LESSON NOTES FOR MATHEMATICS P.4 TERM I

LESSON 1

TOPIC I: SET CONCEPTS

SUB TOPIC: REVISION OF SETS

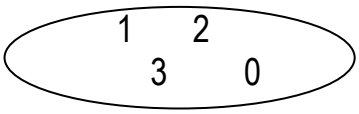
CONTENT: Definition

A set is a collection of well defined objects.
An element is an object or a thing which belongs to a set.

Naming sets
- A set of tomatoes
- A set of bags
- A set of oranges

Listing members in a set
Eg.

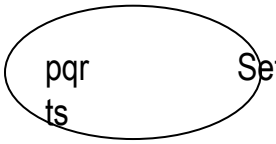
K



List the members of set K
Set K = {0,1,2,3}

Counting members in a set
Examples

B



Set B has 5 members therefore n(B) = 5 members
∴ n(B) = 5 members

X = {r, s, t} set X has 3 members
Therefore n(x) = 3 members.

.

ACTIVITY: Exercise on page 1 Nos. 1 – 8 (MK MTC bk 4)

Remarks.

LESSON 2: CONTENT: Equivalent and non-equivalent sets.

Equivalent sets are sets with the same number of members but they are not the same

Symbol ⟷

Example.

M = (1, 2, 3, 4) N= (a, e,i, o)

Set M is equivalent to set N

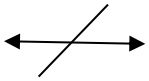
Or M ⟷ N

Note: Equivalent sets are also called matching sets.

Non – Equivalent sets

These are sets which do not have the same number of members.

Symbol



Example

P = {a, b, c} Q = {p, q, u, s}

Set P and Q are non – equivalent, non matching sets.

Activity: **Exercise 1 (MK New edition) page 6.**

Remarks.

LESSON 3:

TOPIC: **SET CONCEPTS**

SUB-TOPIC: **TYPES OF SETS**

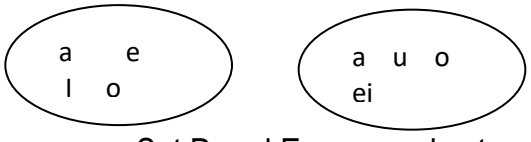
CONTENT: **EQUAL SETS AND EQUIVALENT SETS**

Equal sets:

Equal sets are sets which have the same number of elements which are exactly the same.

Examples:

D E



Symbol =

Set D and E are equal sets

Equivalent sets.

Equivalent sets are sets with the same number of members but they are not the same.

Examples:

Set A = (a, b, c, d) B =(1, 2, 3, 4)

Set A and B are equivalent sets.

Symbol $\longleftrightarrow$

Non equivalent sets

Set K = {0, 2,4,6,8}

Set M = {1, 3,5 ,6}

Set K = $\not\longleftrightarrow$ set M

ACTIVITY: Exercise 1G page 8 (MK New Edition)

LESSON 4:

CONTENT: EMPTY SETS

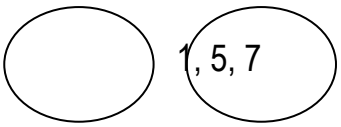
Empty sets are sets which do not have members or a set whose members cannot be found.

NB: Empty sets are also called "Null sets"

Symbol $\varnothing$ or { }

Examples

(a) R S



Set R is an empty set.

(b) A set of goats with 5 legs each is an empty set.

ACTIVITY: Exercise 1b and 1 C page 2 (Mk New edition)

Remarks.

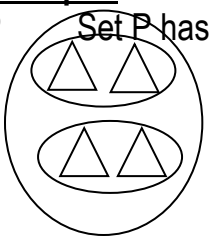
LESSON 5:

CONTENT: Even and Odd sets.

Even sets are sets whose members can all be paired

Example:

P Set P has 4 members.



Members of set P have all been paired, therefore it is an even sets.

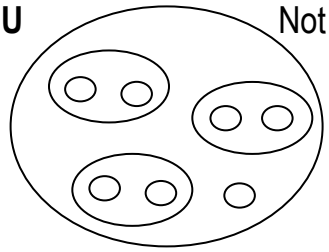
Note: An empty set is an even set.

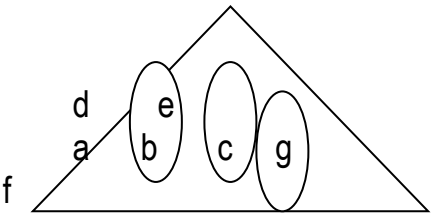
Odd sets

Odd sets are sets whose members can not all be paired. i.e they give a remainder when their members are paired.

Example:

U Not all members of set U have been paired. Therefore it is an odd set.





ACTIVITY: Exercise 1(d) and 1 (e) page 3 and 4 (New Edition of MK)

Remarks:

LESSON 6:

SUBTOPIC :INTERSECTION OF SETS.

CONTENT: Symbol for intersection "$\cap$"

Intersection sets

Examples:

P = (a, b, c, d, e)**q** = (a, e, i, o ,u)

Find (i) P$\cap$Q. = (a, e)

n (P $\cap$ Q) = 2 elements

Note: Sets without common members are non – intersecting sets.

Identify the common elements by circling or ticking.

Examples

W = {1, 2, 3, 4} N = {a, b, c}

Set W and N are non – intersecting sets.

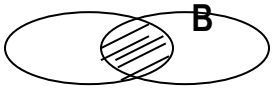
Note: Use only curry brackets when listing elements of set concepts.

Drawing Venndiagrams and shading the intersection.

Example:-

- Shading the intersection set.

A **B**



$A \cap B$ is shaded.

ACTIVITY:

Exercise 1H page 10 (MK New edition) or Exercise 7 page 10 (Oxford Primary MTC Bk 4)

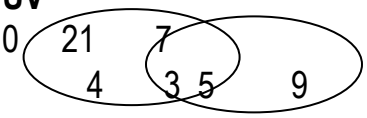
Remarks

LESSON 7: Listing members in the intersection

Example:

Set U **Set V**

UV



$\therefore U \cap V = \{1, 3, 5\}$

2. Set D = {p, q, r, s, t }

Set E = {f, g, r, p}

$\therefore D \cap E = \{p, r\}$

Number of elements in the intersection

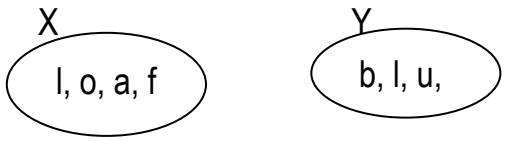
Examples:

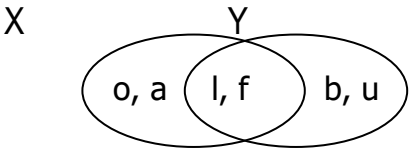
Set S = { g, o, a, t } T = {r, o, t}

$S \cap T = \{o, t\}$ Therefore; number of elements in the intersection set are 2.

$n(S \cap T) = 2$ elements

Set





$X \cap Y = \{l, f\}$

$\therefore n(X \cap Y) = 2$ elements

LESSON 8:

CONTENT: UNION OF SETS AND INTERSECTION

A Union set is a collection of all the members in the given sets.

Symbol; $\rightarrow$ U
Listing of members in union sets.

Examples

If P = {a, e, i, o, u} Q = {a, b, c, d, e}

What is P U Q?

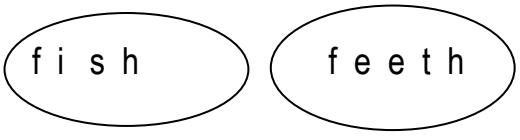
$P \cup Q = \{a, e, i, o, u, b, c, d\}$

N.B: All common members are written once.

Listing members of the union set

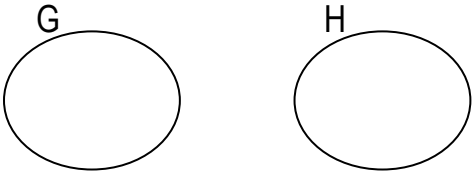
Example:

G H

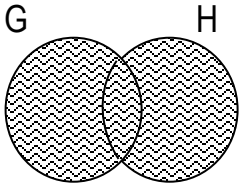


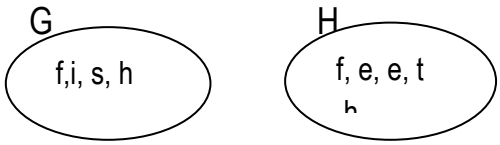
Drawing venn diagrams and shading.

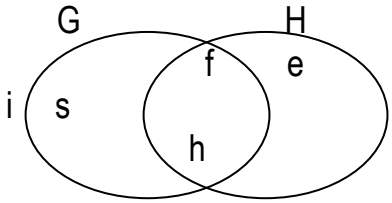
Examples:



Shade G ∪ H







G ∪ H = {i, s, f, h, e, }

∴ Number of elements in the union set are 5

n(G∪H) = 5 elements.

LESSON 9: DIFFERENCE OF SETS

These are members of a set that exist in only on set .e. set A – B means members of set A only.

Example:

Set A = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

B = { 0, 2, 4, 6, 8}

Note: Members of a given set only is got without common members.

Find members of

(i) Set A only = {1, 3, 5}

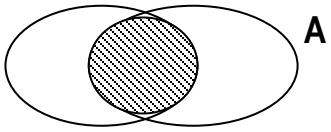
(ii) Set B only = {0, 6, 8}

Members of set A only is represented by A – B

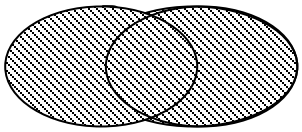
Members of set B only is shown as B – A

Showing the difference of sets on venn diagrams.

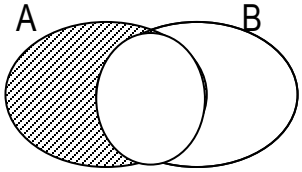
$A \cap B$



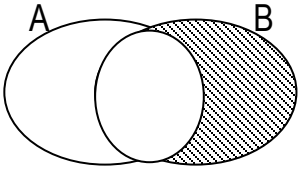
$A \cup B$



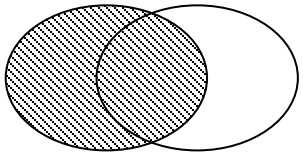
A only (A – B)



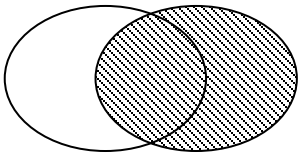
B only (B – A)



Set A



Set B



ACTIVITY:

Draw and shade these regions

(i) A but not B

(ii) $A \cup B$

(iii) Set B

(iv) B – A

(v) A - B

LESSON 10:

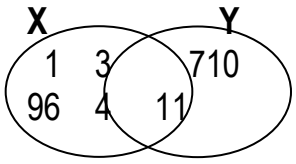
CONTENT: REPRESENTING ELEMENTS ON A VENN DIAGRAM

Examples:

X ={1, 6, 3, 4, 9}

Y = {4, 6, 7,10, 11}

Represent the two sets on a venn diagram.



List members of

X only = {1, 3, 9}

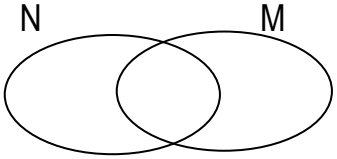
Y – X ={7,10,11}

$X \cap Y$ = {4, 6}

ACTIVITY

Set M = {a, b,c,d,e}
N={a, e,i, o, u}

(a) Represent the two sets on the venn diagram below



(b) Use your venn diagram to answer the following:-

(i)	$M \cap N$	(v)	P - Q
(ii)	$M \cup N$	(vi)	n(Q – P)
(iii)	n(P)only	(vii)	n(Q)only
(iv)	n(Q)		

REMARKS

LESSON 11:

SUB TOPIC SUBSETS

CONTENT:

Definition

A subset is a set of members got from a given set.
An empty set is a subsetof any set
A set is a subset of itself (its called a super set).
A mother set s also a subset of itself.

At this level only use listing method

Symbol

$\subseteq$

Symbol for not subset

$\not\subset$

Listing subsets
Set P = {1, 2, 3}

The subsets are:;
{}, {1, 2, 3}, {1, 3}, {2, 3}, {1}, {2},{3 }, {1, 2 },

LESSON 12

THEME : NUMERACY

TOPIC: Whole Numbers

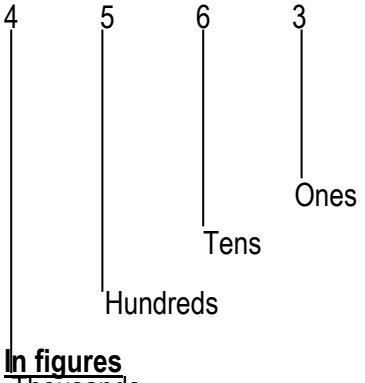
(1) In words

Example

MK Primary Mathematics book 4 (Old Edition)

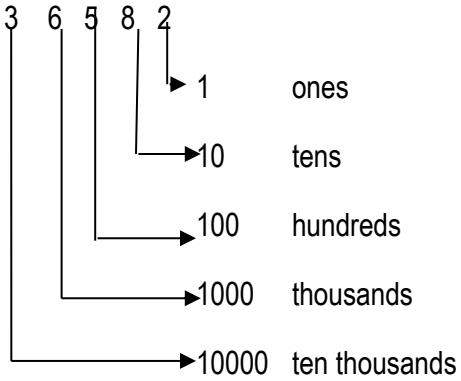
Exercise 2b page 20.

(i)



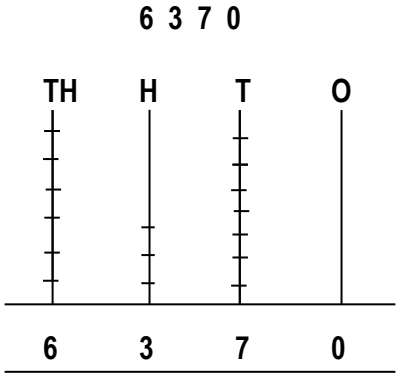
In figures

(ii)



(iii) Representing numbers on abacus.

