

Shs. _____

6.

Shs. 300

Shs. 300

+ Shs. 300

Shs. _____

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 15:

Word problems in addition of money

Addition of money in word problems

Date : _____

Mental Work		**Corrections**
1		
2		
3		

Example 1

Juma had shs 250. His friend gave him shs. 300. How much money does Juma have altogether?

Shs. 250

\+ Shs. 300

Shs. 550

Juma has Shs **550** altogether.

Example 2

Mary had shs. **700.** Sarah gave her sh. **300.** How much money has she got altogether?

Shs. 700
+ Shs. 300
Shs. 1000

She got Shs **1000** altogether.

ACTIVITY	
Read and add money correctly.	
(a)	Juma has **700** shillings. Sarah has **200** shilling. How much money do they have altogether?

(b)	The girl has **250** shillings. Musa gave her **600** shillings more. How much money does she have altogether?
(c)	A pen cost **500** shillings and a book costs **300** shillings. How much money do they cost altogether
(d)	Atiku had sh. **500.** Okello gave her sh. **400.** how much money does Aliku have altogether?
(e)	Amina had sh. **400.** Her friend gave her sh. **100.** How much money has Amina altogether?

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 16:

Subtraction of money

Date : _____

Mental Work		Corrections
1		
2		
3		

	Example 1 Shs.950 - Shs. 550 Shs. 400	(b)	**Example 2** Shs 500 - Shs. 200 Shs. 300
	Example 3 Shs 750 - Shs. 200 Shs. 550	(d)	**Example 4** Shs 800 - Shs. 400 Shs. 400
	ACTIVITY **Subtract this money**		
	Shs. 200 - Shs. 700 _____		Shs. 200 - Shs. 500 _____
	Shs. 600 - Shs. 400 _____		Shs. 550 - Shs. 350 Shs. _____

	Shs. 400 - Shs. 300 **Shs.**		Shs. 950 - Shs. 550 **Shs.**
	Shs. 950 - Shs. 550 **Shs.**		Shs. 950 - Shs. 120 **Shs.**
	Shs. 150 - Shs. 50 **Shs.**		Shs. 800 - Shs. 500 **Shs.**

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 17:

Word problems.

Date : _____

Mental Work		**Corrections**
1		
2		
3		

Example 1

Aminah had shs. 700. She gave Aidah shs. 200. How much did she remain with?

Shs. 700

- Shs. 200

Shs. 500

He remained with sh. 500.

Example 2

Ali had shs. 950. He gave Annet shs. 300. How much did he remain with?

Shs. 950

-Shs. 300

Shs. 650

He remained with Shs. **650**.

ACTIVITY	
Read and substract the money.	
(a)	Mummy had shs. 900. She gave shs. 300 to her friend. How much did she remain with?
(b)	Tina had shs. 550. She gave shs. 350 to Tom. How much money did she remain with?
(c)	Sarah had shs. 800 and bought a bag at shs. 500. how much money did she remain with?

(d)	Daddy had shs. 500. He bought oranges at shs. 300. How much money did he remain with?

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 18:

Shopping list

Date : _____

Mental Work		**Corrections**
1		
2		
3		

John's shopping list

Item	**Cost**
Book	Shs. 200
Pen	Shs. 500
Bag	Shs. 1000
Pencil	Shs. 100

Examples

(a) How much did John buy a pen?

John bought a pen of shs. 500.

(b) How much did he buy a bag and a pencil?

A bag shs. 1000

A pencil + shs. 100

Shs. 1100

He bought a bag and a pencil at shs. 1100.

ACTIVITY	
(a)	How many items did John buy?
(b)	How much money did John buy a pen?
(c)	What was the cost of a book and a pen?

(d)	Which item was most expensive?	(e)	Which ite was cheapest?

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 19:

Adding 3 digit numbers vertically no carrying.

Date : _____

Mental Work		**Corrections**
1		
2		
3		

1.

	H	**T**	**O**
	2	3	4
+	1	2	5
	3	5	9

Steps taken

Add ones first

○○○○ ○○○○○

4 + 5 = 9

Add tens

○○○ ○○

3 + 2 = 5

Then hundreds

○○ ○

2 + 1 = 3

2.	**H T O** 3 4 2 + 2 3 4 5 7 6	**Steps taken** Add ones first ○○ ○○○○ 2 + 4 = 6 Add tens ○○○○ ○○○ 4 + 3 = 7 Then hundreds ○○○ ○○ 3 + 2 = 5
2.	**H T O** 764 + 222 986	**Steps taken** Add ones first ○○○○ ○○ 4 + 2 = 6 Add tens ○○○○○○ ○○ 6 + 2 = 8 Then hundreds ○○○○○○○ ○○ 7 + 2 = 9

ACTIVITY

Add the following numbers

1.	**H T O** 2 1 1 + 3 4 2 _____	2.	**H T O** 5 6 7 + 4 1 1 _____
3.	**H T O** 6 4 2 + 2 4 3	4.	**H T O** 8 0 7 + 1 2 0

			_____
5.	**H T O** 3 3 3 + 4 1 6	6.	**H T O** 4 5 9 + 1 2 0
7.	**H T O** 5 0 0 + 4 7 3	8.	**H T O** 6 2 2 + 4 3 3 _____

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 20:

Multiplication table of 2

Date : _____

Mental Work		**Corrections**
1		
2		
3		

0 x 2 = 0

1 x 2 = 2

2 x 2 = 4

3 x 2 = 6

Example 1

1 x 2 = 2

00

Example 2

4 x 2 = 8

5 x 2 = 10

6 x 2 = 12

7 x 2 = 14

8 x 2 = 16

9 x 2 = 18

10 x 2 = 20

11 x 2 = 22

12 x 2 = 24

2 x 2 = 4

(00) (00)

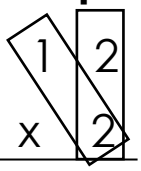
More examples

3

x 2 (00) (00) (00)

6

Example 2



2 4 (00) **00**

Step 1

Multiple ones

(00)

ACTIVITY;A

Multiply by 2.

(a) 6 x 2 =

(b) 7 x 2 =

(c) 2 x 2 =

B

1.	8 x 2 _____ _____	2.	0 x 2 _____ _____
3.	9 x 2 _____ _____	4.	12 x 2 _____ _____

Match correctly

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

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 21:

Multiplication table of 3

Date : _____

Mental Work		**Corrections**
1		
2		
3		

0 x 3 = 0

1 x 3 = 3

2 x 3 = 6

3 x 3 = 9

4 x 3 = 12

5 x 3 = 15

6 x 3 = 18

7 x 3 =21

10 x 3 =30

11 x 3 =33

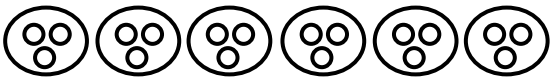
12 x 3 =36

Example 1

2 x 3 = 6

Example 2

6 x 3 = 18



Example 3

5 x 3 = 15

More examples

Example 1

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline \mathbf{21} \end{array}$$

Example 2

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline \mathbf{30} \end{array}$$

Step 1

Multiply ones

0 x 3 = 0

Step 2

Multiply tens

1 x 3 = 3

ACTIVITY 1

Match correctly

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

ACTIVITY 2

a	5 x 3 _____	b	11 x 3 _____	c	2 x 3 _____
d	12 x 3 _____	e	10 x 3 _____	f	8 x 3 _____

g	9 x 3 _____ _____	h	0 x 3 _____ _____	i	6 x 3 _____ _____

LESSON 22: Multiplication table of 4

Date : _____

	Mental Work	Corrections
1		
2		
3		

0 x 4 = 0

1 x 4 = 4

2 x 4 = 8

3 x 4 = 12

4 x 4 = 16

5 x 4 = 20

6 x 4 = 24

7 x 4 = 28

8 x 4 = 32

9 x 4 = 36

10 x 4 =40

11 x 4 =44

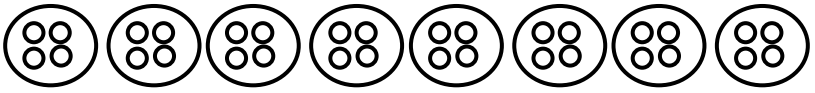
12 x 4 =48

Example 1

3 x 4 = 12

Example 2

8 x 4 = 32



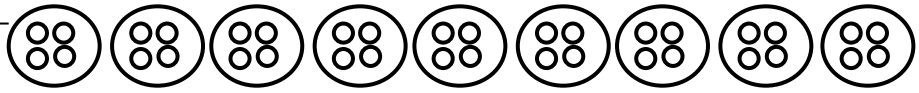
More examples

Example 1

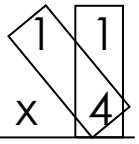
9

x 4

36



Example 2



44

Step 1

Multiply ones

1 x 4 = 4

Step 2

Multiply tens

1 x 4 = 4

ACTIVITY 1

Multiply by 4

5 x 4 =

9 x 4 =

6 x 4 =

1 x 4 =

3 × 4 =

ACTIVITY 2

1.

3

x 4

2.

2

x 4

3.	9 x 4 _____ _____	4.	4 x 4 _____ _____
5.	5 x 4 _____ _____	6.	2 x 4 _____ _____

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 23:

Multiplication table of *5*

Date : _____

Mental work	**Corrections**
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

0 x 5 = 0

1 x 5 = 5

2 x 5 = 10

3 x 5 = 15

4 x 5 = 20

5 x 5 = 25

6 x 5 = 30

7 x 5 = 35

8 x 5 = 40

9 x 5 = 45

10 x 5 =50

11 x 5 =55

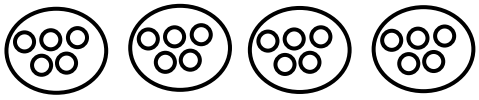
12 x 5 =60

Example 1

2 x 5 = 10

Example 2

4 x 5 = 20



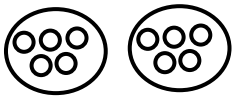
More examples

Example 1

2

x 5

10



Example 2

1 0

x 5

50

Step 1

Multiply ones

0 x 5 = 0

Step 2

Multiply tens

1 x 5 = 5

ACTIVITY 1

Match correctly

2 x 5	20
8 x 5	30
4 x 5	15
6 x 5	10
3 x 5	40

ACTIVITY 2

Multiply these numbers by 5.

