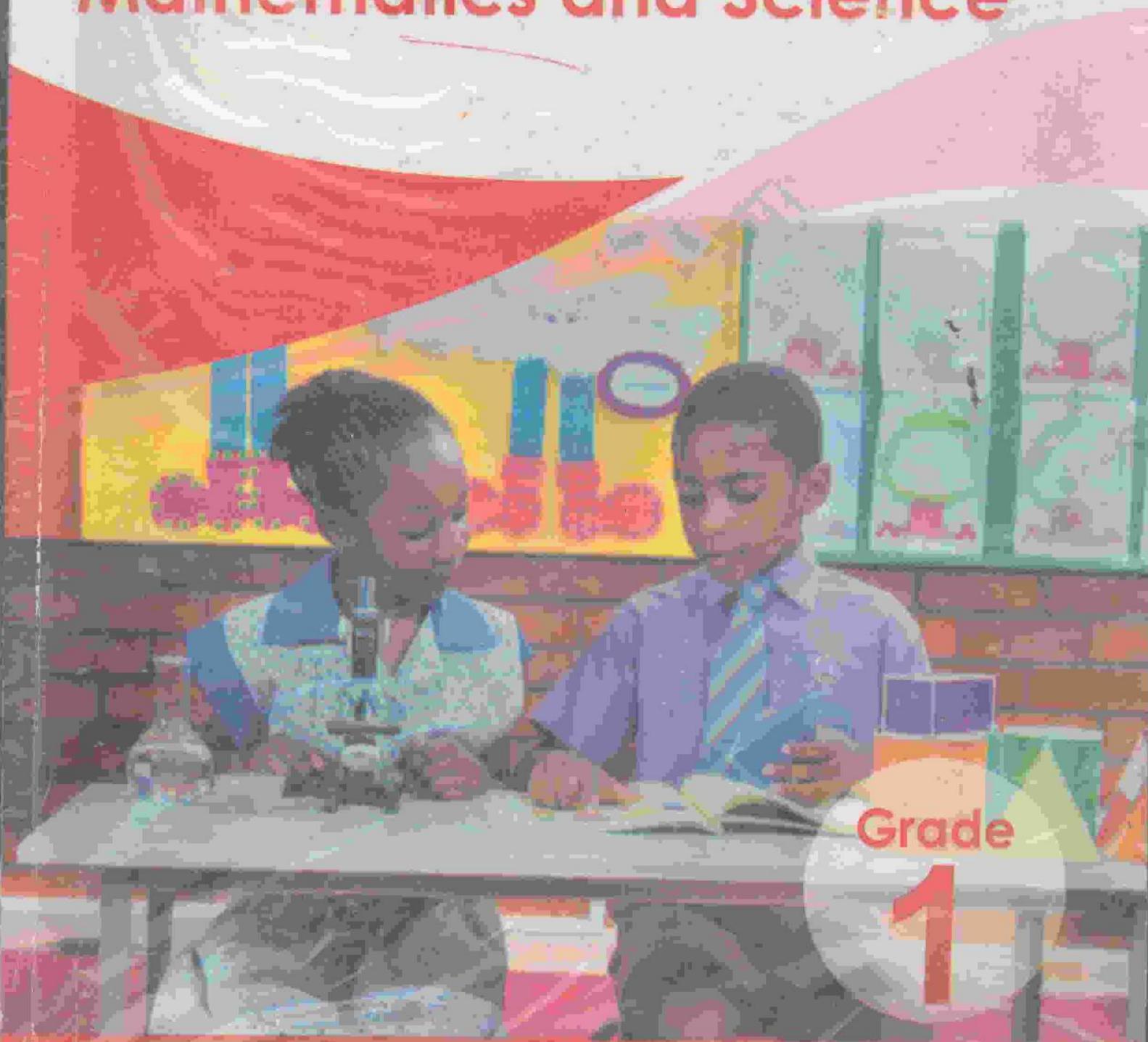




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New Curriculum

Ventures Primary Mathematics and Science



Grade
1

D. Skinner
E. Chirume

L. Nyamayedenga
C. Mbirime

Learner's Book

Ventures Primary Mathematics and Science Grade

1

Ventures Primary Mathematics and Science Grade 1 Learner's Book has been developed to support the content, aims and objectives contained in the New Primary Education Curriculum for Zimbabwe. It contains all the activities that the learners need to cover the Mathematics and Science Syllabus for Grade 1.

The book:

- Develops a positive attitude towards Mathematics and Science.
- Exposes the learner to various technologies and how to apply these technologies in everyday life.
- Develops critical thinking, problem solving, decision making, innovation and collaboration skills.
- Provides awareness of the importance of the environment.

The Learner's Book is part of the Junior Primary learner's Development Series completed with a comprehensive Facilitator's Resource Book.



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Approved by the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, November 2016

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UNIT

1

Matching

Sorting



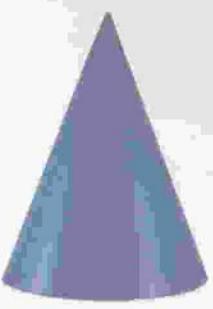
Look at the pictures.
What do you see?

Plane Shapes



Name the shapes.

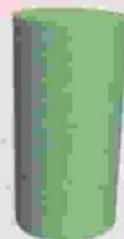
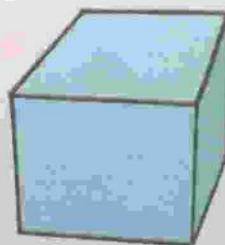
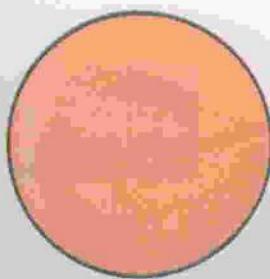
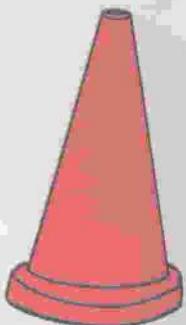
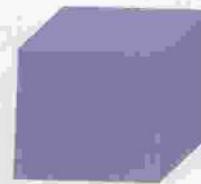
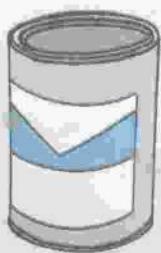
Solid Shapes



Name the shapes.

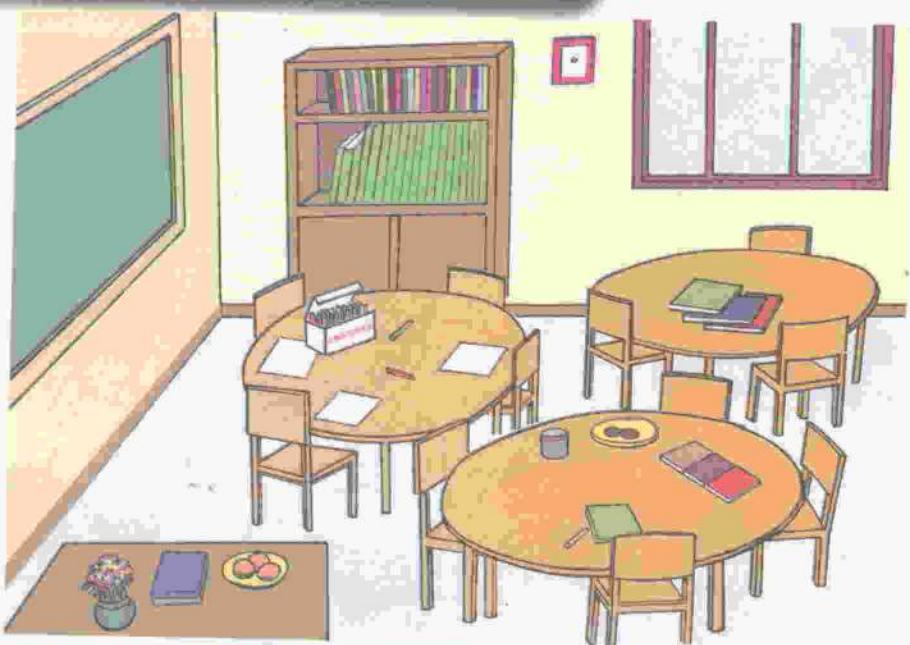
Matching

Practice exercise 1



Match objects to shapes.

Activity 1: The classroom shapes



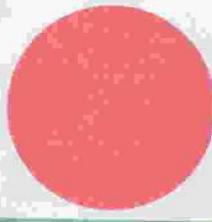
Look at the classroom in the picture.

Assessment test

1. What is in the set?

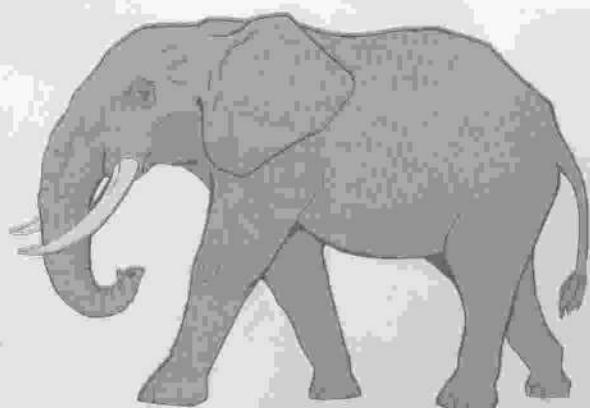
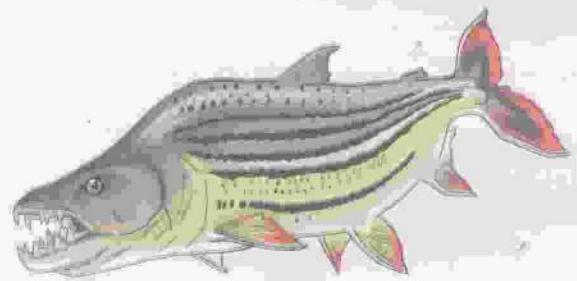
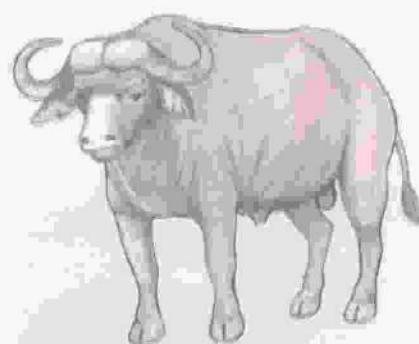


2. Name the shapes.



Big, Small

Practice exercise 1



Name the animals.
What size is it?