Example



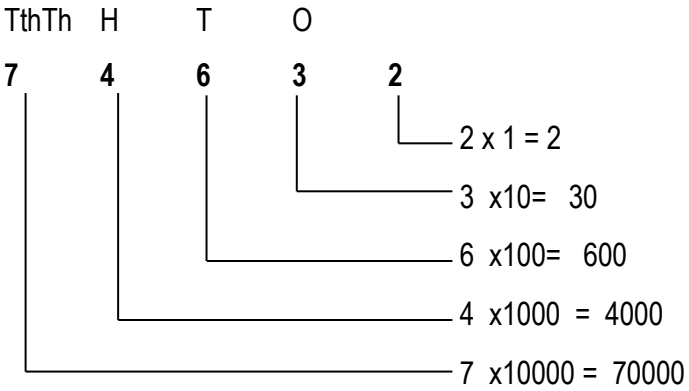
Encourage children to use mainly beads.

LESSON 13

SUBTOPIC: VALUES OF DIGITS IN NUMBERS

Example: 1

What is the value of each in the number7 4 6 3 2



Example 2
What is the value of 5 in the number
3 1 5 9

LESSON 14
SUB TOPIC: **Expanding numbers using place values**

Example:

1. Expand 3 7 4 6 using its place values

TH	H	T	O
3	7	4	6

1
10
100
1000

Apply all the operations addition and subtraction of values

(3 X 1000) + (7 X 100) + (4 X 10) + (6 X 1)

Example 2
Expand 623 using place values

H	T	O
6	2	3

6 Hundreds + 2 Tens + 3 Ones

ACTIVITY

Expand these using values

i) 3408
ii) 95664
iii) 8088

Ref

MK Primary Mathematics Book 4 page 24
Exercise 2f

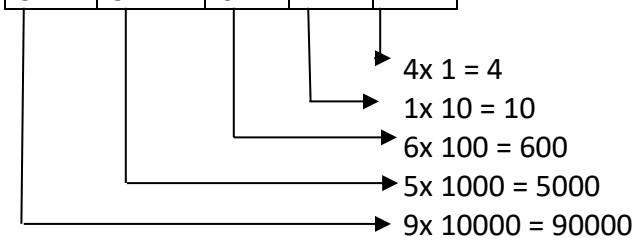
LESSON 15

EXPANDING NUMBERS USING VALUES

Example

Expand 95614 using its values

T/TH	TH	H	T	O
9	5	6	1	4



∴ 95614 = 90000 +5000 + 600 + 10 + 4

ACTIVITY

MK Primary mathematics Book 4 Page 24

LESSON 16:

SUB TOPIC:EXPANDED NUMBERS

Examples:

(a) What number has been expanded to give
(7 x 1000) + (4 x 100) + (3 x 10) + (8 x 1)
7000 + 400 + 30 + 8
= 7438

7000
400
+ 30
8
7438

(b) What number has been expanded to give
(2 x 10000) + (3 x 1000) + (2 x 10) + (1 x 1)
20000 + 3000 + 20 + 1
= 23021

20000
3000
20
+ 1
23021

ACTIVITY

What number has been expanded.

(i) 500 + 70 + 2
(ii) 3000 + 400 + 90 + 2
(iii) (1 x 10,000) + (6 x 100) + (8 x 10) + (3 x 1)
(iv) (7 x 1000) + (9x 100) + (4 x 1)
(v) 5000 + 70 + 8

REMARKS.

LESSON 17

SUBTOPIC : WRITING FIGURES IN WORDS

CONTENT : Example:

Emphasize the spelling of ninety, nineteen , forty, fourteen, thousand.

(i) Write 4 3 2 6 in words

TH	H	T	O
4	3	2	6

Four thousandthree hundredtwenty six

(ii) Write 65702 in words

TTH	TH	H	T	O
6	5	7	0	2

Sixty five thousand seven hundred two.

ACTIVITY

New MK bk 4 pg 18

LESSON 18

SUB TOPIC : WRITING WORDS IN FIGURES

CONTENT

Examples

(a) Write twelve thousand four hundred seventy two

TH	H	T	O
12	4	7	2

2x1 = 2

7 x10 = 70

4 x100 = 400

12 x100 = 12000

12000
400
70
+ 2
12472

ACTIVITY

New MK bk 4 pg 18

Exercise 2e

REMARKS.

LESSON 19

SUB TOPIC :ROUNDING OFF TO THE NEAREST TENS

Examples

(a) Round off 92 to the nearest tens

T	O
9	2
+ 0	0
9	0

(b) 4 3 6

H	T	O
4	3	6
+	1	
4	4	0

ACTIVITY

New MK Primary Mathematics Bk 4 pg 23-29

REMARKS

LESSON :20
SUB TOPIC : ROUNDING OFF TO NEAREST HUNDREDS AND THOUSANDS
CONTENT
Example:

(a) Round off 356 to the nearest hundreds

H	T	O
3	5	6
+ 1	0	0
4	0	0

(c) Round off 1245 to the nearest hundreds

TH	HT	O
1	24	5
+	0 0	0
1	2 0	0

ACTIVITY

New MK Primary Mathematics Bk 4 pg 23-29

REMARKS

LESSON : 21

TOPIC : WHOLE NUMBERS

SUB TOPIC :ROMAN NUMERALS

CONTENT: Basic Roman Numerals

Example:

Hindu Arabic	Roman Numerals
1	I
2	II
3	III
4	IV
5	V
6	VI
7	VII
8	VIII
9	IX

Hindu Arabic	Roman Numerals
10	X
20	XX
30	XXX
40	XL
50	L
60	LX
70	LXX
80	LXXX
90	XC
100	C

Roman numerals got by repeating 1 or x.

2 = I + I = II = 20 = 10 + 10 = XX

3 = I + I + I = III = 30 = 10 + 10 + 10 = XXX

Roman numerals got by adding to 5

6 = 5 + I 7 = 5 + 2 8 = 5 + 3

6 = VI 7 = VII 8 = VIII

The Roman numerals got by subtracting from 5 or from 50.

4 = 1 subtracted from 5

4 = IV

40 = 10 subtracted from 50

40 = XL

The roman numerals got by subtracting from 10 and 100 e.g. 9 = 1 subtracted from 10.

9 = IX

90 = 10 subtracted from 100 = XC

LESSON :22

Changing from Hindu – Arabic numerals to Roman numerals

Examples:

(a) 19 = 10 + 9
X + IX
= XIX

(b) 44 = 40 + 4
XL + IV
= XLIV

Emphasize expansion of Roman numerals

Activity: Mk Primary Mathematics (New Edition book 5 page 30-32

Changing roman numerals into Hindu Arabic numerals.

Example 1

XIV = X + IV
= 10 + 4

XIV = 14

Example 2

Change XXXIX to Hindu Arabic

XXXIX = XXX + IX
30 + 9
XXXIX = 39

ACTIVITY: MK primary mathematics book 4 (New Edition) page 30-32

LESSON :23

SUB TOPIC : WORD PROBLEMS INVOLVING ROMAN AND HINDU ARABI NUMERALS

Example:

(a) Henrys' age is 8. Write his age in Roman numerals.

8 = VIII

(b) Mukiibi's vehicle has been driven for 24 months. Write the months in Roman numerals.

24 months

24 = 20 + 4

24 = XX + IV

24 = XXIV

c) There are XLIV pupils in a class. Express the number of pupils in Hindu Arabic numerals

ACTIVITY: MK Primary mathematics bk 4 (New Edition) page 30-32

LESSON 24

SUBTOPIC : ADDITION OF ROMAN NUMERALS

Examples

i) IX + V
= 9 + 5
= 14

(ii) 14 = 10 + 4
= X + IV
= XIV

iii) XX + VII
= 20 + 7
= 27

(iv) 29 = 20 + 9
= XX + IX
= XXIX

v) Find the sum of IV and XXV

Subtraction of Roman numerals

Examples

a) XXXVI - XXII
= (30 + 6) -(20 + 2)
36 – 22
14

(b) 14 = 10 + 4
= X + IV
= XIV

(c) IX - V
= 9 - 5
= 4

(d) 45 = 40 + 5
XL + V
= XLIV

c) Subtract XII from XXIX

ACTIVITY :

Example 1

(a) XXXIV + XLV

(b) XCII + XL

(c) XXIV – XVI

(d) XV + XXIX

(e) XXV – V

(f) XLIX – XII

Example 2

There are XXIV boys and XIX girls in the class.

a) Fin the total number of pupils in the class

b) How many more boys than girls are in the class?

LESSON 25
THEME: NUMERACY
TOPC : OPERATION ON WHOLE NUMBERS
SUBTOPIC : Adding up to ten thousand
Examples

1. Add: 7464 + 4425

Arrange these numbers in their place values

	TH	H	T	O
	7	4	6	4
+	4	4	2	5
	11	8	8	9

2. Add: 4622 + 5043 + 6231

	TH	H	T	O
	4	6	2	2
	5	0	4	3
+	6	2	3	1
	15	8	9	6

ACTIVITY : MK Primary 4 book page 33exercise 3:1 (New edition)
Understanding mathematics bk 4 pg 30

LESSON :26

More addition of numbers
Example:

(i) **Add:**

	TH	H	T	O
	1	3	7	8
+	5	8	9	
	1	9	6	7

- Arrange numbers in their place values
- Add by regrouping all numbers (answers) that exceed 9

(ii)

	TTH	TH	H	T	O
	1	4	3	3	1
+	2	6	5	1	
	1	6	9	8	2

ACTIVITY: MK Primary mathematics (New Edition) book 4 page 33-37. Exercise 3:3
Understanding mathematics bk 4 pg 33

LESSON : 27

Addition with word problems

Example:

1. Alice carried 349 books, her brother carried 578 books. How many books were carried altogether?

Alice carried	=	349 books
Her brother	=	+578 books
Both carried	=	927 books

2. Maria bought sugar for shs. 15,000. Soap at shs. 800 and a bunch of Matooke at shs. 3500. How much money did she spend?

Sugar	shs.	15,000
Soap	shs.	800
Matooke +	Shs	3500
Total Expenditure	sh.	19,300

3. Paul is 15 years old. Sam is 5 years older than Paul. How old is Sam?

ACTIVITY: Exercise 3c (MK Primary mathematics book 4 (New Edition) pg. 34-36
Understanding MTC bk 4 pg 31

LESSON 28

SUB TOPIC: SUBTRACTION
Examples 1:

1. 246 - 192

	H	T	O
	2	4	6
-	1	9	2
	0	5	4

- Arrange numbers vertically by their place values.
- Subtract impossible numbers by borrowing.

Example 2.

2. 530 - 254

	H	T	O
	5	3	0
-	2	5	4
	2	7	6

- Arrange numbers vertically in their place values.
- Subtract by regrouping using tens

ACTIVITY: Exercise 3d (MK primary book four page 38-41 (New Edition)
Understanding MTC bk 4 pg 35

LESSON: 29

SUB TOPIC: SUBTRACTION OF LARGER NUMBERS

Example:

(i) 10246 -3118

	TTH	TH	H	T	O
	1	0	2	4	6
- 3	1		1		8
			7	**1**	**2**	**8**

(ii) 24035 - 3727

	TTH	TH	H	T	O
	2	4	0	3	5
- 3	7		2		7
	2		**0**	**3**	**0**	**8**

ACTIVITY:

Exercise 3e (MK Primary book four page 44 (New Edition)

Understating MTC bk 5 pg 38

REMARKS:

LESSON: 30

SUB TOPIC: WORD PROBLEM INVOLVING SUBTRACTION

Example:

What is the difference between 243 and 37?

```
  2 4 3
- 3 7
-------
  2 0 6
=======
```

(ii) Katabula had shs. 2500. He bought a book for 350. What was his change?

Katabula had - 2500
He paid - 350
His change - 2150

(iii) By how much is 236 greater than 182?

(iv) Nassim is 13 years old. Alex is 3 years younger than her.

a) How old is Alex?

ACTIVITY: Exercise 3f (MK primary mathematics book four page 45 (Old edition)

REMARKS

TOPIC: OPERATION ON WHOLE NUMBERS
SUBTOPIC: MULTIPLYING BY 110 AND 100
CONTENT: MULTIPLYING BY ZERO, TEN AND HUNDRED

Examples
Workout

a)	12 x 10 =	(b)	45 x 0	(3)	0x3x2x0
d)	47 x 100	(e)	984 x 100	(f)	86 x 100

Activity
New MK pupils' bk 4 pg 42-44

LESSON: 31
TOPIC: OPERATION ON WHOLE NUMBERS
SUB TOPIC MULTIPLICATION OF 3 DIGIT NUMBERS BY NUMBER 1-10
Other words that call for multiplication are: product, times.

CONTENT: Multiplying by one digit

Example 1:

(i) 4 3 4 6 x 3 = 13 0 3 8

(ii) 1 0 x 2 = 2 0

(iii) 4 3 x 4 = 1 7 2

(iv) 1 4 x 8 = 1 1 2

ACTIVITY: New Edition MK Primary Mathematics bk 4 page 46-47

LESSON: 32
Word problems involving multiplication by one digit.
Example:

1. Juma is paid shs. 6960 a day. How much will he get if he works for 7 days.

Solution:

1 day he gets shs. 6960
7 days he gets 6 9 6 0 x 7 = Shs. 4 8 7 2 0

∴ He gets 48, 720 in 7 days.

Apply lattice method on two digit numerals.