	7 x 5 =
	0 x 5 =

	9 x 5 = 11 x 5 =

ACTIVITY3

1.	11 x 5 _____ _____	2.	2 x 5 _____ _____
3.	7 x 5 _____ _____	4.	6 x 5 _____ _____
5.	3 x 5 _____ _____	6.	5 x 5 _____ _____

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 24:

Multiplication table of 10

Date : _____

Mental work	Corrections
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

0 x 10 = 0

1 x 10 = 10

2 x 10 = 20

3 x 10 = 30

4 x 10 = 40

5 x 10 = 50

6 x 10 = 60

7 x 10 = 70

8 x 10 = 80

9 x 10 = 90

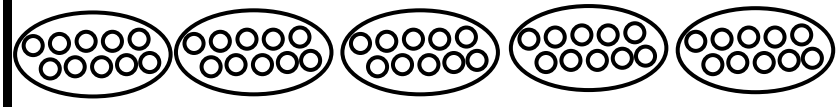
10 x 10 =100

11 x 10 =110

12 x 10 =120

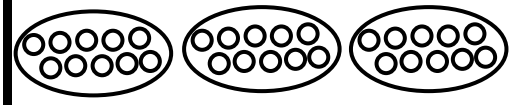
Example 1

5 x 10 = 50



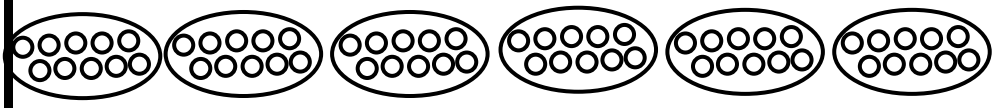
Example 2

3 x 10 = 30



Example 3

6 x 10 = 60



ACTIVITY 1

Multiply these numbers by 10.

5 x 10 =

11 x 10 =

7 x 10 =

3 x 10 =

1 x 10 =

0 x 10 =

9 x 10 =

8 x 10 =

12 x 10 =

2 x 10 =

ACTIVITY 2

Match correctly

7 x 10	100
8 x 10	30
4 x 10	70
2 x 10	80
9 x 10	40
10 x 10	20
3 x 10	90

LESSON 30:

Days of the week

Date : _____

Mental work	Corrections
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

When naming the days of the week, we begin with the first day. Seven days make a week.

Ordering the days of the week.

1. Sunday
2. Monday
3. Tuesday
4. Wednesday
5. Thursday
6. Friday
7. Saturday

	ACTIVITY
1.	**Fill in the missing letters** ___unday ___onday Tu___sday Wed___esday, Thu___s___ay , Fri___day

	S___turday
2.	**Fill in the missing days of the week.** _____ Monday, _____, _____, Thursday, _____, Suturday.

CORRECTIONS

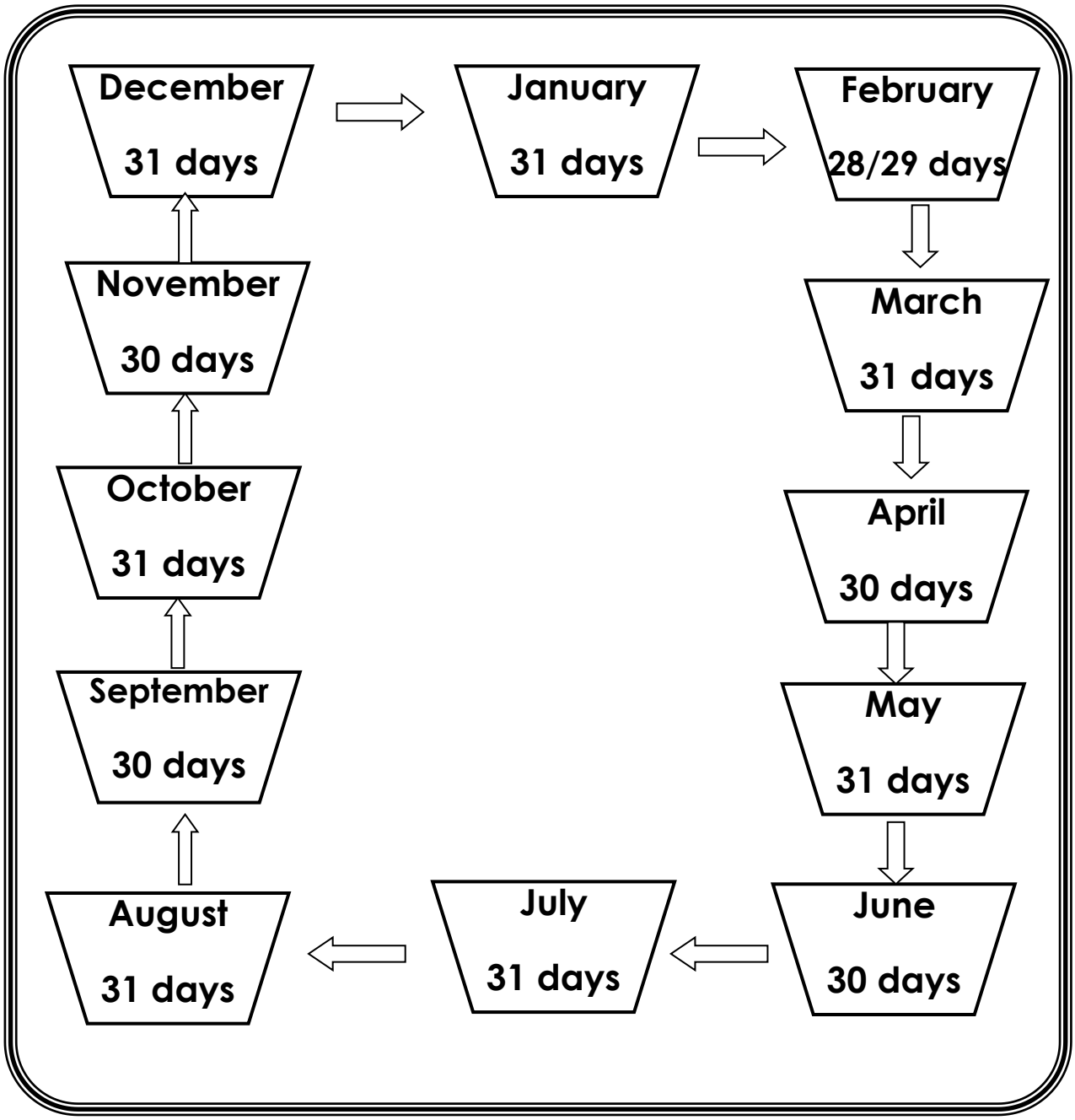
LESSON 31:

Months and days of the year

Date : _____

Mental work

There are twelve months in the year.



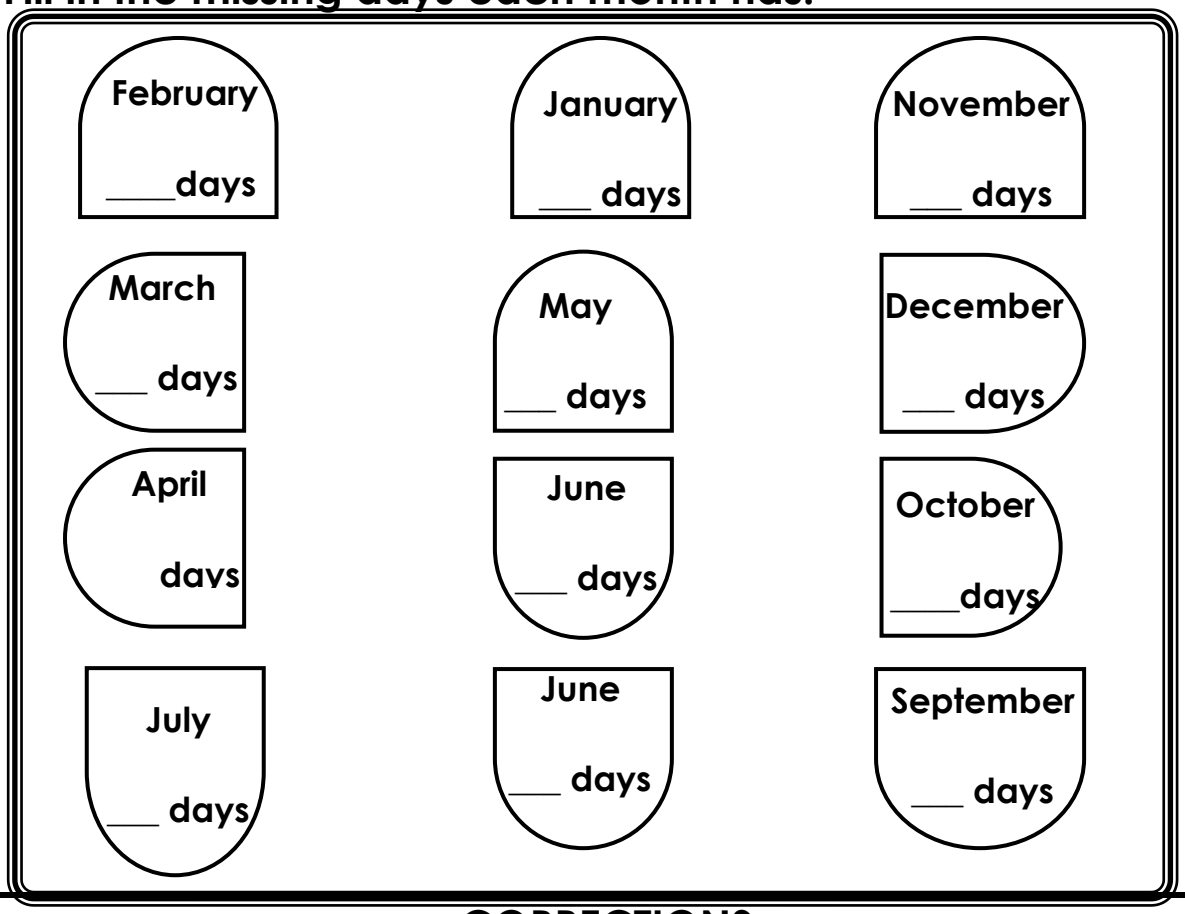
1. **Write the months of the year in their order.**