Tall; short

Practice exercise 2

1.



Boy A



Boy B

2.

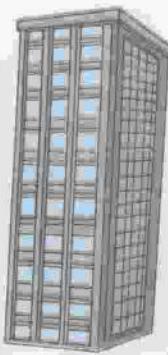


E



F

3.



C



D

- Say which one is tall?
- Say which one is short?

Long; short

Practice exercise 3

1.



2.



3.



4.



Say which object is longer than the other.

Equal; different

Practice exercise 4

1. Look at the shapes.



- (a) What is the same?
- (b) What is different?

2. Look at the shapes.



- (a) What is the same?
- (b) What is different?

3. Look at the shapes.



- (a) What is the same?
- (b) What is different?

Ordering



tall



taller

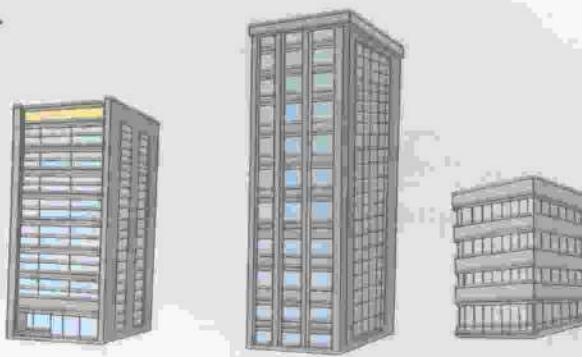


tallest

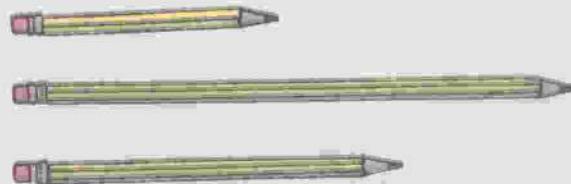
Practice exercise 5

Order the following.

1.



2.



3.



Order sets showing tall, taller, tallest or short, shorter, shortest.

Assessment test

A —————

B —————

C —————

1. The longest is _____.



2. The two shapes are — (equal, different).

A —————

B —————

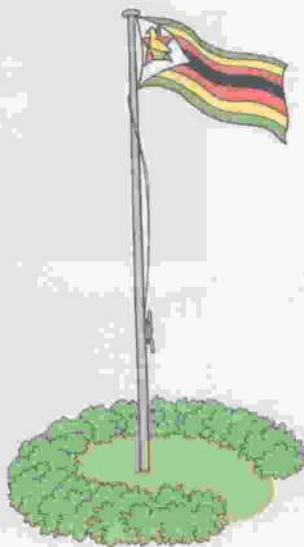
3. — is longer.



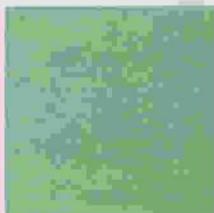
4. The pencils are — (equal, different).

Shapes around us**Practice exercise 1**

Name the objects.



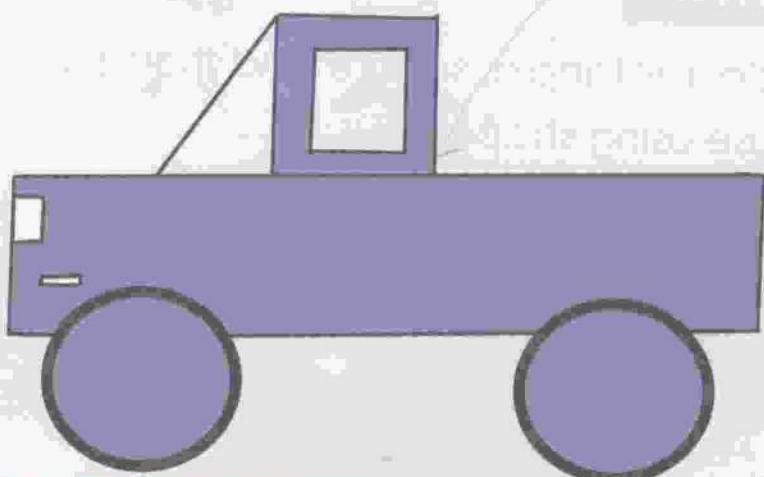
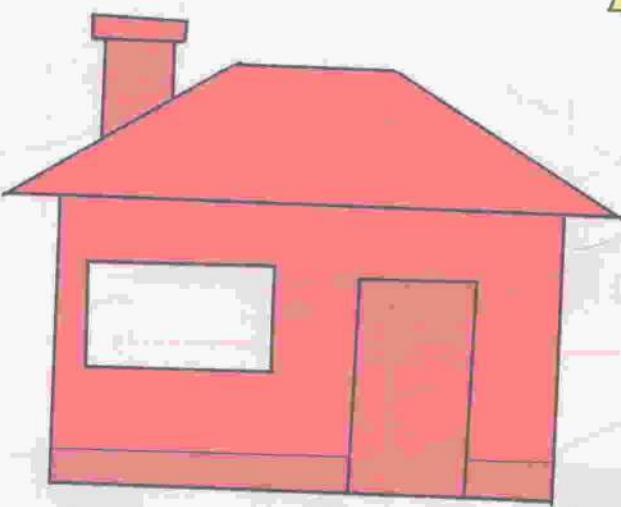
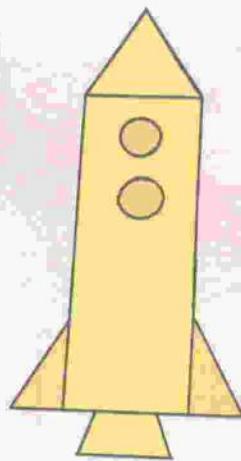
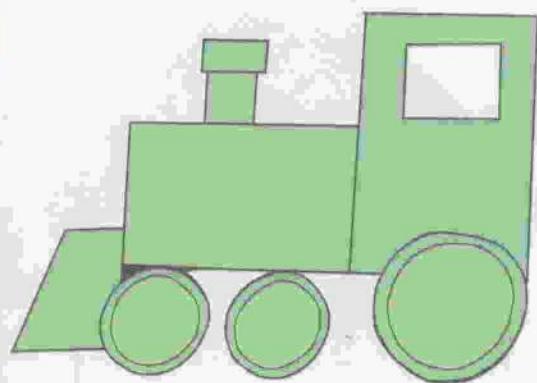
What shapes do you see?

Plane shapes**Practice exercise 2**

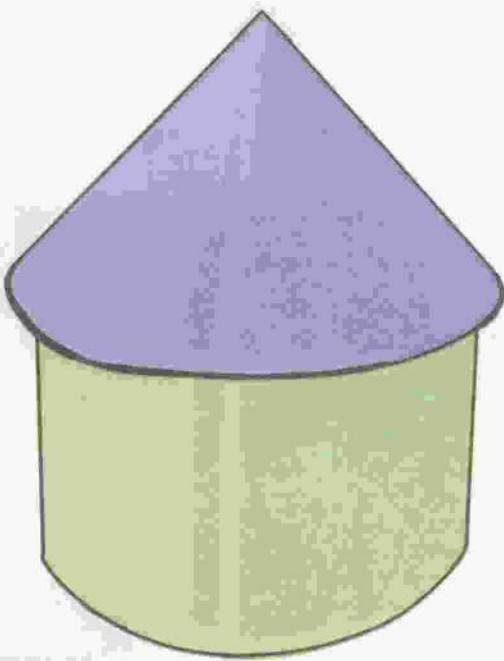
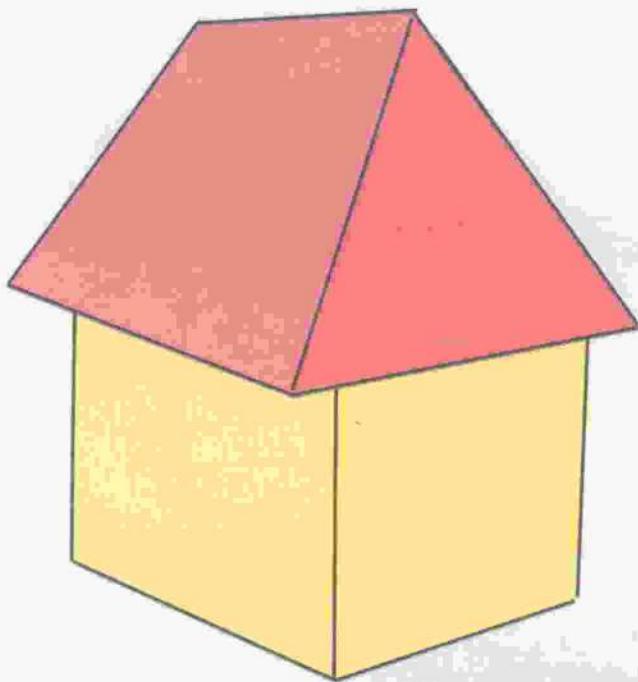
Name the shapes.

Making pictures using shapes

Practice exercise 3



Activity 1: A house



Using building blocks, make a house.

Assessment test

Draw a circle, rectangle, square and triangle

Draw a house using shapes.