2. Juma is 10 years old. Steven is twice as old as Juma. How old is Steven?

ACTIVITY: Exercise 3g No. 1 – 3 page 46 and 3h 1 – 5 page 47 (MK New Edition)

LESSON: 33

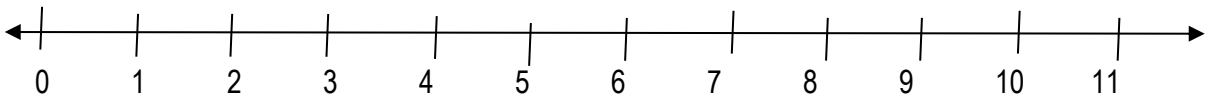
Multiplication as repeated addition
CONTENT:
Example:
(a) 4 x 2 = 2 + 2 + 2 + 2

= 8

(b) 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 4 x 3

= 12

c) Show 3x2 on a number line below



ACTIVITY:

Use repeated addition to multiply the following:-

(i) 3 x 2
(ii) 6 x 4
(iii) 4 x 3
(iv) 5 x 3
(v) 8 x 2

Complete

a) 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = _____ x _____
b) 4+4 + 4 + 4 + 4 =_____x _____
c) 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 _____x _____
d) 8 + 8 = _____x _____
e) 9 + 9 + 9 = _____ x _____

REMARKS

LESSON 34

SUB TOPIC : DIVISION

CONTENT : DIVISION AS REPEATED SUBTRACTION

Example

1. 12 ÷ 3 = 12 – 3 = 9
   9 - 3 = 6
   6 - 3 = 3
   3 - 3 = 0

count the number of times you subtract 3 division from the dividend until you get "o" is the answer

∴ 12 ÷3 = 4 times

ACTIVITY : Exercise 3l page 53 (MK New Edition)

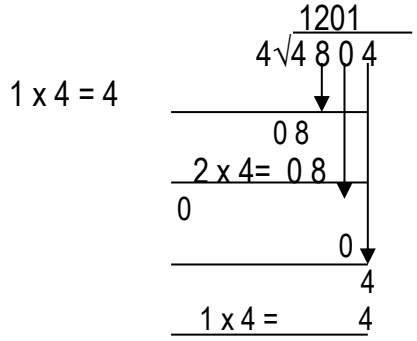
LESSON 35

TOPIC : OPERATION ON NUMBERS

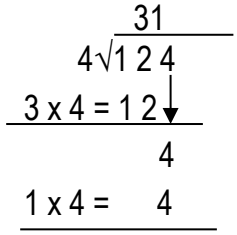
SUB TOPIC : DIVISION WITHOUT REMAINDER

CONTENT:

Example 1: Divide 4804 by 4.



Example 2:124 ÷ 4



ACTIVITY: Exercise 3m page 53 (Mk New Edition).
Exercise 3:16 understanding MTcbkpg 48

LESSON: 36

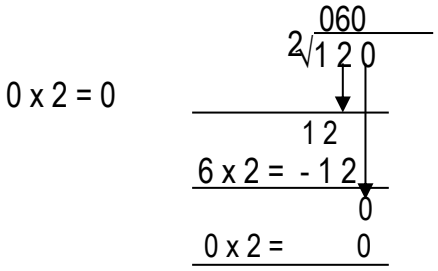
SUBTOPIC : WORD PROBLEMS INVOLVING DIVISION WITHOUT REMAINDERS

CONTENT : Examples

1. There are 120 oranges in 2 bags. How many oranges are in each bag?

Divide

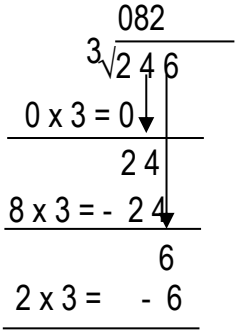
Example 1:



Each bag has 60 oranges

Example 2

Divide 246 text books among 3 classes



Each gets 82 books.

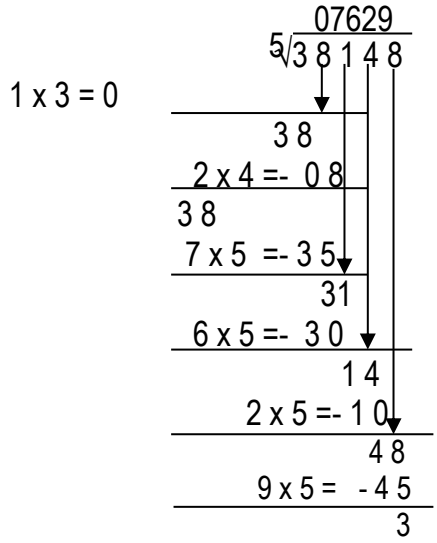
ACTIVITY: Exercise 3p (New Edition) MK Primary Mathematics book 4 page 55

LESSON 38

SUB TOPIC : DIVISION WITH REMAINDERS

CONTENT: Examples

Example : Divide 38148 by 5.



∴ 38148 ÷ 5 = 7629 rem 3

ACTIVITY:

Divide the following:-

1. 1516 by 5 =
2. 2425 by 3 =
3. 1212 by 5 =
4. 135 by 2 =
5. 215 by 4 =
6. 1212 by 7 =

LESSON :36

SUB-TOPIC : DIVISION BY 10

Example:

(i) 650 ÷ 10

$= \frac{65\not{0}}{1\not{0}}$

∴ 650 ÷ 10 = 65.

(ii) 420 ÷ 10

$= \frac{420}{10}$

∴ 420 ÷ 10 = 42.

2. Joan distributed 320 text books amongst 20 pupils. How many text book did each get?

ACTIVITY :

(i) 200 ÷ 10 =
(ii) 370 ÷ 10 =
(iii) 810 ÷ 10 =
(iv) 340 ÷ 10 =
(v) 640 ÷ 10 =
(vi) 280 ÷ 10 =
(vii) 480 ÷ 10 =
(viii) 560 ÷ 10 =

LESSON 39

SUB-TOPIC : AVERAGE

Finding average or mean of numbers

Examples

(i) Find the average of 0, 2 and 4

Average $= \frac{\text{Total}}{\text{Number of items}} = \frac{0 + 2 + 4}{3} \quad \frac{6}{3} = 2$

(ii) Find the average age of three girls one of 8 years, another of 10 years and the third girl of 9 years.

Total age = 8 years + 9 years = 27 years.

Average $= \frac{\text{Total age}}{\text{No. of children}} = \frac{(8 + 9 + 10)\text{years}}{3}$

$= \frac{27 years}{3} =$ 9 years

ACTIVITY:

A new MK primary mathematics book 5 page 76 – 77

LESSON 39

TOPIC : PATTERNS AND SEQUENCES

SUB-TOPIC : TYPES OF NUMBERS

CONTENT : Even and odd numbers

Even numbers if divided by two give us 0 (zero) as a remainder.

Examples: 0, 2, 4, 6, 8

Note: Any number ending with 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 is an even number.

Exactly divisible by 2

Odd numbers are numbers if divided by two leave us with 1 as a remainder.

Example 1, 3, 5, 7, 9

Note: All numbers that have their last digit as 1, 3, 7, 9 are odd numbers.

Not exactly divisible by 2

ACTIVITY: New MK Primary Mathematics book four page 59.

LESSON 40

SUB TOPIC: More about Even and odd numbers.

- Counting even and odd numbers in a given set of instruction.

Examples:

(i) How many even numbers are there between 10 and 20?

Even numbers between 10 and 20 = { 12, 14, 16, 18}

∴ Even numbers between 10 and 20 are 4.

(ii) How many odd numbers are there between 0 - 10

= { 1, 3, 5, 7, 9}

There are 5 odd numbers.

ACTIVITY: Exercise 4c and 4d page 60 New MK Primary Mathematics book 4.

LESSON 41

SUBTOPIC : **More about even numbers.**

Finding the sum, difference and product of even numbers.

Examples:

1. What is the sum of the first 4 even numbers.

   First 4 even numbers { 0, 2, 4, 6}

   Sum = 0 + 2 + 4 + 6

   Sum = 12

2. What is the difference between the second and fourth even numbers?

   = {0, 2nd , 4, 6th}

   Difference = 6 - 2

   Difference = 4

3. What is the product of the first and fifth even numbers?

   {1st 0, 2, 4, 6, 5st 8}

   Product = 0 x 8 = 0

4. List the even numbers between 20 and 40

ACTIVITY: Mk Primary Mathematics book 4 page 60 Exercise 4c

LESSON 42

SUBTOPIC: **More about odd numbers.**

Finding the sum, difference and product of odd numbers

Examples:

(i) List down all odd numbers less than 10.

{1, 3, 7}

(ii) What is the sum of odd numbers less than 8

{1, 3, 7}

= 1 + 3 + 7

7

(iii) What is the product of the 3rd and 4th odd number?

Odd numbers ={1, 3, 3rd 5, 4th 7, 9, 11, 13, 15}

Product = 5 x 7

= 35

ACTIVITY: Exercise 4d. MK primary mathematics book 4 New edition

LESSON 43

SUBTOPIC: **Counting and whole numbers**

Definition: Counting numbers are numbers we use to count. They begin with one.

Counting numbers are also called Natural numbers

Examples: counting numbers are infinite/endless

{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}

Whole numbers

Write the missing numbers

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ___, ___, ___

These are whole numbers. They begin with Zero to infinity

= 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7,8,9

ACTIVITY: Exercise 4e New MK Primary Mathematics book four page 62

LESSON 44

TOPIC: PATTERNS AND SEQUENCE

SUBTOPIC: **Number sequence by Adding.**

CONTENT: Example

(a) (1, 3, 5, 7, 9, ___, ___)

Keep adding 2

1 + 2 = 3

3 + 2 = 5

5 + 2 = 7

7 + 2 = 9

9+ 2 = 11

11 + 2 = 13

The missing numbers are 11 and 13

(b) (1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, ____)

Add 1 then add 2

Begin with

1 + 1 = 2

2 + 2 = 4

4 + 1 = 5

5 + 2 = 7

7 + 1 = 8

8 + 2 = 10

The missing number is 10

NOTE: Every sequence has its own pattern

ACTIVITY: 4F page 63 Mk Primary Mathematics book four (New Edition).

LESSON 45

SUB TOPIC: NUMBER SEQUENCE

CONTENT: Number sequence by subtracting

Examples:

(i) 8, 6, 4, 2

-2 -2 -2

(ii) 20, 18 15, 13,10, 8, 5

-2 -3 -2 -3 -2 -3

ACTIVITY: Exercise 4e New MK Primary Mathematics book four page 62

LESSON 46

SUB TOPIC: MULTIPLES

A multiple is a product of a given number and another whole greater than zero e.g.

4 x 2 = 8, and 8 is a multiple of 4.

(i) List multiples of 4

1 x 4 = 4
2 x 4 = 8
3 x 4 = 12
4 x 4 = 16
5 x 4 = 20
6 x 4 = 24

{4, 8, 12, 20, 24, …….}

(ii) List multiples of 5

1 x 5 = 5
2 x 5 = 10
3 x 5 = 15
4 x 5 = 20
5 x 5 = 25
6 x 5 = 30

{5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, …..}

Emphasize mastering the multiplication table through using all operations; addition, subtraction, multiplication and division

ACTIVITY: Exercise 4g page 64 Mk book four New Edition.

LESSON 47

SUB TOPIC: COMMON MULTIPLES AND LCM

CONTENT

Examples

1. Find the first common multiples of 2 and 4

   M_2 = {2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18,…}

   M_4 = {4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24……}

   Common multiples = { 4, 8, 12, 16}

2. Find the L.C.M of 4 and 5

M_4 = {4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28}

M_5={5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, …..}

Common multiples = { 20}'

∴ L.C.M is 20

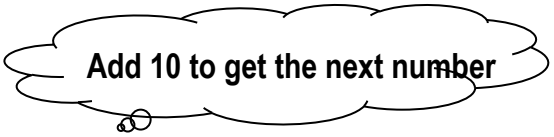
ACTIVITY: Exercise 4L MK New Edition book 4 page 67.

LESSON 48

SUB TOPIC: Counting in tens, hundreds and thousands.

Examples:

(i) Fill in the missing number 10, 20, 30, ___, ____, ____ 70



30 +10 = 40

40 + 10 = 50

50 + 10 = 60

10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 70

(ii) Fill in the missing numbers 100, 200, 300, ____, _____, ____ 700

100 +100= 200

200 + 100 = 300

300 + 100 = 400

400 + 100 = 500

500 + 100 = 600

600 + 100 = 700

100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700

ACTIVITY: Exercise 4m Pg. 68 New Edition MK primary Mathematics bk four.

LESSON 49

SUBTOPIC: Multiplying by 10, 100, 1000.

CONTENT: In this case, we simply add the number of zero to the number.

Examples:

(i) 6 x 10 = 60

(ii) 7 x 100 = 700

(iii) 8 x 1000 = 8000

(iv) 38 x 100 = 3800

ACTIVITY: Exercise 4n on page 69 New Edition MK primary Mathematics book four.

LESSON 50

SUBTOPIC: Multiplying by multiples of 10

CONTENT:

Example 1.

(i) What is 7 x 30?

7 x 30 = ?

30 = 3 x 10

So 7 x 30 = 7 x 3 x 10

= 21 x 10

= 210

Example (ii)

What is 50 x 30?

50 x 30 = 5 x 10 x 3 x 10

= 5 x 3 x 10 x 10

= 15 x 100

= 1500

ACTIVITY: Exercise 4(o) page 70 New MK book 4

LESSON 52

SUB-TOPIC : MAGIC SQUARES

Teach children how to form their own magic tables

7	a	5
b	4	c
3	d	1

Magic sum = 7 + 4 + 1 = 12 Find a. =_____

b. = ____

c. = _____

d.=_____

LESSON NOTES FOR MATHEMATICS P.4 TERM II

LESSON 1

TOPIC : FRACTIONS
SUBTOPIC : naming parts of fraction
CONTENT : Definition

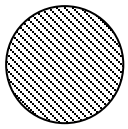
1. What is a fraction? A fraction is a part of a whole.
2. Parts of a fraction

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

2 is the numerator
3 is the denominator
1 is the whole number

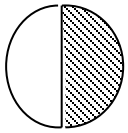
3. Names of fractions

Naming and shading fractions and writing in words.