1. _____ 7. _____
2. _____ 8. _____
3. _____ 9. _____
4. _____ 10. _____
5. _____ 11. _____
6. _____ 12. _____

2. **Fill in the missing letters**

Jan___ ary	Feb___uary	M___rch
Apr___l	M___y	J___ne
Ju___y	A___gust	S____ptember
Oct___ber	N____vember	D___cember

3. **Fill in the missing days each month has.**



CORRECTIONS

LESSON 28:

Making a calendar

Date : _____

Mental work	Corrections
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

August 2015

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

(a) Which month is shown on the calendar.

August is the month which is shown on the calendar.

(b) When did the month start?

The month started on Saturday.

(c) How many days has this month?

This month has 31 days.

(d) When did the month end?

The month ended on Monday.

ACTIVITY

Study the calendar and answer the questions that follow.

June, 2015

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

(a) Which month is shown on the calendar?

_____

(b) When did the month start?

_____

(c) How many days has the above month?

_____

(d) The month ended on _____

(e) Which year is shown on the calendar?

_____

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 29: Interpreting the calendar.

Date : _____

Mental work	Corrections
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

September 2015

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

	ACTIVITY
(a)	Which month is shown on the calendar? _____
(b)	Which year is shown on the calendar? _____
(c)	On which day did the month begin? _____
(d)	When did the month end? _____
(e)	How many days are in the month? _____

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 32:

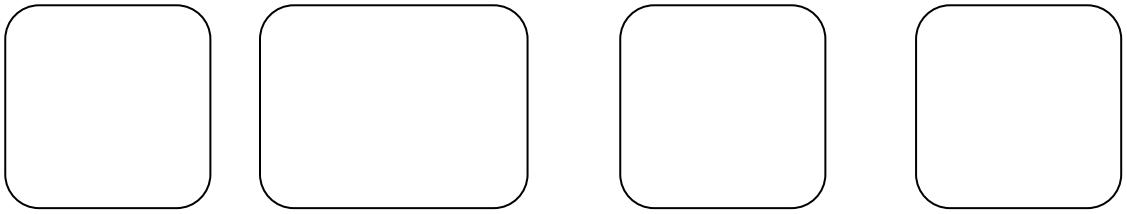
Recording measures in metres

Date : _____

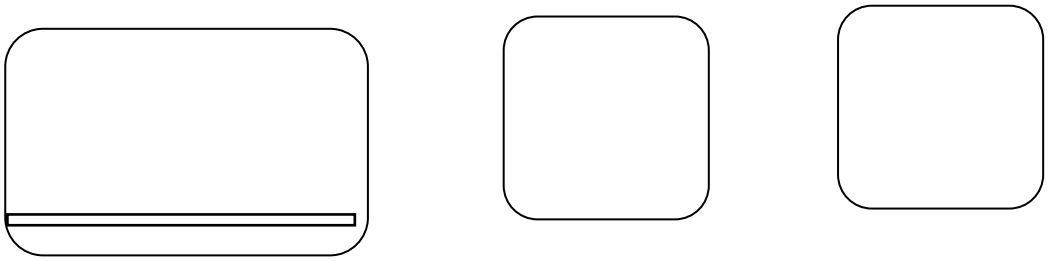
Mental work	Corrections
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Examples

We can measure length with our body parts



Hand span Arm's length Cubit Fathom

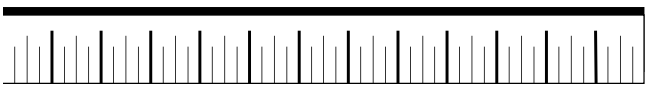


Stride Foot Palm

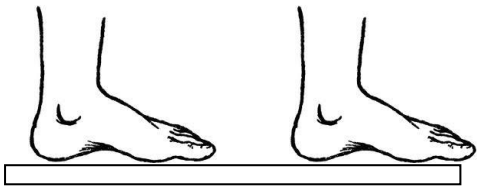
We can also use others like;

Tape measure

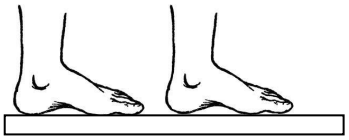
Ruler



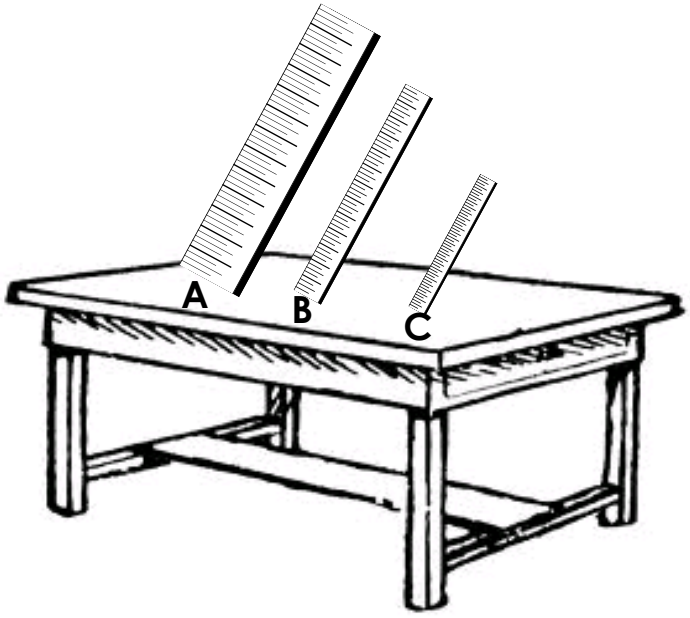
Recording length (using "longer" or "shorter")



Long stride



Shorter stride



Which ruler is short?

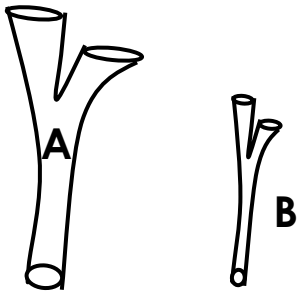
Ruler A is short.

Which ruler is shorter

Ruler B is short

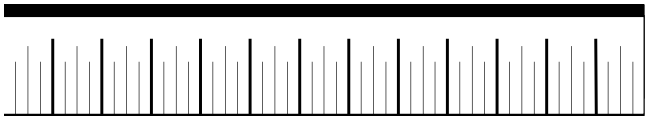
ACTIVITY

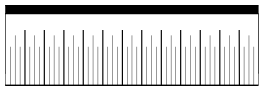
Use shorther "than" or "longer than"



Stick B _____ stick A

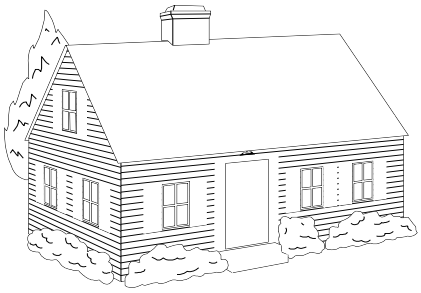
Stick A _____ stick B

2.  N

 M

Ruler N_____ Ruler M

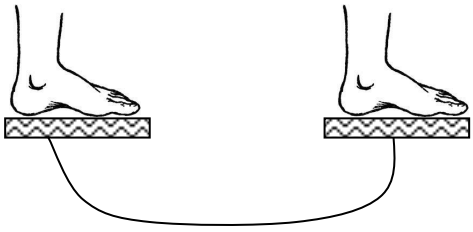
Ruler M _____ Ruler N

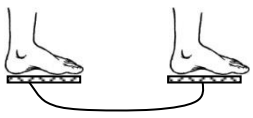
 **S**

T

House T _____ House S

House S _____ House T

4. 

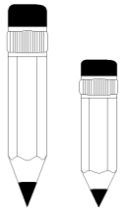


Y

x

Stride X is _____ stride Y

Stride Y is _____ stride X

5. 

Pencil D is _____pencil C

Pencil C is _____ pencil D.

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 33:

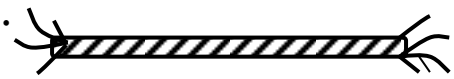
Measuring length in metres

Date : _____

Mental work	Corrections

When measuring length, the common standard unit used in metres. We use a ruler.

Examples

1. 

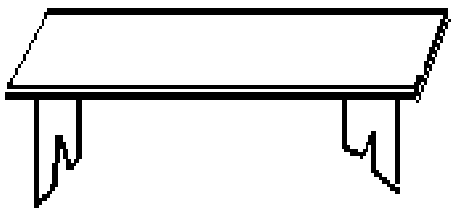
How long is a rope?

4 metres

2.

