RAPHA EXAMINATIONS BOARD

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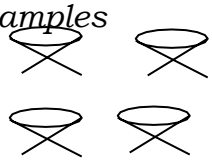
PRIMARY TWO MATHEMATICS
LESSON NOTES
FULL YEAR

REVISED IN TERM ONE - 2024

THEME: **SETS**

SUB-THEME: **SET CONCEPTS**

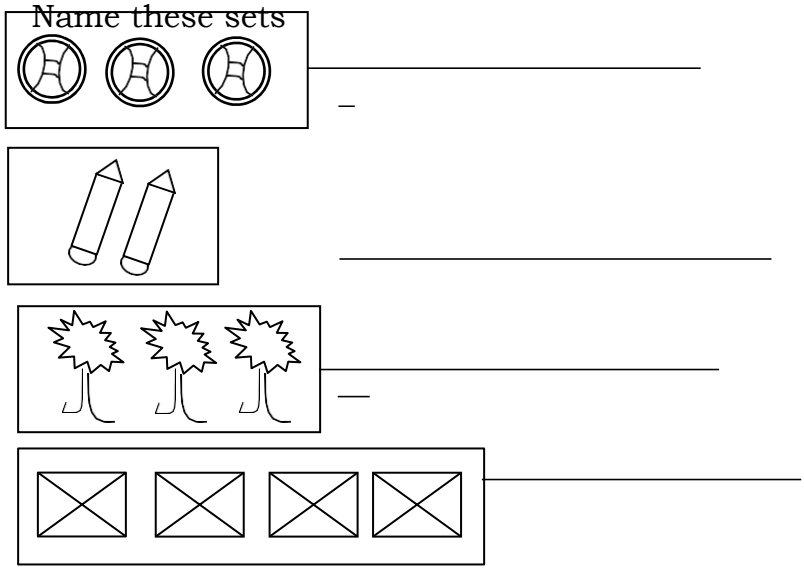
A set is a collection of things/objects.
Things found in a set are called members or elements.

Naming sets
Examples
a) 

A set of stools.

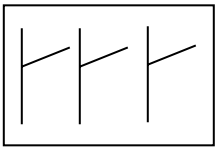
b) a e i o u A set of vowel letter

Exercises
Name these sets



SUB THEME: Reading and drawing sets

Examples



A set of sticks

Peter	John
Moses	Mark

A set of 3 names of boys

Exercise

Read and draw these sets

1. A set of 6 girls
2. A set of 5 bags
3. A stet of 4 baskets
4. A set of 2 brooms
5. A set of 9 oranges
6. A set of furniture
7. A set of furniture
8. A set of buildings

MK Bk2 Mathematics P.1 & 2
Understanding Mathematics BK2 P.1

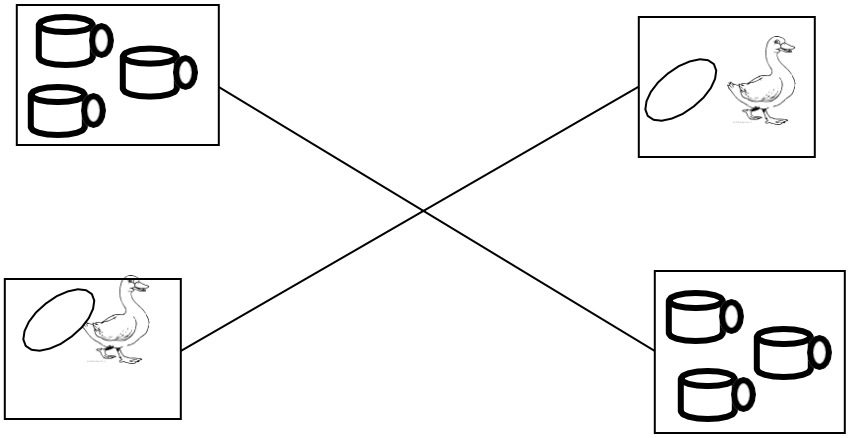
Evaluation

SUB-THEME: Matching sets

Examples

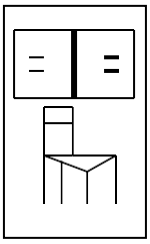
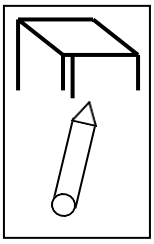
a)

b)



Exercise

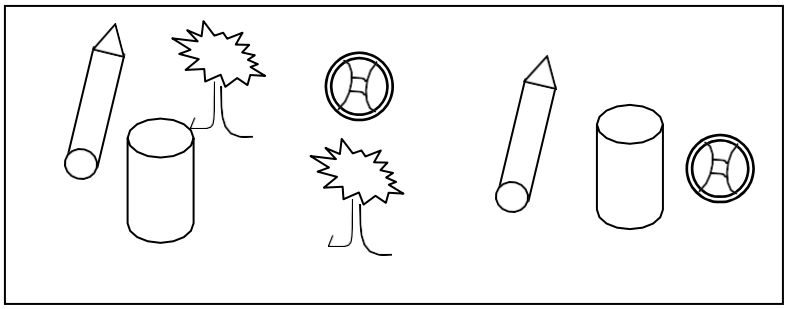
Match these sets

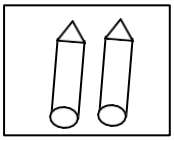
Boy Tree	6 3
	
Anna John	Animal Girl

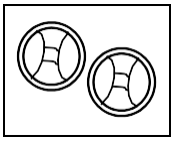
More work from
MK Mathematics BK2 P.3 and 4
Understanding Mathematics Bk2 P.2
Evaluation

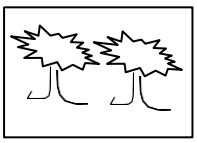
SUB-THEME: Sorting and forming sets

Examples



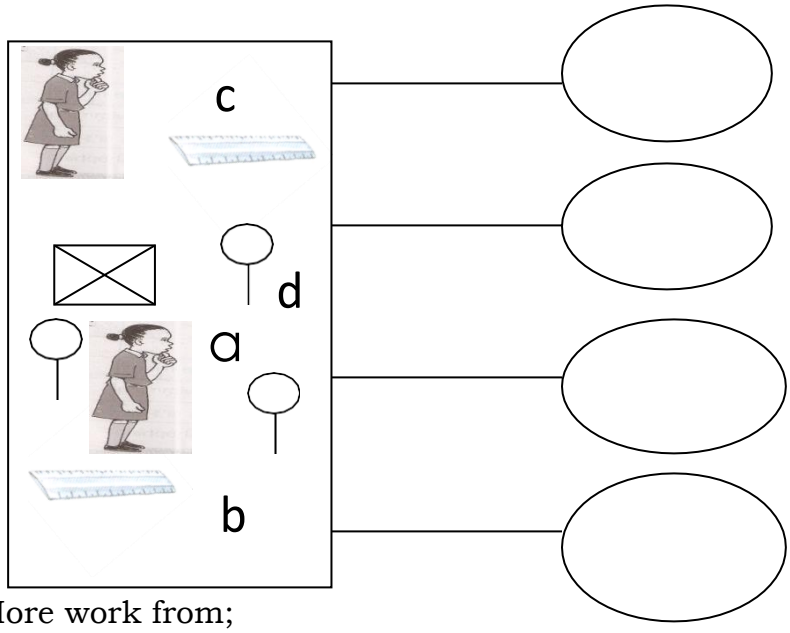
 A set of balls

 A set of trees

 A set of trees

Exercise

Form other sets

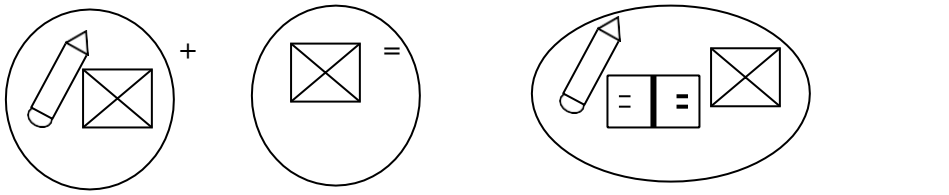


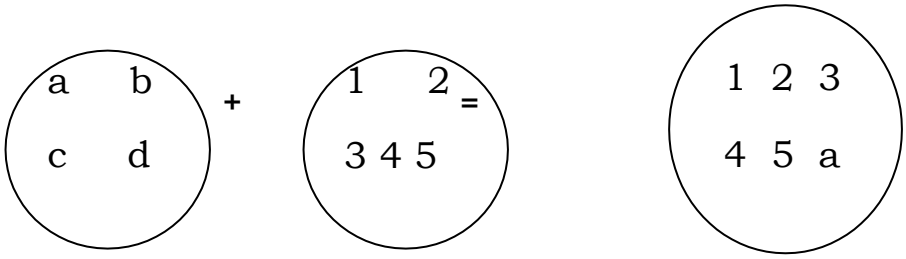
More work from;
Understanding Mathematics Bk2 P.3
New MK BK2 Mathematics P.5

EVALUATION

SUB-THEME: Joining sets

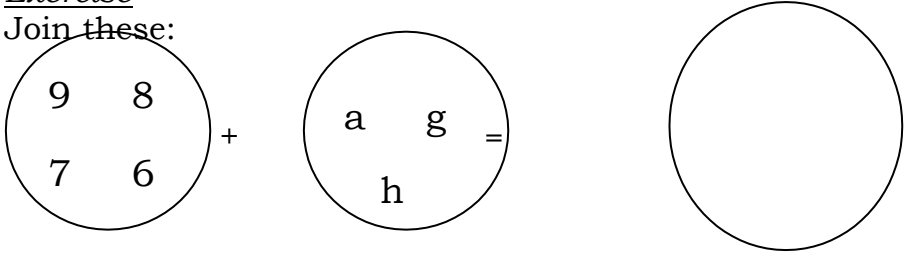
Examples

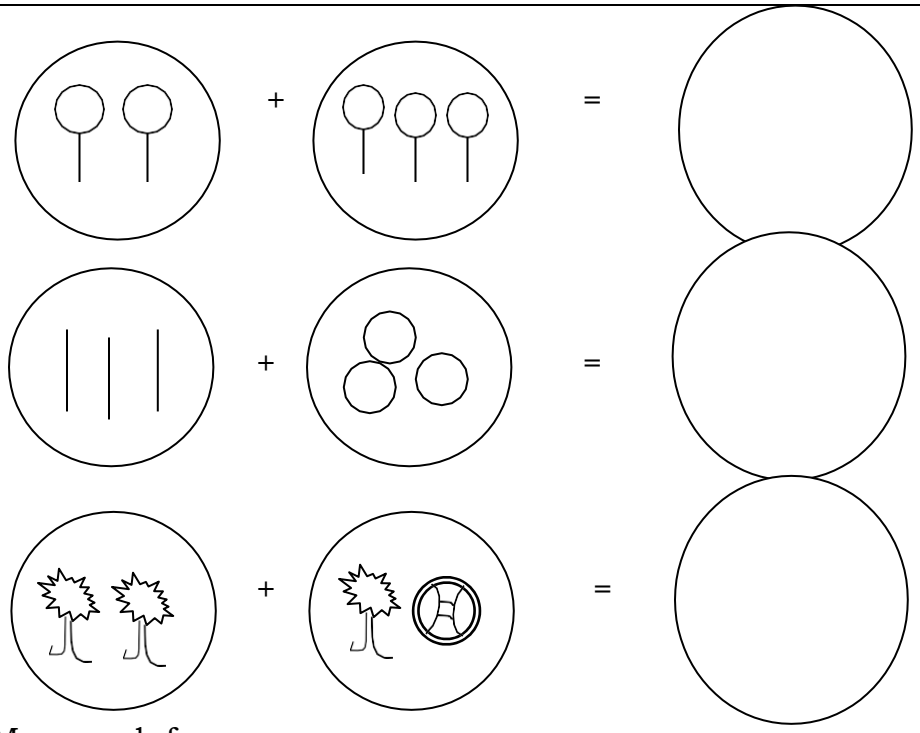




Exercise

Join ~~these~~:

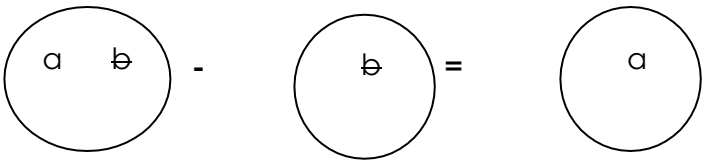




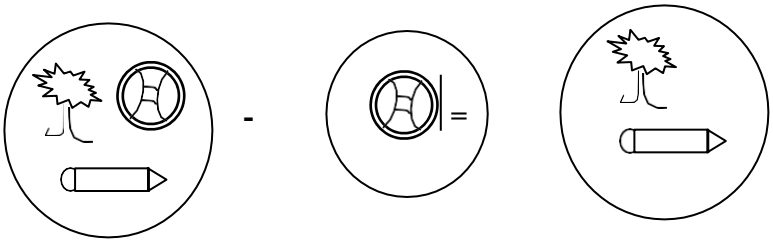
More work from;
A new MK Bk2 P8
Understanding Mathematics BK2 P.4