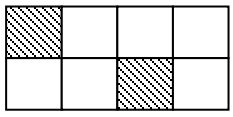


1 a whole

Use real objects to teach parts of a whole (practical work)

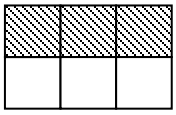


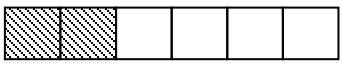
$\frac{1}{2}$ a half



$\frac{2}{8}$ Two eights

4. Shade and unshaded fractions.

(a) $\frac{4}{6}$ 

(b) $\frac{1}{3}$ of 6 

ACTIVITY: Exercise 5:1 pg 67, a new Mk bk 4

LESSON 2

TOPIC : FRACTIONS
SUBTOPIC : Finding equivalent fractions
CONTENT : How to get equivalent fractions.

- We can use the knowledge of multiples.

Examples: $\frac{2}{3}$

$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{4}{6}$, $\quad \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{8}{12}$

$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{6}{9}$, $\quad \therefore \frac{2}{3} = \{\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{6}, \frac{6}{9}, \frac{8}{12}, \frac{10}{15} .....\}$

ACTIVITY: List the first three equivalent fractions for:

(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{2}{5}$ (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\frac{1}{4}$ (e) $\frac{4}{7}$

LESSON 3
TOPIC : FRACTIONS
SUBTOPIC : Equivalent fractions
CONTENT : Finding the missing part of a fraction

Example: (a) $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{6}$

$\therefore \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{6}$

(b) $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{\square}{20}$

$\therefore \frac{3}{5} = \frac{12}{20}$

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{3}{6}$

$\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{6}{10}$

$\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{9}{15}$

$\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{12}{20}$

ACTIVITY: Exercise 5b MK bk 4 page 82

LESSON 4

TOPIC : FRACTIONS
SUBTOPIC : Reducing fractions
CONTENT : Reduce $\frac{6}{12}$ to its lowest term.

Example:

(a) $\frac{6}{12} \div \frac{2}{2} = \frac{3}{6}$

$\frac{3}{6} \div \frac{3}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$

(b) Write $\frac{3}{9}$ to its lowest terms (using H.C.F/G.C.F)

$\frac{3}{9} \div \frac{3}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$

$F_3 = \{ 1, \textcircled{3} \}$

$F_9 = \{ 1, \textcircled{3}, 9 \}$

H.C.F = 3

ACTIVITY: Exercise 5d MK bk 4 page 84

LESSON 5
TOPIC : FRACTIONS
SUBTOPIC : Comparing fractions without a number line
CONTENT :

(a) Example: Which is greater $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$?

$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{6}, \frac{4}{8}$.....

$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6}, \frac{3}{9}, \frac{4}{12}$.....

$\therefore \frac{1}{2}$ is greater than $\frac{1}{3}$

Apply the symbols such as >, < or =

ACTIVITY: Exercise 5f MK bk 4 page 86

LESSON 6

TOPIC : FRACTIONS
SUBTOPIC : Ordering fractions
CONTENT : Arranging fractions starting with the largest.

Example 1

(i) $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{6}$

$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{5}{10}$ .....

$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{6}{9} = \frac{8}{12}$ .....

$\frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{3}{18}$ .....

$\therefore \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{6}$ starting from the biggest is $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{6}$

Example 2

Arrange: $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{5}$ starting with the smallest.

$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{5}{15} = \frac{6}{18} = \frac{7}{21} = \frac{8}{24} = \frac{9}{27} = \frac{10}{30}$

$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{7}{14} = \frac{10}{20} = \frac{13}{26} = \frac{15}{30}$

$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{3}{15} = \frac{4}{20} = \frac{5}{25} = \frac{6}{30} = \frac{7}{35}$

$\therefore \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{5}$ from the smallest is $\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}$

ACTIVITY: Exercise 5f page 86.

LESSON 7

TOPIC : FRACTIONS
SUBTOPIC : Operation on fractions
CONTENT : Addition of fractions with the same denominators

Example: 1

$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{1+2}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$

Example II

$\frac{4}{12} + \frac{3}{12} = \frac{4+3}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$

ACTIVITY: Exercise 5g page 87

LESSON 8

TOPIC : FRACTIONS

SUBTOPIC : Addition of fractions with the same denominator in word problem.

CONTENT : Jesca dug $\frac{1}{6}$ of the garden and Mary dug $\frac{4}{6}$ of the garden. What part of the garden was dug?

Jesca dug $\frac{1}{6}$

Mary dug $\frac{4}{6}$ so $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{4}{6} = \frac{1+4}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$

ACTIVITY: Exercise 5h page 88

LESSON 9

TOPIC : FRACTIONS

SUBTOPIC : Subtraction of fractions with the same denominators.

CONTENT : Example 1:

$\frac{3}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3-1}{3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{3}}}$

Example II

$\frac{5}{7} - \frac{2}{7} = \frac{5-2}{7} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{7}}}$

ACTIVITY: Exercise 51 page 89.

Introduce the use of LCM when adding and subtracting fractions with different denominators

LESSON 10

TOPIC : FRACTIONS

SUBTOPIC : Subtraction of fractions with the same denominators in word problem.

CONTENT : Example 1: Subtraction $\frac{2}{7}$ from $\frac{5}{7}$

$\frac{5}{7} - \frac{2}{7} = \frac{5-2}{7} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{7}}}$

Example 2

Andrew had $\frac{7}{9}$ of a cake, he ate $\frac{5}{9}$ of it. What fraction remained?

Andrew had $\frac{7}{9}$ he ate $\frac{5}{9}$

$\therefore \frac{7}{9} - \frac{5}{9} = \frac{7-5}{9} = \frac{2}{9}$

ACTIVITY: Exercise 51 page 89.

LESSON 11

TOPIC : FRACTIONS

SUBTOPIC : Addition of fractions with different denominators
CONTENT : Example 1

Add: $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$

Using equivalent fractions

$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{5}{10}$.....

$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{4}{12}$

$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{6} = \frac{3+2}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$

ACTIVITY: Exercise 5n page 94

LESSON 12
TOPIC : FRACTION
SUBTOPIC : Subtraction of fractions with different denominators.
CONTENT : Example 1

Subtraction of $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{3}$

Using equivalent fractions.

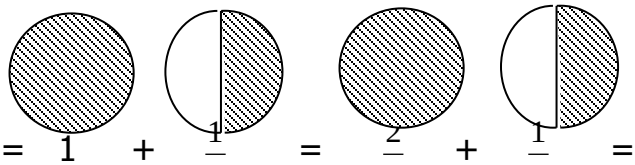
$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{9}{12} = \frac{12}{16} = \frac{15}{20}$, ...

$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{6}{9} = \frac{8}{12} = \frac{10}{15}$

$\frac{9}{12} + \frac{8}{12} = \frac{9+8}{12} = \frac{17}{12}$

ACTIVITY: Exercise 50 page 95 old edited Mk bk 4

LESSON 13
TOPIC : FRACTIONS
SUBTOPIC : Mixed fractions as improper fractions
CONTENT : Example 1:



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

Example II


$1\frac{1}{3} = 1 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$

ACTIVITY: Page 90 – 91 Exercise 5j

LESSON 14
TOPIC : FRACTIONS
SUBTOPIC : Changing improper fractions to mixed fractions.
CONTENT : Example 1: Change $\frac{5}{2}$ to a mixed fraction.

Working 1

$\frac{5}{2}$ is $\frac{2}{2} + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

$= 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{2}$

$= 2\frac{1}{2}$

Working 2

$\frac{5}{2} = 2\overline{)5}$ (2)

$\underline{-4}$

1

$= 2\frac{1}{2}$

ACTIVITY: Exercise 5k page 92

LESSON 15
TOPIC : FRACTIONS
SUBTOPIC : Addition of mixed fractions with the same denominators.

CONTENT(1) Add: $1\frac{1}{3} + 4\frac{1}{3}$ to a mixed fraction.

Re-arrange: $= (1 + \frac{1}{3}) + (4 + \frac{1}{3})$

$= 1 + 4 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$

$= 5 + \frac{2}{3}$

$= 5\frac{2}{3}$

2) Workout

$= 2\frac{1}{4} + 1\frac{1}{4} = \frac{9}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$

$\frac{9+5}{4}$

$\frac{14}{4}$

$= 3\frac{2}{4}$

ACTIVITY: Exercise 5L page 93.

LESSON 16
TOPIC : FRACTIONS

SUBTOPIC : **Addition of mixed fractions with the same denominators in word problem.**

CONTENT : James bought $6\frac{1}{4}$ kg of meat on Monday and $7\frac{3}{4}$ kg on Tuesday.

How many kilograms did he buy altogether?

$6\frac{1}{4}$ kg + $7\frac{3}{4}$ kg.

Rearrange = $(6 + \frac{1}{4}) + (7 + \frac{3}{4})$

$6 + 7 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$

$13 + \frac{4}{4}$

$13 + 1$

= 14kg.

ACTIVITY: Exercise 5L page 93.

LESSON 17

TOPIC : **FRACTIONS**

SUBTOPIC : **Subtraction of mixed fractions with the same denominators**

CONTENT : Subtract $4\frac{3}{5} - 2\frac{1}{5}$.

Re-arrange $= (4 + \frac{3}{5}) - (2 + \frac{1}{5})$

$= (4 - 2) + (\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{5})$

$= 2 + \frac{2}{5}$

$= 2\frac{2}{5}$

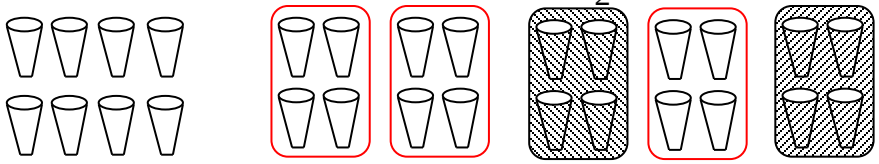
ACTIVITY: Exercise 5m page 93 old edited MK bk 4

LESSON 18

TOPIC : **FRACTIONS**

SUBTOPIC : **Fraction of a group.**

CONTENT : Example 1: What is $\frac{1}{2}$ of 8?



8 glasses 2 groups $\frac{1}{2}$ shaded $\frac{1}{2}$ of 8 = 4

ACTIVITY: Exercise 5q page 97.old edited MK bk 4

LESSON 19

TOPIC : FRACTIONS

SUBTOPIC : Application of fractions

CONTENT : A man had 100 cows on his farm. He gave away $\frac{2}{5}$ to his wife and remained with the rest. How many cows did he give his wife?

$\frac{2}{\cancel{5}} \times \cancel{100}^{20} = 2 \times 20$

= 40 cows

Find the number of cows his remained with

100 - 40 = 60 cows.

Find the fraction that he remained with;

$1 - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{5}{5} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{5-2}{5}$

$= \frac{3}{5}$

ACTIVITY : Exercise 5s page 138 book 5

LESSON 20

TOPIC : FRACTIONS

SUBTOPIC : Multiplication of fractions

CONTENT : Multiply: $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$ (2) $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{6}{12}$

$\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{12}$

$\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{5}{8} = \frac{5}{80} = \frac{1}{16}$

ACTIVITY : Exercise 5r page 137 - 138 book 5old edited MK bk 4

LESSON 21

TOPIC : FRACTIONS

SUBTOPIC : Writing fractions in decimalsupto tenths

CONTENT : Example 1

$\frac{4}{10}$ = ones | Tenth

0 | 4 = 0.4

ii) $\frac{9}{10}$ = 0.9

iii) $\frac{7}{10}$ = 0.7

ACTIVITY: Exercise 5s page 99 Mk bk4 (old edited)

LESSON 23

TOPIC : FRACTIONS

SUBTOPIC : Expressing decimal as common fractions

CONTENT : Examples:

(a) Change 0.3 into a common fraction.

0.3 = $\frac{3}{10}$

(b) 0. 4 = $\frac{4}{10}$

ACTIVITY : Exercise 5U page 100 MK Bk. 4

LESSON 23

TOPIC : FRACTIONS

SUBTOPIC : Place values of decimalupto tenths

CONTENT : Examples

(a) What is the place value of 3 in 0.03

0 .03

Hundredths

ACTIVITY: MK pupils book 4 page 100. (old edition)

LESSON 24

TOPIC : FRACTIONS

SUBTOPIC : Writing decimal fractions in words.

CONTENT : Example 1

Write 0.2 in words

0.2

└ Tenths

0.2 is either two tenths

Or zero point two

ACTIVITY: Exercise 5r page 99.

LESSON 25

TOPIC : FRACTIONS

SUBTOPIC : Addition of simple decimal fractions

CONTENT : Examples: 2.3 + 3.8

$$\begin{array}{r} 2.3 \\ +\ 3.8 \\ \hline 6.1 \end{array}$$

Example II: Add: 2 + 0.7

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ +\ 0.7 \\ \hline 2.7 \end{array}$$

ACTIVITY: MK Primary mathematics (New Edition) pg. 103 exercise 5y

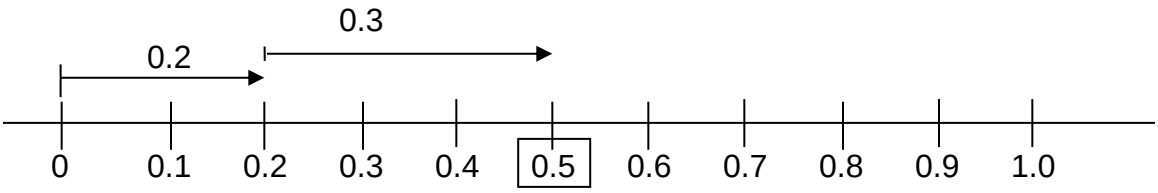
LESSON 26

TOPIC : FRACTIONS

SUBTOPIC : Addition of decimal fractions using a number line.