Key words

set number count

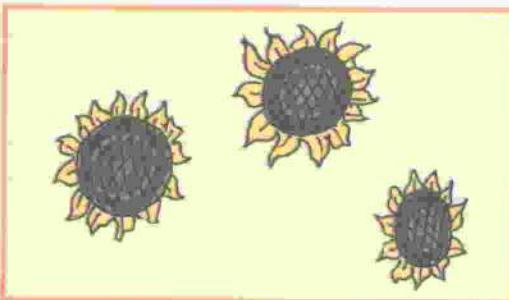
Numbers



1 One



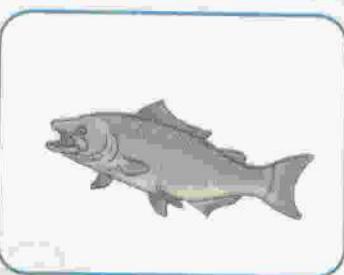
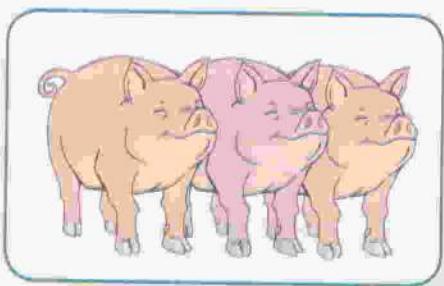
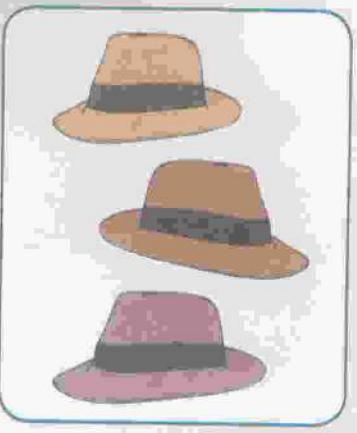
2 Two



3 Three

Practice exercise 1

Count the number of objects in the set.



Writing numbers in words

Example: Write down the following numbers in numerals and words.

- 1 = one
- 2 = two
- 3 = three

Practice Exercise 2

Write numbers in words.

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3

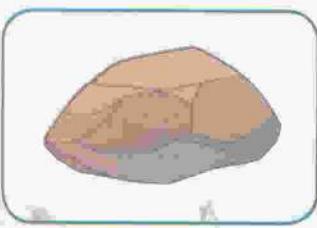
Write the numbers in numerals.

- (d) three (e) one (f) two

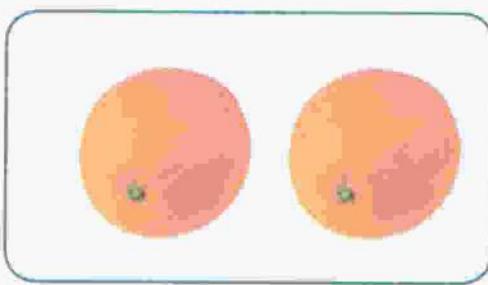
Make a set

Example: Make a set with

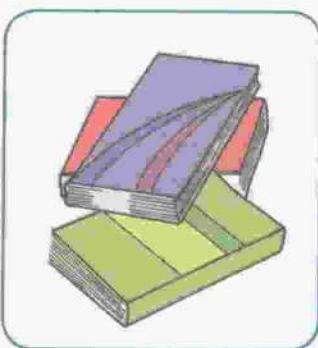
- (i) 1 stone
(ii) 2 oranges
(iii) 3 books



1 stone



2 oranges



3 books

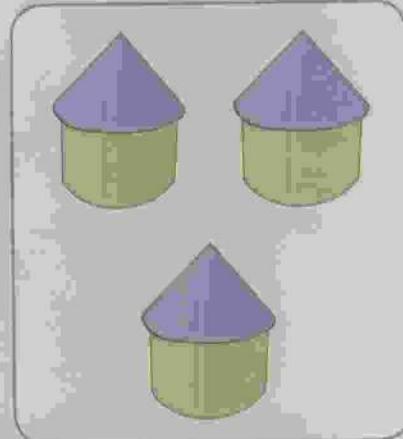
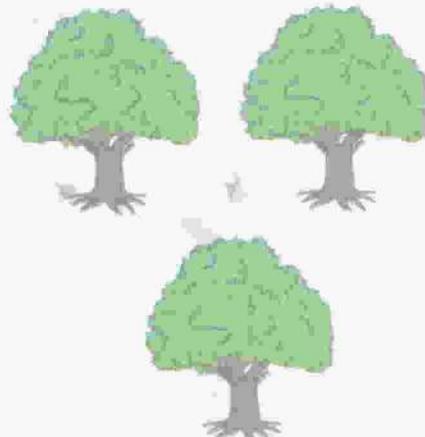
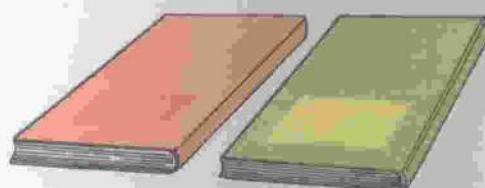
Practice Exercise 3

Make a set with:

1. 1 pencil
2. 2 leaves
3. 2 bananas
4. 1 school bag
5. 3 trees
6. 3 circles

Practice Exercise 4

Look at the sets below.



1. Which sets have

- (a) 1 member (b) 2 members (c) 3 members

2. Draw sets of

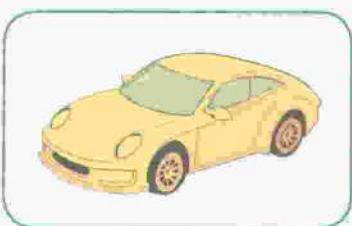
- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3

Write the numerals 1, 2 and 3 under their sets.

Assessment test

1. Count the number of objects in the following sets:

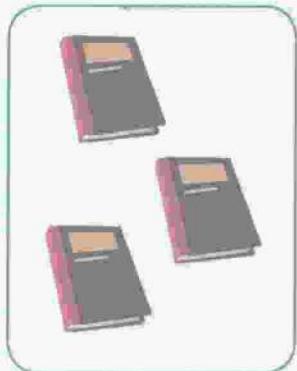
(a)



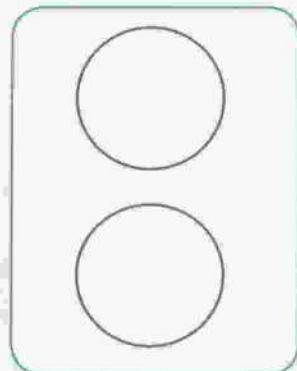
(b)



(c)



(d)



2. Build a set with:

(a) one ball

(b) three stones.

Flashback

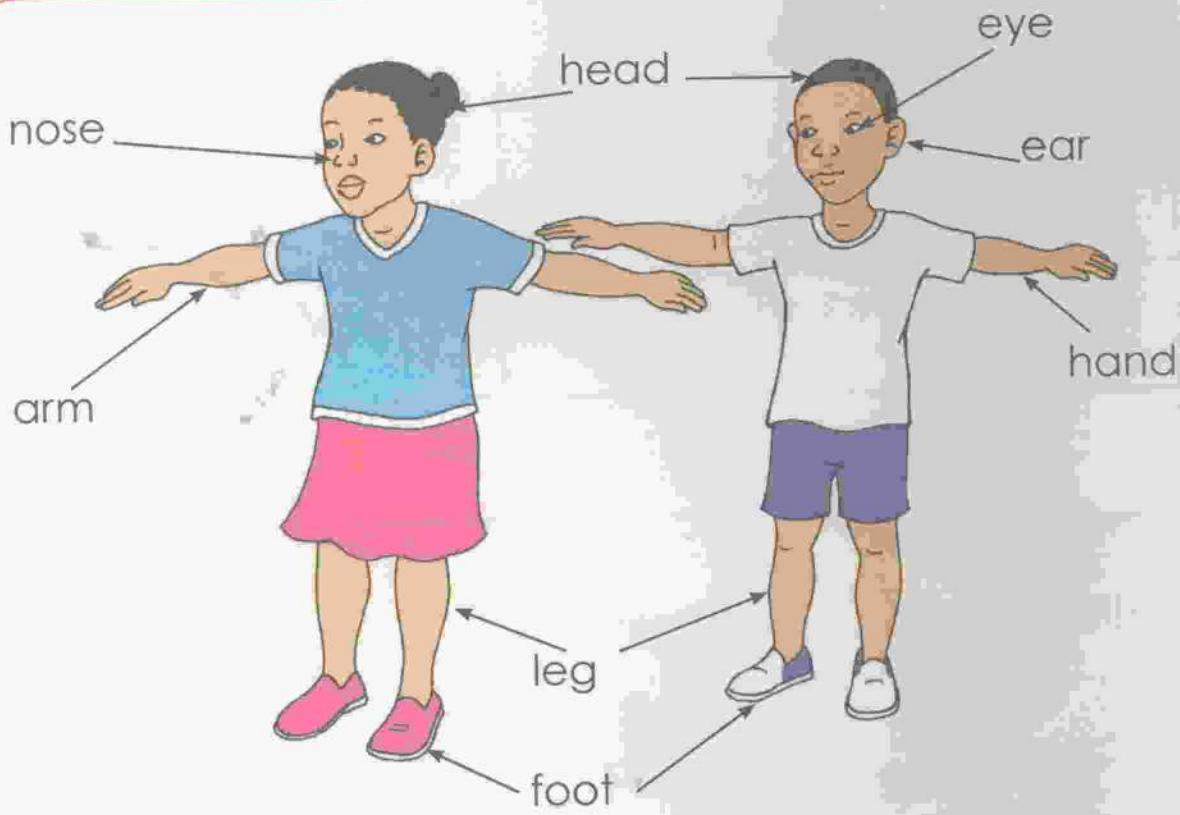
Do the rhyme 'Head and shoulders.'

Key words

boy

girl

Parts of the body



Our bodies have many parts.