How long is the desk?

10 metres

3. 

How long is a bench?

7 metres

4.

How long is the stick?

3 metres

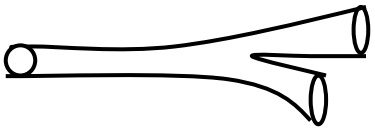
ACTIVITY

1.

8 metres

How long is the mat?

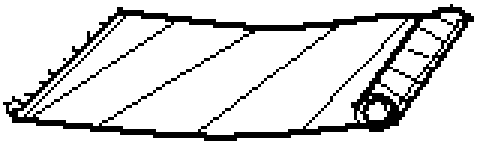
2.



5 metres

What is the length of the stick.

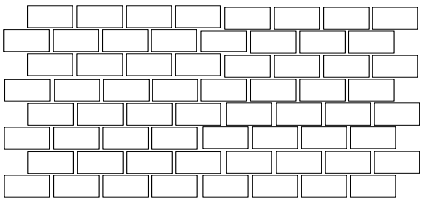
3.



9 metres

How long is the mat?

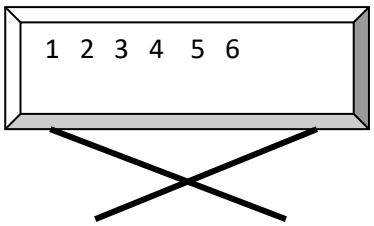
4.



4 metres

What is the length of the wall?

5.



12 metres

How long is the chalkboard?

_____

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 34:

LENGTH IN METRES

Date : _____

Mental work	Corrections
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

Adding length in metres horizontally

Example 1	Example 2	Example 3
5m + 4m = 11m	2m + 5m = 7m	3m + 3m = 6m

ACTIVITY

Add the following

(a)	5m + 6m =	(b)	3m + 7m =
(b)	6m + 8m =	(c)	9m + 4m =
(e)	2m + 6m =	(f)	1m + 7m =

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 37

Subtracting lengths in metres horizontally.

Date : _____

Mental work	Corrections
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

Read and add in metres

	Example 1	Example 2
	12m – 6m = 6m 	4m – 2m = 2m

ACTIVITY

Subtract the numbers in metres

(a)	8m – 3m =	(b)	16m - 6m =
(c)	9m – 8m =	(d)	10m - 3m =
(e)	9m – 1m =	(f)	3m - 2m =
(g)	7m – 5m =	(h)	8m - 4m =

(i)	5m – 2mm =	(j)	19m -8m =

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 39

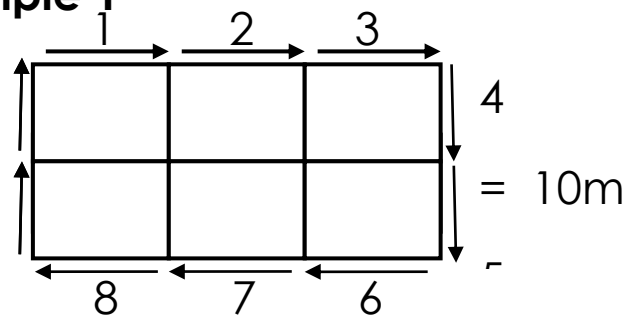
Finding the perimeter in metres

Perimeter is the total distance around the figure

Date : _____

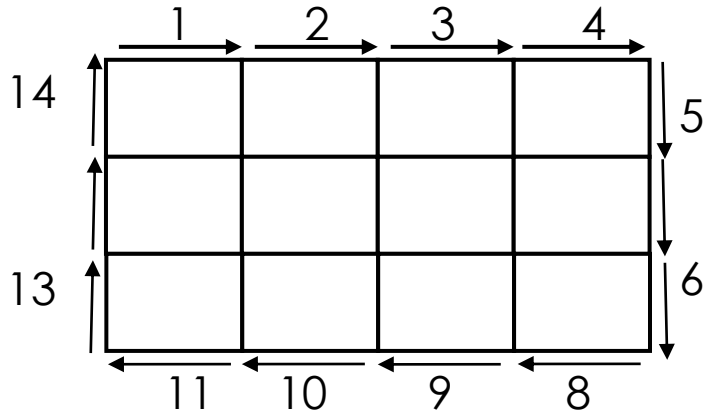
Mental work	Corrections
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

Example 1



= 10m

Example 2

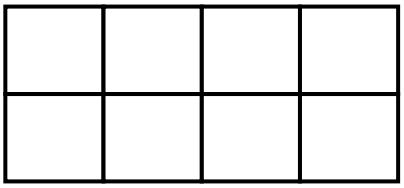


= 14

ACTIVITY

Find the perimeter of the figures in metres

(a)



=

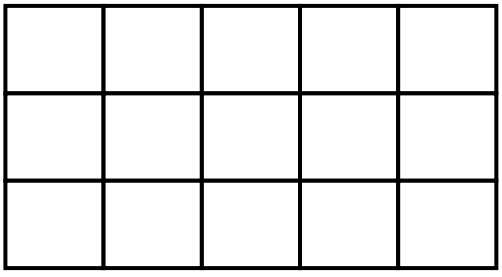
(b)

=

(c)

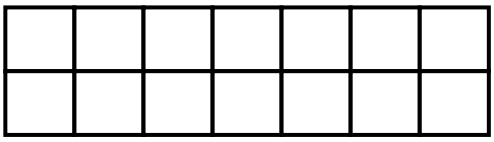
=

(d)

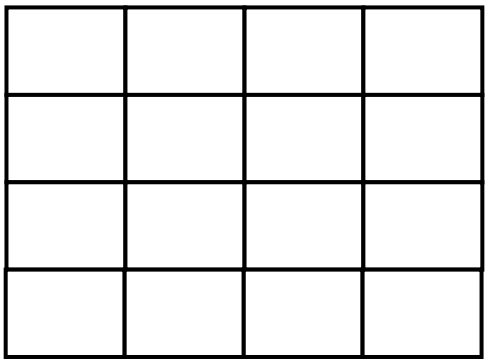


=

(e)



(f)

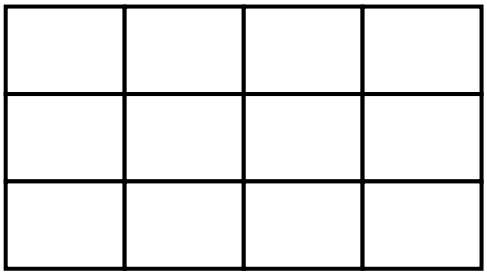


=

(g)

=

(h)



=

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 40

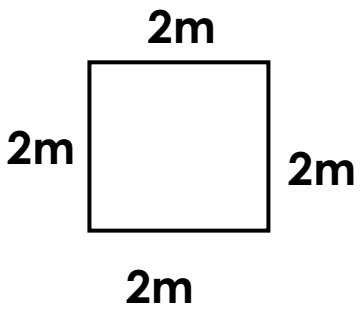
Perimeter

Perimeter is the total distance around the figure.

Date : _____

Mental work	**Corrections**
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

Example 1



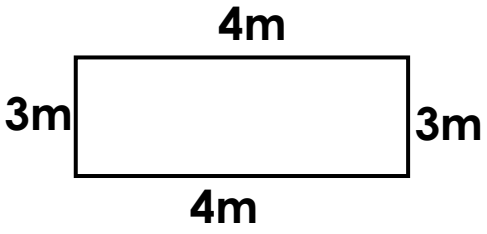
P = side + side + side + side

P = 2m + 2m + 2m + 2m

P = 8m

Example 2

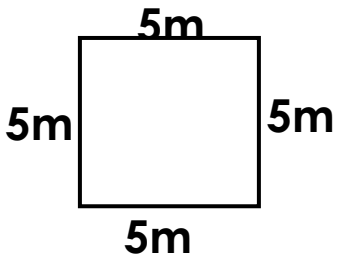
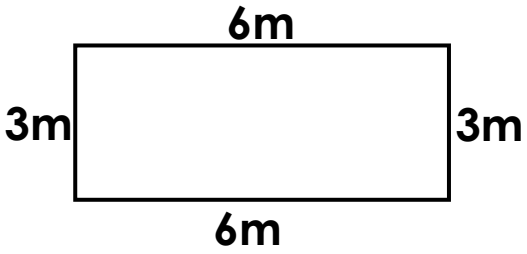
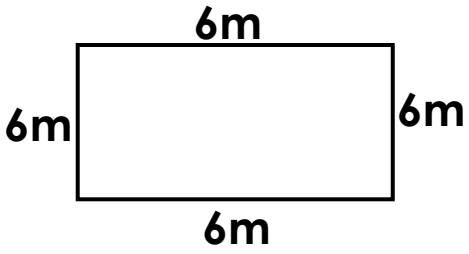
Find the perimeter of these figures

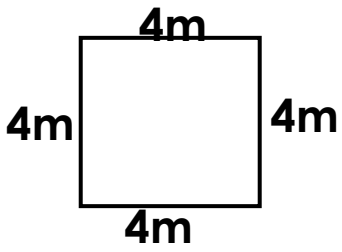


P = side + side + side + side

P = 3m + 4m + 3m + 4m

<u>P = 14m</u>

	ACTIVITY Find the perimeter of the following shapes
1.	
2.	
3.	

4.	

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 41

Find area

What is area?

Area is the total number of squares an object can occupy.