EVALUATION

SUB-THEME: Separating sets
Examples



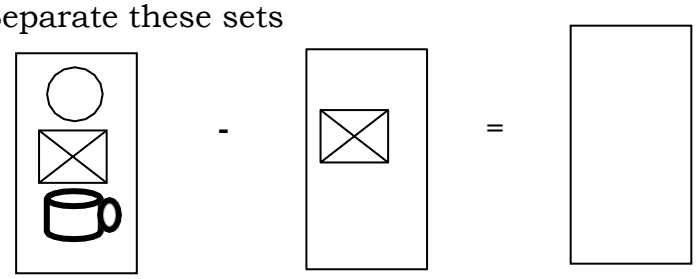
2 - 1 = 1



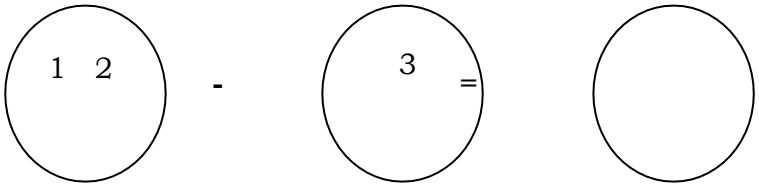
3 - 1 = 2

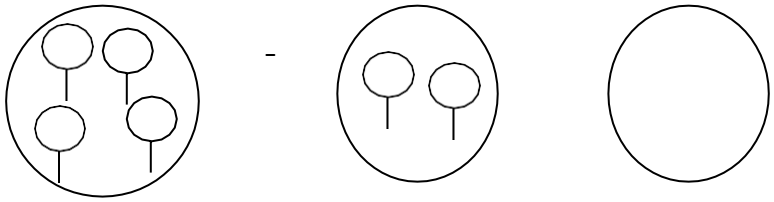
Exercise

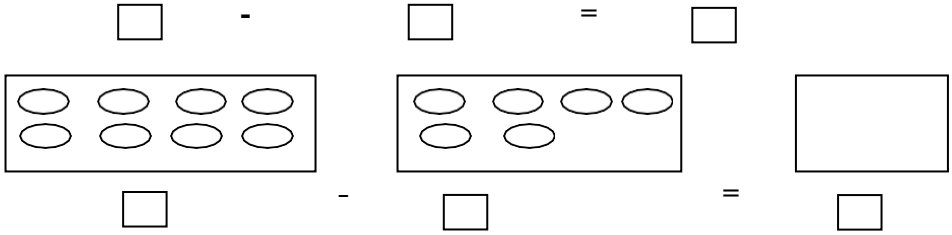
Separate these sets



3 - 1 =







More work from;
MK Bk2 Mathematics P9 – 10
Understanding Mathematics Bk2 Pg.5

EVALUATION

SUB – TOPIC: Ordinal numbers

Ordinal numbers

1 - 1st - first

2 - 2nd - second

3 - 3rd - third

4 - 4th - fourth

5 - 5th - fifth

6 - 6th - sixth

7 - 7th - seventh

Exercise
Match correctly

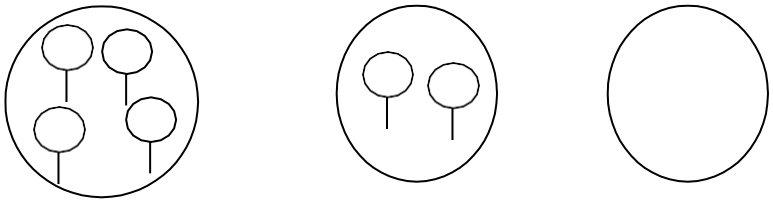
1	6th	second
4	3rd	fourth
2	1st	sixth
3	4th	third

Write in figures
seventh
eighth
tenth

Evaluation

SUB-THEME: Ordering sets
Examples

A **B** **C**

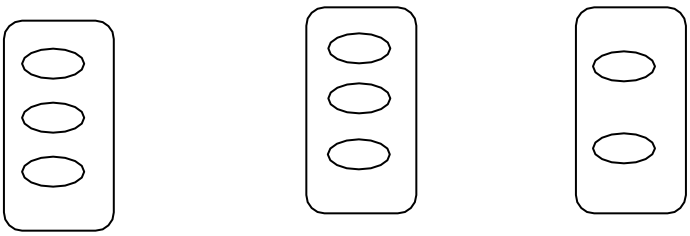


3 2 5

Set B comes first
Set A comes second
Set C comes third

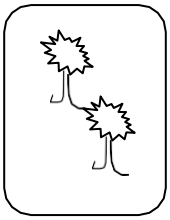
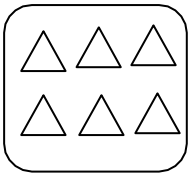
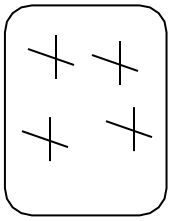
Exercise
Order these sets in ascending order

R **S** **T**



Set____comes first
Set____comes second
Set____comes third

O **P** **Q**

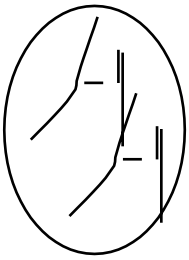
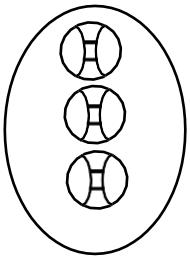
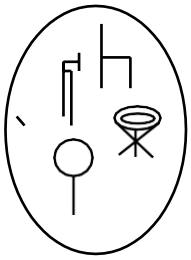
Set___comes first.
Which set comes third?
Which set comes second?

More work from;
MK Mathematics BK2 Pg.11
Understanding Mathematic BK2 Pg.6 – Pg.7

Evaluation

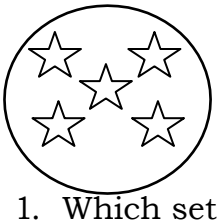
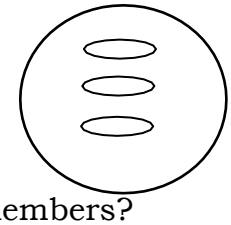
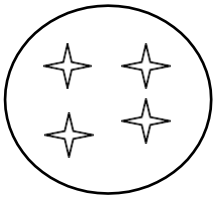
SUB-THEME: Comparing sets using less or more
Examples

R S T

Set R has less members
Set T has more members
Set S has members than set T
Set T has more members than set S
Exercise
Compare these sets

A B C

1. Which set has less members?
2. Which set has more members?
3. How many members are in set B?
4. Which set has 3 members?
5. Find the total number of members in all the three sets.
6. How many elements are in set A and C altogether?

More work from;
MK BK2 Mathematics Pg.7

SUB-TOPIC: Set symbols

Examples of set symbols

{ } or ⌀ - Empty , null or void set

∩ - Intersection of

U - Union with

C - Subset of

$\underline{C}$ - Not a subset of

C - Element of

$\underline{C}$ - Not element of

= - Equal to

≠ - Not equal to

Exercise

1. Read and draw these set symbols.
   i) Null set
   ii) Intersection
   iii) Element of
   iv) Not subset of
2. Name the set symbols.

   ⌀ _____

   $\underline{\in}$ _____

   U _____

   C _____

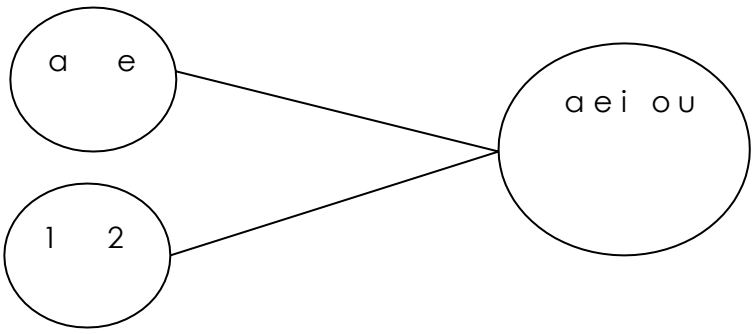
SUB-THEME: Forming Union Sets

Union Sets

Union sets are sets which combine members from two or more sets.

Examples of union sets

a)



b) R = {

}S = {

}

RUS { = = }

Activity

Form Union Sets

X y **U** =

U =

1 2 a

\+ =

+ =

mat

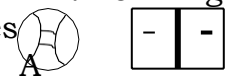
\+ orange

bag

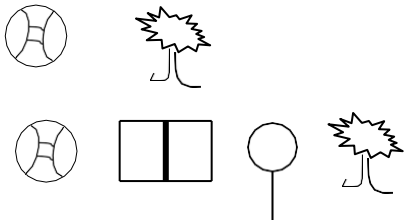
EVALUATION

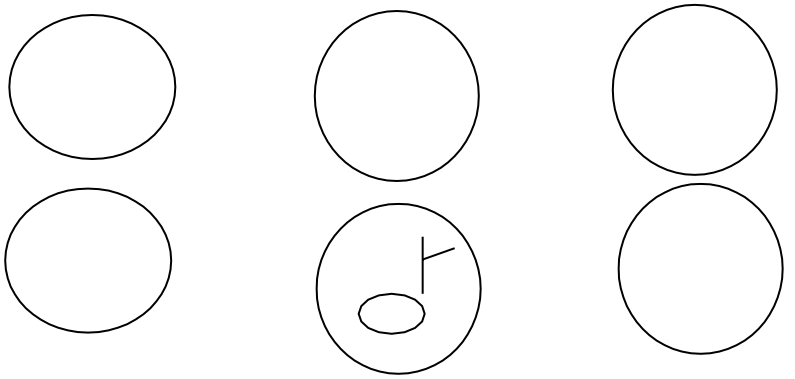
SUB-THEME: Forming intersecting sets

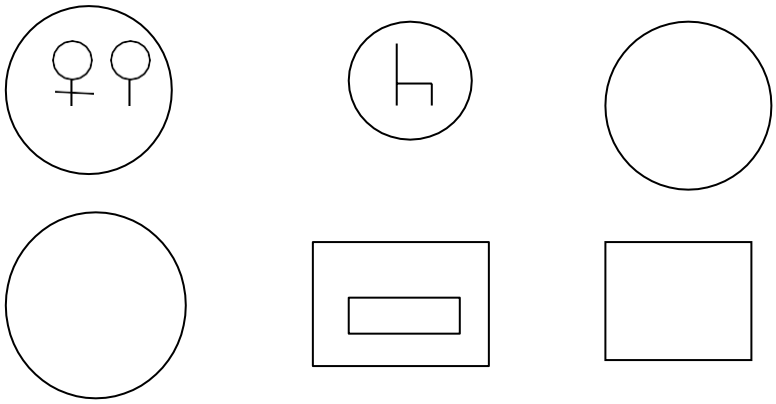
Examples

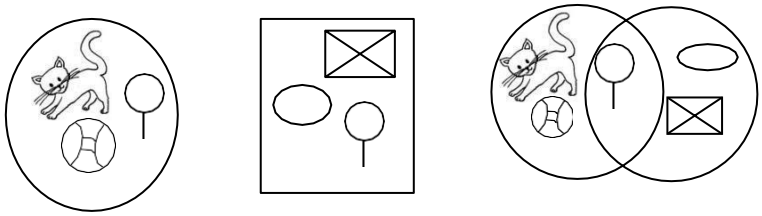


a)









b) A = {c, a, t} B = {b, a, g}

A∩B = { a }

Exercise

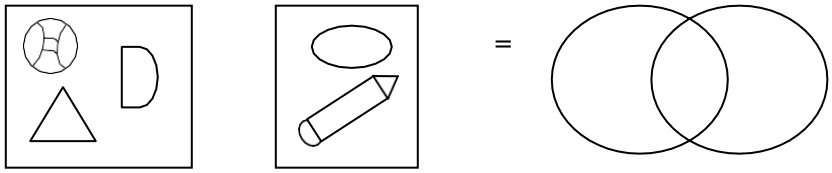
1. C {0, 1, 2, 3} D = {1, 2, 4, g}

   C∩D = { }

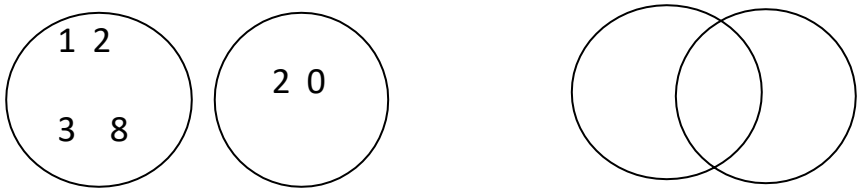
2. S = { , } R = { , }

   S∩R = { }

3. T M L M



4. L M = L M



EVALUATION

SUB-THEME: Identifying empty sets

Empty sets

Empty sets are sets which completely have no members.

Examples of empty sets

A - A set of boys with tails
B – A set of snakes singing
C – A set of books dancing

Activity

Write: *empty* or *not empty set*.

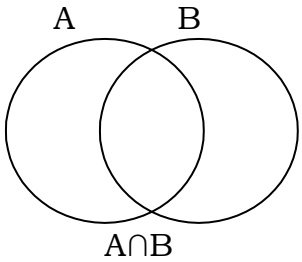
A set of pigs flying
A set of boxes roaring
A set of girls with wings
A set of pupils learning
A set of men putting on dresses
A set of birds in the sky

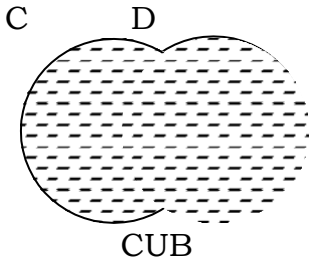
Read and draw
A set of 2 balls
A set of monkeys cooking
A set of days of the week which start with letter S
A set of men who breast feed babies

From MK Bk3 Mathematics Pg.12, 11

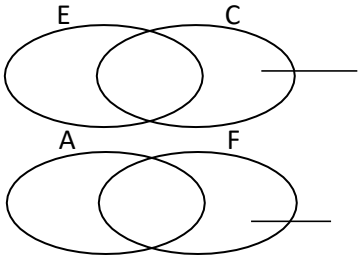
EVALUATION

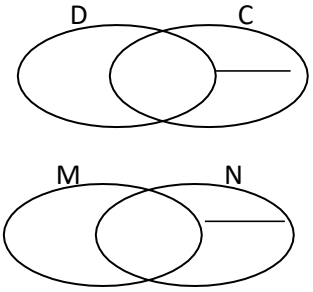
SUB-THEME: Describing shaded regions
Examples





Exercise
Name the shaded regions





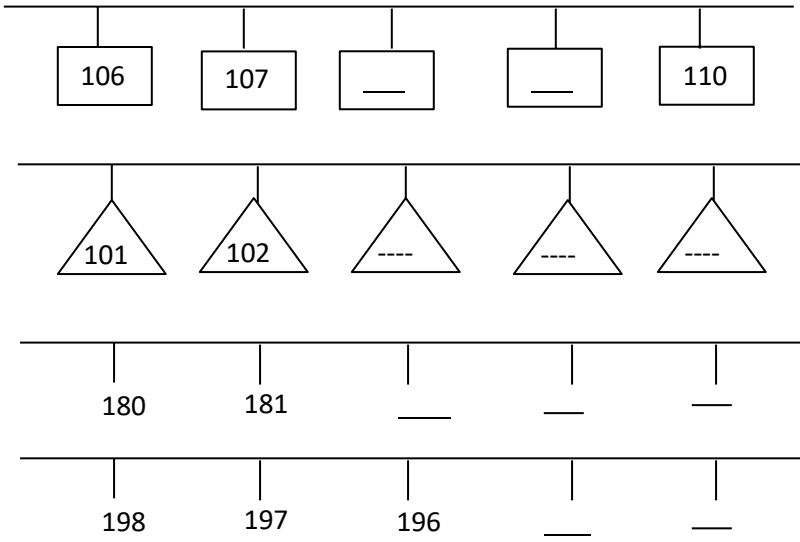
EVALUATION

THEME: Numeracy
SUB-THEME: Counting from 100 – 200

Counting, reading and writing numbers
(100 – 200)

Examples
100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, ____ 200.