Activity 1

1. Draw a human head and label body parts such as, nose eyes, ears, chin and mouth.
2. Draw a human being and label body parts such as head, hands, knees, feet, stomach, arms and legs.

The body needs care

The body does many things.

Look at the pictures.



Activity 2

1. What do you do before you come to school?
2. Discuss with a friend.

The eyes, nose and ears



We need to take care of our eyes.

We wash our eyes with water.

We need to take care of our nose

We blow our nose with a clean cloth.

We wash our ears and eyes everyday.
We wash our ears with a clean cloth.
We wash our ears with water.
We wash our ears with soap.

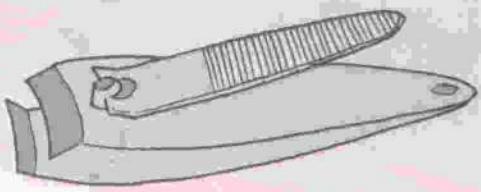
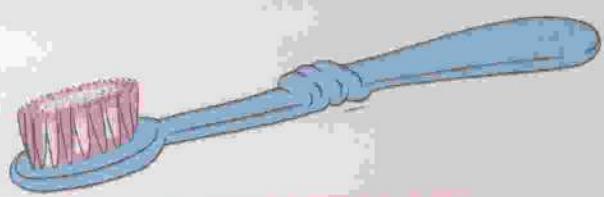
Practice Exercise 1

1. We wash our ears and eyes — (every week/everyday).
2. We —— (blow/wash) our nose with a clean cloth.
3. We wash our eyes with —— (water/soap).

What is the difference?

Practice Exercise 3

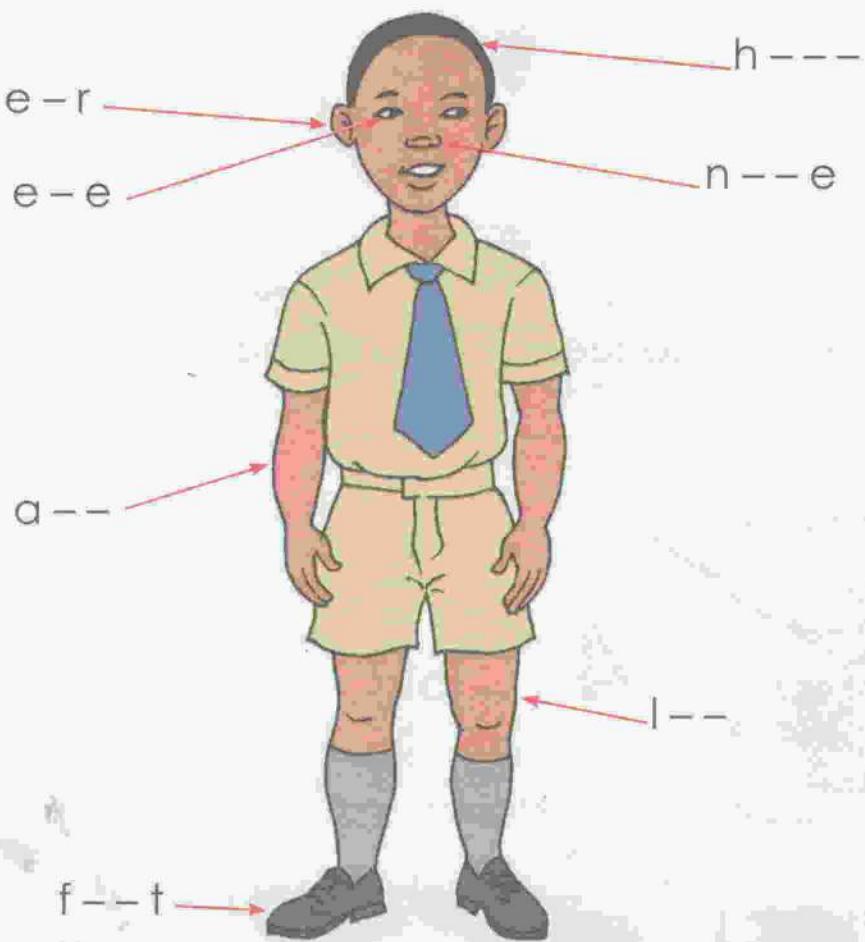




Look at the pictures.
What are they used for?

Assessment test

1. Draw a human being and label it.



2. I _____ my hair before I come to school.
3. I _____ my teeth every morning.
4. I _____ my body before I go to sleep every day.

(brush, comb, wash)

**UNIT
6**

Set of 4, 5 and 0

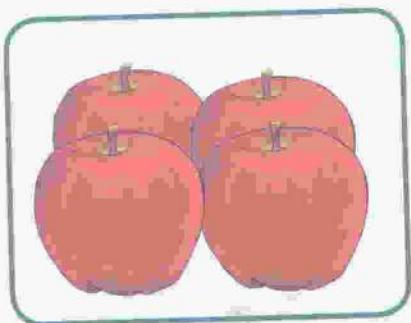
Flashback

Count from 0 to 10.

Key words

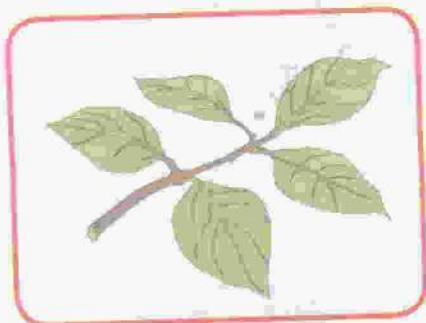
set object sequence missing

Numbers



4

four



5

five



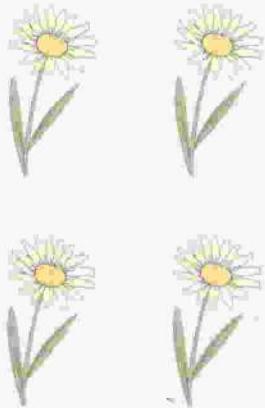
0

zero

Practice exercise 1

Count the number of objects in the set.

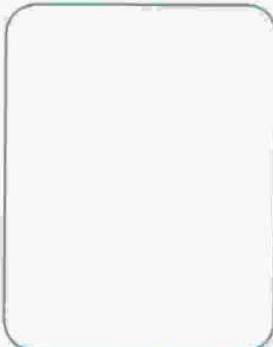
1.



2.



3.



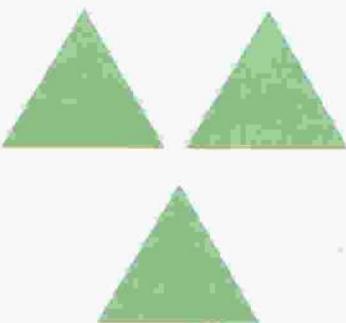
4.



5.



6.



Writing numbers in words

Example:

Write down the following numbers in numerals and words.

0	=	zero
1	=	one
2	=	two
3	=	three
4	=	four
5	=	five

Practice Exercise 2

Write numbers in words.

1. 0 2. 5 3. 4

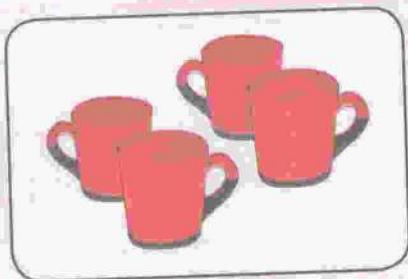
Write the numbers in numerals.

4. zero 5. two 6. four

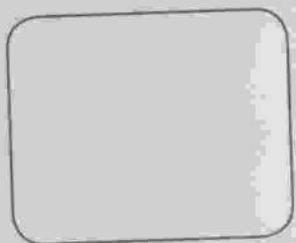
Practice Exercise 3

Count the number of objects in the set.

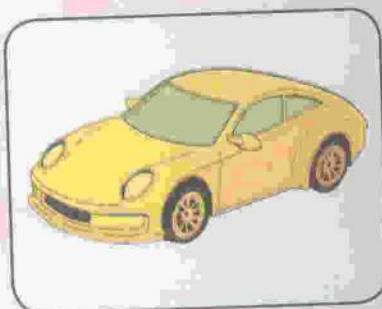
1.



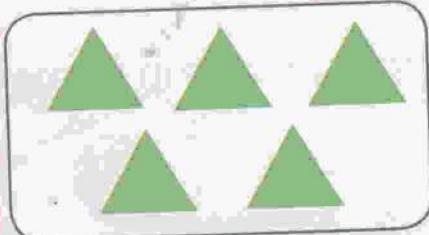
2.



3.



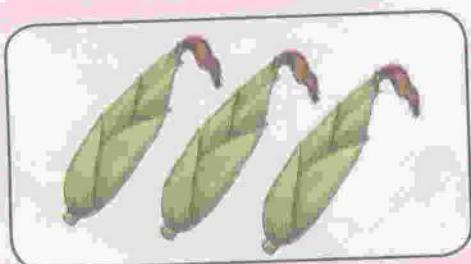
4.



6.



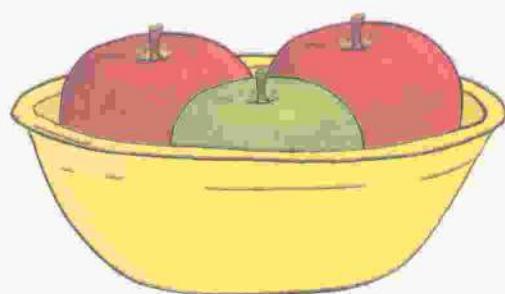
5.