Note: Area is found by multiplying side by side

Date : _____

Mental work	**Corrections**
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

Example 1

Find the area below:

=

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

Example 2

1	2	3	4	5
2				
3				
4				

Area = 5squares x 4 squares

Area = 20 squares

1	2	3	4
2			
3			

Area = 4squares x 3 squares

Area = 12 squares

ACTIVITY

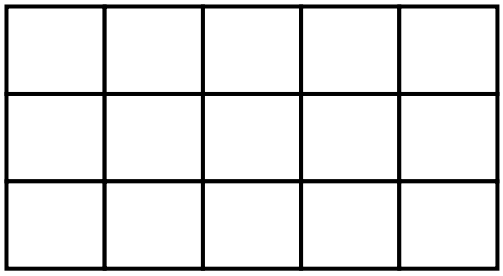
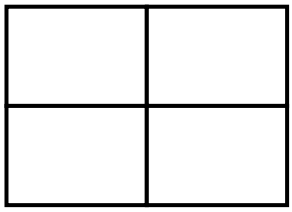
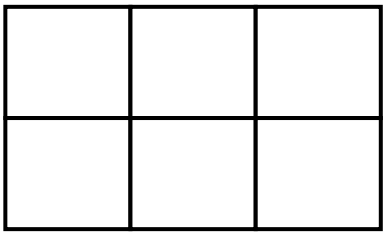
Find the area of the following by multiplying.

(a)

=

(d)

=

(b)		(e)	=
(c)		(f)	 =

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 42

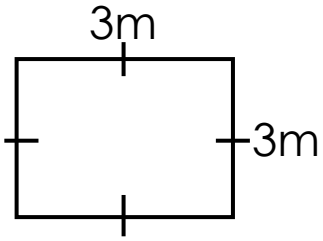
Finding area in metres

Date : _____

Mental work	Corrections
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Example 1

Find the area of a square



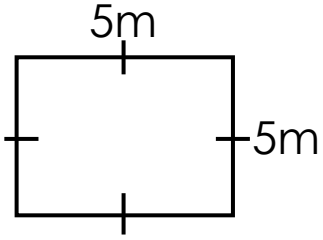
Area = side x side

Area x 3m x 3m

Area = 9m²

Example 2

Find the area of a square



Area = side x side

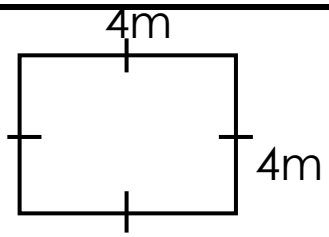
Area x 5m x 5m

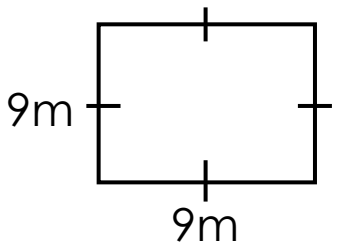
Area = 25m²

ACTIVITY

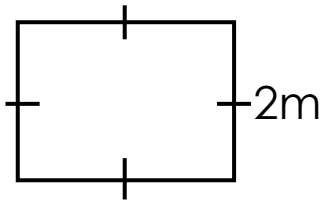
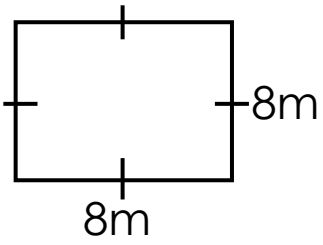
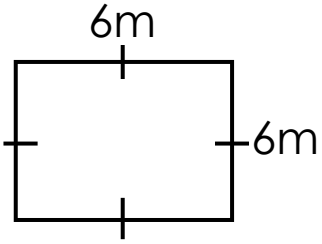
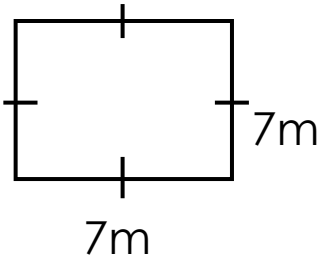
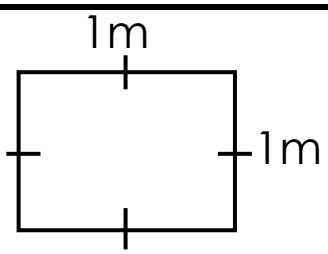
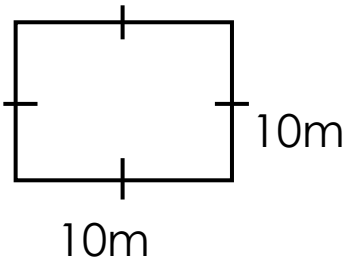
Find the area of a square

1.





2m

3.			
5.			
7.			

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 43

Finding area of a rectangle

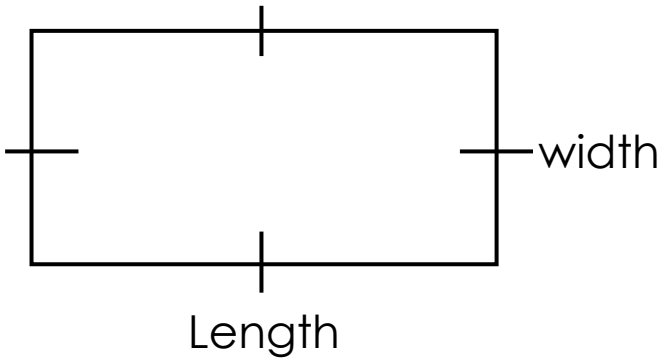
When finding the area of a rectangle, we multiply the length by the width.

L – means length (Length is the longer side)

W - means width. (Width is the wider / shorter side)

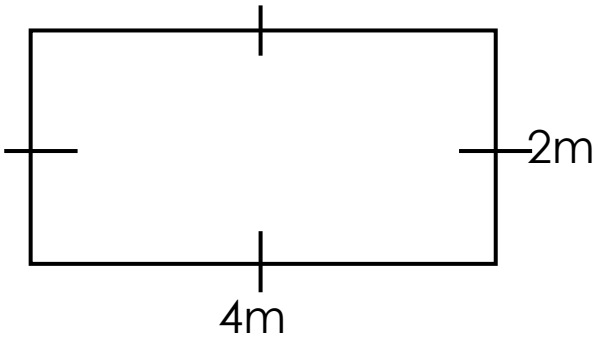
Date: _____

Mental work	**Corrections**
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____



Area = Length x width

Example 1

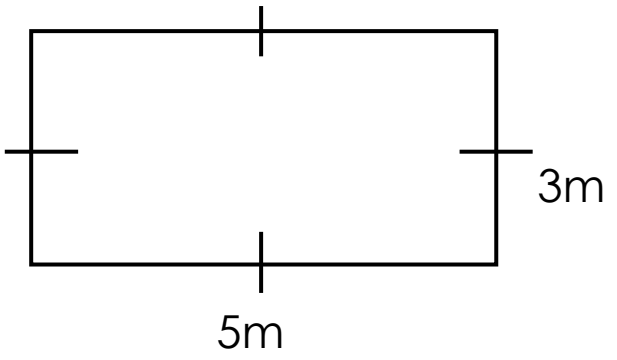


A= L x W

= 4m x 2m

A = 8m²

Example 2

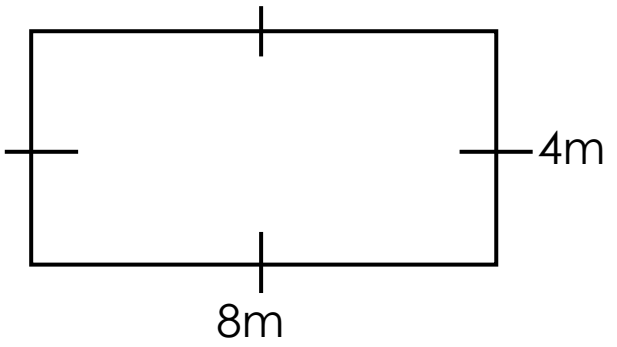


= L x W

= 5m x 3m

A = 15m²

Example 3



= L x W

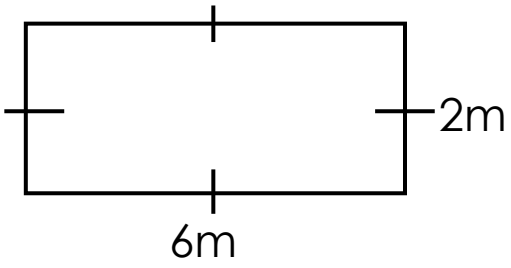
=8m x 4m

A =32m²

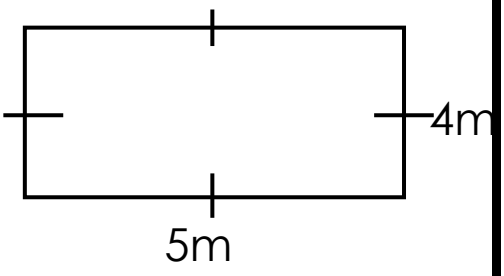
ACTIVITY

Find the area of a rectangle in metres

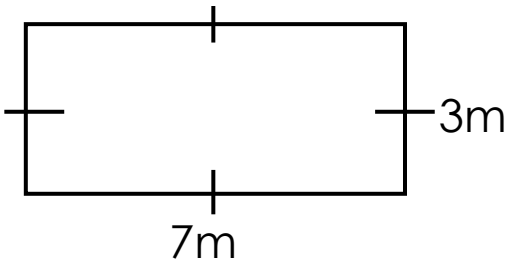
(a)



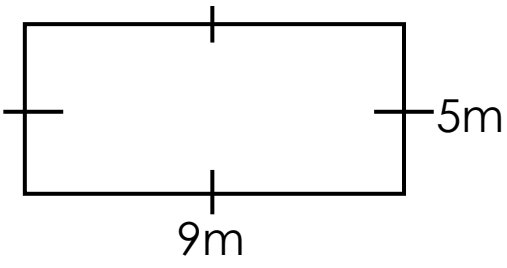
(b)