CONTENT : Add: 0.2 + 0.3

Example:



ACTIVITY: Exercise: 5x page 102 MK Bk. 4 Page 102

LESSON 27

TOPIC : FRACTIONS

SUBTOPIC : Word problems involving addition of fractions (decimals)

CONTENT : Examples:

(i) I ate 0.2 of a cake in morning and 0.7 of it in the evening. What decimal fraction did I eat altogether?

Morning 0 . 2

Evening + 0 . 7

0 . 9 altogether.

ACTIVITY: Exercise 5z1 MK pupils Bk. 4 page 104

LESSON 28

TOPIC : FRACTIONS

SUBTOPIC : Subtraction of decimals.

CONTENT : Examples: Subtraction: 0 . 5 – 0 . 2

0 . 5

\- 0 . 2

0 . 3

ACTIVITY: Exercise 5z5 MK pupils Bk. 4 page. 108

LESSON 29

TOPIC : FRACTIONS

SUBTOPIC : Word problems involving subtraction of decimal

CONTENT :

Example:

Aisha had 7.2m of a string. She sold 8.5m. What length of the string did she remain?

Had 7 . 2m

Sold - 3 . 5m

= 3 . 7m

ACTIVITY: Exercise 5z9 MK pupils book 4 page 111

LESSON 30

TOPIC : FRACTIONS

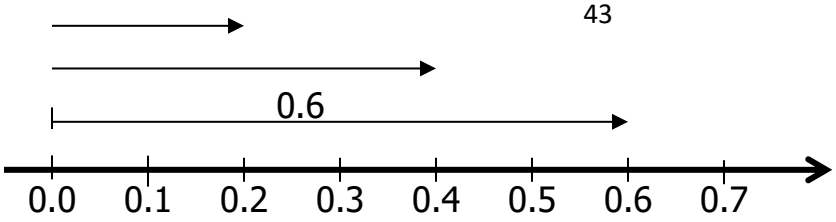
SUBTOPIC : Ordering decimal fractions

CONTENT : Example 1.

Arrange 0.6, 0.2, 0.4 starting with the smallest

0.2

0.4



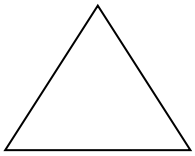
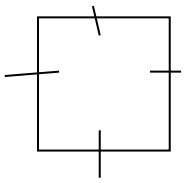
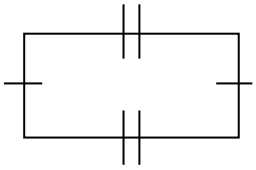
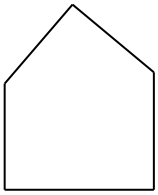
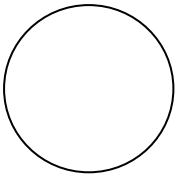
∴ The order is 0.2, 0.4, 0.6

ACTIVITY: Exercise 5z3 Mk pupils BK. 4 Page. 107.

LESSON 31

THEME: GEOMETRY

SUBTOPIC : 2 Dimensional Geometry

Triangle	Square	Rectangle	Pentagon	Circle
				

Activity: 6:1 and 6:2 pg 90 – 91 A new Mk primary mathematics 2000 bk 4

NOTE: put emphasis on the use of well sharpened pencils and a ruler.

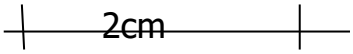
LESSON 32

TOPIC: GEOMETRY

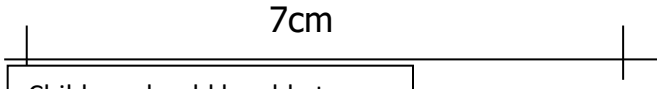
SUB TOPIC: DRAWING LINES

1. Draw lines of the following lengths

a) 2cm

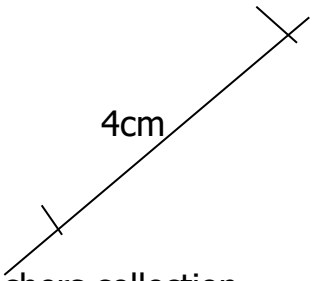


b) 7cm



Children should be able to interpret the scale on the ruler.

c) 4 cm



Activity: Teachers collection

Emphasize accuracy while measuring line and interpreting scales.

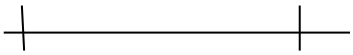
LESSON 33

TOPIC: GEOMETRY

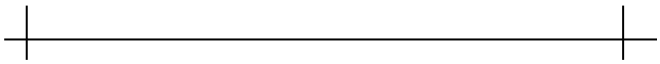
SUB TOPIC: measuring line segments

1. Use a ruler to measure the following line segments

a)



b)

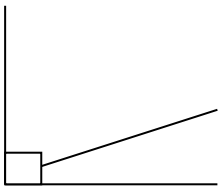


LESSON 34

TOPIC: GEOMETRY

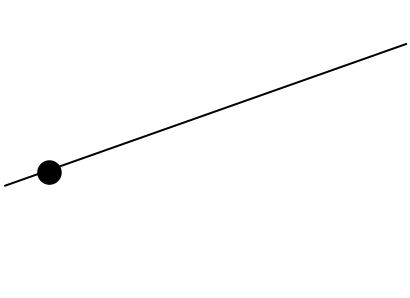
SUB TOPIC: identifying and drawing a right angle using a ruler and a set square

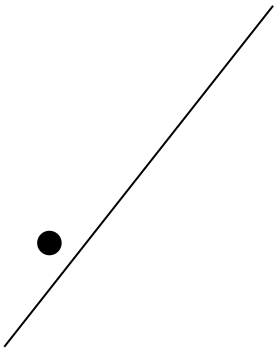
1. Find the right angles in the object found in the classroom and compound
2. Identify right angels from the drawn angles



Right angle

Copy and draw a right angle at the given point





Activity :Pg 98 , A new Mk 20000 bk 4

Note: Use the protractor

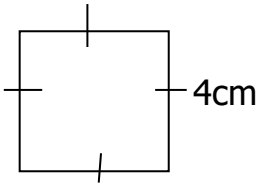
LESSON 35

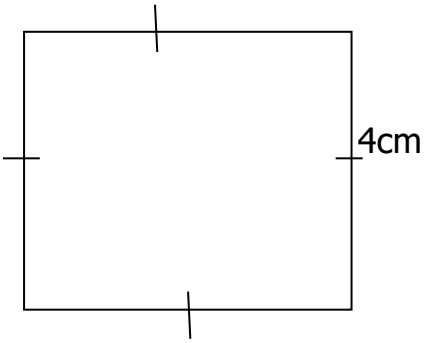
TOPIC: GEOMETRY

SUB TOPIC: drawing a square and a rectangle using a set square and a ruler

1. Use a set square and a ruler to draw a square whose sides are 4cm

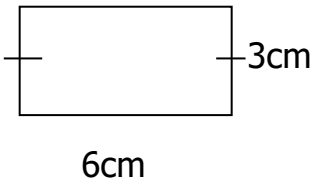
Sketch

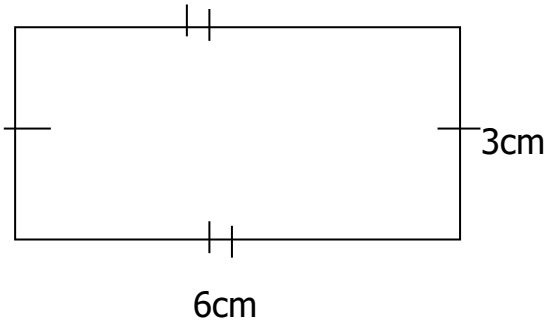




2. Draw a rectangle with length 6cm and width 3cm

Sketch





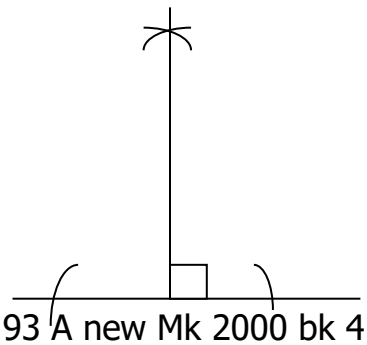
Activity: Exercise pg93 , A new Mk 2000 bk 4

LESSON 36

TOPIC: GEOMETRY

SUB TOPIC: constructing a right angle

1. construct a right angle using a pair of compasses, a ruler and a pencil



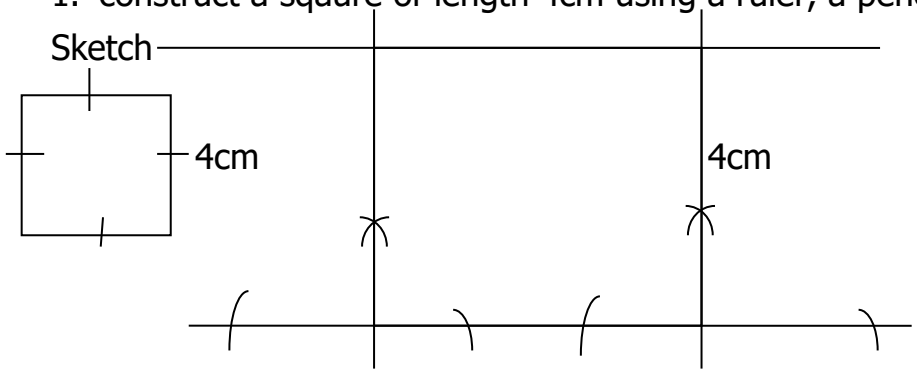
Activity: pg 93 A new Mk 2000 bk 4

LESSON 37

TOPIC: 2 dimensional figures

SUB TOPIC: constructing a square

1. construct a sqaure of length 4cm using a ruler, a pencil and a pair of compasses



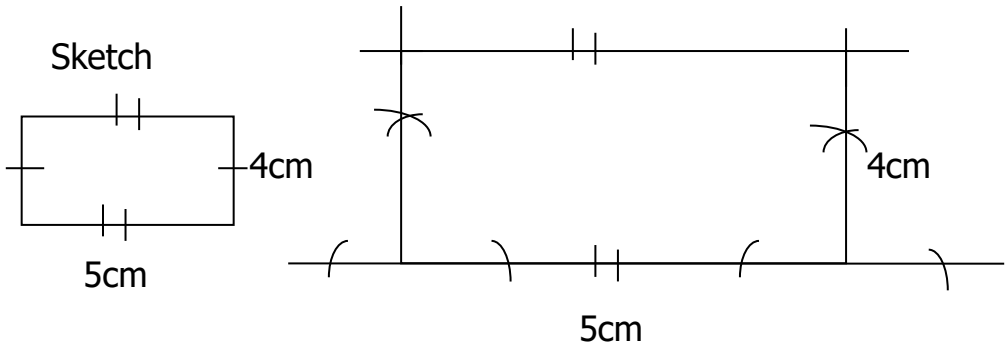
Activity: pg 93 A new Mk 2000 bk 4

LESSON 38

TOPIC: 2 dimensional figures

SUB TOPIC: construction of a rectangle

1. construct a rectangle of length 5cm and width 4cm using a ruler, a pencil and a pair of compasses



Activity pg 94 new Mk 2000 bk 4

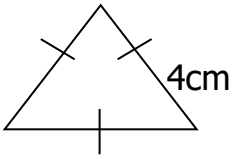
LESSON 39

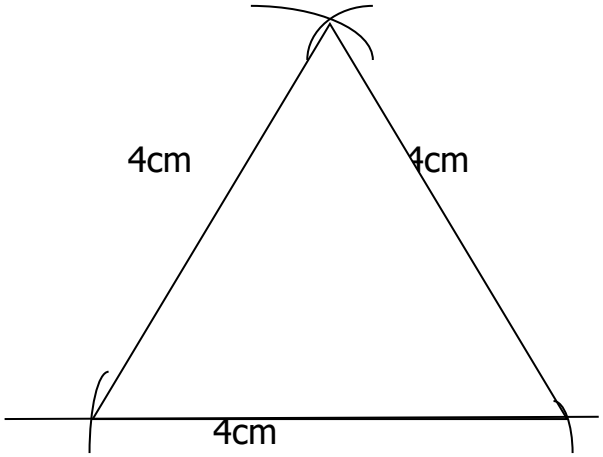
TOPIC: 2 dimensional figures

SUB TOPIC: construction of an equilateral triangle

1. construct an equilateral triangle of sides 4cm

sketch





Activity: pg 95 new Mk 2000 bk 4

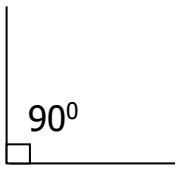
LESSON 40

TOPIC : 2 Dimensional figures

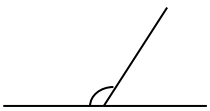
SUBTOPIC : Drawing and measuring angles using a protractor

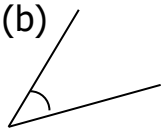
CONTENT : Using a ruler, pencil and a protractor, draw the following angles.

(a) (b) 45^0 (c) 60^0 (d) 30^0



ACTIVITY: Using a protractor, measure the following angles.

(a) 

(b) 

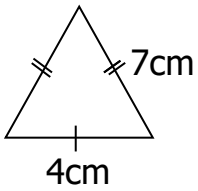
(c) 

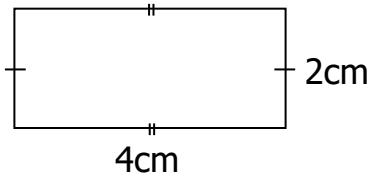
LESSON 41

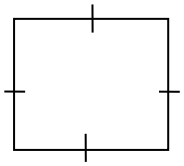
TOPIC : 2 Dimensional figures

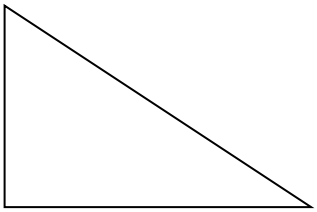
SUBTOPIC : finding perimeter of 2-dimensional shapes

1. Find the perimeter of the following:-

(a) 

(b) 

(c) 

(d) 

5cm 9cm

7cm

□

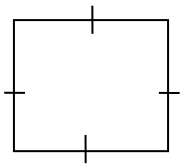
10cm

LESSON 42

TOPIC : 2 Dimensional figures

SUBTOPIC : Find the area of a square

CONTENT : Find the area of a square whose side is 3cm.