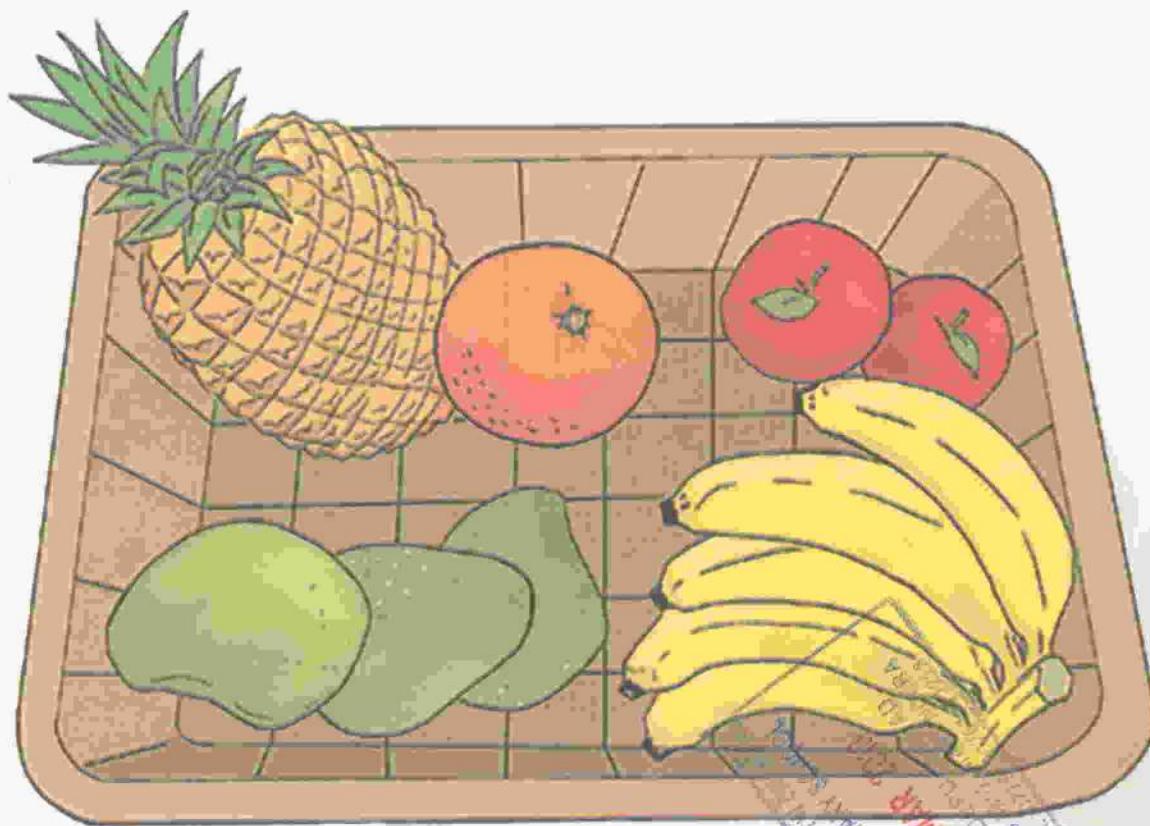
Counting stories

Example: Count how many apples are in the bowl?

Answer: 3 apples



Oral Activity



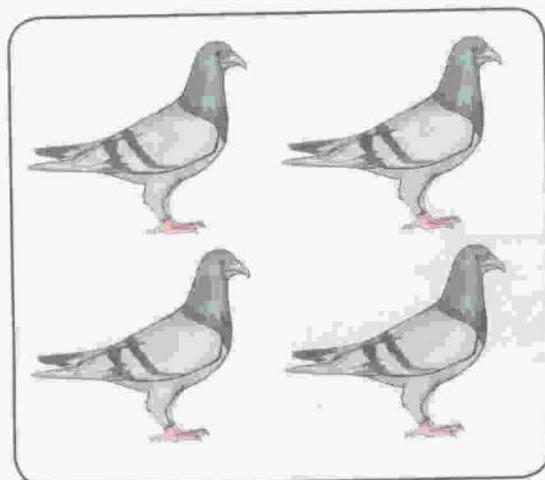
Look at the picture.

What do you see?

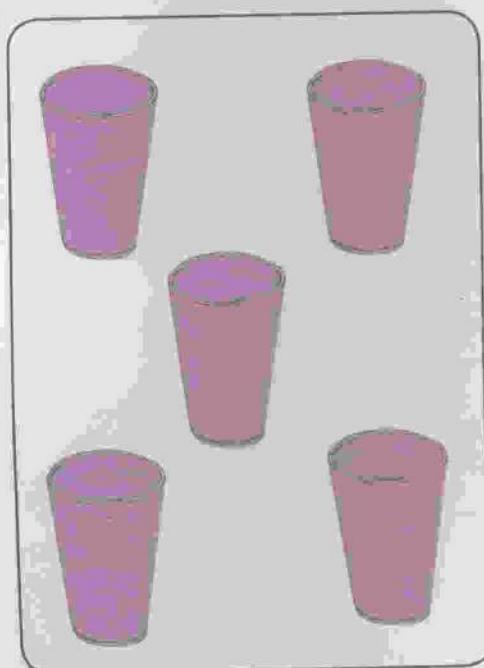
Making a set

Example: Look at the sets with

- (i) 4 birds
- (ii) 5 tumblers
- (iii) 2 teddy bears



4 birds



5 tumblers



2 teddy bears

Practice Exercise 4

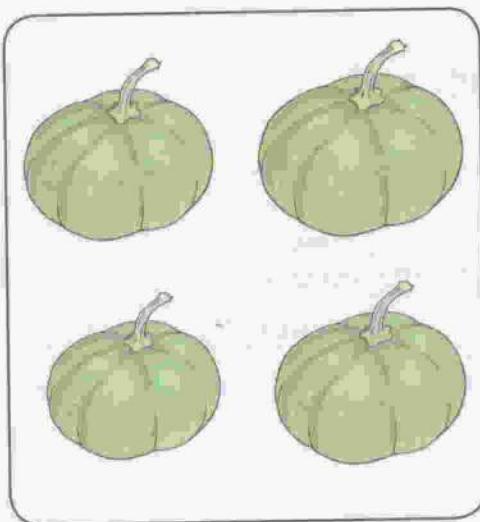
Now make a set with:

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. 4 stones | 2. 5 sticks | 3. 1 coin |
| 4. 3 leaves | 5. 2 balls | 6. 4 shoes |

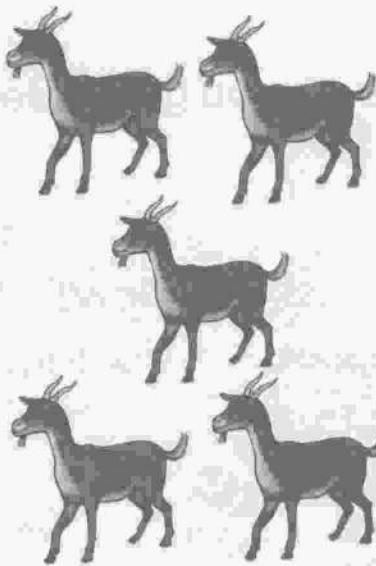
Assessment test

How many objects are in the following sets:

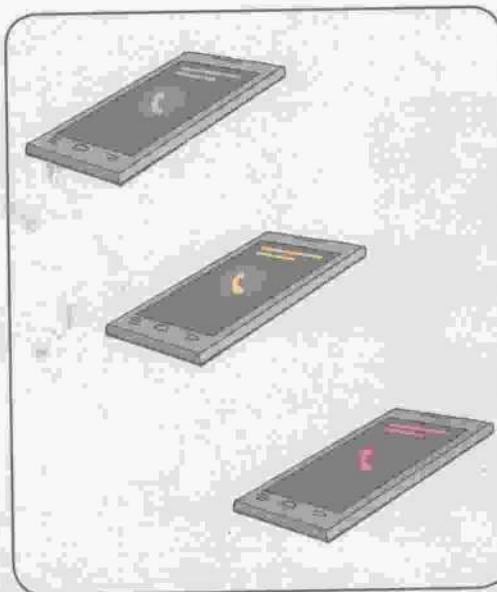
1.



2.



3.



4.



Make sets with the following objects

5. 4 eggs

6. 5 rulers

7. 1 stone

Flashback

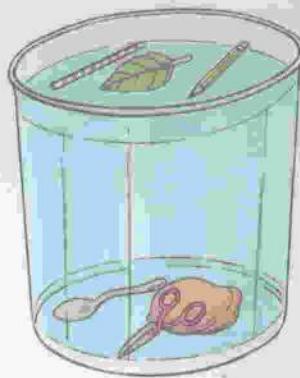
Where do you get water from at home?

Key words

tasteless	flows	wet	float
odourless	contaminate		flood

Sink or float

Look at the picture.

**Practice Exercise 1**

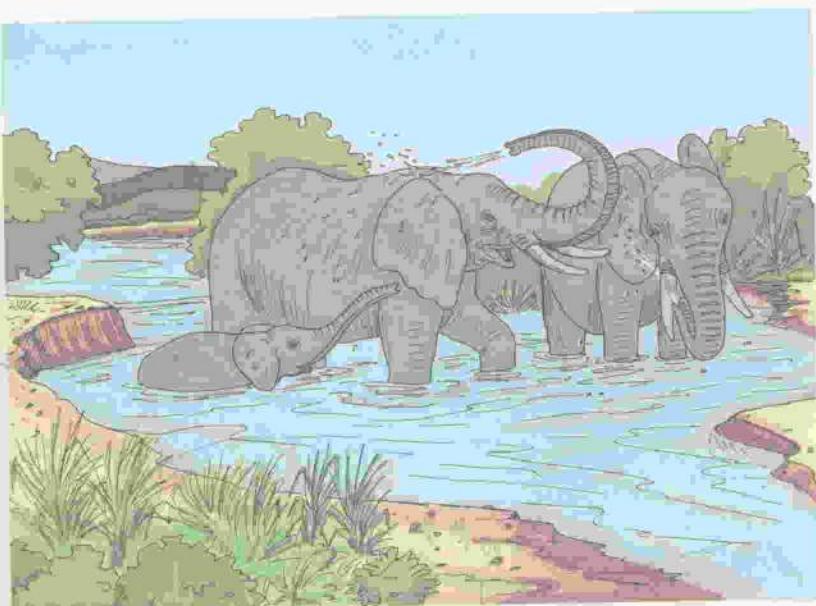
1. List all the objects that are floating on water.
2. List all the objects that are sinking in water.