Exercise
Fill in the missing numbers



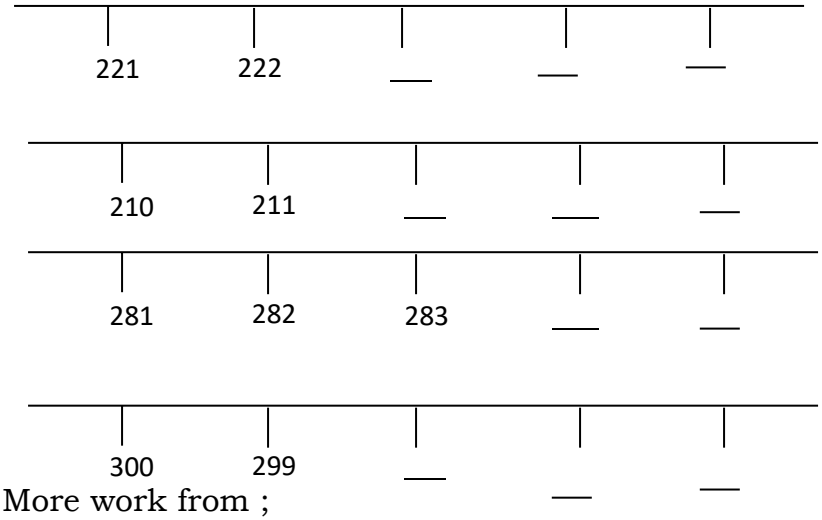
More work from;
Understanding Mathematics Bk2 Pg.12 – 13

EVALUATION

SUB-THEME: Counting 200 – 300

Examples
200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, ------ 300

Exercise
Fill in correctly



More work from ;
Understanding Mathematics Bk2 Pg.12 – 13
A new MK Bk2 Mathematics Pg.18 & Pg.22

EVALUATION

SUB-THEME: Counting numbers: 900 – 1000

Examples

900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908
909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 919 920
921 -----1000

Complete correctly:

910 920 ___, ___, ___, ___, ___, ____
900, 101, ___, ___, ___, ___, ___, ___,
990, 991, ___, ___, ___, ___, ___, ____
915, 914, 913, ___, ___, ___, ___,

Which number comes after?

920 ____
936 ____
999 ____

EVALUATION

SUB-TOPIC: Number names 0 – 20

Examples

0 - Zero	5 - five	10 - ten
1 - One	6 - Six	11 - eleven
2 - two	7 - seven	12 - twelve
3 - three	8 - eight	13 - thirteen
4 - four	9 - nine	14 - fourteen
15 - Fifteen	16 – sixteen	17 - seventeen
18 - Eighteen	19 - nineteen	20 – twenty

Exercise

1. Write the following in words.
   6_____19_____
   7_____0_____
   10_____3_____
   15 _____

2. Akello is 20 years old. How old is she in words?

3. Mummy went to the shop and bought 12 dozens of books. Change the number of books to words.

4. Tino weights 19kg. Write her weight in words.

A new mk Bk2 Mathematics Pg.24 – 28
Understanding Mathematics BK2 Pg.14

Evaluation

SUB- THEME: Writing number names 10 – 70

Examples

10 - ten
20 - twenty
30 - thirty
40 - forty
50 - fifty
70 - seventy
80 - eighty
90 - ninety
100 - one hundred

Exercise

Write the following in words.

10___ 70____ 30 ___ 40 ___90_____100_____

Write correctly.

fotry ___
sxity____
ent __
neinty __
tytwen

More work from;
A new MK BK2 Mathematics Pg.28
EVALUATION

SUB-THEME : Writing number words to figures

Examples

zero - 0
ten - 10
thirteen - 13
one hundred - 100

Activity

1. Match correctly

14	eighteen
5	zero
0	one hundred
9	five
100	fourteen
18	nine

2. Write in figures
   eighty __
   eighteen ___
   fourteen forty
   _____

3. Write the number symbol for:
   a) Twenty ___
   b) Zero ____

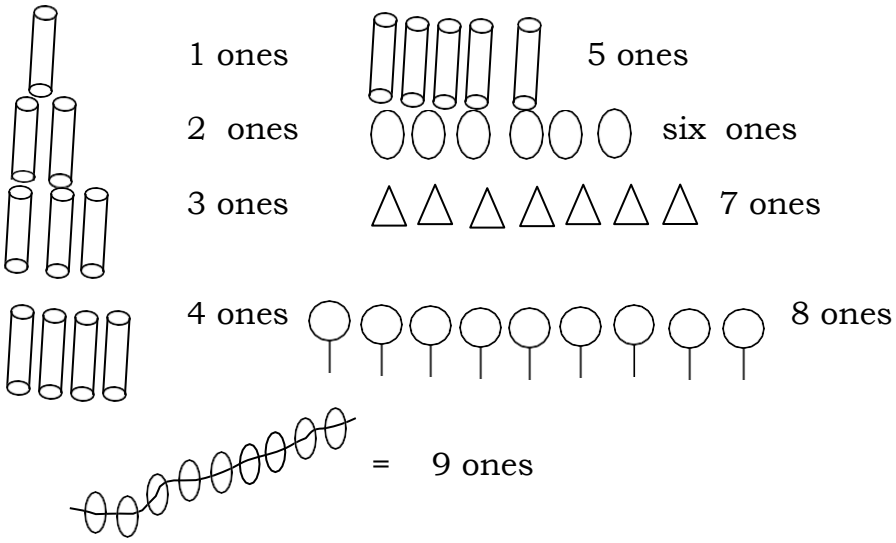
A new MK Mathematics BK2 Pg. 28

SUB-THEME: Place values

Examples of place values

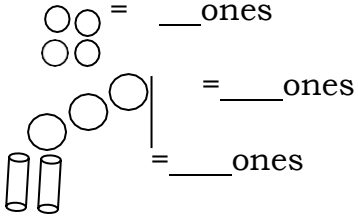
___Ones
___Tens
___Hundreds
___Thousands

Drawing ones



Exercise

1. ***Draw ones***
   2 ones
   4 ones
   8 ones
   6 ones
2. Count and complete

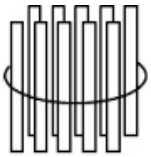


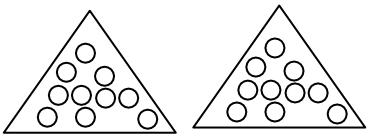
SUB-TOPIC: Place values

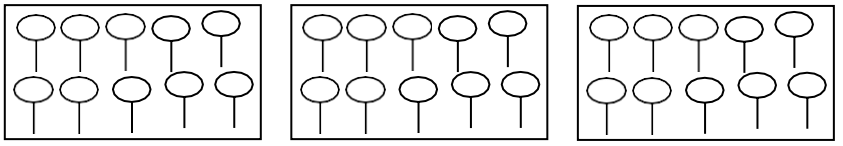
Tens

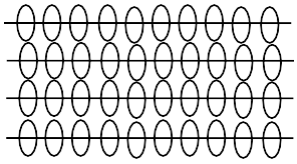
Ten sticks, objects or items make a bundle.

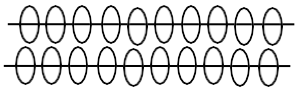
Examples

 = 1 tens

 = 2 tens

 = 3 tens

 4 tens

 2 tens

Exercise

Draw the bundles

1 ten = 3 tens

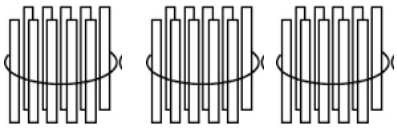
= 8 tens

= ___

9 tens = 4 tens

= ___

Write the tens



=___tens

More work from;

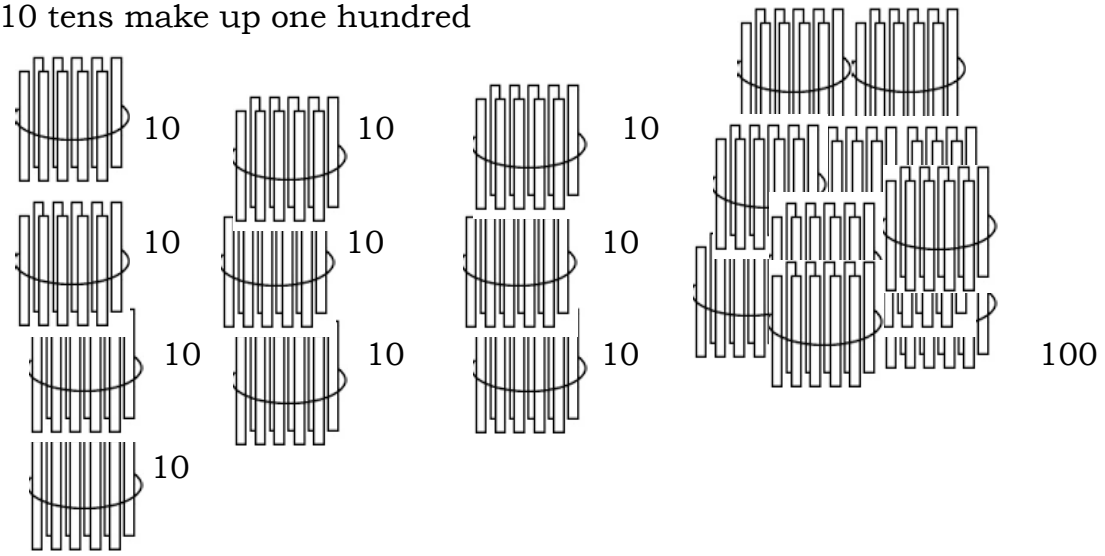
A new MK Mathematics Pg. 14

Understanding Mathematics BK2 Pg.8-9

Hundreds

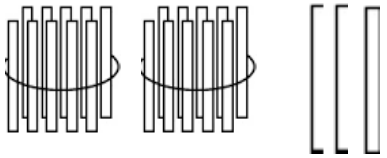
Examples

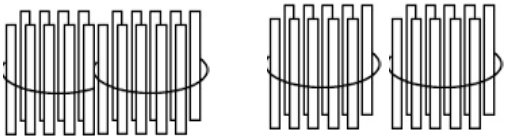
10 tens make up one hundred

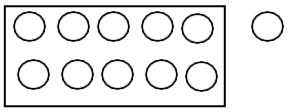


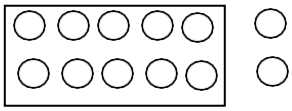
Exercise

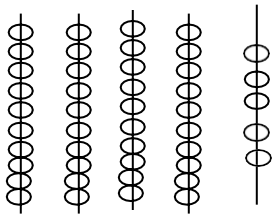
Fill in the missing numbers

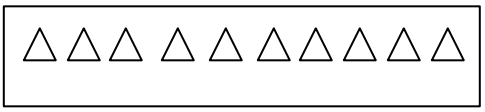

= ___tens___ones


=___hundreds___tens ___ones


=____tens___ones




=___tens___ones


=___tens___ones

More work from;

MK Mathematics BK2 Pg.19 – 20, 21

Understanding Mathematics BK2 Pg.9, 10, 11

EVALUATION

SUB-TOPIC: Filling in hundreds, tens and ones

Examples
28 = 2 tens and 8 ones
8 =____tens and___ones
156 =____hundreds___tens____ones

Exercise
Complete correctly

20 =____tens___ones
88 =____tens____ones
3 =____tens ___ones
77 =___tens___ones
284 =___hundreds___tens____ones
3 =tens and ones = ___
___= 9 tens 4 ones
120 =___hundreds ___tens____ones
188 =___hundreds___tens___ones
EVALUATION

SUB-TOPIC: Writing place values of number.
Examples

1 3 5 8
| | | ' Ones
| | ' Tens
| ' Hundreds
' Thousands

More work from;
A new MK Mathematics Pg.15, 22 , 23
Understanding Mathematics Bk2 Pg.10

Exercise
Write the place values of te circled number.

(3) 8 4 =____ 3 7 (1) =____ 2(9) = ____

1 2 (3) 4 =___8 0 (0) = ____

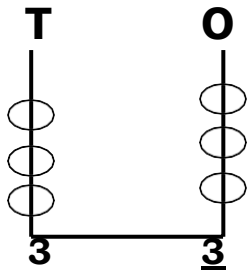
What is the place value of 2 in the number 329?

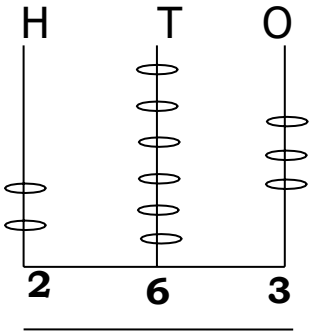
What is the place value of 4 in 384?
More work from;
A new MK Mathematics Bk3 Pg.35

EVALUATION

SUB-TOPIC: Writing numbers shown on the abacus.

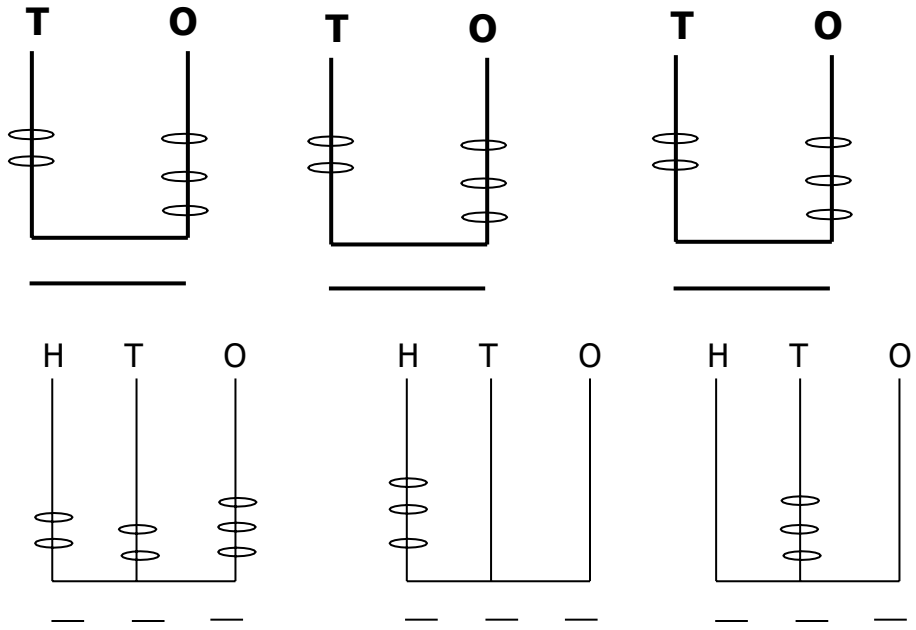
Examples





Activity

Complete the abacus.