3cm

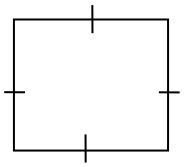
Length = 3cm

Area = S x S

= 3cm x 3cm

= $9cm^2$

Find the area of:



8cm

Area = S x S

= 8cm x 8cm

= $64cm^2$

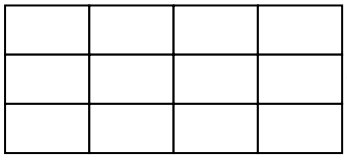
ACTIVITY: Exercise 12a page 210.

LESSON 43

TOPIC : 2 Dimensional figures

SUBTOPIC : Find the area of a rectangle.

CONTENT : Find the area of a rectangle whose length is 10m by 6m.



3cm

4cm

A = L x W

A = 4cm x 3cm

A = $12cm^2$

2. Workout the area of the rectangle below

3cm

6cm

ACTIVITY Exercise 6:16 page 105 New Mk pupils bk 4

LESSON 44

TOPIC : 2 Dimensional figures

SUBTOPIC : Circles (making circles)

CONTENT : Circles will be drawn in different forms like using:

- Hard papers / circular objects.
- Strings
- The big toe
- A pair of compasses

ACTIVITY: Exercise will be given.

- Draw a circle using

* a circular object

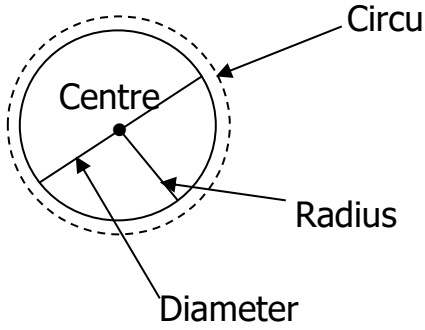
* a pair of compasses.

LESSON 45

TOPIC : 2 Dimensional figures

SUBTOPIC : Parts of a circle. (Naming)

CONTENT : Parts shown on circles



AB is a chord because it is a straight line joining two points on a circle.

ACTIVITY: Exercise 7e page 130

LESSON 46

TOPIC : 2 Dimensional figures

SUBTOPIC : Finding the diameter when given the radius.

CONTENT : Example

Radius	2cm	6cm	7cm	9cm	10cm	13cm
Diameter	4cm	12cm	14cm	18cm	_____	_____

Diameter = r + r

= 6 + 6 = 12cm

Diameter = r + r

= 7cm + 7cm = 14cm

Diameter = r + r
= 9 + 9 = 18cm

Diameter = r + r
= 10 + 10 = 20cm

ACTIVITY: Exercise given on page 131 Mk bk 4. (number 4)

LESSON 47
TOPIC : 2 Dimensional figures
SUBTOPIC : Finding the radius when given the diameter.
CONTENT : Example

Find the radius of a circle whose diameter is 12cm.

Radius $= \frac{\text{Diameter}}{2}$

$= \frac{12^{6}}{2} = 6\text{cm}.$

ACTIVITY: Exercise given on page 131 (numbers 2 and 3)

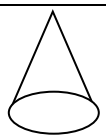
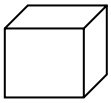
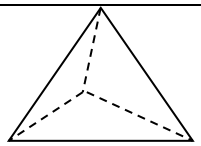
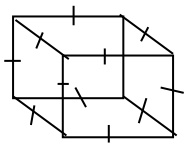
LESSON 48
TOPIC : 2 Dimensional figures
SUBTOPIC : Polygons. (Drawing and naming polygons)
CONTENT : Examples of common polygons.

Name	**Number of sides**
Triangle	3
Quadrilateral	4
Pentagon	5
Hexagon	6

ACTIVITY: Exercise on page 136 Mk bk 4

LESSON 49
TOPIC : 3 Dimensional Figures
SUBTOPIC : Identifying and naming 3 dimensional figures.

CONTENT : Solid shapes.

Geometric solid shapes	Name
	Cone
	Cylinder
	Cuboid
	Triangular Pyramid
	Cube

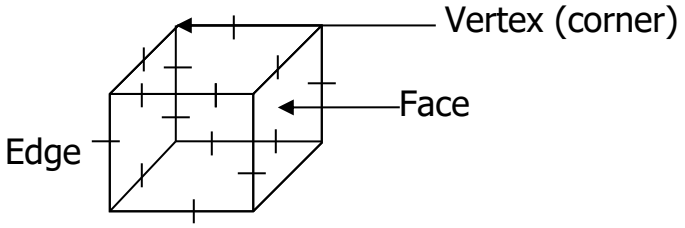
ACTIVITY: Exercise 7b page 126. MK bk 4

LESSON 50

TOPIC : 3 DIMENSIONAL GEOMETRY

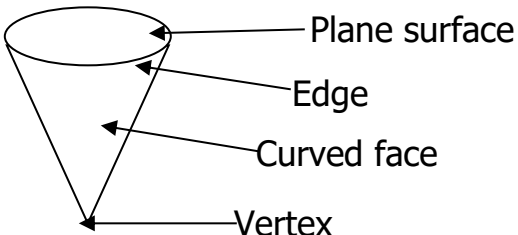
SUBTOPIC : Naming parts of the solid shapes

CONTENT : Cube.



6 faces
8 vertices
12 edges

Cone



2 faces
1 vertex
1 edge

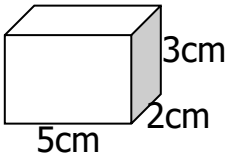
ACTIVITY: Exercise 7c page 127

LESSON 51

TOPIC : 3 DIMENSIONAL GEOMETRY

SUBTOPIC : Finding volume of a cuboid and the area of the shaded part.

CONTENT : Example:



$V = L \times w \times h$

$V = 5cm \times 2cm \times 3cm$

$V = 30cm^3$

Area of the shaded part

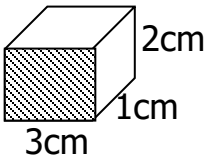
Area = L x w

= 3cm x 2cm

$= 6cm^2$

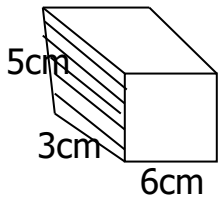
ACTIVITY: Exercise will be given like:

1. Find the volume of a cuboid whose length is 10cm, width 5cm and height 2cm.

2. 

   (i) Find the volume.

   (ii) Find the area of the shaded part.

3. 

   (i) Find the Area of the shaded part.

   (ii) Find the volume

Refer to exercise 12a page 220 MK bk 4 (Old Edition)

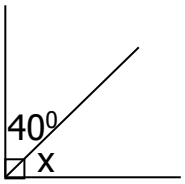
LESSON 52

TOPIC : 3 DIMENSIONAL GEOMETRY

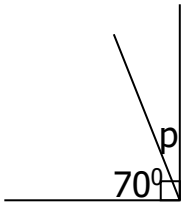
SUBTOPIC : Types of angles and finding the value of the unknown

CONTENT : Right angles or complementary angles of only two angles.

Straight angles or supplementary angles.
Finding the value of x



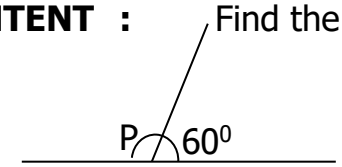
$x + 40^0 = 90^0$
$x + 40^0 - 40^0 = 90^0 - 40^0$
$x = 90^0 - 40^0$
$x = 50^0$



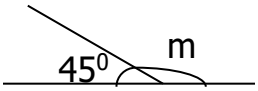
$P + 70^0 = 90^0$
$P + 70^0 - 70^0 = 90^0 - 70^0$
$P = 90^0 - 70^0$
$\underline{\underline{P = 20^0}}$

ACTIVITY: Exercise 7k page 139 Mk bk 4

LESSON 53
TOPIC : 3 DIMENSIONAL GEOMETRY
SUBTOPIC : Straight angles or supplementary angles of only two angles
CONTENT : Find the value of angle P.



$P + 60^0 = 180^0$
$P + 60^0 - 60^0 = 180^0 - 60^0$
$P = 180^0 - 60^0$
$\underline{\underline{P = 120^0}}$



$m + 45^0 = 180^0$
$m + 45^0 - 45^0 = 180^0 - 45^0$
$m = 180^0 - 45^0$
$\underline{\underline{m = 135^0}}$

ACTIVITY: Exercise 7p Page 142.

LESSON 54
TOPIC : GRAPHS AND DATA INTERPRETATION
SUBTOPIC : Tallies
CONTENT : Complete the tally marks

𝍸 /// = 8, 𝍸 𝍸 = 10, 𝍸 𝍸 ///= 13, 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 / = 26

𝍸 //// = 9

Making tally marks.

7 = 𝍸 𝍸 // 5 = 𝍸, 12 = 𝍸 𝍸 //

17 = 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 //, 9 = 𝍸 ////

ACTIVITY: Exercise 6a page 106

LESSON 55

TOPIC : GRAPHS AND DATA INTERPRETATION
SUBTOPIC : Tallies

CONTENT : The information below shows the number of cars of different colours counted by pupils.

Days of the week	White	Red	Black	Maroon
Monday	𝍸	𝍸 ///	//	///
Tuesday	𝍸 /	𝍸 //	𝍸 //	/
Wednesday	𝍸 𝍸 /	/	///	𝍸 ////
Thursday	𝍸 /	///	𝍸	𝍸 𝍸

(a) How many cars were seen on Monday?
18 cars were seen on Monday

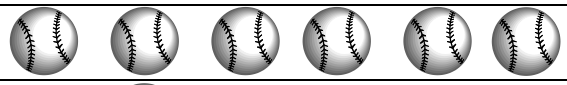
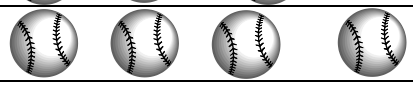
(b) Which colour appeared most?
White colour appeared most.

ACTIVITY: Exercise 6b page 107

LESSON 56

TOPIC : DATA HANDLING (GRAPHS)
SUBTOPIC : Pictograph

CONTENT : The graph below shows the number of balls picked by four sisters from a shop.

	Doreen
	Diana
	Daphine
	Daizy

Scale. =  5 balls.

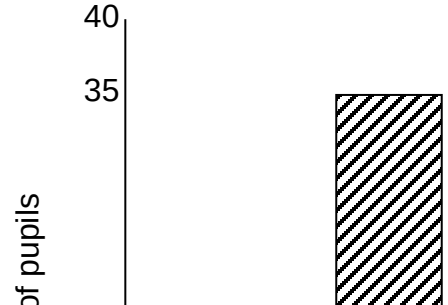
(a) Which two sisters picked the same number of balls?
Diana and Daizy picked the same number of balls.

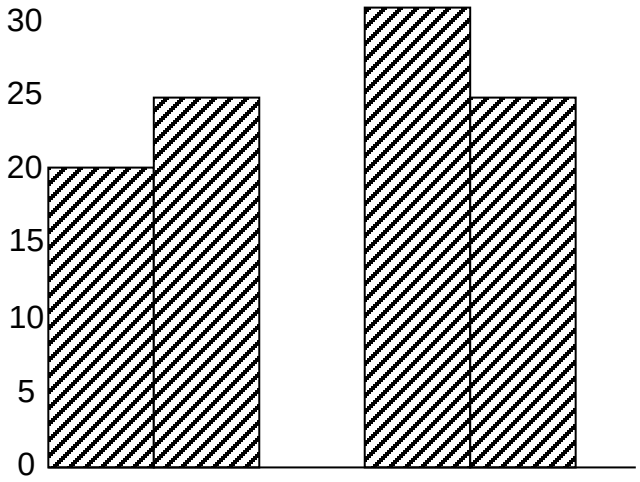
(b) How many balls did Doreen and Daphine pick?
Doreen = 30, Daphine 20
= 30 + 20 = 50
Doreen and Daphine picked 50 balls.

ACTIVITY: Exercise 6f page 111 and 112.

LESSON 57
TOPIC : GRAPHS
SUBTOPIC : Bar graphs

CONTENT : The graph below shows the daily attendance of P.4 pupils for a week.





(a) How many pupils were present on Thursday?

Thirty pupils were present on Thursday

(b) On which day was the biggest number of children present?

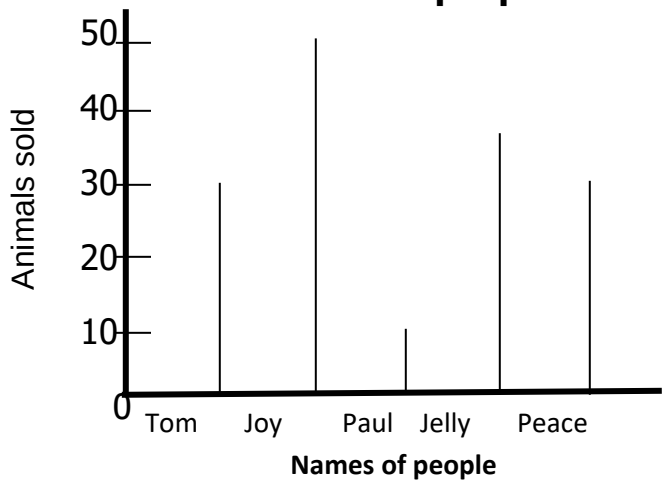
On Wednesday, there was the biggest attendance.