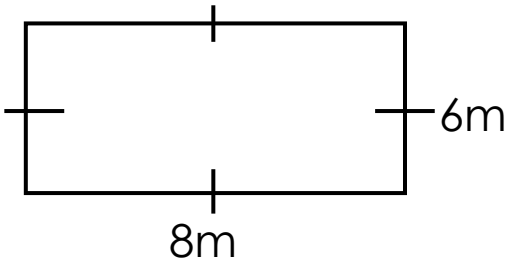
(c)

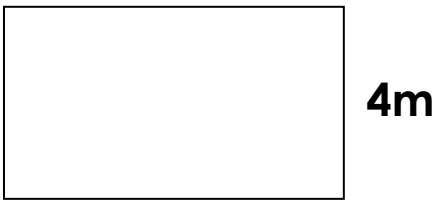


(d)



(e)





CORRECTIONS

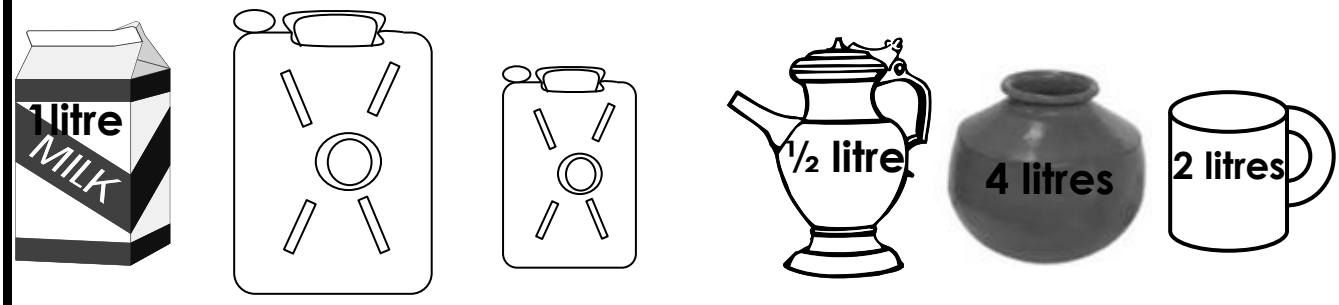
LESSON 44

Measuring capacity in litres and half litres.

Date : _____

Mental work	Corrections
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

Example 1



(a) How many litres are in a pot?

4 litres are in the pot?

(b) How many litres are in a cup?

There are two litres in the cup.

	ACTIVITY **Answer these questions**
(a)	How many litres are in a bottle? _____
(b)	How many litres are in a big jerrycan? _____
(c)	How many litres are in a jug?

(d)	How many litres are in a small jerrycan?

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 45Using "less" or "more"

Date : _____

Mental work	**Corrections**
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

Example 1

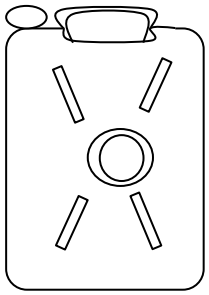
Study the pots and answer the questions about them correctly.

(a) Which pot holds more water?

Pot X holds more water.

(b) Which pot holds less water?

PoT Z holds less water.



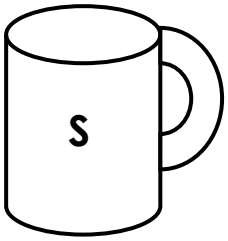
A bottle holds **less** paraffin.

A jerrycan holds **more** paraffin.

ACTIVITY

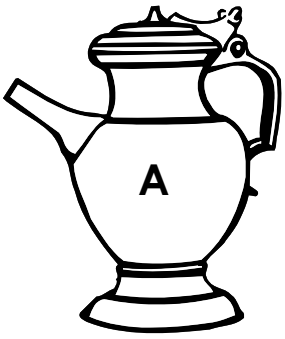
Use "less" or "more" in the gaps.

1.



Cup S holds _____ juice than cup Z.

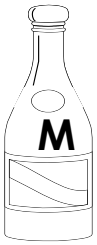
2.

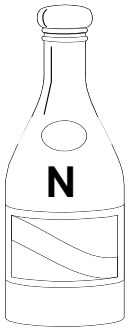


Which jug holds less milk?

_____

3.





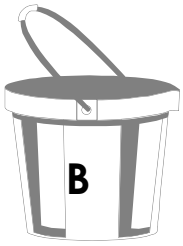
Which bottle hold more water?

4.

_____

Which bottle holds less water?

_____



Bucket _____ holds less water than bucket _____

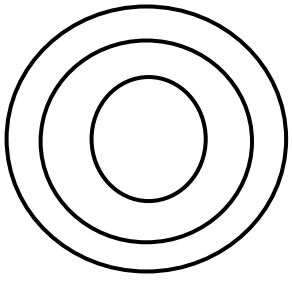
CORRECTIONS

LESSON 48: Counting up shapes and solids

Date : _____

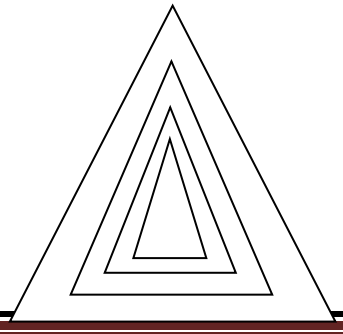
Mental work	Corrections
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Examples



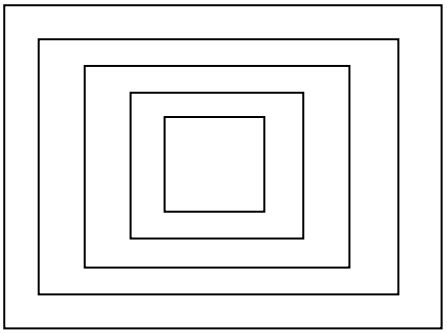
How many circles can you see?

I can see 3 circles



How many triangles can you see?

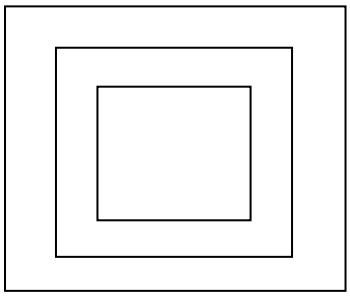
I can see 4 triangles.



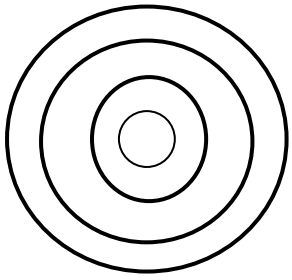
ACTIVITY

Count the shapes and match.

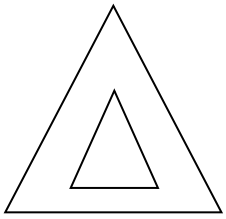
1.



4

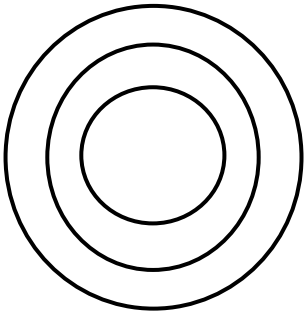


2

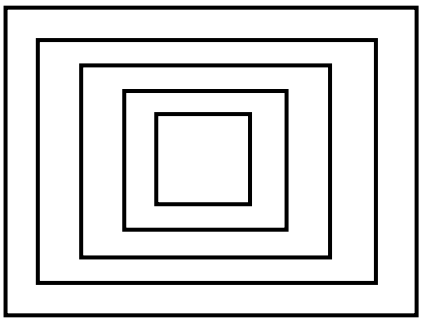


3

2. How many shapes can you see?



I can see _____ circles.



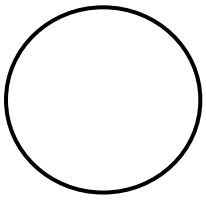
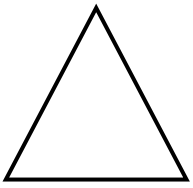
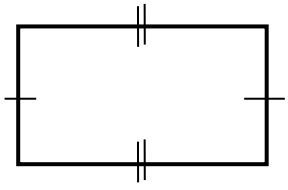
I can see _____ squares.

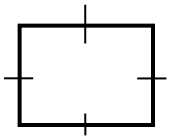
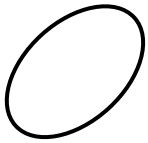
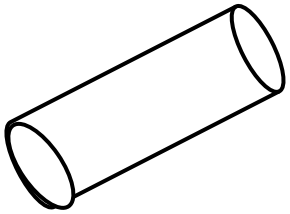
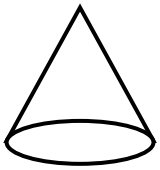
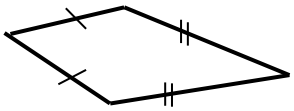
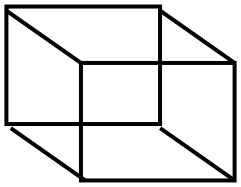
CORRECTIONS

LESSON 49:Drawing shapes

Date : _____

Mental work	Corrections
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

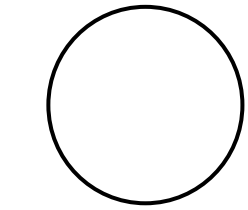
		
circle	triangle	rectangle

		
square	oval	cylinder
		
cone	kite	cube

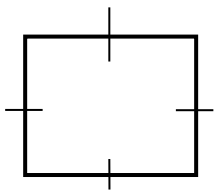
ACTIVITY

Match shapes to their names

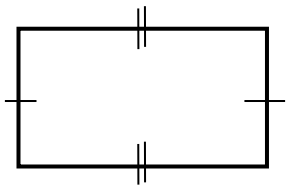
(a)



