CORNERSTONE JUNIOR SCHOOL - MUKONO



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P.2 MATHEMATICS SELF - STUDY LESSONS SET 2

LESSON 1

Topic : Operations on whole numbers

Sub – Topic: Word application using multiplication.

Learning outcome

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Read the word application.
- Interpret the word application.
- Multiply to solve the word application.

Introduction:

- Let us begin this lesson by reciting table 2.
- In the previous lessons, we have learnt how to multiply numbers and this lesson is still on the same.

Application of words in Multiplication

1. One fly has 2 wings. How many wings do 3 flies have?

2. A rabbit has 2 eyes. How many eyes do 13 rabbits have?

- Since multiplication is repeated addition, you can work out such a number using addition. How? Draw 3 groups where each group represents a fly and in each group draw 2 tallies and these represent the wings each fly has. Count the tallies to give you the answer.

- use the same approach in other examples.

3. A bicycle has 2 wheels. How many wheels do 10 bicycles have?

Evaluation

- 1. A fly has 2 wings. How many wings do 5 flies have?
- 2. A bird has 2 wings. How many wings do 8 birds have?
- 3. A bicycle has 2 wheels. How many wheels do 4 bicycles have?
- 4. A cow has 2 eyes. How many eyes do 12 cows have?
- 5. A boy has 2 legs. How Many legs do 12 boys have?
- 6. A pair has 2 shoes. How many shoes are in 11 pairs?
- 7. A rabbit has 2 ears. How many ears do 13 rabbits have?
- 8. There are 2 balls in each box. How many balls are there in 4 boxes?

LESSON: 2

TOPIC: Operations on whole numbers

SUB-TOPIC: Multiplication using repeated addition.

Learning outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Multiply using repeated addition.

Multiplication (using repeated addition)

- Multiplication is repeated addition since the product/result can be got by adding the items in the formed groups.
- In an expression such as 3 x 4, 3 represents the number of groups and 4 represents the items in each group.
- Therefore, the first number represents the number of groups and the second number represents the number of items in each group.

Examples

- 1. Work out the following using repeated addition.
- a) $3 \times 4 = 3$ groups of 4

$$= 4 + 4 + 4$$

c) $3 \times 5 = 3$ groups of 5

Exercise

Work out the numbers below

1. 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = ------

2. 3+3+3+3+3=

 $3. \ 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = -----$

4. Work out the numbers below using repeated addition

(a) 4 X5 = -----

(b) 3 x 7 = -----

(c) 6 X 4 = -----

5. Fill in the missing number by identifying the group and the repeated number.

(a) 6+6+6= _____ x ____

(b) 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 =____ X ____

6. Complete the table.

Х	3	4
2		
5		

TOPIC: Whole numbers

SUB – TOPIC: Writing figures in words.

Learning outcomes

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- Read and write number names
- Write place values of digits correctly.
- Read and write 3-digit numbers with zero in the middle.

Introduction:

Remind your self about number names by clapping your hands from 1 to 20.

CONTENT: Writing figures in words

Writing place values of numbers and number names

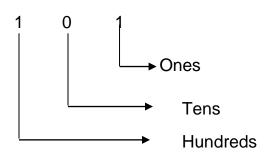
Note

- Place value means the position of a digit in a number.

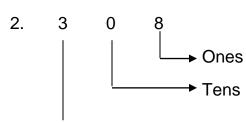
- The first digit on the right-hand side of any whole number is in the place value of **ones**

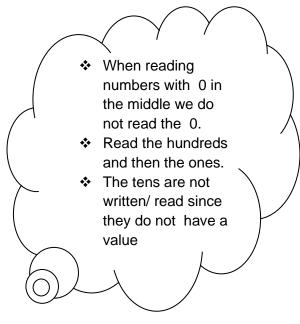
Examples.