ACTIVITY : Activity 6g page 113 Mk bk 4

LESSON 58

TOPIC : LINE GRAPHS

SUBTOPIC : The graph below shows the number of animals sold by different people.



(a) How many animals did Joy sell?

Joy sold 50 animals.

(b) Find the number of animals sold by Jelly and peace.

Jelly sold 40, Peace sold 30

40 + 30 = 70

They sold 70 animals.

P.4 MATHEMATICS TERM III

LESSON 1

TOPIC : MONEY
SUBTOPIC : Recognition of money
Finding the value of small denominations

CONTENT :

Example: Peter had 2 notes of 1000/=. How much money was he having?

COINS	BANK NOTES
50 /=	1000/=
100/=	2,000/=
200/=	5,000/=
500/=	10,000/=
1000/=	20,000/=
	50,000/=

ACTIVITY : Exercise 8a page MK bk 4 page 148.

LESSON 2

TOPIC : MONEY (measurements)
SUBTOPIC : Addition of money

CONTENT : Example: A man had 4800/= and he was given sh. 1200 by his friend. How much money did he have altogether?

Sh. 4800

+ Sh. 1200

Sh. 6000

A man had sh. 6000 altogether.

ACTIVITY: Exercise 8b page 149 MK 4

LESSON 3

TOPIC : MONEY (Measurements)

SUBTOPIC : Subtraction of money

CONTENT : Example: How much change will you get from a one thousand shilling note if you spend sh. 350?

You had sh. 1000

You spent sh. 350

Sh. 650

ACTIVITY: Exercise 8c page 150 of MKbk4

LESSON 4

TOPIC : MONEY (Measurements)

SUBTOPIC : Multiplication of money

CONTENT : The cost of 1 loaf of bread is sh. 1800. Find the cost of 3 loaves.

Shs 1800

x 3

Sh. 5400

ACTIVITY: Exercise 8d page 151 of MKbk4

LESSON 5

TOPIC : MONEY (Measurements)

SUBTOPIC : Buying and selling (Shopping Bills) (Price list)

CONTENT : Example

Item	Price in shillings
1 bar of soap	1000/=
1 kg of sugar	1800/=
1 kg of maize flour	1200/=
1 packet of salt	400/=
An egg	150/=

Questions

(a) Find the cost of 3 kg of sugar.

(b) If Allen bought 4kg of maize flour and 1 bar of soap. How much money did she pay?

(a) Calculate the cost of buying 1 bar of soap, 1kg of sugar, 1kg of flour, 1 packet of salt.

(b) Find the total expenditure if one buys all the items above.

ACTIVITY: Exercise page 152 (Mk New Edition)

LESSON 6

TOPIC : MONEY (Measurements)

SUB TOPIC: Shopping Bills

CONTENT : Example 1

Mariam went to the school canteen and bought the following items

3 chaps at 500/= each.

4 chapats at 800/=

1 bottles of soda at 1000/= each.

(a) Find her total expenditure.

(b) Find her balance if she went with 8000/=

Working

Chaps	Chapatis	Soda
500=	800=	1000=
x3	x 4	x 2
1500	3200=	2000=

Total expenditure

Sh. 3200

1500

\+ 2000

Sh. 6700

Balance= Sh. 8000

- 6700

Sh. 1300

ACTIVITY: Teachers collection.

LESSON 7

TOPIC : MONEY (Measurements)

SUBTOPIC : Division of money

CONTENT : Example

4 books cost 1200/=. What is the cost of one book?

4 books cost - 1200/=

1 book will cost - $\frac{\overset{300}{\cancel{1200}}}{\cancel{4}}$ = 300/=

ACTIVITY: Exercise 81 page 153 (Mk new Edition)

LESSON 8

TOPIC : MONEY (Measurements)

SUBTOPIC : Finding profit

CONTENT : Profit = selling price – buying price/ cost price

Example: Abdul bought a shirt at sh. 800

He sold it at 1000/=. What was his profit?

Buying price Sh. 800

Selling price Sh. 1000

Profit = S.P – B.P

= Sh. 1000 – 800

= Sh. 200

ACTIVITY: Exercise 8k page 155 (Old Mk) or 8h page 156 (new Edition)

LESSON 9

TOPIC : MONEY (Measurements)

SUBTOPIC : Finding Loss

CONTENT : Example: John bought a shirt at 7200/= and sold it at 6000/=. Calculate his loss.

Loss = B.P – S.P or CP - SP

= B.P =7200/=

Loss = 7200/= –6000/=

= 1200/=

Loss = 1200/=

ACTIVITY: Exercise 8i page 157 of MK bk 4.

LESSON 10

TOPIC : MONEY (Measurements)

SUBTOPIC : Postage rates

CONTENT : Study this table.

Articles	Destination	Charge
Letter	Uganda	Sh. 150
	East Africa	Sh. 400
	Africa	Sh. 500
	Europe	Sh. 500
	Asia	Sh. 500
	America	Sh. 550
Small parcels (Air)	Uganda	Sh. 1200
	East Africa	Sh. 10,000
	Africa	Sh. 11,700
	Europe	Sh. 16,000
	Asia	Sh. 22,500
	America	Sh. 8,450

Example:

Joseph sends 2 letters to Kenya and 3 letters to Tanzania. How much will he pay?

2 letters to Kenya will pay shs. 400 x 2 = sh. 800

3 letters to Tanzania will pay shs. 400 x 3 = sh. 1200

Total Cost = Sh. 2000

Therefore, Joseph will pay 2000/=

ACTIVITY: Exercise 8j on page 159 of Mk bk 4

LESSON 11

TOPIC : TIME

SUBTOPIC : Telling time

CONTENT : Show the following time on a clock face.

(a) A quarter past 9 (b) 20 minutes to 11

ACTIVITY: Exercise 9a on page 162 of Mk bk 4.

LESSON 12

TOPIC : TIME

SUBTOPIC : Changing hours to minutes

CONTENT : Examples

(a) Change 4hrs to minutes

1 hr = 60 minutes

4 hrs = (4 x 60) minutes

240 minutes

b) How many minutes are in 3 ¼ hours?

$\Rightarrow$ 3¼ hrs = (3 x ¼) hours

1hr = 60 min

3 hrs = (3 x 60) minutes

180 minutes

¼ hr = 15 minutes

3¼hrs =195 minutes

Exercise 9b page 163 of MK bk 4

LESSON 13

TOPIC : TIME

SUBTOPIC : Writing the time in hours and minutes

CONTENT : Examples: Write 70 minutes in hours and

1 hr = 60 minutes

70 min $= 60\overline{)70}^{1r10}$

$\underline{60}$

10

70 minutes = 1 hour 10 minutes.

ACTIVITY: Exercise 9c page 163 of Mk bk 4

LESSON 14

TOPIC : TIME

SUBTOPIC : Word problems on changing minutes to hrs

CONTENT : Examples: A lesson took 140 minutes

How long was that lesson in hours.

Solution: 60 minutes = 1hr

140 minutes = $60\overline{)140}$ r 20

120

020

So, 140 minutes = 2 hrs 20 minutes.

ACTIVITY: Exercise 9d page 164 of MK bk 4

LESSON 15

TOPIC : TIME

SUBTOPIC : Addition of time

CONTENT : (a)

	HRS	MIN	
	3	40	70
+	4	30	602
	8	10	10

(b)

	HRS	MIN	
	1^{1}	50	65 – 60 = 05
+		15	
		3 05	

ACTIVITY: Exercise 9e page 165 of MK bk 4.

LESSON 16

TOPIC : TIME

SUBTOPIC : Word problems of addition of time

CONTENT : Examples:

A taxi driver took 2 hours 40 minutes to drive from Kampala to Masaka and 1 hour 45 minutes from Masaka to Kabula. How much time did he take altogether?

	HRS	MIN
	2	40
+	1	45
	4	25

85 ÷ 60

= 1r25

ACTIVITY: Exercise 9f page 167 of Mk bk 4

LESSON 17

TOPIC : TIME

SUB TOPIC: Subtraction of time

CONTENT : Examples

(a)

	Hrs	Min
	~~4~~ 3	80
	~~2~~ 20	~~0~~
-	1	50
	1	30

(b)

	Hrs	Min
	~~3~~ 2	85
	~~3~~	~~2~~5
-	1	45
	1	40

ACTIVITY: Exercise 9g page 168 Mk bk 4

LESSON 18

TOPIC : TIME

SUBTOPIC : Word problems of time (Subtraction)

CONTENT :

Bankunda spent 5hours 20 minutes at school, she played for 1 hour 30 minutes. For how long did she stay in class?

Total time at school

Total time at school = 5hrs 20min

Time spent playing -1hr 30min

Time in class = 3 50

ACTIVITY: Exercise 9h page 169 of Mk bk 4

LESSON 19

TOPIC : TIME

SUBTOPIC : Writing time in a.m and p.m

CONTENT : Examples

(a) Express 6 O'clock in the morning using a.m. or p.m.

5 O'clock = 6: 00a.m

(b) Express 8 O'clock in the evening in figures:

8 O'clock = 8:00p.m

ACTIVITY: Exercise 9k and 9L pages 174 and 175.

LESSON 20

TOPIC : TIME

SUBTOPIC : Finding duration

CONTENT : Luyiga walked from her home at 7:15a.m and reached school at 8:15a.m. How long did it take her?

		Hrs Min
Ending time	=	8 : 15a.m
Starting time	=	7 : 15a.m
Duration	=	1 00

So, she took 1 hour.

ACTIVITY: Exercise 9m page 176 of Mk bk 4

LESSON 21

TOPIC : TIME

SUBTOPIC : Changing days to hours

CONTENT : Examples

How many hours are in 5 days?

1 day = 24 hours

5 days = 2 4 hrs

x 5

5 days = 120hrs

ACTIVITY: Exercise 9(o) page 177 of Mk bk 4

LESSON 22

TOPIC : TIME

SUBTOPIC : Changing hours to days

CONTENT : Examples: How many days are in 72 hours?

Solution 24hrs make 1 day

1hr makes $\frac{1day}{24hours}$

72 hrs make $\frac{1day}{24hours}$ x 72hrs

3

72hrs = 3 hours.

ACTIVITY: Exercise: 9n page 177 of Mk bk 4.

LESSON 23

TOPIC : TIME

SUBTOPIC : Changing weeks to days

CONTENT : Examples: How many days are in 8 wks?

1wk = 7days

8wks = 8 x 7 days

= 56days

ACTIVITY: Exercise 9p page 178 of MK bk 4

LESSON 24

TOPIC : TIME

SUBTOPIC : Changing days to weeks

CONTENT : Examples: How many weeks are there in 63 days?

7 days make 1 week

63 days = $\frac{63}{7}$ weeks

= 9 weeks

ACTIVITY: Exercise 9q page 178 of MK bk 4

LESSON 25

TOPIC : TIME

SUBTOPIC : Addition of time in weeks and days

CONTENT : (a)

	Wks	Days
	1	3
+	2	5
	4	1

8 ÷ 7 = 1r1

(b) A man took 5 weeks 5 days to make a wooden bed and 4 weeks 6 days to make a chair, How long did the man take on both?

	Wks	Days
	5	5
+	4	6
	10	4

11 ÷ 7 = 1r4

ACTIVITY: Exercise 9s page 180 and 181 (New edition of MKbk 4)

LESSON 26

TOPIC : TIME

SUBTOPIC : Subtraction of time in wks and days

CONTENT : Example:

	Wks	Days
	$\cancel{3}^{2}$	$\cancel{2}^{9}$
-	1	5
	1	4

ACTIVITY: Exercise 9t page 182 of Mk bk 4

LESSON 27

TOPIC : measure
SUBTOPIC : months of the year

1. Which months have
   i) 30 days
   ii) 31 days
2. How many days does February have?

Interpretation of calendars
Activity: pg150 , a new Mk 2000 bk

LESSON 28

TOPIC : measure
SUBTOPIC : converting years into months

1. Change 3 years into months
   1 year = 12 months
   3 years = (3x12) months
   = 36 months

Activity: pg 151, a new Mk bk 4

LESSON 29

TOPIC : measure
SUBTOPIC : converting months to years

1. Our baby is 24 months old. How old is she in years?
   12 months = 1 year
   24 months = (24÷2) years
   = 2 years

Activity: pg 152 a new Mk bk 4

LESSON 30

TOPIC : measure
SUBTOPIC : converting months to days

1. How many days are there in the first two months of the year?
   Jan = 31 days
   Feb = 28 days
   Total = 59 days

2. How many days are in the last 3 months of the year?

Activity: pg 153 a new Mk bk 4

LESSON 31

TOPIC : LENGTH, MASS AND CAPACITY

SUBTOPIC : Addition in metres and centimeters

CONTENT : Examples

Add: 2m 45cm	Add: 8m 25cm
+ 6m 36cm	+ 6m 85cm
8 81	15 10

ACTIVITY: Exercise 10d page 187 MK book 4.

LESSON 32

TOPIC : LENGTH, MASS AND CAPACITY

SUBTOPIC : Addition in metres and centimeters in word problem

CONTENT : Example 1

Namusoke had 8m 55cm of cloth. She later bought 10m 85cm of cloth. Find the total length of cloth she has now.

		M	CM
Namusoke had		8	55
She later bought	+	10	85
Total cloth bought		19	40

ACTIVITY: Exercise 10e page 188.

LESSON 33

TOPIC : MEASURES (Length)

SUBTOPIC : Subtraction of metres and centimetres

CONTENT : Example 1

Subtract :	M	CM
	6	80
	- 2	60
	4	20

Subtract :	M	CM	
	$^{8}\not{9}$	24	100+24=124
	- 5	30	
	3	94	

ACTIVITY: Exercise 10f page 188 MK MTC bk 4.