Activity 1

Set up experiment like in the picture.
Find out which objects sink in water.

Plants and animals need water

Plants need water. If you do not water plants they wither.



Animals need water.
At home we give water to our pets.
Where do wild animals get their water from?

Practice Exercise 2

1. If you do not water plants they (grow/wither).
2. Animals need water to (eat/drink).
3. Draw animals bathing in water.

People need water



People need to drink water
to keep healthy.
People use water to bathe.
People use water to wash clothes.



Water is used to clean floors.
Water is used to clean plates.
Water is used to clean walls.



People use water to wash hands.
People wash hands with running water and soap.
We wash hands before preparing food and drink.
We wash hands before we eat food.
We wash our hands after visiting the toilet.

Practice Exercise 3

1. People use water to ____ plates.
2. People wash hands with _____ and _____.
3. People _____ water to keep healthy.

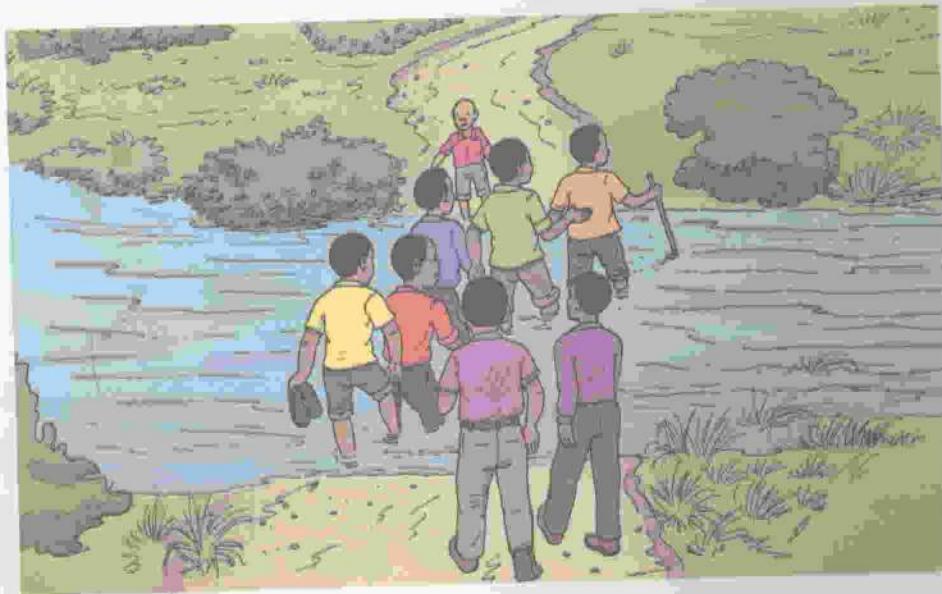
Activity 2

Learners experiments with water; touching, smelling and tasting clean water.

Water can be dangerous



Do not play in dirty water.
Dirty water can carry germs.
Germs cause diseases.



Do not play in deep water.
You can drown in deep water.
Do not cross a flooded river.
You can drown in a flooded river.

Practice Exercise 4

1. Do not — (live/play) in dirty water.
2. Germs in water can cause — (diseases/drowning).
3. Do not — (play/cross) a flooded river.
4. You can — (drown/grow) in deep water.

Assessment test

1. A — (key/leaf) floats in water.
2. Water is — (colourless/blue).
3. Plants — (need/do not need) water.
4. We wash our hands with — and —.
5. Dirty water can carry — (leaves/germs).
6. Animals use water for _____ and _____.

Flashback

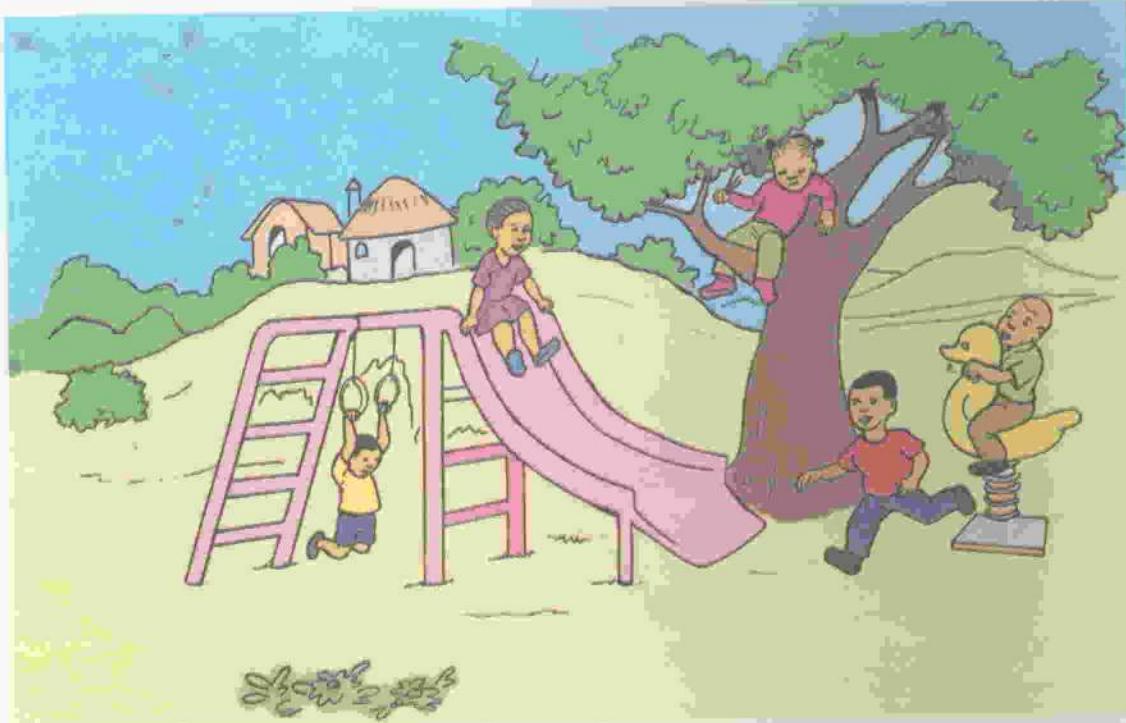
To add means to put together.

Key words

addition equals calculator
plus make sum

In the park

Look at the picture.