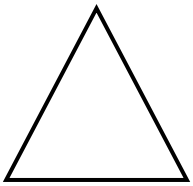
triangle



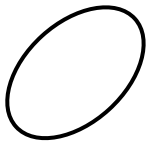
oval



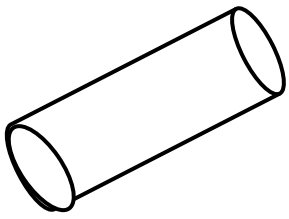
cylinder



square



circle



rectangle

(b) **Draw these shapes**

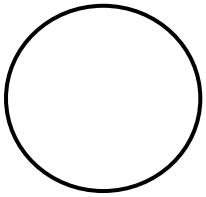
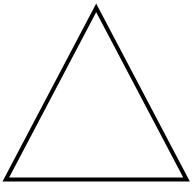
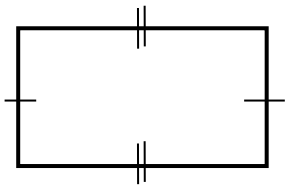
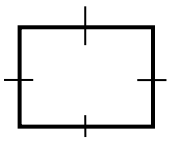
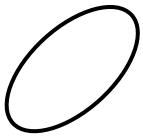
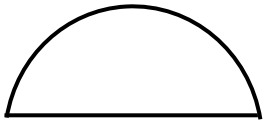
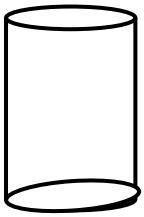
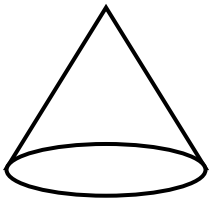
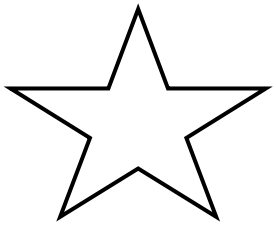
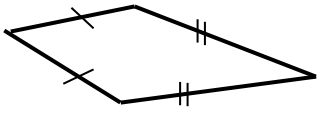
cylinder	triangle	rectangle
circle	oval	kite

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 50:Naming shapes

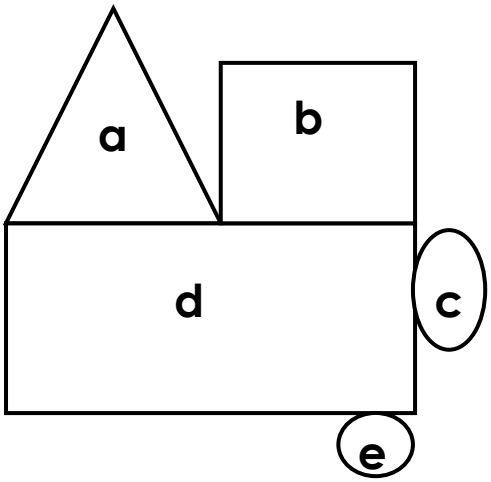
Date : _____

Mental work	Corrections
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

		
circle	**triangle**	**rectangle**
		
square	**oval**	**Semi-circle**
		
cone	**kite**	**Star**
		
kite		

ACTIVITY

(a) Naming shapes



a _____

b _____

c _____

d _____

e _____

(b) Drawing the following shapes

oval	**triangle**	**rectangle**	**kite**
cone	**circle**	**cylinder**	

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 52: Measuring weight

Weight is how heavy or light an object is.

Things used to measure weight.

- Beam balance
- Weighing machine.
- Spring balance.

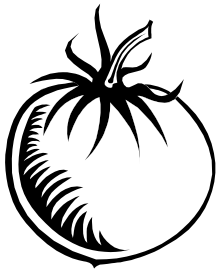
Note: We can assume the weight of an object depending on its size or height. We use heavy or light to tell them weight of such objects.

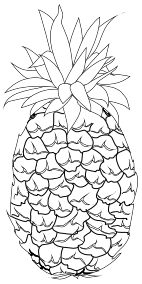
Date : _____

Mental work	**Corrections**
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Compare the following using "heavier" or "lighter"

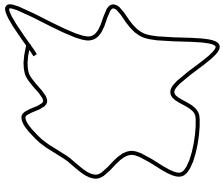
1.

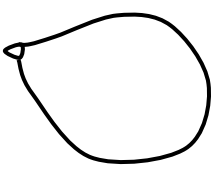




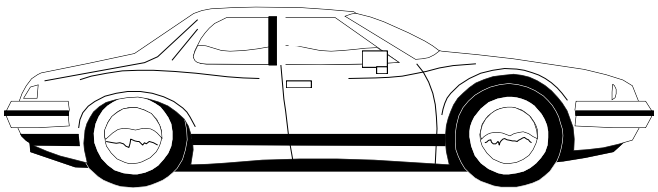
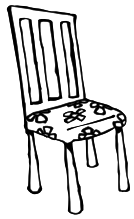
The tomato is **<u>lighter</u>** than a pineapple.

2.





A stone is **heavier** than a balloon.

3.  

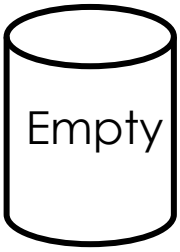
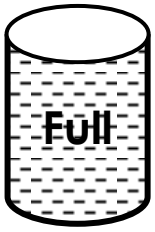
A car is **heavier** than a chair.

ACTIVITY

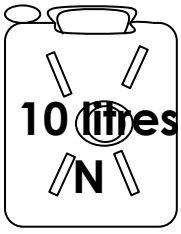
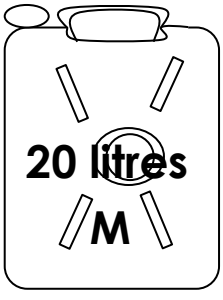
Complete using "heavier" or "lighter"

1.

Bag **C** is _____ than bag **D.**

2.  

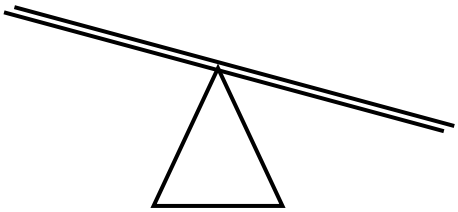
An empty tin is _____ than a full tin of beans.

3.  

A jerrycan of oil **M** is _____ than a jerrycan of oil **N.**

4.

Jane



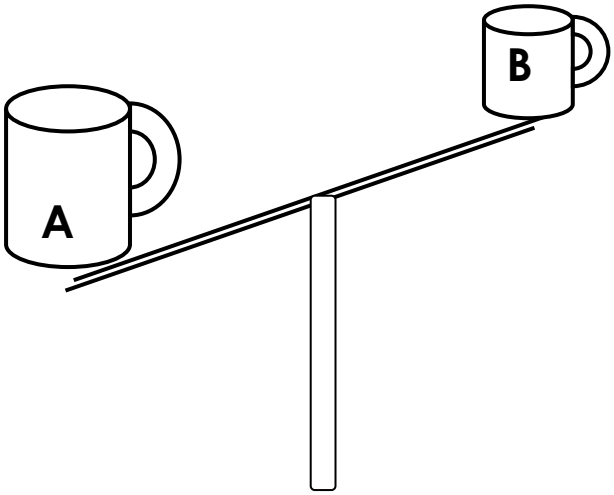
Sarah

Who is heavier

_____

Who is lighter

_____



Which cup is lighter?

_____

Which cup is heavier?

_____

CORRECTIONS

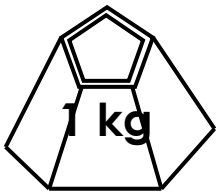
LESSON 53:

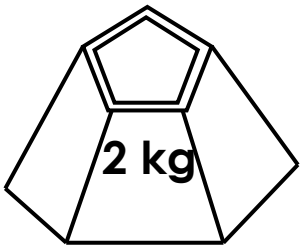
Measuring weight

When measuring weight, the standard unit used is kilogram (kg). It can also be measured in smaller units called grams (g)

Date : _____

Mental work	**Corrections**
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____



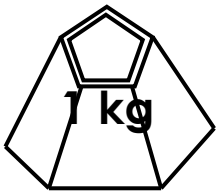


Things measured in weight.

Sugar, meat, salt, flour, millet flour, rice, tomatoes, pineapple.

- The common weighing stones are:-

and



LESSON 54: Addition of weight in kilograms

Date : _____

Mental work	Corrections
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

	Example 1		Example 2
	2 3kg + 4 2kg **6 5kg**		4 6kg + 3 0kg **7 6kg**

ACTIVITY

Add in kilograms.

(a)	8 2kg + 1 3kg _____	(b)	3 7kg + 1 2kg _____
(c)	2 5kg + 3 3kg _____	(d)	2 6kg + 5 3kg _____

(e)	8 5kg + 1 2kg _____	(f)	4 7kg + 3 2kg _____
(g)	7 3kg + 2 2kg _____	(h)	4 5kg + 5 1kg _____

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 56: Subtracting weight in kilograms

Date : _____

Mental work	Corrections
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

	Example 1 3 7kg - 1 2kg **2 5kg**		**Example 2** 8 8kg - 5 2kg **3 6kg**

ACTIVITY

Subtract in kilograms

(a)	2 6kg - 1 3kg _____	(b)	3 9kg - 1 2kg _____
(c)	8 9kg - 6 6kg _____	(d)	6 3kg - 2 1kg _____
(e)	9 2kg - 3 1kg _____	(f)	8 3kg - 1 0kg

(g)	2 6kg - 2 5kg	(f)	7 6kg - 2 6kg

CORRECTIONS

LESSON 59:

More activity.