LESSON 34

TOPIC : LENGTH, MASS AND CAPACITY

SUBTOPIC : Subtraction of metres and centimeters in word problem

CONTENT : Example 1

Otim had a ribbon measuring 15m 36cm. He cut off 9m 21cm. What length remained?

	M	CM
Otim had	15	36
He cut off	- 9	21
	6	15

Kaseggu had a string measuring25m 15m. He cut off 18m 35cm. What length of the string did he remain with?

	M	CM
His string measured	25	15
He cut off	- 18	35
Length of the string left	6	80

Subtract: M CM

9 24

- 5 30

3 94

ACTIVITY: Exercise 10g page 189.

LESSON 35

TOPIC : LENGTH, MASS AND CAPACITY

SUBTOPIC : Changing kilometers into metres

CONTENT : Example 1

Example 1

Change 5km to metres.

1km = 1000m

5km = 5 x 1000

= 5000m

∴ 5km = 5000m

Example II

Change 12km to metres.

1km = 1000m

12km = 12 x 1000

= 12000m

∴ 12km = 12000m

ACTIVITY: Exercise 10m and 10n page 195.

LESSON 36

TOPIC : LENGTH, MASS AND CAPACITY
SUBTOPIC : Changing metres tokilometers

CONTENT : Example 1

Change 3000m to km

Since 1000m = 1km

$$3000m = \frac{3000}{1000} = 3km$$

ACTIVITY: Exercise 10j page 193

LESSON 37

TOPIC : LENGTH, MASS AND CAPACITY
SUBTOPIC : Writing as kilometers and metres

CONTENT : Example 1

Write 800m as km and m

KM	HM	DM	M
	8	0	0

= 0 Km 800m
or 0.8km

Example II

Write 7430m as km and m

KM	HM	DM	M
7	4	3	0

= 7km 430m
Or 7.43km.

ACTIVITY: Exercise 10k page 193 (New Edition)

LESSON 38

TOPIC : LENGTH, MASS AND CAPACITY
SUBTOPIC : Addition of long distances

CONTENT : Example 1

Add: 15km 880m to 6km 750m.

	Km	m
	15	880
+	6	750
	22	630

Add:

	Km	m
	13	530
+	8	670
	22	200

ACTIVITY: Exercise 10p page 197

LESSON 39

TOPIC : LENGTH, MASS AND CAPACITY

SUBTOPIC : Subtraction of long distances

CONTENT : Example 1

Subtract	Km	m
	46	260
-	12	370
	33	890

Example 2

Subtract:	Km	m
	280	455
-	130	690
	149	765

ACTIVITY: Exercise 10q page 198

LESSON 40

TOPIC : LENGTH, MASS AND CAPACITY

SUBTOPIC : Half and quarter litres

CONTENT : Example

(a) How many half litre bottles of water can fill a jerrycan of 10litres?

1 litre = 2 half litres

10 litres= 10 x 2 half litres

= 20 half litres.

(b) How many $\frac{1}{4}$ litre bottles of milk can fill a jerrycan of 20 litres?

1 litre= 4 quarter litres

20 litres = (4 x 20) quarter litres

= 80 quarter litres.

ACTIVITY: Exercise 13a pages 223 and 224.

LESSON 41

TOPIC : LENGTH, MASS AND CAPACITY

SUBTOPIC : Addition of litres and half litres

CONTENT : Example.

Add 12 litres + 20 litres

12litres

+20litres

32litres

2. Add 1 ½ litres + 2 ½ litres

ACTIVITY: Exercise13b pages 224-225 MKbk 4 old edition

LESSON 42

TOPIC : LENGTH, MASS AND CAPACITY

SUBTOPIC : Changing liters to mililitres

Change 5 litres to mililitres

1 liter = 1000ml

5litres = (5x1000) ml

= 5000ml

LESSON 43

TOPIC : LENGTH, MASS AND CAPACITY

SUBTOPIC : converting mililitres to litres

Express 4000ml to litres

1000 ml = 1 litre

4000ml = 4000

1000

= 4 litres activity: pg184 .new Mk bk 4

LESSON 44

TOPIC : LENGTH, MASS AND CAPACITY

SUBTOPIC : Changing kilograms to grams

CONTENT : Example

(a) Change $4\frac{1}{2}$ kg into grams

1kg = 1000g

4kg = 4000g

$\frac{1}{2}$ kg = 500g

$4\frac{1}{2}$ kg = 4500g

(b) Change $\frac{4}{5}$ kg into grams

1kg = 1000g

$\frac{4}{5}$ kg = $\frac{4}{\cancel{5}}$ x $\overset{200}{\cancel{1000}}$g

= 800g

ACTIVITY: Exercise 14c page 230 of Mk bk 4

LESSON 45

TOPIC : LENGTH, MASS AND CAPACITY

SUBTOPIC : Changing grams to kilograms

CONTENT : Example

(a) Change 2000g into kg

1000g = 1kg

2000g = $\frac{2\cancel{000}g}{1\cancel{000}g}$ x 1kg

= 2kg

(b) Change 4500g into kg.

1000g = 1kg

4500g = $\frac{4500}{1000}$ = $\frac{\cancel{45}}{\cancel{10}}$

= 4.5kg or $4\frac{1}{2}$ kg.

ACTIVITY: Exercise 14d pages 230 and 231 of MK bk 4

LESSON 46

TOPIC : LENGTH, MASS AND CAPACITY

SUBTOPIC : Addition of kilograms and grams

CONTENT : Example

Add: Kg g

2 250

+ 3 150

5kg 400g

Example II

Add: 104kg 420g + 187kg 350

Kg g

104 420

+187 350

291 770

ACTIVITY: Exercise 14e page 231

LESSON 47

TOPIC : LENGTH, MASS AND CAPACITY

SUBTOPIC : Addition of kilograms and grams in word problems

CONTENT : Examples

Trevor's father weighs 53kg 550g and his mother weighs 46kg 850g. Find their total weight.

Kg g

53 550

+ 46 850

100 400

==========

ACTIVITY: Exercise 14g page 232

LESSON 48

TOPIC : LENGTH, MASS AND CAPACITY

SUBTOPIC : Subtraction of kilograms and grams

CONTENT : Examples

Subtract : Kg g

75 640

- 28 450

47 190

Subtract 59kg 423g – 39kg 651

Kg g

59 423

- 39 651

19 772

ACTIVITY: Exercise 14h page 234

LESSON 49

TOPIC : LENGTH, MASS AND CAPACITY

SUBTOPIC : Subtraction of kilograms and grams in word problems.

CONTENT : Example

Babirye had 40kg 350g of ghee. She sold 26kg 850 of it. How much ghee did she remain with?

		Kg	g
She had		40	350
She sold	-	26	850
She remained with		13	500

ACTIVITY: Exercise 141 page 234 MK bk 4

LESSON 1

TOPIC : ALGEBRA

SUBTOPIC : addition of letters for numbers

CONTENT : example I

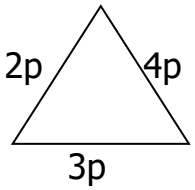
1. Add m + m + m + m

   M+m+m+m = 3m

2. Simplify 2y + y + 3y

   2y+3y + y = 6y

3. Find the perimeter of the figure



P = s+s+s

= 3p+4p+2p

= 9p

Activity 😐Exercise 16 Mk bk 4 pg 250

LESSON 2:

TOPIC : ALGEBRA

SUBTOPIC : Subtraction of letters for numbers

1. Workout

   3m - m

   3m – m = 2m

2. Simplify;

   7 y – 4y

   7y – 4y = 3y

Activity: Exercise 5k pg 252 Mk 4 old edition

LESSON 3:
TOPIC : ALGEBRA
SUBTOPIC : collecting like terms involving addition only

1. Collect like terms

a) $2k + 5m + k$
$(2k+k) + 5m$
$3k + 5m$

b) $7x + 10y + 2x + y$
$7x + 2x + 10y + y$
$9x + 11y$

Activity: exercise 16 j Mk bk 4 pg 257 old edition

LESSON 4
TOPIC : ALGEBRA
SUBTOPIC : Equations with and without letters
CONTENT : Solving equations involving addition.

Examples: (a) $\square + 3 = 9$
$\square + 3 - 3 = 9 - 3$
$\square = 6$

(b) $P + 5 =$
$P + 5 - 5 = 11 - 5$
$P = 6$

ACTIVITY: Exercise 16c and 16d MK bk 4 pg. 246 and 247

LESSON 5
TOPIC : ALGEBRA
SUBTOPIC : Solving equations involving subtraction
CONTENT : Finding the value of the unknown

Examples: (a) $\square - 4 = 6$
$\square - 4 + 4 = 6 + 4$
$\square = 10$

(b) $y - 7 = 21$
$y - 7 + 7 = 21 + 7$
$y = 28$

ACTIVITY: Exercise 16e pg. 247

LESSON 6
TOPIC : ALGEBRA
SUBTOPIC : Adding letters for numbers
CONTENT : Example:

(a) $m + m + m = 3m$ (b) $x + x + x + x + x = 5x$

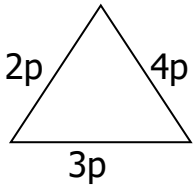
ACTIVITY: Exercise 16f Mk Bk4 pg. 248

LESSON 7
TOPIC : ALGEBRA
SUBTOPIC : Collecting like terms
CONTENT : Example:

(a) $7x + 8x + x = 16x$ (b) $5c + 4c + 3c = 12c$

ACTIVITY: Exercise 16h Mk Bk4 pg. 250

LESSON 8
TOPIC : ALGEBRA
SUBTOPIC : Finding perimeter using unknowns
CONTENT : Find the perimeter of this figure below:-



Perimeter = s + s + s
= 3p + 4p + 2p
Perimeter = 9p

ACTIVITY: Exercise 16 MkBk 4 pg. 250

LESSON 9
TOPIC : ALGEBRA
SUBTOPIC : Collecting more like terms
CONTENT : Example:

(a) Collect like terms
= x + y + x + 3y + x
= x + x + x + y + 3y
= 3x + 4y

(b) Collect like terms
= 8b + 2p + 12b + 3p
= (8b + 12b) + (2p + 3p)
= 20b + 5p

ACTIVITY: Exercise 16j Mk Bk4 pg. 251 and 252

LESSON 10
TOPIC : ALGEBRA
SUBTOPIC : Collecting like terms (addition and Subtraction)
CONTENT : Example:

(a) Collect like terms
= 9d + 4c – 3c
= 9d + c

(b) Collect like terms
= 6a + a - m
= 7a - m

CTIVITY: Exercise 5k page 252

LESSON 11
TOPIC : ALGEBRA
SUBTOPIC : SUBSTITUTION
CONTENT : Example: (a) If P = 3 and m = 6, find the value of
(i) P + 4 = 3 + 4
= 7

ACTIVITY: Exercise 16m Mk pg. 253

LESSON12
TOPIC : ALGEBRA
SUBTOPIC : MORE SUBSTITUTION
CONTENT : Examples: If x = 3, y = 4 and z = 5, Find the value:

(a) = x + y + z
= 3 + 4 + 5
= 12

(b) xyz
= *x*x y x z
= 3 x 4 x 5
= 60

ACTIVITY: Exercise 16n Mkbk 4 pg. 253

LESSON 13
TOPIC : ALGEBRA
SUBTOPIC : Solving equations involving addition
CONTENT : Example:

(a) $\square$ + 3 = 9
$\square$ + 3 – 3 = 9 – 3
$\square$ = 6

(b) 4 + y = 10
4 – 4 + y = 10 - 4
y = 6

ACTIVITY: Exercise 16d Mk bk4 page 247

LESSON 14
TOPIC : ALGEBRA
SUBTOPIC : Solving equations involving subtraction
CONTENT : Example:

(a) $\square$ 3 = 5

- 3 $\square$ = 5 + 3

$\square$ = 8

(b) y - 4 = 7

y – 4 + 4 = 7 + 4

y = 11

ACTIVITY: Exercise 16e Mk bk 4 page 247

LESSON 15
TOPIC : ALGEBRA
SUBTOPIC : Solving equations involving multiplication
CONTENT : Examples.

(a) 3p = 21

$\frac{3p}{3} = \frac{21}{3}$

(b) 13 x $\square$ = 26

$\frac{\square}{13} = \frac{26}{13}$

$\square$ = 2

LESSON 16
TOPIC : ALGEBRA
SUBTOPIC : Solving equations involving division
CONTENT : Examples:

(a) h ÷ 3 = 2

3 x $\frac{h}{3}$ = 2 x 3

h = 6

(b) $\frac{y}{4}$ = 5

4x$\frac{y}{4}$ = 5 x 4

y = 20

ACTIVITY: Exercise 16r and 16s Mkbk 4 page 256

LESSON 17
TOPIC : ALGEBRA
SUBTOPIC : Forming and solving equations
CONTENT : Addition and subtraction

Example:

(a) I think of a number, add 3 to it and the result is 14. What is the number? Let the number be n.

n + 3 = 14

n + 3 – 3 = 14 – 3

n = 11

∴ The number is 11.

(b) Think of a number, subtract 3 from it, my answer is 17. What is the number?

Let the number be y

y – 3 = 17

y – 3 + 3 = 17 + 3

y = 20 ∴ the number is 20.

ACTIVITY: Exercise 16t and 16u pages 257 and 258.

LESSON 18

TOPIC : ALGEBRA

SUBTOPIC : Forming and solving equations

CONTENT : Multiplication and division

Example:

There are 4 groups in a class. If each group has the same number of pupils, altogether there are 40 pupils. How many pupils are in each group?

Let the number of each group be n

$4 \times n = 40$

$\frac{4n}{4} = \frac{^{10}\cancel{40}}{\cancel{4}}$

n = 10 ∴ 10 pupils are in each group

ACTIVITY: Exercise 16v and 16w onpages 259 and 260

REMARKS