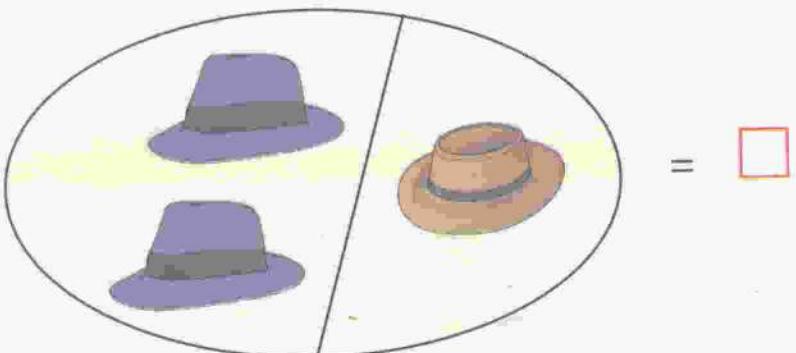


Put together people

Number of girls = 2

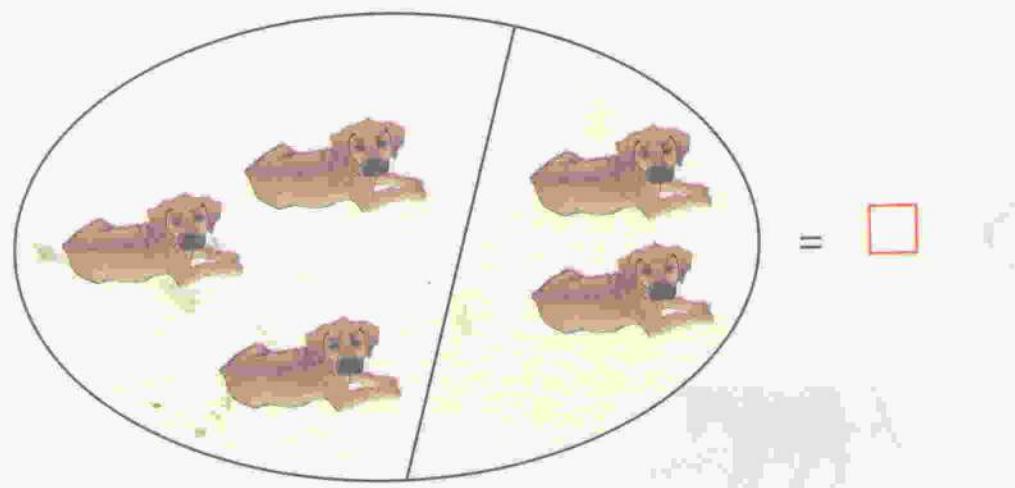
Number of boys = 3

Total number of children = 5



2 blue hats and 1 brown hat make 3 hats

2 and 1 make 3

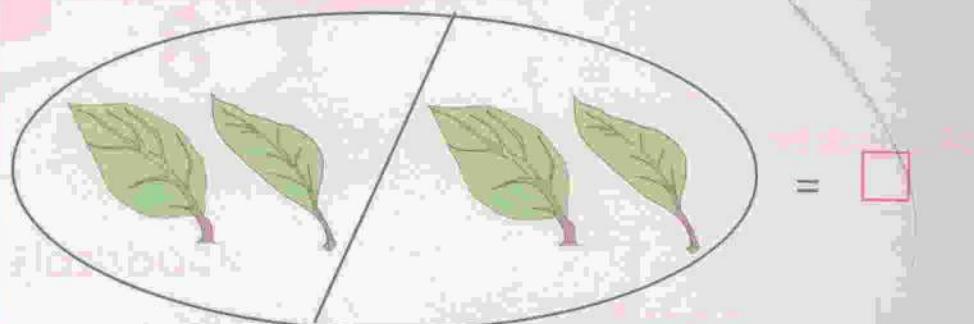


Sum of 3 brown dogs and 2 brown dogs make

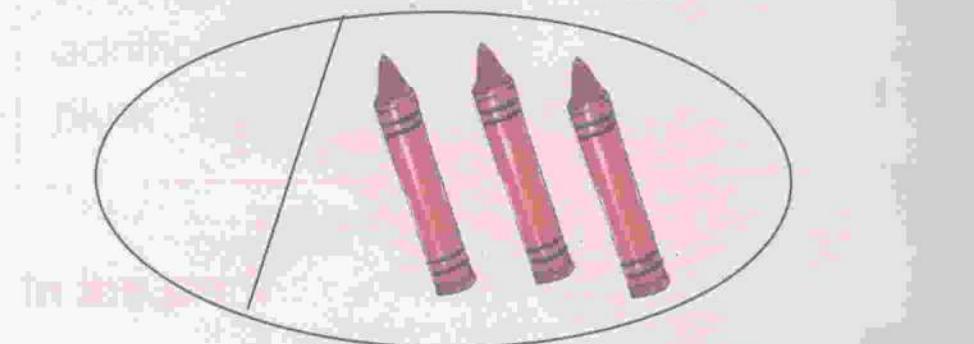
5 brown dogs

3 and 2 make 5

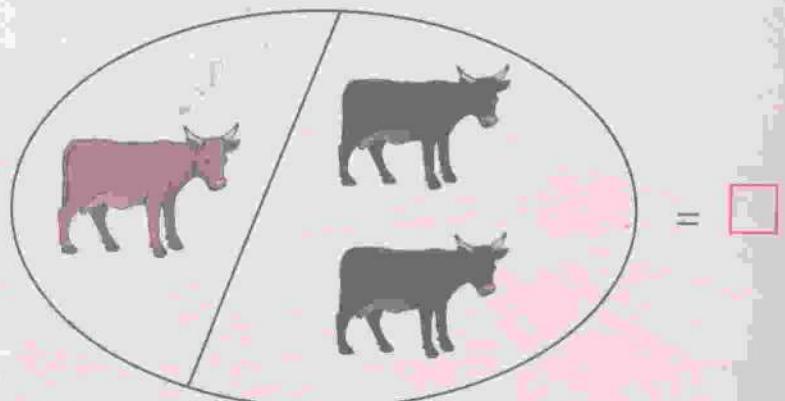
Practice Exercise 1



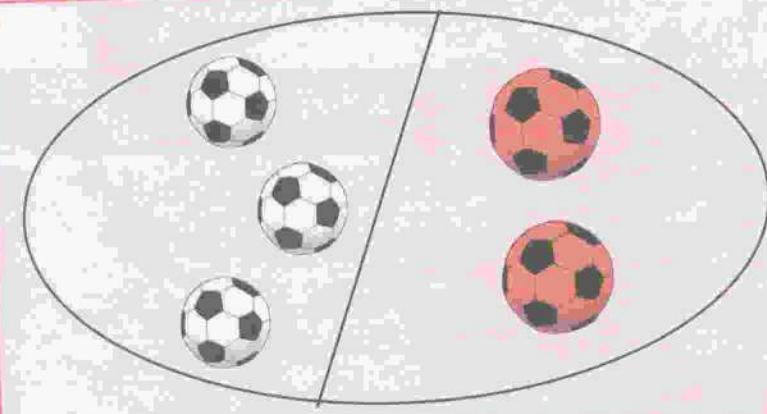
1. 2 leaves and 2 leaves make leaves.
2 and 2 make



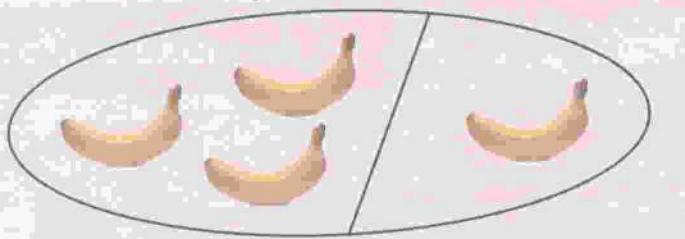
2. Zero and 3 crayons make crayons.
0 and 3 make



3. 1 cow added to 2 cows make cows.
1 and 2 make

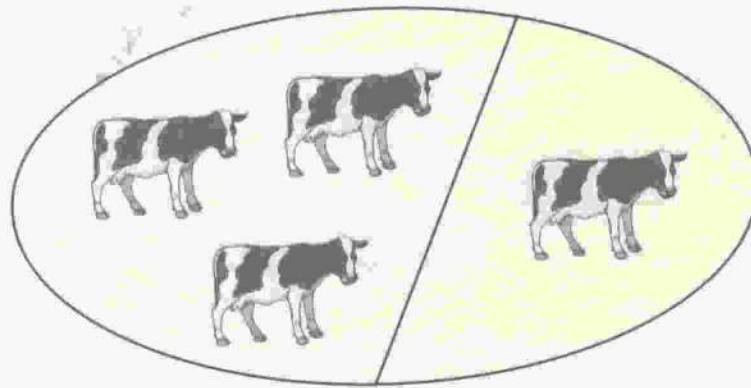


4. The sum of 3 balls and 2 balls is
3 and 2 make



5. 3 bananas and 1 banana altogether
3 and 1 make

Plus; equal



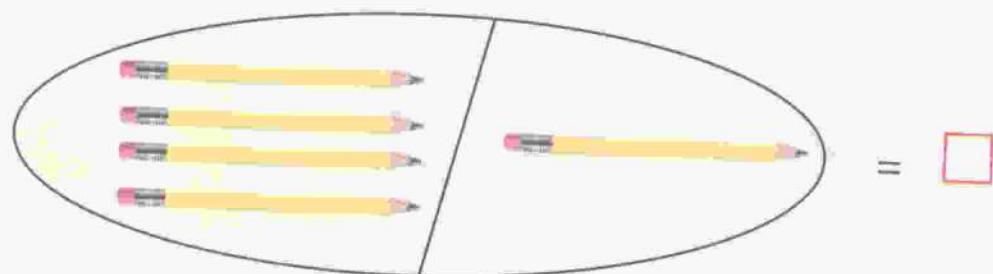
3 cows and 1 cow make 4 cows
3 plus 1 equal 4

Practice Exercise 2

Now do the following:

1. 1 plus 1 equals
2. 1 plus 0 equals
3. 2 plus 3 equals
4. 3 plus 2 equals
5. 4 plus 1 equals

Addition sign (+); equal sign (=)



4 pencils add 1 pencil make 5 pencils
4 plus 1 equals 5

$$4 + 1 = 5$$

Practice Exercise 3

Complete:

1. $2 + 1 = \square$
2. $3 + 1 = \square$
3. $2 + 2 = \square$
4. $2 + 3 = \square$
5. $1 + 4 = \square$

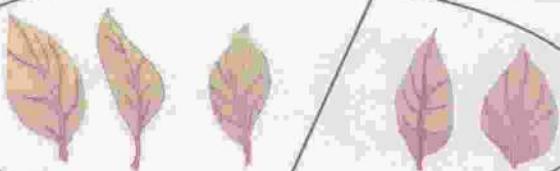
Addition stories

Practice Exercise 4

1. The sum of 2 cats and 1 cat is cats.
2. 3 books added to 2 books is books.
3. 4 sweets and 1 sweet make a total of sweets.
4. 2 leaves added to a leaf make leaves.
5. 5 cups and 0 cups altogether cups.

Practice Exercise 5

1.



$= \square$

2.

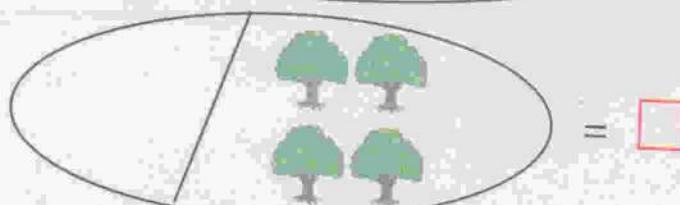
$3 + 2 = \square$

3.



$= \square$

4.



$= \square$

5.



$= \square$

Assessment test

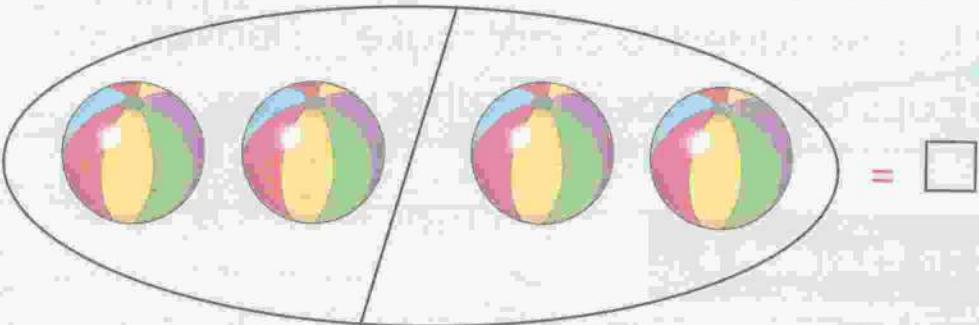
1. 2 plates added to 1 plate =

2. 3 plus 1 =

3. $0 + 2 = \square$

4. 2 shoes added to 2 shoes make shoes.

5.