More work from;

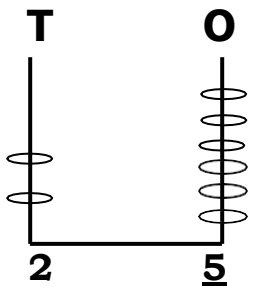
A new MK Bk2 Mathematics Pg.16

Understanding Mathematics Bk2 Pg.23

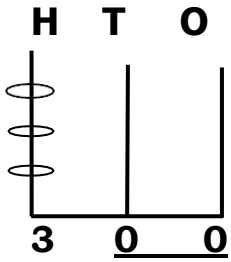
SUB-TOPIC: Representing numbers on the abacus

Examples

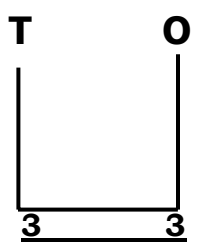
25 =

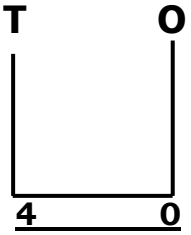


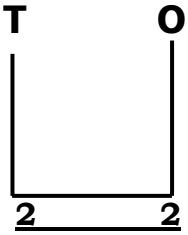
300=



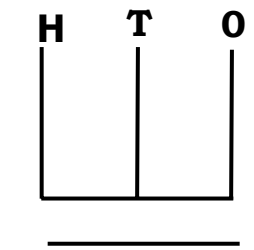
Exercise
Complete



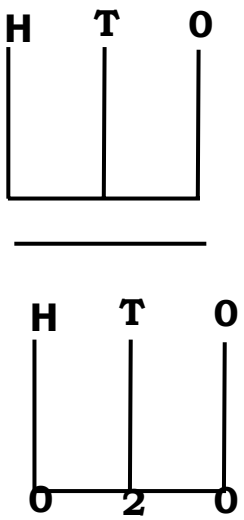




200 =



231 =



More work from;
A new MK Bk2 Mathematics Pg.17

SUB-TOPIC: Putting numbers on number trays
Examples

T O
2 4 =

T	O

H T O
6 0 3 =

H	T	O
6	0	3

Exercise
Put the number on number trays

12 =

T	O

18 =

T	O

5 =

T	O

100 =

H	T	O

214 =

H	T	O

3 =

T	O

A new MK Mathematics Bk3 Pg.35

SUB-TOPIC: Expanding numbers of tens and ones
Examples

10 = 10 + 0
11 = 10 + 1
12 = 10 + 2
13 = 10 + 3
28 = 20 + 8
14 = 10 + 4
15 = 10 + 5
16 = 10 + 6
17 = 10 + 7
34 = 30 + 4

Exercise
Expand these numbers

13 = ___ + ___
19 = ___ + ___
20 = ___ + ___
33 = ___ + ___
49 = ___ + ___
30 = ___ + ___
17 = ___ + ___
49 = ___ + ___
50 = ___ + ___
16 = ___ + ___

More work from;
Standard 2 Mathematics Pg.16
EVALUATION

Finding expanded numbers
Examples

10 + 2 = 12

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 0 \\ +\ 2 \\ \hline 1\ 2 \end{array}$$

47 = 4 0 + 7 = 4 7

Exercise
Which numbers have been expanded?
80 + 8 =
50 + 4 =
30 + 6 =
20 + 1 =
10 + 1 =
10 + 1 =
10 + 7 =
10 + 2 =
10 + 4 =
30 + 9 =

Standard Bk2 Mathematics Pg.16

SUB-TOPIC: Expanding numbers of thousands, hundreds, tens and ones.

Examples

H T O

a) 1 2 3 = 100 + 20 + 3

b) TH H T O = 5000 + 200 + 30 + 4
5 2 3 4

c) TH H T O = 9000 + 300 + 4
9 3 0 4

Exercise

Expand these:

826 =___+___+ ___

420 =___+___+ ___

306 =___+___+ ___

6288 =___+___+___+ ___

5214 =___+___+___+ ___

6216 =___+___+___+ ___

819 =___+___+___+ ___

346 =___+___+___+ ___

More work from;
Standard 2 Mathematics Pg.16

SUB-TOPIC: Finding expanded numbers of thousands, hundreds, tens and ones.

Examples

400 + 30 + 5

↓

400
30
+ 5
435

2000 + 400 + 20

↓

2000
400
+ 20
2420

Exercise
Which numbers were expanded?

400 + 20 + 1 =____ 800 + 10 = ___

◯ = 800 + 10 + 3 ◯ = 400 + 10 + 8

100 + 40 + 2 = 200 + 30 + 3 =
More work on
Standard 2 learning Maths Pg.17

SUB-TOPIC: Writing hindu arabic numerals in Roman numerals.

1 – I	7 - VII	20 - XX
2 - II	8 - VIII	
3 - III	9 - IX	
4 -1V	10 - X	
5 - V	11 - X1	
6 - VI	12 - XII	

Exercise
Change the following number in Roman numerals.

3 -	5 -	20 -
6 -	10 -	21 –
4 -	15 -	28 –

EVALUATION

SUB-TOPIC: Changing Roman numerals to Hindu Arabic numerals.

Examples
V - 5
1X - 9
XX - 10
XXV - 25
VI - 6
VIII - 8
Exercise
Change to Hindu Arabic numerals.

II -	IV -	XXV –
X -	XXI -	IX -

Bob is IX years old. Change his age to Roman numerals.

More work from;
MK Bk4 Maths Pg.33

THEME: Operating on numbers.
Addition of 1 and 2 digit number vertically and horizontally.

Examples
4 + 9 = 13

T	O
1	2
+ 3	2
4	4

T	O
3	0
2	4
5	4

Exercise
Work out:

2 + 9 =

3 + 6 =

3 + 2 + 0 =

	9
+	1

	6
+	2

T	O
2	0
+ 3	0

T	O
8	6
+ 2	1

T	O
2	0
1	0
+ 2	0

More work from;
A new MK Bk2 Maths Pg.34
Understanding Maths BK2 Pg.16
standard 2 learning Maths Pg.3

SUB-TOPIC: Addition of thousands, hundreds, tens and ones.
Examples

a)

H	T	O
2	3	1
+ 3	7	3

b)

TH	H	T	O
4	0	0	3
+ 2	0	0	0

Exercise
Work out

H	T	O
2	0	0
+ 1	0	0

H	T	O
3	2	4
+ 2	0	4

H	T	O
1	2	8
+ 1	1	1

H	T	O
2	4	0
+ 1	0	0

H	T	O
8	0	0
+ 2	0	0

TH	H	T	O
1	0	0	0
+ 2	4	3	0

H	T	O
8	0	0
+ 2	0	0

H	T	O
9	0	0
+ 1	0	0

More work from
A new MK Bk2 Maths Pg. 38
Understanding Maths BK2 Pg. 21
Standard 2 learning Maths Pg.19

SUB-TOPIC: Additon with carrying.

Examples

a)
	1	
	4	6
+	2	5
	7	1
		11

b)
	1	
	4	8
+	3	5
	8	3
		13

Exercise

Add these numbers

2	8	2
+ 4	+ 8	+ 2
6	8	3

5	8	1
+ 5	+ 1	+ 1
5	3	6

4	5
+ 1	+
1	1

EVALUATION

SUB-TOPIC: Addition of numbers involving words.

Examples

a) Julie had 18 apples and Betty had 21 apples. How many apples do they have altogether?

18 apples
+ 21 apples
39 apples

b) Find the sum of 13 books and 10 books.

1 3 books
+ 1 0 books
2 3 books

Exercise

1. 16 plus 20 equals

2. Otoi has 12 sweets. Moses has 2 sweets. How many sweets do they have altogether?

3. Find the sum of:
   a) 20 cups and 10 cups
   b) 8 balls and 3 balls
4. There are 45 pupils in P.2 and 36 pupils in P.2S. How many pupils are there altogether?

More work from;

A new MK Maths Bk2 Pg.35, 39

SUB-TOPIC: Addition in expanded form.

Examples

2 4 20 + 4
+ 3 3 30 + 3
5 7 = 50 + 7

3 2 4 - 300 + 20 + 4
+ 2 3 5 - 200 + 30 + 5
5 5 9 - 500 + 50 + 9

Exercise

Add while expanding.

2 4 = ___ + ___
+ 1 0 = ___ + ___
3 4 = ___ + ___

6 2 4 = ___ + ___ + ___
2 0 1 = ___ + ___ + ___
8 2 5

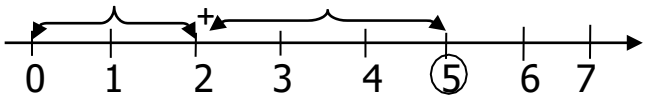
More work from;
A new MK Maths Bk2 Pg.37

EVALUATION

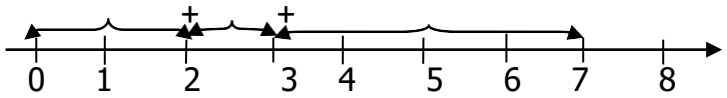
SUB-TOPIC: Addition of numbers on a number line.

Examples

2 + 3 = 5

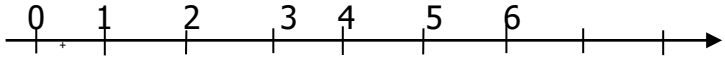


2 + 1 + 4 = 7

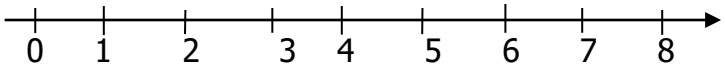


Exercise
Add on a number line.

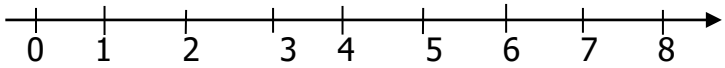
2 + 2 =



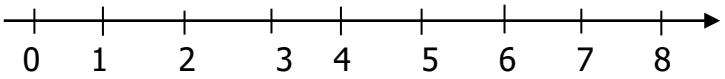
3 + 4 =



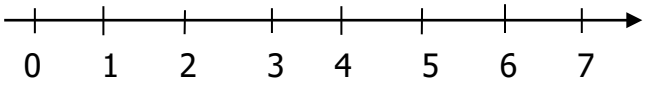
1 + 6 =



8 + 1



2 + 2 + 2 =



More work from;
Uganda primary Maths BK2 Pg.20

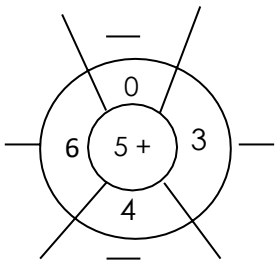
SUB-TOPIC: Table and circle filling involving addition.

Examples

+	2	0	3	4	6
3	5	3	6	7	9
	3 + 2	3 + 0	3 + 3	3 + 4	3 + 6

Exer ise

Com lete p



+	3	2	0	1	5	6	7	
7	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	

A new MK Maths Bk2 Pg.64
Understanding Maths Bk2 Pg.30

EVALUATION

SUB-TOPIC: Substraction of one and two digit numbers.

Examples

8 _ 2 = 6

14 - 6 = 8

	T	**O**
	9	8
-	2	5
	7	3

Exercise

Work out:

	7	4		4	0		7	7
-	2	0	-	1	0	-	2	4

15 - 5 = 10 – 2 =

9 9	8 0	6 4
- 1 0	- 2 0	- 2 4
_____	_____	_____

More work on;
A new MK Bk2 Maths Pg.59
Understanding Maths Bk2 Pg.22 – 25
Uganda primary Maths Bk2 Pg.10

SUB-TOPIC: Subtraction of hundred tens and ones.

Examples

H T O	**H T O**
5 3 4	9 0 0
- 2 3	- 2 0 0
5 1 1	7 0 0

Exercise
Work out:

H T O	**H T O**	**H T O**
2 0 0	8 0 0	4 3 6
- 1 0 0	- 3 0 0	- 2 1 0
_____	_____	_____

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

H T O	**H T O**	**H T O**
6 0 0	2 6 0	8 0 0
- 1 0 0	- 4 0	- 1 0 0
_____	_____	_____

More work on;
A new MK Bk2 Maths Pg.60
Understanding Maths Bk2 Pg.27

SUB-TOPIC: Subtraction with borrowing

Examples

a)
$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{3}\cancel{4}\,{}^{12} \\ 2 \\ -\ 1\ \ 6 \\ \hline 2\ \ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

b)
$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{7}\ {}^{14} \\ \cancel{4} \\ 8 \\ -\ 1\ \ 5 \\ \hline 6\ \ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Exercise

$$\begin{array}{r} 6\ \ 6 \\ -\ 2\ \ 7 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 4\ \ 0 \\ -\ 2\ \ 4 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 3\ \ 6 \\ -\ 2\ \ 9 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8\ \ 8 \\ -\ 2\ \ 9 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 4\ \ 4 \\ -\ 1\ \ 6 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 9\ \ 0 \\ -\ 2\ \ 5 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

More work on;
Uganda primary Maths Bk2 Pg.16
Understanding Maths Bk2 Pg.42 – 44

SUB-TOPIC: Subtraction of number involving words.

Examples

a) Daddy had 25 cows. He sold 15 cows. How many cows remained?

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\ \ 5\text{ cows} \\ -\ 1\ \ 5\text{ cows} \\ \hline 1\ \ 0\text{ cows} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

b) Find the difference between 20 and 10.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\ \ 0 \\ -\ 1\ \ 0 \\ \hline 1\ \ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Exercise

1. A school has 300 pupils. 100 pupils did not attend the lesson. How many pupils attended the lesson?
2. A lice bought 14 apples. She ate 10 apples. How many apples remained?
3. What is 60 less 20?
4. Twenty take away five equal equals _

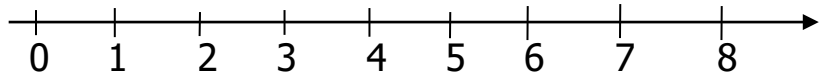
5. Cindy had 8 ckaes. She gave 2 cakes to her friend.
How many cakes were left?

More work on;
A new MK Maths Bk2 Pg.61
A new MK Maths Bk3 Pg.51

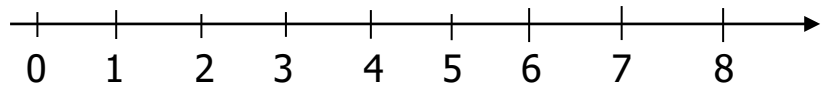
SUB-TOPIC: Subtraction using a number line.

Examples

4 – 2 = 2



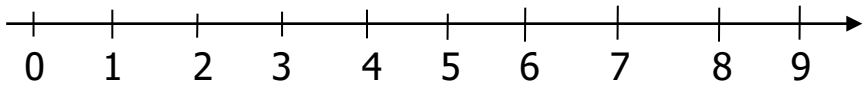
8 – 3 = 5



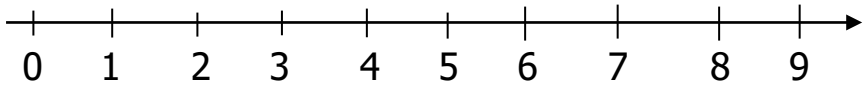
Exerice

Subtract these.