1. Write 101 in words.



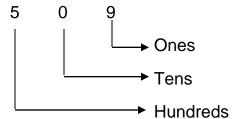
One hundred two





Three hundred eight

3. 5 0 9



Five hundred nine

Evaluation: Write the following numbers in words

- 1. 203
- 2. 306
- 3. 605
- 4. 403
- 5. 509
- 6.701
- 7. 104
- 8.607
- 9.805
- 10.302

TOPIC: Whole numbers

SUB - TOPIC: Writing number names

Learning outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Read 3 digit numbers with 0 at the end.
- Write place values of 3 digit numbers.
- Write 3 digits No. with 0 at the end.

Writing number names of 3 digit numbers with 0 at the end.

Examples

Write the numbers below in words.

One hundred ten

2. 3 6 0 Ones Tens Hundreds

Three hundred sixty

- We have to first read the hundreds, then the tens and the ones together.
- Since the digit in the one's place value has no value, we don't read it.

Evaluation: Write these numbers in words

1. 210

2. 430

3. 390

4. 540

5.650

6.870

7. 480

8.990

9.760

10.120

Lesson 5

TOPIC : Whole Numbers

SUB - TOPIC: Reading three digit numbers without a zero.

Learning outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Write place values of 3 digit numbers.
- Write number names of 3 digit numbers without zero

INTRODUCTION: Mental work

$$2 + 0 =$$

$$2 \times 0 =$$

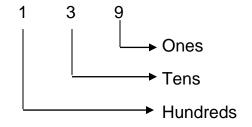
$$2 \times 0 = 2 \div 1 =$$

$$2 + 1 =$$

: Reading and writing 3 digit numbers without zero in CONTENT

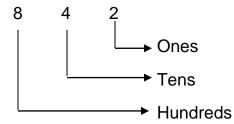
words

1.



One hundred thirty nine

2.



- When reading the three digit numbers we first read the Hundreds then the tens and ones are read.together.
 - However, when writing or reading number names, focus should be put on the values of each digit given.

Eight hundred forty two

Evaluation: Write these numbers in words

- 1. 839
- 2.567
- 3. 214
- 4. 311
- 5.967

- 6. 728
- 7.673
- 8. 555
- 9.315
- 10.999

TOPIC: Whole Numbers

SUB - TOPIC: Reading and writing number names in figures.

Learning outcomes

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to

- Read number names.
- Write number names into figures.

Introduction:

· Let's start our lesson with this mental work.

Mental work

Write the place values of each digit in the 537.

CONTENT: Reading and writing number words in figures.

Examples

Write the numbers below in figures

1. Four hundred one

Four hundred = 400

One
$$= + 1$$

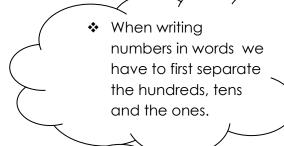
<u>401</u>

2. One hundred sixteen

One hundred
$$= 100$$

Sixteen
$$= +16$$

<u>= 116</u>



3. Nine hundred / twenty

twenty
$$= +20$$

<u>= 920</u>

Evaluation:

Write the following in figures

- 1. One hundred seven
- 2. Six hundred thirty eight
- 3. Seven hundred fifty
- 4. Nine hundred forty-six.
- 5. Three hundred thirty-three
- 6. Seven hundred thirteen
- 7. Five hundred two

LESSON 7

TOPIC: Whole Numbers

SUB - TOPIC: Addition of 2 digit numbers

Learning outcomes

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- Add 2 digit numbers to 1 digit vertically with regrouping.
- Count accurately

INTRODUCTION : Count in twos 2, 4, 6, 8,..... upto 20.

CONTENT: Addition of 2 digit numbers

Examples.

Add the numbers correctly.

1.
$$16 + 7 = \underline{23}$$
 S.W

T O
 1^{1} 6
 $+$ $\frac{7}{2}$ 3

2.
$$26 + 4 = 30$$
 S.W

- 6 + 7 = 13. In this case you should write 3 under ones and carry/regroup 1 to the tens place value.
- Add the tens to get a final answer.
- Follow through example 2 and example 3 to guide you do the activity.