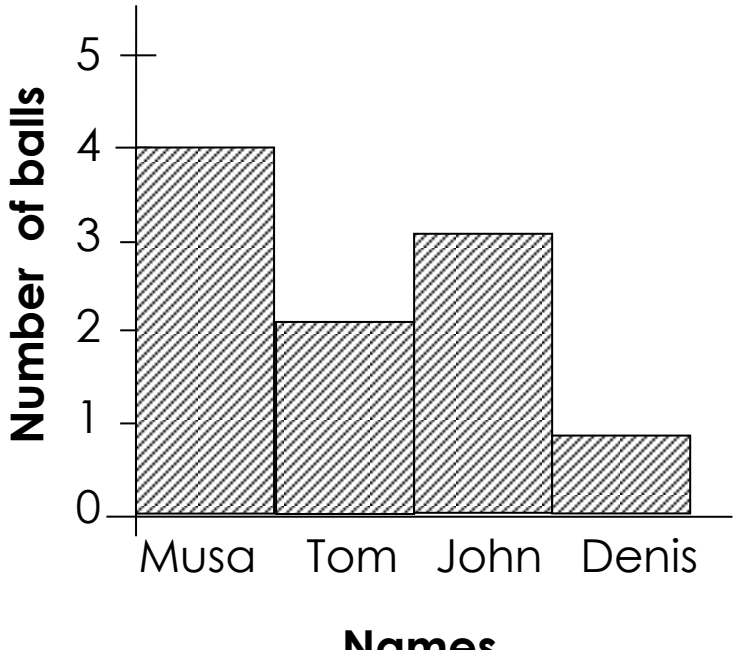
Graph and data interpretation. (Bar or column graphs.

Date : _____

Mental work	**Corrections**
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

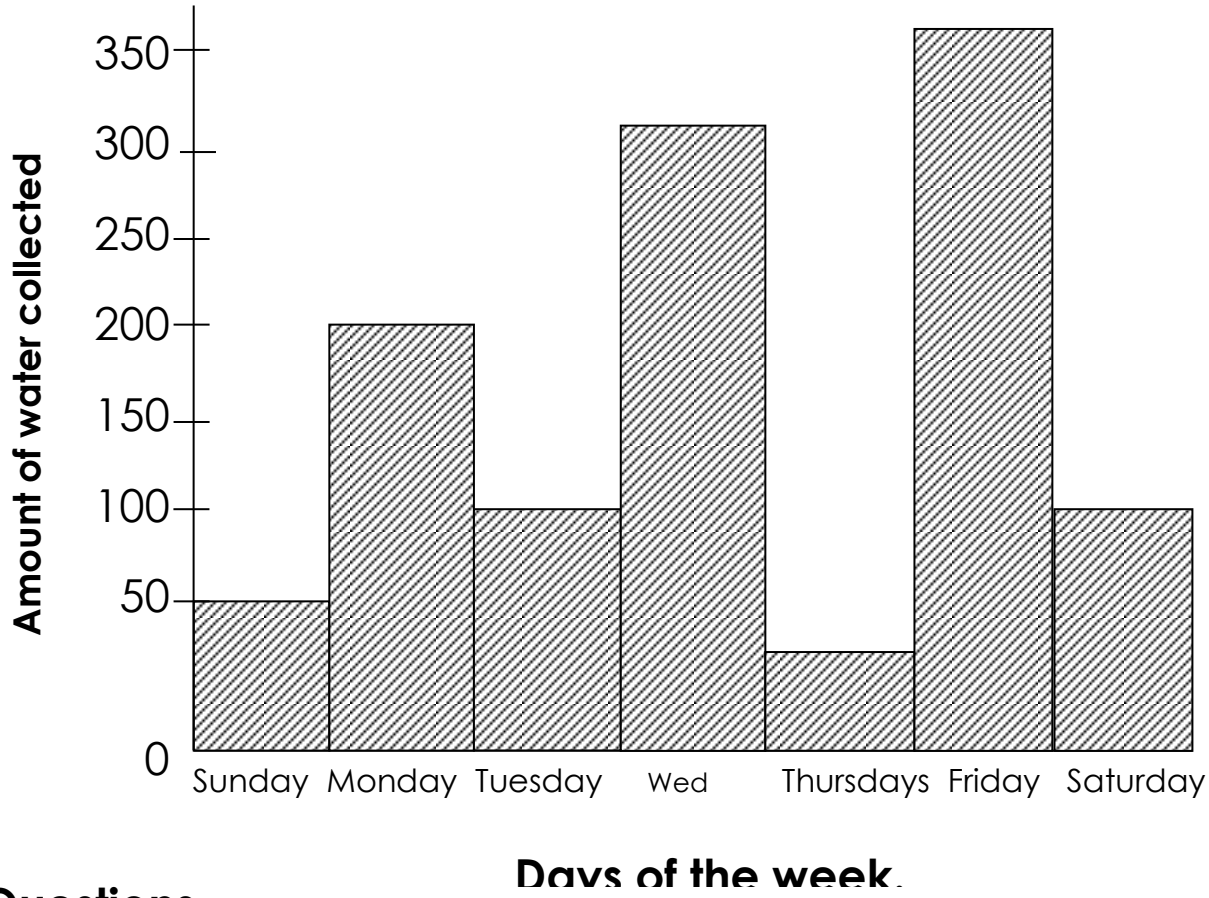
Example I

The graph below shows the number of balls got by 4 pupils. Study it and answer questions.



Questions			
(a)	Who got 3 balls? **John got 3 balls**	(b)	How many balls did Tom get? **Tom got 2 balls.**
(c)	Who got most balls? **Musa got most balls.**	(d)	Who got the least balls?

			Denis got the least balls.
(e)	How many balls did they get altogether? **They got 10 balls altogether.**		
	ACTIVITY **Graph and data interpretation**		



Questions

(a) How many litres were collected on Friday?

_____

(b) On Wednesday they collected _____ litres.

(c) How much water was collected on Sunday?

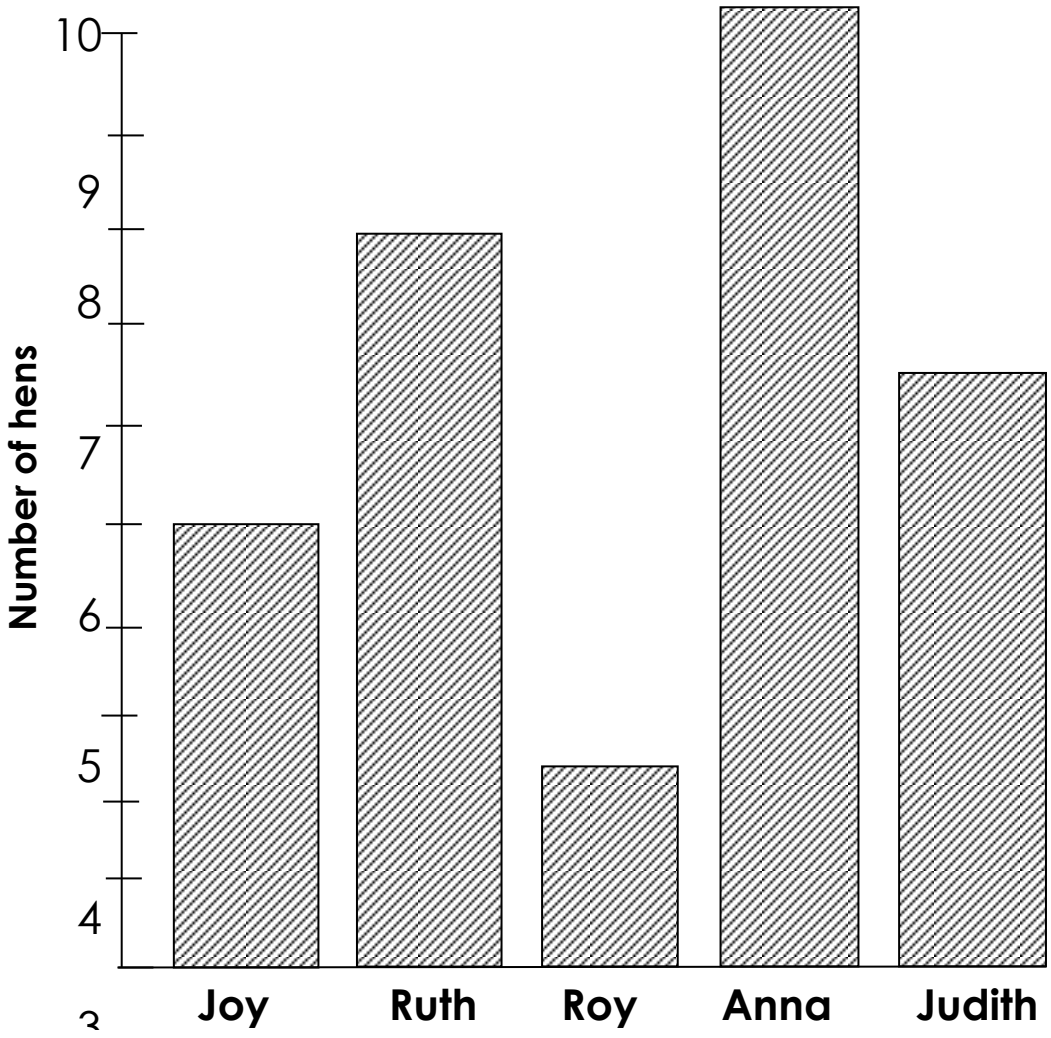
_____

(d) How many litres were collected on Thursday and Saturday?

(e) On which day did they collect the highest amount of water?

_____

The graph below shows the number of hens got by 5 people. Study it and answer questions.



Questions

(a) Who has 5 hens?

_____

(b) Who has the least hens?

_____

(c) Who has the most hens?

_____

(d) How many children got hens?

_____

(e) How many hens did Judith get?

_____

CORRECTIONS