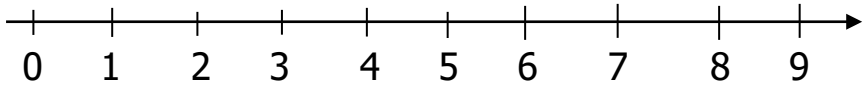
5-2 =



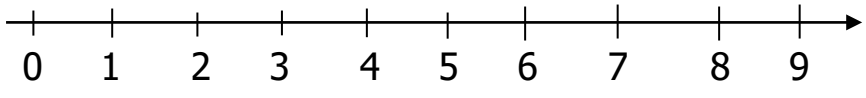
6-0 =



4-3 =



9-2=

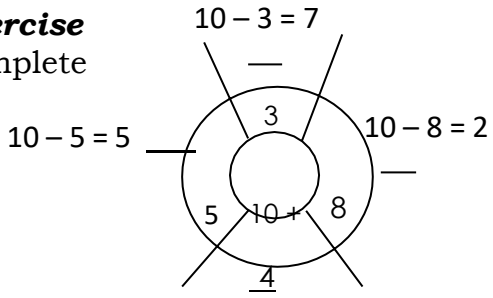


SUB-TOPIC: Subtraction in tables cirles.

example

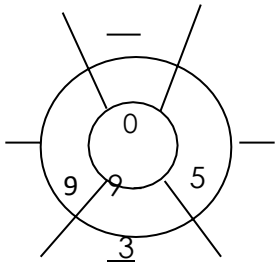
Exercise

Complete



10 – 4 = 6

-	3	2	1	0	6	7
12	__	__	__	__	__	__

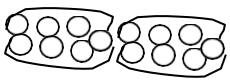


More work on;
A new MK Bk2 Maths Pg.64
Understanding Maths Bk2 Pg.30

SUB- TOPIC: Multiplication ot one digit numbers horizontally and vertically.

Examples

2 x 3 = 6



2 x 7 = 14

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times\ 5 \\ \hline 10 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$$

Exercise

Work out these:

3 x 4 = 5 x 2 =

6 x 1 = 8 x 1 =

4 x 2	6 x 3	8 x 3	5 x 5
9 x 6	6 x 6	2 x 6	4 x 1

More work on;
A new MK Maths Bk2 Pg.41 – 42
Standard 2 learning Maths Bk2 Pg.25 – 26, 54

SUB-TOPIC: Multiplication by 2 and 3.

Examples

a) 1 2 x 2 = 24

b) 3 2 x 3 = 96

Exercise
Work out:

1 3 x 2	b) 2 2 x 2	4 0 x 2
3 3 x 3	b) 1 0 x 2	1 2 x 4
2 0 x 3	b) 5 0 x 2	

A new MK Bk2 Maths Pg.43
Understanding Maths Bk2 Pg.51

SUB-TOPIC: Multiplication of 2 and 3 digit numbers by one digit number.
Examples

2 4 x 2 4 8	1 1 0 x 4 4 4 0

Exercise

Workout:

2 0 2	2 0 0	4 0 1
x 2	x 3	x 3
6 0 0	6 2 1	4 0 1
x 2	x 2	x 3

More work on;
A new Mk Maths Bk2 Pg.125

SUB-TOPIC: Table and circle filling involving multiplication.

Examples

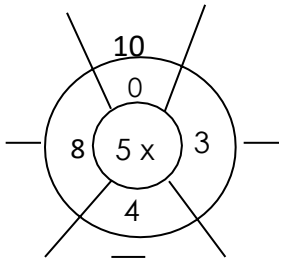
x	2	3	4	5	6
2	4	6	8	10	12

2 x 2 = 4
2 x 3 = 6
2 x 4 = 8
2 x 5 = 10
2 x 6 = 12

Exercise

Multiply

x	3
3	-
4	-
5	-
6	-



More work on;
A new MK Bk2 Maths Pg.86

SUB-TOPIC: Multiplication of numbers involving words.

Examples

a) There are 2 shoes in a pair. How many shoes are there in 6 pairs?
6 x 2 = 12 shoes

b) How many fingers do 4 hands have?

4 x 5 = 20 fingers

Exercise

Solve

1. One fly has 2 wings. How many wings do 5 flies have?

2. There are 5 eggs in a basket. How many eggs are in 2 similar baskets?

3. 6 groups of 3 equals

4. What is the product of 7 and 0?

5. There are 12 books in a dozen.
   How many books are in 2 dozens?

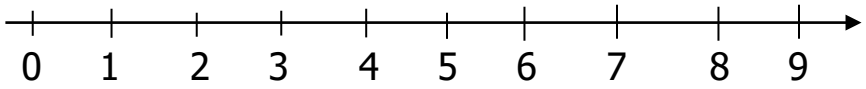
6. 3 groups of 3 gives.

More work on
Standard 2 learning Maths Bk2 Pg.27

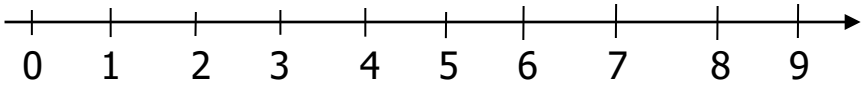
SUB-TOPICS: Multiplication on a number line.

*Example*s

2 x 2 = 4 2 groups of 2



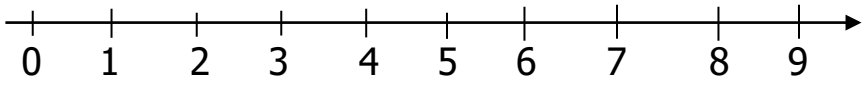
3 x 2 = 6 3 groups of 2



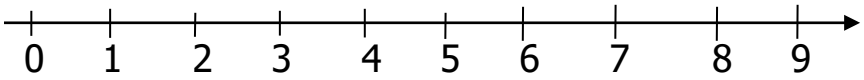
Exercise

Work out:

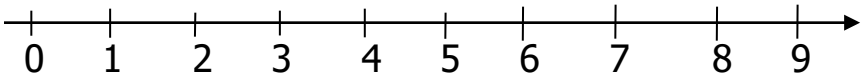
2 x 4 =



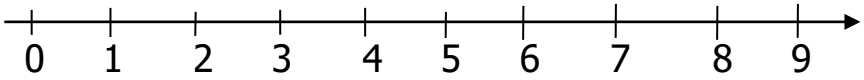
3 x 3 =



4 x 1 =



2 x 2 x 2 =



EVALUATION

SUB-TOPIC: Division of one and 2 digits numbers horizontally.

Examples

a) 4 ÷ 2 = 2

b) 16 ÷ 4 = 4

Exercise

Work out:

9 ÷ 3 = 6 ÷ 2 = 4 ÷ 4 =

10 ÷ 2 = 12 ÷ 3 = 16 ÷ 2 =

20 ÷ 5 =

More work on;
A new MK Maths Bk2 Pg.76, 78
Uganda primary Maths Pg.44

SUB-TOPIC: Long division of 2 digits

Examples

1) $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 2\overline{)\,24} \end{array}$ $2 \div 2 = 1$, $4 \div 2 = 2$

2) $\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 3\overline{)\,96} \end{array}$ $9 \div 3 = 3$, $6 \div 3 = 2$

Exercise

Work out

$2\overline{)\,20}$

$2\overline{)\,44}$

$2\overline{)\,64}$

$3\overline{)\,15}$

$4\overline{)\,16}$

$2\overline{)\,88}$

More work on;

Standard 2 learning Mathematics Pg.50, 60

SUB-TOPIC: Division with remainders

Examples

a) $7 \div 2 = 3$ r 1

b) 13 ÷ 2 = 6 r 1

Exercise
Divide

10 ÷ 4 = 9 ÷ 2 = 22 ÷ 4

15 ÷ 6 = 6 ÷ 5 = 18 ÷ 7 =

16 ÷ 9 = 13 ÷ 5 =

EVALUATION

SUB-TOPIC: Division of numbers involving words
Examples

a) Share 14 mangoes between 2 boys
What does each boy get?

14 ÷ 2 = 7 mangoes

b) Divide 18 sweets among 3 girls
18 ÷ 3 = 6 sweets

Exercise
1. Divide 10 pencils among 5 children
2. Three men sharedf 12 nets equally
How many nets did each man get?
3. Share 40 sweets among 5 boys.

4. Mum had 8 cakes. She shared them equally between 2 girls. How many cakes did each girl get?

5. Share 13 boxes among 9 women.

More work on;
New MK Maths Bk2 Pg.75
Standard 2 learning Maths Pg.51

SUB-TOPIC: Division by repeated subtraction.
Examples
a) 9 ÷ 3 = 3
9 – 3 = 6
6 – 3 = 3
3 – 3 = 0

b) 10 ÷ 2 = 5

10 – 2 = 8 step 1

8 - 2 = 6 step 2

6 - 2 = 4 step 3

4 - 2 = 2 step 4

2 – 2 = 0 step 5

Exercise

Try these

15 ÷ 3 = 8 ÷ 4 = 10 ÷ 5 = 14 ÷ 2 =

8 ÷ 2 = 20 ÷ 5 =

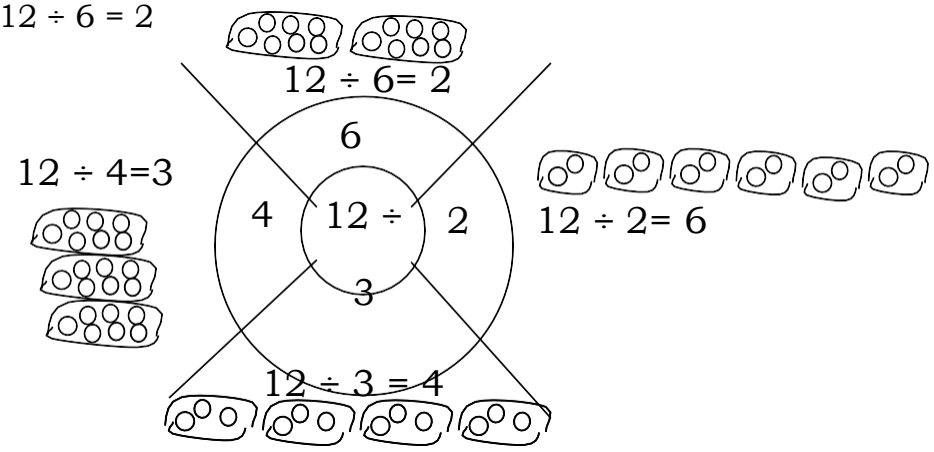
More work on;

New MK Maths Bk2 Pg.78 – 82

SUB-TOPIC: Division in tables and circles.

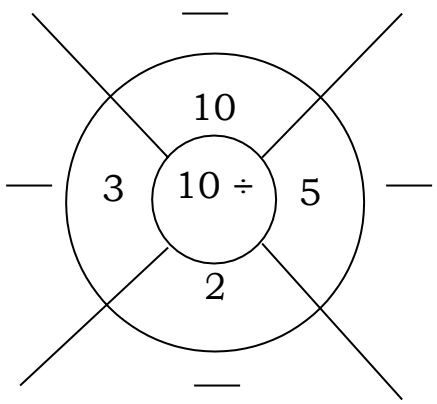
Examples

12 ÷ 6 = 2



Exercise

÷	2	5	4	10	20
20	-	-	-	-	-



More work on;

New Mk Bk2 Maths Pg.86

THEME: Number patterns and sequences

Counting in twos.

Examples

2, $\overset{+2}{\_}$ 4, $\overset{+2}{\_}$ 6, $\overset{+2}{\_}$ 8, $\overset{+2}{\_}$ 10, $\overset{+2}{\_}$ 12, $\overset{+2}{\_}$ 14, $\overset{+2}{\_}$ __

20 $\overset{-2}{\_}$ 18 $\overset{-2}{\_}$ 16 $\overset{-2}{\_}$ 14 $\overset{-2}{\_}$ 12 $\overset{-2}{\_}$ 10 $\overset{-2}{\_}$ 8 $\overset{-2}{\_}$ 6

Exercise

Fill in the missing numbers.

0, 2, 4, _, _, ___, ___,

3, 5, _, _, ___

18, 16, 14, 12, _, ____

Which number comes next?

20^{+2}___ 2 , $\overset{+2}{_}$___

More work on

New Mk Maths Bk2 Pg.62 – 63

Counting in threes.

Examples

0, $\overset{+3}{\_}$ 3, $\overset{+3}{\_}$ 6, $\overset{+3}{\_}$ 9, $\overset{+3}{\_}$ 12, $\overset{+3}{\_}$ 15, $\overset{+3}{\_}$ 18, $\overset{+3}{\_}$ 21

21, $\overset{-3}{\_}$ 18, $\overset{-3}{\_}$ 15, $\overset{-3}{\_}$ 12, $\overset{-3}{\_}$ 9, $\overset{-3}{\_}$ 6, $\overset{-3}{\_}$ 3, $\overset{-3}{\_}$ 0

Exercise

Fill in correctly.

0, 3, 6, __, 12, 15, _, ___

9, 12, 15, 18, 21, _, ___

5, 8, ___, ____

13, 12, ___, ____ ___, ____

More work on;

MK Maths Bk3 Pg.88 – 89

Evaluation

Counting in fives

Examples

0, (+5) 5, (+5) 10, (+5) 15, (+5) 20, (+5) 25, (+5) 30, (+5) 35, ____

40, (-5) 35, (-5) 30, (-5) 25, (-5) 20, (-5) 15.

Exercise

Complete.

0, 5, 10, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____

80, 85, ___, ___, 100

30, 35, 40, 45, ____

20, 15, ___, ___, ____

More work on;
MK Maths Bk3 Pg.88 – 89

EVALUATION

Counting in tens

Examples

0, (+10) 10, (+10) 20, (+10) 30, (+10) 40, (+10) 50, (+10) 60, (+10) 70, (+10) 80, (+10) 90, ____

40, (-10) 30, (-10) 20, (-10) 10, (-10) 0

Fill in the missing numbers.