Activity

Add these

1

1. 18 + 6 =

<u>2</u> 3

- 2. 23 + 8 =
- 3.55 + 5 =
- 4. 39 + 9 =
- 5. 41 + 9 =

TOPIC: Whole numbers

SUB – TOPIC: Addition of two-digit numbers

Learning outcomes

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- Add vertically
- Arrange numbers vertically according to place value
- Re-group correctly.

3

8

0

CONTENT: Addition of two-digit numbers with regrouping.

2.
$$38 + 46 = 84$$
 S.W

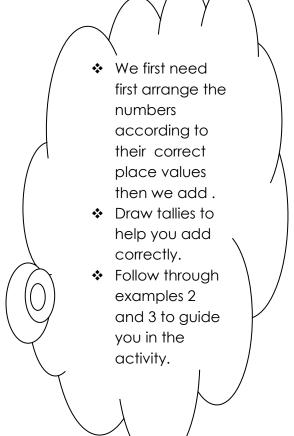
T O $|||||||| + |||||| = 14$
 3^1 8 $|| + 4 || 6$

3.
$$54 + 17 =$$

T O

 5^{1} 4

 $+ \frac{1}{7}$
 7 1



Evaluation: Add these numbers

$$1. 23 + 18 =$$

$$2.65 + 25 =$$

$$3. 24 + 18 =$$

$$4.55 + 48 =$$

$$5. 32 + 18 =$$

Lesson 9

TOPIC: Whole numbers.

SUB - TOPIC: Addition of word application.

Learning outcomes

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- Read word problems carefully.
- Write word problems correctly.

3 apples

- Arrange vertically to add.

Addition of word application

Examples

1. Jane had 28 apples. Sarah gave her 5 more apples. How many apples did she have altogether?

- 2. Luweero town ate 35 fish on Monday. He ate more 17 on Tuesday. How many fish did Luwero eat altogether?

T O S.W
$$3^{1} 5 | |||| + ||||||| = 12$$

$$+ 1 7 | | | + ||| + | = 5$$

5 2 Fish

Activity

- 1. Bumba had 16 books. His father gave him 5 more books. How many books does Bumba have altogether?
- 2. Tamale has 19 cakes. Riana has 12 cakes. How many cakes do they have altogether?
- 3. Akello had 35 beads. He got 16 more beads. How many beads has Akello now?
- 4. What is the sum of 5 and 9?
- 5. 15 trees plus 26 trees equals_____

Lesson 10

TOPIC: Operations on whole numbers.

SUB – TOPIC: Subtraction of 2 digit numbers.

Learning outcomes

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- Subtract with re-grouping.

Introduction:

- In our day to day life, we find situations when you have little yet you need more to solve any problem.
- Take this example, if you have 2 pens and your brother asks for 5 pens, how will you be able to give your brother the 5 pens that he wants without stealing?
- In such a case, you will be required to borrow some pens from a friend or any other person at home.
- The borrowing done is called regrouping in mathematics.

Subtraction of 2 digit numbers with re-grouping

Examples

Subtract the following numbers correctly

T O
$$\frac{\text{side work}}{2}$$
 13 $\sqrt{\frac{9}{9}} \sqrt{\frac{9}{9}} \sqrt{\frac{9}} \sqrt{\frac{9}{9}} \sqrt{\frac{9}$

- When subtracting 2 digit numbers, you have to begin with the ones place value.
- 3 -7 = ? You find that 3 is less than 7 and in this case you have to regroup or borrow one group of tens from 2.
- When you add a group of tens to 3, you get 13 and its from the 13 that you subtract from.
- Follow through in the next examples to guide you in the activity.

2.
$$52 - 7 = 16$$

3.
$$70 - 9 = 61$$

Evaluation: Subtract correctly

3.
$$52 - 7 =$$

4.
$$80 - 6 =$$