10, 20, 30, 40, ____, ___, ____

100, 110, 120, ___, ___, ____

90, 80, 70, ___, ___, ____, ____, ___, ____

22, 32, 42, 52, 62, ____, ____

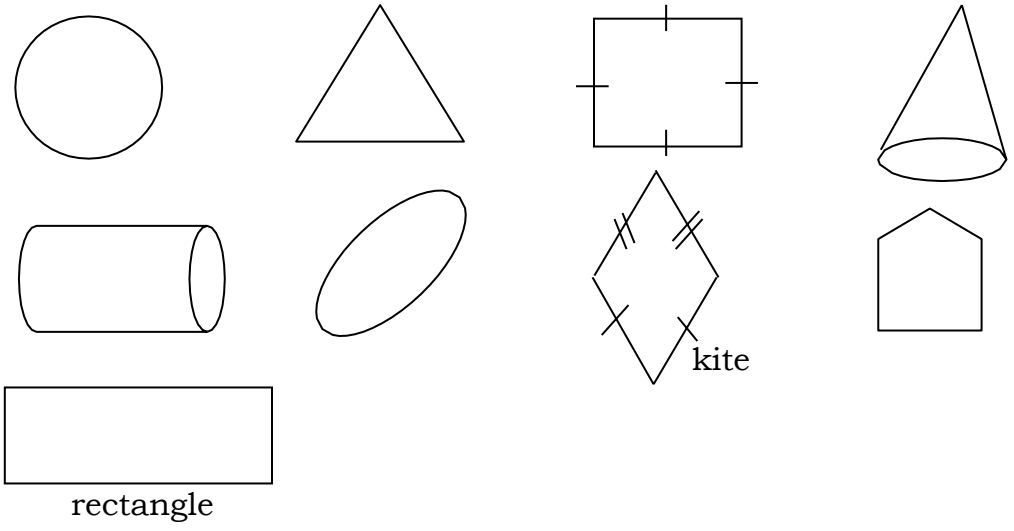
More work on;
MK Bk3 Maths Pg.88 – 89

EVALUATION

GEOMETRY

Shapes

Naming shapes



rectangle

Exercise one

1. Name the shapes drawn above.
2. How do we call a shape with 5 sides.
3. Fill in the missing letters.
   a) p____ntago_____ b) r____cta____gle

   c) sq____are d) o____al
4. Which shape has 4 equal sides?
5. How do we call a half a circle?
6. Name the shape of the following objects;
   a) door b) an orange c) a wheel

Exercise two

1. Identify the shapes on Mr. Olum's car

2. Match the spaes and their sides.
   triangle 5 sides

   pentagon 4 equal sides

   square 3 sides

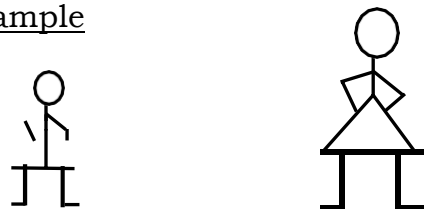
3. Name any one thing you know and it has a shape of;
   a) A cylinder b) a circle

   c) rectangle

More work is on;
New MK Maths Bk2 Pg.70 – 72
Understanding Maths Bk2 Pg.33 – 36

MEASURING HEIGHT

Height is the tallness or shortness of something.
Compare height using taller than or shorter than
Example

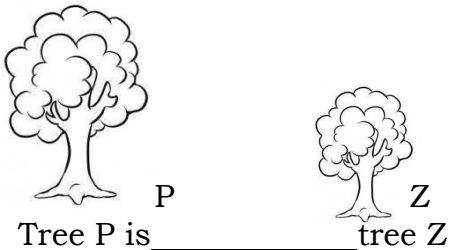


Alupo Akit

a) Alupo is shorter than Akit.
b) Akit is taller than Alupo.

Activity

Use taller than or shorter than

1. 

P Z

a) Tree P is_____tree Z.

b) Tree Z is_____tree P.

2. 

X Y

a) Stick Y is_____stick X

b) Stick X is_____stick Y

More work on Primary School Curriculum Bk2 Pg.15

GRAPHS

Picto graphs

Use the graphs below to answer the questions.

Alfred 

Pauline 

Martin

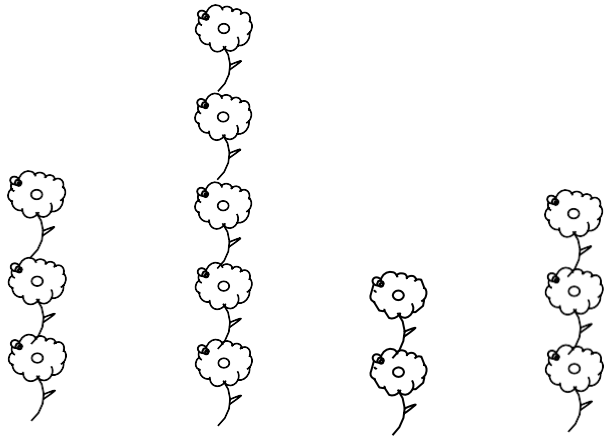
Stella 

Mary 

1. How many balls has Stella?
   Stella has two balls
2. How many pupils have balls?
   Four pupils have balls
3. Who has less balls?
   _____
4. Name the child who got 8 balls.

Activity

Use the graph below to answer questions



Ronah Rodah Fiona Sophie

a) Who has many flowers?
b) Who have the same number of flowers?
c) Fiona has_____flowers
d) How many children are shown on the graph?
e) How many flowers do they have altogether?

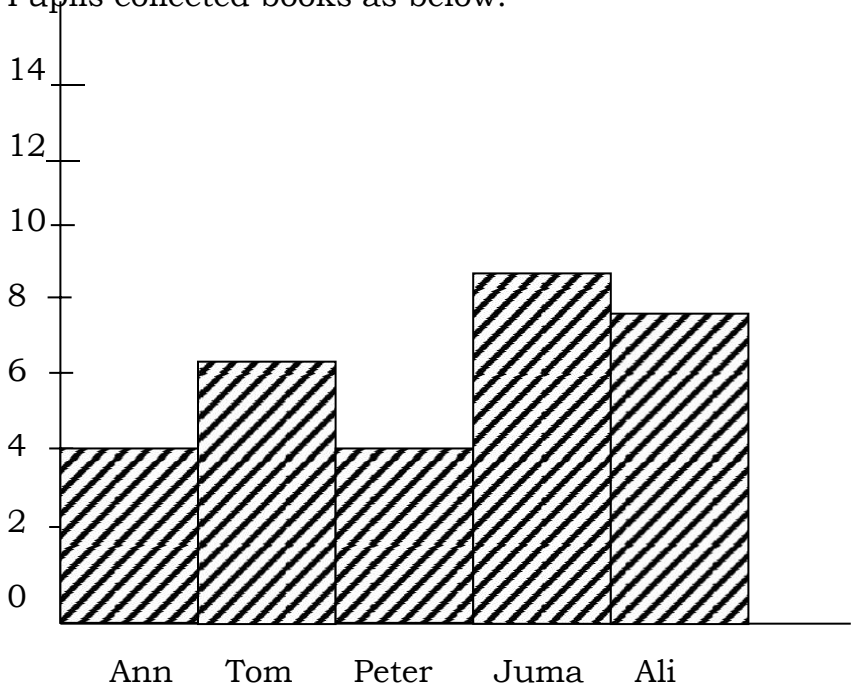
More work on;

MK Maths Bk2 Pg.65 – 69

BAR GRAPH

Use the graph below to answer questions.

Pupils collected books as below.



a) How many pupils collected books?
b) Who collected the highest number of books?
c) Name the child who collected no book.
d) _____and_____collected the same number of books.

More work on;
MK Maths BK2 Pg.65 – 69

CAPACITY

Capacity is the amount of something a container or space can hold.

Capacity is measured in litres

Things measured in litres are;

a) Paraffin
b) Cooking oil
c) Splash
d) Wine
e) Soda
f) Beer
g) blood
h) water
i) milk
j) Safi e.t.c

Things used to measure and keep capacity;

a) Cup
b) Glasses
c) Jerrycans
d) Tanks
e) Basins
f) drum
g) tins
h) jug
i) pots
j) flask

Activity

1. Draw these things used to measure capacity.
   a) Jerrycan b) Pot

2. What container do we use to pack;
   a) Soda b) water

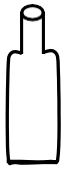
3. Name any three examples of liquids you know.

More work on;
MK Maths Bk2 Pg.151
NCDC Primary Bk2 Pg.104

Comparing capacity

Examples

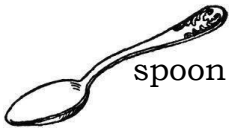
Which container holds more water?

 bottle

 bucket

A bucket holds more water than a bottle.

 cup

 spoon

A spoon holds less water than a cup.

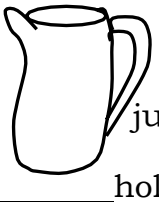
Activity

Which container holds more liquid?

 pot

 tin

A_____holds less liquid than a _____

 jug

 cup

A_____holds more liquid than a _____

MK Maths Bk2 Pg.151

Addition in litres

Examples

3L + 4L = 7L 6 litres + 2 litres = 8 litres

L	7 litres
8	+ 4 litres
+ 1	

Activity

Add the litres

1. 5 litres + 3 litres = _____
2. 1 litre + 5 litres = _____
3. 2L + 2L = _____
4. 9L + 3L = _____
5.

L	L	L
4	2	2 4
+ 6	+ 8	+ 3 2

6. Ann has 16L and 23L. How many litres are they altogether?

Subtraction in litres

1. 6L – 4L = 2L
2.

L	L
8	4 8
- 4	- 2 5
4	2 3

Activity

Subtraction

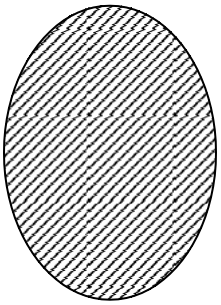
1. 8L - 3L =_____
2. 10L – 5L = _____
3. 6L – 2L =_____
4. 32L – 30L = _____

More work on;

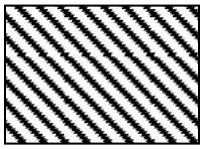
MK Bk2 Maths

FRACTIONS

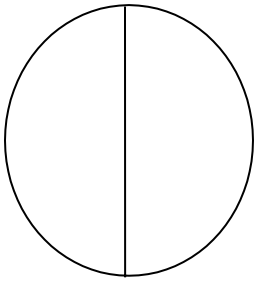
What is a fraction?
A fraction is a part of a whole.
A fraction has 2 parts. i.e. numerator and denominator.
2 - Numerator
6 - Denominator
Dividing/folding and drawing fractions.



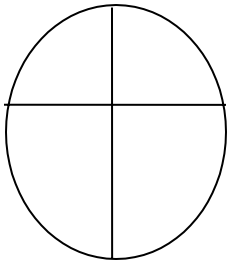
A whole = 1



A whole = 1

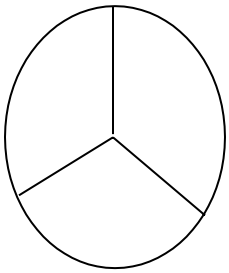


A half ½ you divided a whole into 2 two halves make a whole



A quarter ¼ (you divide a whole into 4

4 quarters make a whole



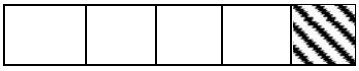
A third

In order to get a third, you divide a whole into 3 equal parts.

1/3 a third

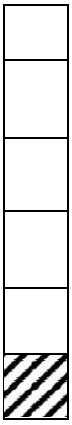
Three thirds make a whole.

Other fractions



1/5 a fifth

1/8 an eighth



1/6 a sixth

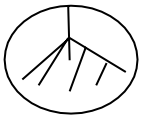
¾ = three thirds

$^{2}/_{4}$ = two quarters

$^{1}/_{7}$ = a seventh

Naming shaded fractions.
Examples

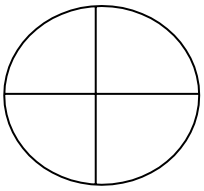
= $^{2}/_{4}$



= $^{1}/_{3}$

= $^{3}/_{6}$

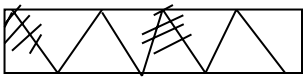
ACTIVITY
Name the shaded fractions.



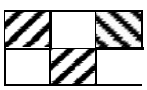
=_____

= _____

=_____



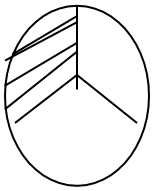
= _____



More
MK Math book 2 page 93

Examples

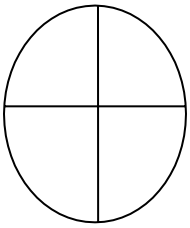
$= \frac{2}{4}$



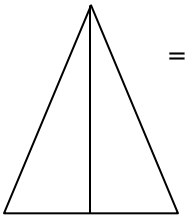
$\frac{1}{3}$

ACTIVITY

Name the shaded fractions

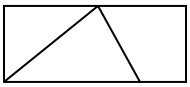


=



=

=



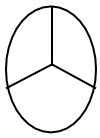
=

MK Mathematics book 2 page 93

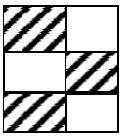
Drawing and shading fractions

Examples

$\frac{2}{3}$ =



$\frac{3}{6}$

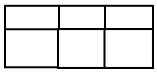


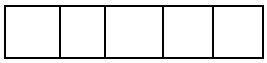
ACTIVITY

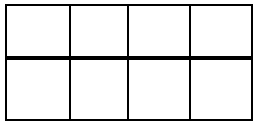
Draw and shade the following fractions

1. ¼ 

2. $\frac{1}{3}$ 

3. $\frac{4}{6}$ 

4. $\frac{1}{5}$ 

5. $\frac{3}{8}$ 

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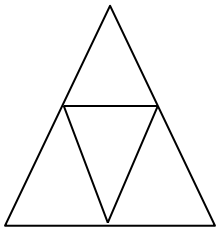
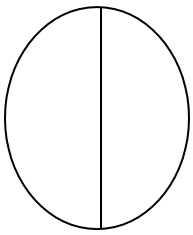
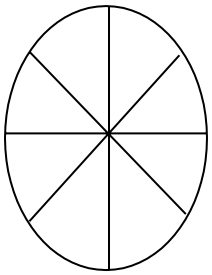
Naming un-shaded fractions

 = ¾

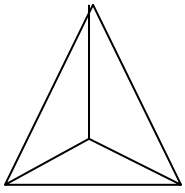
 = ½

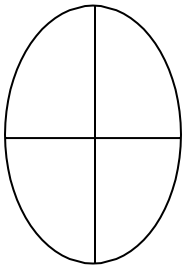
 = $\frac{6}{8}$

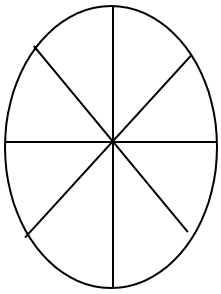
ACTIVITY

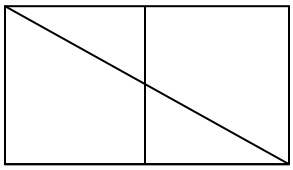
Name the un-shaded fractions

 =

 =

 =

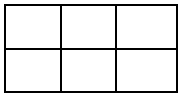
 =



New Mathematics book 2 page 94

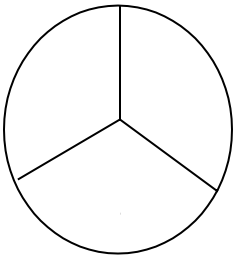
Naming the shaded and un-shaded fractions

Examples



Shaded = $\frac{2}{6}$

Un-shaded = $\frac{4}{6}$



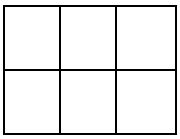
Shaded = 1/3

Un-shaded= 2/3

ACTIVITY

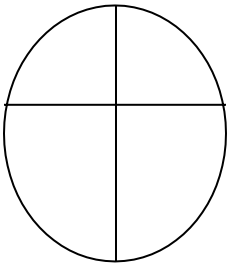
Shaded =

Un-shaded=

2. 

Shaded=

Un-shaded =

3. 

Shaded =

Un-shaded =

4. 

Shaded =

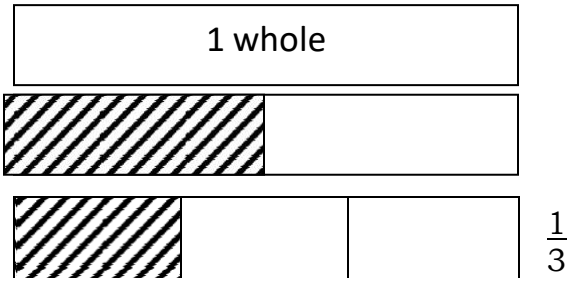
Un-shaded=

A new MK Mathematics Book 2 page 93 – 94

Comparing fractions

Using greater than "and" less than"

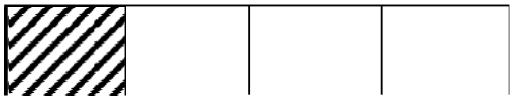
>is greater than < is less than



1 whole

½

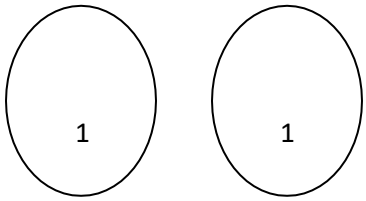
$\frac{1}{3}$

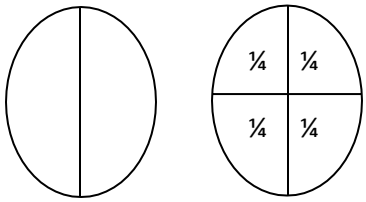


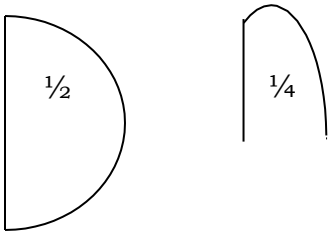
¼

¼

$\frac{1}{5}$







½ is less than 1 -1 is bigger than

1/3 is greater than 1/5 – ½ is greater than ¼

1/5 > 1/10

ACTIVITY

Use greater than or less than

¼ is less than ½

1/5 is greater than 1/10

¼ is_____½

Use > or <

½_____1/6

¼_____1/3

2/4_____¼

A new MK book2 page 96 – 97

Ordering fractions starting with the smallest to biggest

Example

$\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{7} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{2}$

ACTIVITY

Arrange these fractions starting with the smallest

¼ , ½ , 1/5

1/6, 1/9, ½

1/10, 1/15, 1/100

2/10, 2/30, 2/40

¼ , 1/3, ½

MK book 2 page 95 – 96 and 97

Arranging fractions starting with the biggest to smallest

Examples

1. $^1/_9$, $^1/_3$, ½ , = $^1/_2$, $^1/_3$, $^1/_9$
2. $^1/_{10}$, $^1/_6$, $^1/_7$, = $^1/_6$, $^1/_7$, $^1/_{10}$

ACTIVITY

Arrange the fractions starting with the biggest.

1. $^1/_9$, $^1/_3$, $^1/_5$ =
2. $^1/_6$, $^1/_{10}$, ¼ =
3. $^2/_6$, $^1/_6$, $^3/_6$
4. $^1/_{100}$, $^1/_{10}$, $^1/_{1000}$
5. $^1/_{15}$, $^1/_{10}$, $^1/_{10}$

New MK Mathematic book 2 page 95 – 96

Primary Mathematics for Uganda book 2 page

Addition of fractions with the same denominators

Examples

1. $^2/_6 + {}^1/_6 = \frac{2+1}{6}$

   $= {}^3/_6$

2. $4/9 + 3/9 = \frac{4+3}{9}$

   $= {}^7/_9$

ACTIVITY

Add the following fractions

1. $^{1}/_{5} + {}^{2}/_{5}$ =

2. $^{3}/_{10} + {}^{4}/_{10}$=

3. $^{5}/_{6} + {}^{1}/_{6}$ =

4. $^{1}/_{7} + {}^{2}/_{7} + {}^{3}/_{7}$=

5. $^{3}/_{9} + {}^{5}/_{9}$ =

6. $^{4}/_{8} + {}^{4}/_{8}$ =

MK Mathematics book 2 page 69
Primary Mathematics for Uganda book 2 page 70

Word problems

Examples

1. Tom had $^{2}/_{3}$ of a cake. He was added 1/3 of the cake. What fraction did he have?

$$2/3 + 1/3 = \frac{2+1}{3}$$

$$3 \div 3 = 1$$

$$= \quad 1$$

ACTIVITY

1. Floura had 3/8 of sugarcane and Mitual had $^{2}/_{8}$ of the sugarcane. Which fraction do they have altogether?

2. Sefera has 4/10 of the orange and Miguel has $^{3}/_{10}$ of the orange. What fraction do they have?

3. What is the sum of 3/9 and $^{4}/_{9}$?

4. Mark ate 3/5 of an apple and Angel at 1/5 of the same apple. What fraction of the apple was eaten?

SUBTRACTION OF FRACTIONS

Examples

1. $\frac{4}{7} - \frac{3}{7} = \frac{4-3}{7}$

   $= {}^{1}/_{7}$

2. ${}^{8}/_{10} - {}^{4}/_{10} = \frac{8-4}{10}$

   $= {}^{4}/_{10}$

ACTIVITY

Subtract these fractions

1. ${}^{3}/_{6} - {}^{1}/_{6} =$
2. ${}^{6}/_{8} - {}^{4}/_{8} =$
3. ${}^{9}/_{10} - {}^{6}/_{10} =$
4. ${}^{5}/_{7} - {}^{1}/_{7} =$
5. ${}^{8}/_{12} - {}^{4}/_{12} =$
6. ${}^{4}/_{5} - {}^{2}/_{5} =$

Word problems involving fractions in subtraction

1. A boy had ${}^{5}/_{6}$ of a cake. He ate ${}^{2}/_{6}$ of it. What fraction remained?

   ${}^{5}/_{6} - {}^{2}/_{6} = \frac{5-2}{6} = {}^{3}/_{6}$

ACTIVITY

1. A girl had $^{4}/_{4}$ of an orange. She gave way ¾ of it. What fraction remained?
2. What is the difference between $^{11}/_{12}$ and $^{6}/_{12}$?
3. What is the difference between $^{5}/_{7}$ and $^{3}/_{7}$?
4. A pupil did 5/9 of his homework. What fraction of the homework was left?

Reference: Primary Mathematics 2000 book 3 page 108.

Multiplication of fraction

Examples

1. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2 \times 1}{3 \times 3}$

   $= \frac{2}{6}$

2. $^{2}/_{3} \times ¾ = \frac{2 \times 3}{3 \times 4}$

   $= \frac{6}{12}$

ACTIVITY
Multiplication of fractions.
Example

1. $^{1}/_{3} \times {}^{5}/_{6}$
2. ¾ x $^{5}/_{6}$
3. ½ x ½
4. $^{2}/_{3}$ x ¼
5. $^{3}/_{5}$ x ½
6. $^{1}/_{7}$ x ½
7. $^{1}/_{7} \times {}^{1}/_{3}$

Lesson

Addition with carrying

Example

$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ +\ 17 \\ \hline 61 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 87 \\ +13 \\ \hline 100 \end{array}$$

Activity

$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ +13 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 36 \\ +\ 15 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 24 \\ +\ 26 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 37 \\ +\ 23 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 59 \\ +\ 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Standard learning bk 2 pg 13 and 12

Word problems

Example

Marylyn has 26 apples and Reja has 35 apples.

How many apples do they have altogether?

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ +\ 35 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Activity

1. P.1 has 46 pupils and P.2 has 35 pupils.
   How many pupils are in P.1 and P.2?
2. Mary has 95 pans and Ali has 17 pans.

   How many pans do they have altogether?

Multiplication with carrying

Examples

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 32 \\ \times\ 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Activity

3 5 X 2	4 3 x 5	2 2 x 5
4 9 X 2	2 6 x 2	2 5 x 2

Lesson

Subtraction with borrowing

Examples

5 3 - 2 4	3 7 - 1 9	3 4 - 2 6

Activity

4 6 - 1 7	3 5 - 1 8	5 6 - 2 7
6 4 - 5	3 2 - 2 5	

More

Mk maths bk page 112 - 113

Word problems

Examples

Tom had 36 pens and gave Peter 18 pens.

How many pens did Tom remain with?

```
  3 6
 -1 8
 ----
  1 8
 ----
```

16 – 8 = 8 Tom remained with 18 pens.

Subtract 25 from 51

5 1 - 2 5 2 6	11 – 5 = 6

Activity

1. What is the difference between 24 and 17?
2. Floura bought 43 cakes and ate 25 cakes.
   How many cakes did she remain with?
3. Jane had 63 bottles. 25 bottles broke. How many remained?

More

Mk Maths Bk 2 pg 115

Algebra

Finding missing numbers (addition)

Examples

1. $\boxed{6} + 3 = 9$ $\quad 9 - 3 = 6$
2. $2 + \boxed{5} = 7$ $\quad 7 - 2 = 5$
3. $\boxed{10} + 2 = 12$

$12 - 2 = 10$

Activity

Find the missing numbers.

$\square + 3 = 7$ $\quad \square + 2 = 2$ $\quad \square + 0 = 8$

$5 + \square = 9$ $\quad 7 + \square = 10$

More

Mk maths bk 2 pg 99- 100

Lesson

Finding missing number (subtraction)

Examples

6 - ☐ = 0 ☐ 10 - 3 = 7

6 – 0 = 6 3 + 7 = 10

8 - ☐ 3 = 5

8 -5 = 3

Activity

Find the missing numbers

☐ - 4 = 6 8 - ☐ = 2

10 - ☐ = 1 4 - ☐ = 3 7 - ☐ = 0

More

Mk math bk 2 pg 101

Understanding MTC bk 2 pg 98.

Lesson

Finding missing numbers (multiplication)

Examples

☐ 3 x 2 = 6 4 x ☐ 3 = 12

6 ÷ 2 = 3 12 ÷ 4 = 3

5 x ☐ 2 = 10 10 ÷ 5 = 2

ACTIVITY

$\square$ x 3 = 5 $\square$ x 3 = 9 6 x $\square$ = 12

1 x $\square$ = 7 5 x $\square$ = 15

Fill in the missing numbers

$\square$ + 3 = 9

Finding missing numbers (division)

Example

1. 9 ÷ $\boxed{3}$ = 3 20 ÷ $\boxed{4}$ = 5

   9 ÷ 3 = 3 20 ÷ 5 = 4

2. $\boxed{10}$ ÷ 2 = 5 2 x 5 = 10

Activity

$\square$ ÷ 2 = 6 $\square$ ÷ 2 = 4 16 ÷ $\square$ = 4

4 ÷ $\square$ = 2 $\square$ ÷ 2 = 3 12 ÷ $\square$ = 6

More

Money

Recognition of money

Money is a medium of exchange

Uganda money is called shillings/ or shs. Means shillings

There are two forms of money

1. Paper money
2. Coin money

Paper money	Coin money
1000/= note	50/= coin
2000/= note	100/= coin
5000/= note	200/= coin
10,000/= note	500/= coin
20,000/= note	
50,000/= note	

Features found on money

50/= a head of a cow

200/= a fish

500/= a head of a crested crane

1. Name the animal found on the 200/= coin which has a picture of a fish?
2. Which coin has a picture of a fish?
3. Draw the pictures of:

   One hundred coin

   Two hundred coin

Lesson

Addition of money

Examples	**sh**	**sh**	
Sh. 30	20	250	sh. 400
+sh. 40	+ 80	+ 300	+sh. 300
sh.70	100	550	700

Activity

Sh	sh.	Sh.	Sh.
60	35	300	40
+20	+62	+200	+10

Sh. 500 sh. 450

Sh. 300 sh. 200

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Standard learning bk 2 page 36

More addition of money

Examples

Sh. 30 + sh. 10 = sh. 40

30

10

40

2. sh. 25 + sh. 60 = sh. 85

25

60

85

3. Sh. 2 + sh. 5 = sh. 7

Activity

1. sh. 50 + sh. 5 = sh._____

2. sh. 30 + sh. 30 =sh._____

3. sh. 30 + sh. 30 = sh._____

4. sh. 25 + sh. 10 = sh._____

Lesson

Word problem

1. Floura has 200/= and Mutual has 300/=
   How much money do they have altogether?
   500/=

200
300
500

2. Ali brought 450/= and Peter brought 400/=. How much did both bring?

$$\begin{array}{r} 450 \\ +\ 400 \\ \hline 850 \end{array}$$

They brought 850/=

Subtract of money

Example

1. Sh.500 − Sh.200 = Sh.300
2. Sh.450 − Sh.250 = Sh.200
3. Sh.40 − Sh. 10 = Sh. 30

Sh. 350 – sh. 200 = sh. 150

$$\begin{array}{r} 350 \\ -\ 200 \\ \hline 150 \end{array}$$

Activity

1. Sh.20 − Sh.10 = ____
2. Sh.400 − Sh.200 = ____
3. Sh.900 − Sh.800 = ____

Word problem

1. Mummy had 500/=. She brought a cake of 300/=. How much did she remain with?

$$\begin{array}{r} 500/= \\ -\ 300/= \\ \hline 200/= \end{array}$$

She remained with 200/=

Activity

1. Mary had 300/= and she lost 100/=. How much is she having now?
2. Joan had 950/= and she bought bread at 500/=. How much did she remain with?

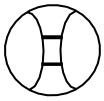
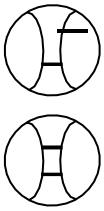
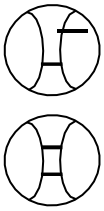
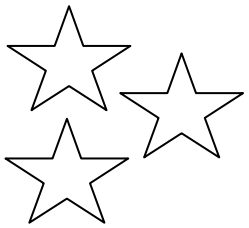
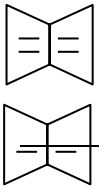
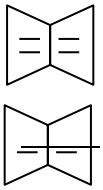
Multiplication of money

sh.200 x2	sh.200 x 3	sh.50 x 2
sh.50 x3	sh.250 x 2	

Word problems in multiplication of money

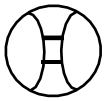
MK Maths Bk2 Pg.125

Complete the table

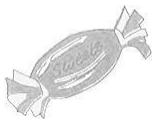
	By adding	By multiplying
Sh. 200 	 Sh.200 +200	 Sh.200 X 2
50/= 	 Sh. 50 Sh.50 sh.50 sh. 150	Sh. 50 x3
300/= 	 300 + 300 600	 300 x2 600

Shopping bill

Use the pictures below to answer the questions.

 Ball
500/=

 Book
200/=

 Sweet
50/=

Questions

1. How much will you pay for a book?
   200/=
2. Which item is cheap?
   A sweet
3. Which item is expensive?
   A ball

More shopping bill

Mercy went for shopping and the items were sold as below.

A ruler - 500/=
A file costs - 200/= A
book costs - 300/= A
pencil costs - 50/=

1. How much did she pay for 2 books?

   300
   300
   600

2. Which item is expensive?
   A ruler

More work in;
MK Maths Bk2 Pg.128

TELLING TIME

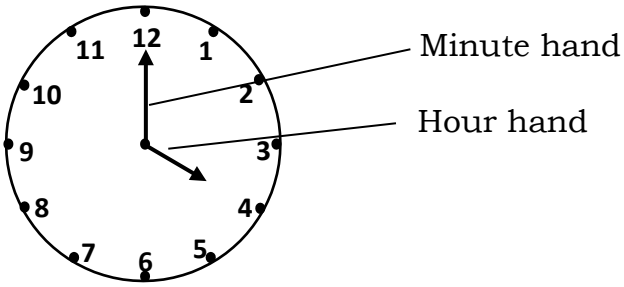
There is 24 hours in a day.
1 hour has 60 minutes

Things used to tell time.

- Sun
- Watches and clocks
- Shadow

There are two major hands on a clock face i.e;

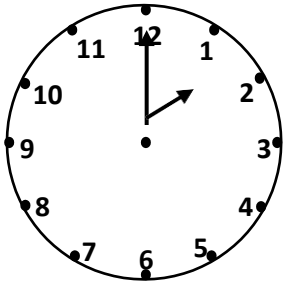
- The minute hand
- The hour hand



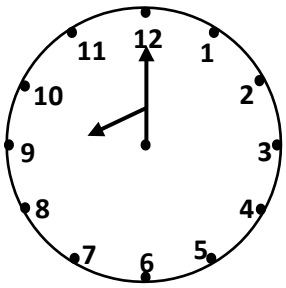
Telling exact time

When the long hand points at 12. We say;

Examples



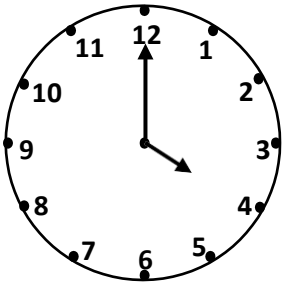
It is **2** o'clock



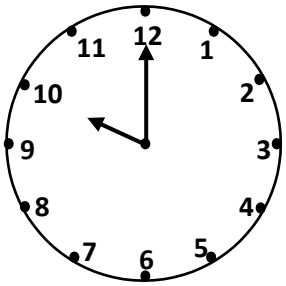
It is **8** o'clock

Activity

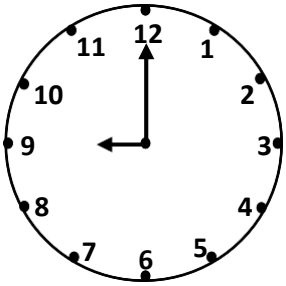
What is the time?



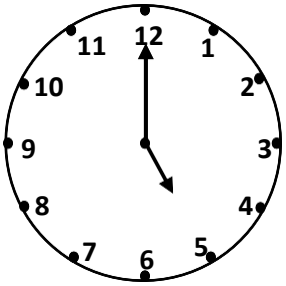
It is_____o'clock



It is_____o'clock



It is_____o'clock



It is_____o'clock

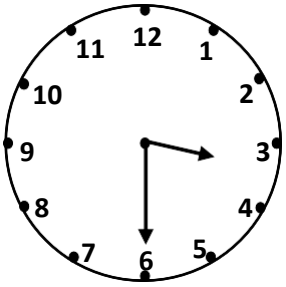
Standard learning Bk2 Pg45

MK Maths Bk2 Pg. 131

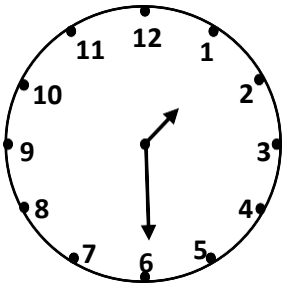
Telling time at a half past

When the long hand points to 6, we say a half past. A half past an hour has 30 minutes.

Example

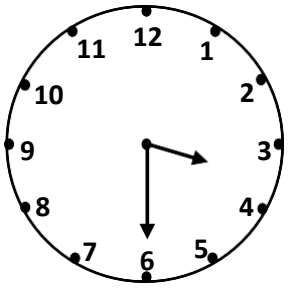


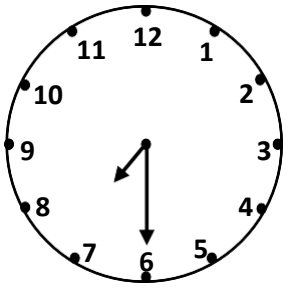
It is a half past 3

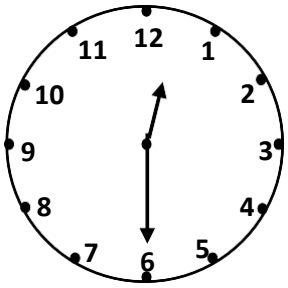


It is a half past 1

Activity
What is the time?



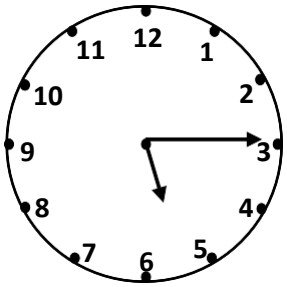


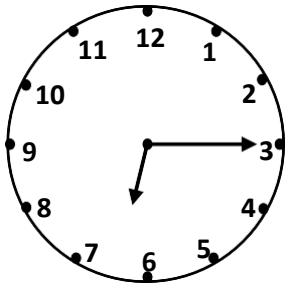


It is _____ It is_____ It is _____

Telling time at aquarter past

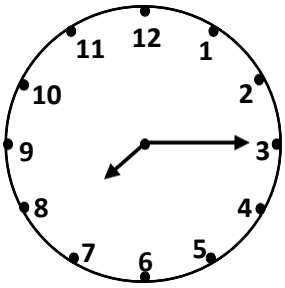
When the long hand points to 3, we say a quarter past.
Examples

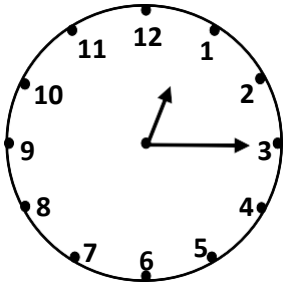




It is aquarter past 5 It is a quarter past 6

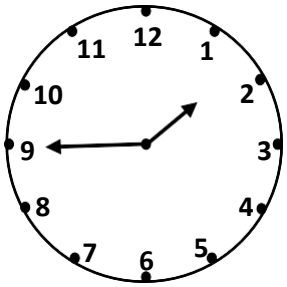
Activity
What is the time?

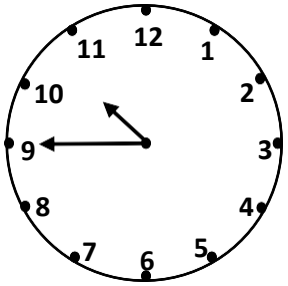




It is a quarter past _____ It is a quarter past _____

Telling time at a quarter to
Examples


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


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

Activity

Show the following time on the clock face.

a) A half past 5
b) It is 4 o'clock
c) It is 9 o'clock
d) It is a half past 2
e) It is 11 o'clock

Days of the week

There are seven (7) days in a week. These are;

- Sunday
- Monday
- Tuesday
- Wednesday
- Thursday
- Friday
- Saturday

Activity

1. What is the last day of the week?
2. Write the first day of the week.
3. Fill in the missing letters
   a) M____nday b) Frid____y c) Thu___sday
4. Write true or false
   a) A week has 12 days
   b) Tuesday is the third day of the week.
   c) The word Friday has 6 letters.
   d) Saturday is the last day of the week.
5. Write correctly.
   a) dayTues b) daySun
   c) dayMon d) dayWednes
6. Which day comes before Tuesday?
7. Which day comes after Thursday?
8. On which day do Christians go to church?
9. If today is Saturday, tomorrow will be a _____
10. On which day do Muslims go for Juma prayers?
11. How many days make 2 weeks?
12. What is the third day of the week?

Months of the year

There are 12 months in a year.

- January
- February
- March
- April
- May
- June
- July
- August
- September
- October
- November
- December

Activity

1. Fill in the missing letters

a) Janu___ry b) Febr___ary

c) M___y

2. Write in full

a) Dec. b) Jan.

3. In which month do we celebrate Christmas?
4. What is the sixth month of the year?
5. How many months make a year?
6. How many months have 30 days in a year?
7. How do we call a year having 28 days in the month of February?

The calendar

Use the month of July below to answer the questions.

Sun		6	13	20	27
Mon		7	14	21	28
Tue	1	8	15	22	29
Wed	2	9	16	23	30
Thur	3	10	17	24	31
Fri	4	11	18	25	
Sat	5	12	19	26	

Questions

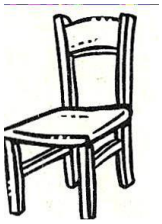
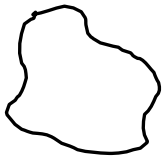
1. How many days has the month?
2. Which month is shown above?
3. How many Sundays are in the month?
4. When did the month start (day)?
5. Which day was 10th?
6. When was the 2nd Tuesday?
7. What is the next month?

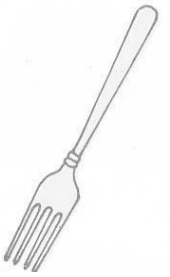
Measuring weight

Weight is the heaviness or lightness of something. The standard unit is grams
Weight is measured in kilograms (kg)
Weight is measured using a weighing scale
Something measured in kilograms

- Sugar
- Beans
- Rice
- Millet
- Posho e.t.c

Comparing weight using heavier and lighter

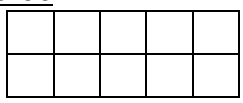



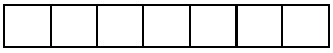


1. Which of the above is lighter?
2. Which of the above is heavier?

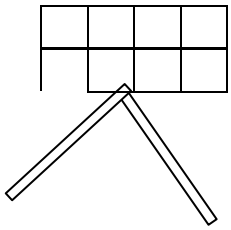
Measuring area

Area is the space covered by an object.
Area is measured in square units.
Measure the area by counting squares.
Examples

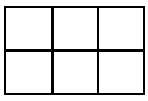
1.  = 10 square metres

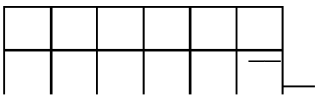
2.  = 7 square metres

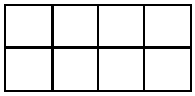
3. How many square metres cover this blackboard?

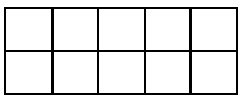


Activity
Count the squares and tell the area.

 = _____



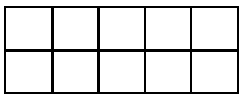
 =_____

 = _____

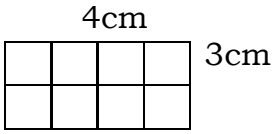
Measuring area

Finding area by multiplying

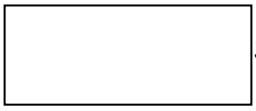
Examples



A = L x W
A = 5 x 2
A = 10 square units



A = L x W
A = 4 x 3
A = 12 square units

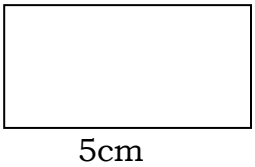


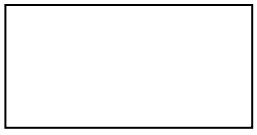
A = L x W
A = 6 x 3
A = 18 square units

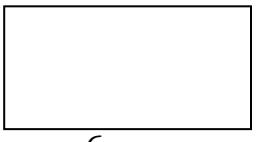
A = L x W
A = 8 x 4
A = 24 square units

Activity

Find the area by multiplying







Filling in the missing numbers (multiplication)

Examples

1. $2 \times \square = 4$

$= 4 \div 2$

$\square = 2$

2. $7 \times \square = 21$

$= 21 \div 7$

$\square = 3$

ACTIVITY

Find the missing numbers

1. $\square \times 2 = 6$
2. $\square \times 5 = 10$
3. $2 \times \square = 12$
4. $\square \times 3 = 15$
5. $1 \times \square = 3$
6. $\square \times 5 = 20$
7. $3 \times \square = 9$
8. $\square \times 4 = 12$

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Filling the missing numbers

(Division statements)

Examples

1. [16] ÷ 4 = 4

   4 x 4 = 16

2. 20 ÷ [4] = 5

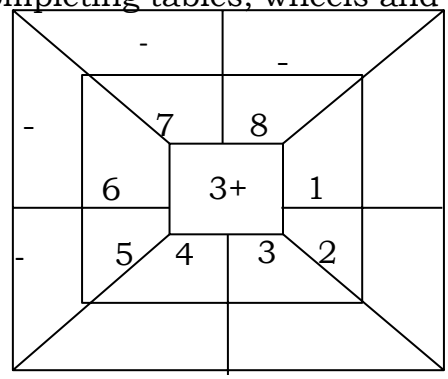
   20 ÷ 5 = 4

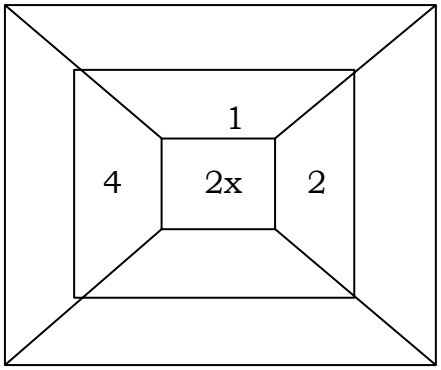
ACTIVITY

Find the missing numbers

1. [ ] ÷ 2 = 6
2. 4 ÷ [ ] = 1
3. 8 ÷ [ ] = 4
4. 12 ÷ [ ] = 6
5. [ ] ÷ 3 = 3
6. 8 ÷ [ ] = 4
7. 12 ÷ 3 = [ ]

Completing tables, wheels and circles





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