6. $4 + 1 = \square$

7. $3 + 2 = \square$

8. $2 + 1 = \square$

9. $0 + 5 = \square$

10. $0 + 4 = \square$

Flashback

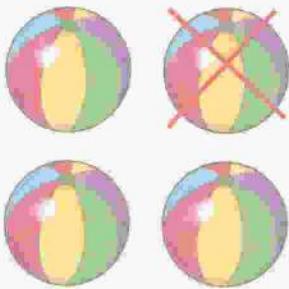
To take away is to remove from a set or group.

Key words

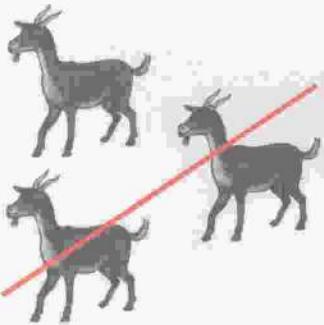
subtract

take away

minus

Take away

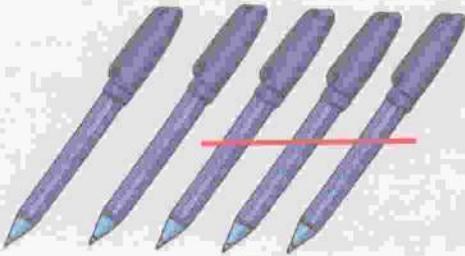
4 balls take away 1 ball you remain with 3 balls



3 black goats take away

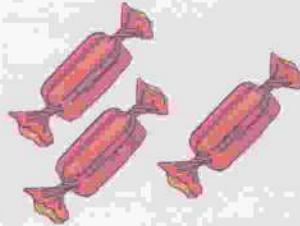
2 black goats is 1 black goat

Practice Exercise 1



1. 5 blue pens take away 3 blue pens you are left with
 blue pens.

5 take away 3 is



2. 3 sweets take away 3 sweets is zero sweets.

3 take away 3 is

3. 3 donkeys take away 1 donkey is

3 take away 1 is

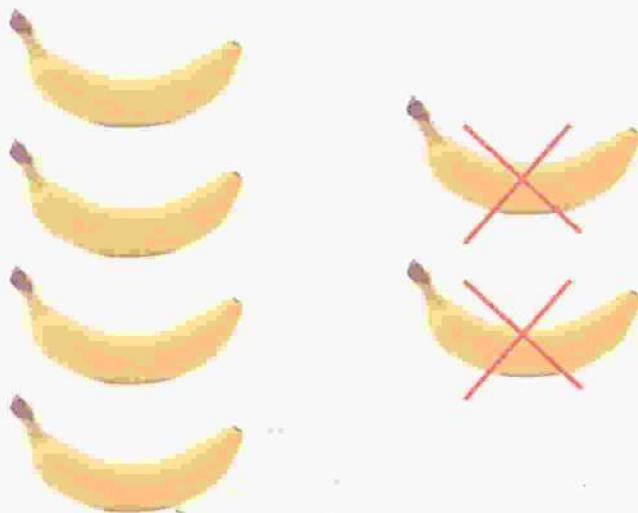
4. 4 fish take away 2 fish is fish.

4 take away 2 is

5. 5 eggs take away 2 eggs is eggs.

5 take away 2 is

Minus, equal



6 yellow bananas you eat 2 yellow bananas you get 4 yellow bananas.

6 minus 2 equals 4

Practice Exercise 2

Fill in.

1. 2 minus 0 equals
2. 4 minus 4 equals
3. 3 minus 1 equals
4. 2 minus 1 equals
5. 3 minus 2 equals

Minus sign, equal sign



5 hats take away 2 hats is 3 hats.
5 minus 2 equals 3

$$5 - 2 = 3$$

Practice Exercise 3

Complete:

1. $5 - 1 = \square$

2. $4 - 2 = \square$

3. $3 - 3 = \square$

4. $2 - 1 = \square$

5. $1 - 0 = \square$

Subtraction stories

Practice Exercise 4

1. Two eggs are in the basket. Take away two eggs. How many eggs are in the basket now?
2. Four sweets in a packet. One is red and the rest are green. How many sweets are green?
3. A vendor has three cabbages at a market. Two are bought. How many are left?
4. Four oranges in a plate. Father takes one. How many are left?
5. Father has five rabbits, he sells three rabbits. How many are left?

Practice Exercise 5

1.



4 take away 1 equals

$$4 - \square = \square$$

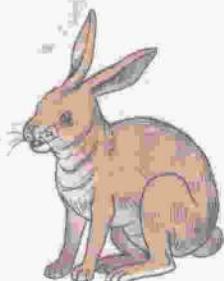
2.

4 minus 1 equals

$$4 - 1 = \square$$



3.



1 minus 1 equals

$$1 - \square = \square$$

4.

Complete

(a) $3 - 2 = \square$

(c) $4 - 2 = \square$

(b) $5 - 1 = \square$

(d) $4 - 3 = \square$

Assessment test

1. $4 - 2 = \square$
2. $2 - 0 = \square$
3. $4 - 4 = \square$
4. $3 - 2 = \square$
5. $5 - 3 = \square$
6. 3 mangoes take away 1 mango gives \square
7. 5 hens minus 2 hens equals \square
8. 4 rulers subtract 2 rulers gives \square

Flashback

Count materials and complete puzzles.

Key word

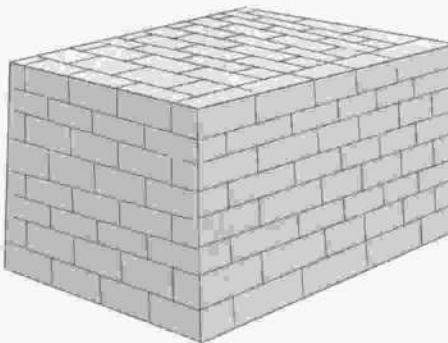
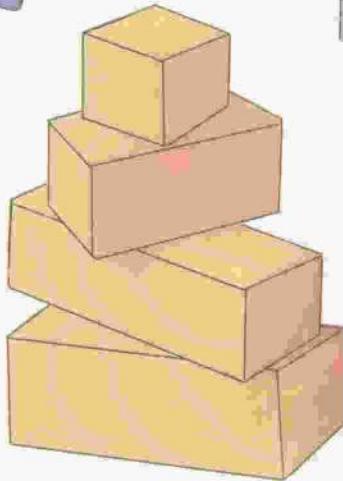
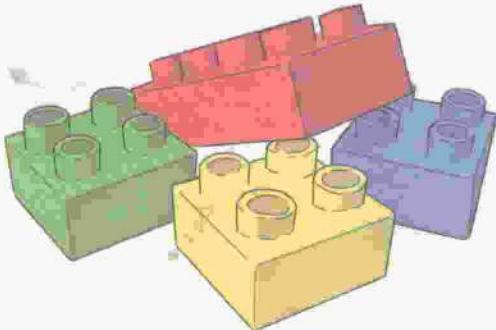
puzzles construction

Construction materials

Count materials.

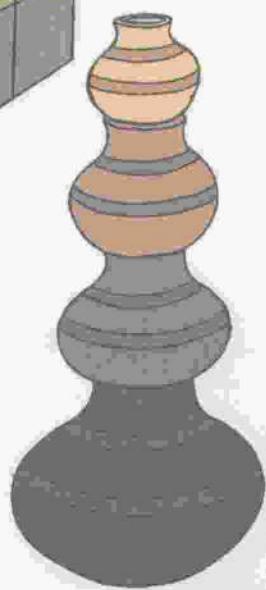
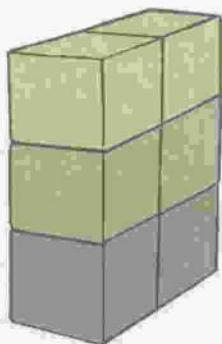
What are the materials used for?

Collect construction materials.



Pillars

Look at the picture.



We can make pillars from different materials.

Activity 1: Making block pillars

1. Bring different materials to school, such as, boxes, building blocks, bricks and tumblers.
2. Make block pillars.

Activity 2: Making models

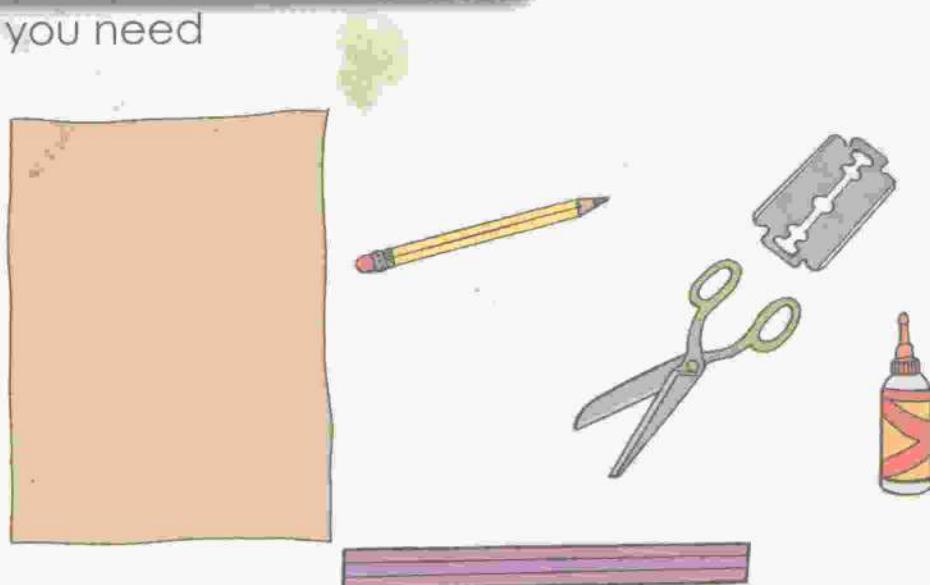
Look at the pictures.

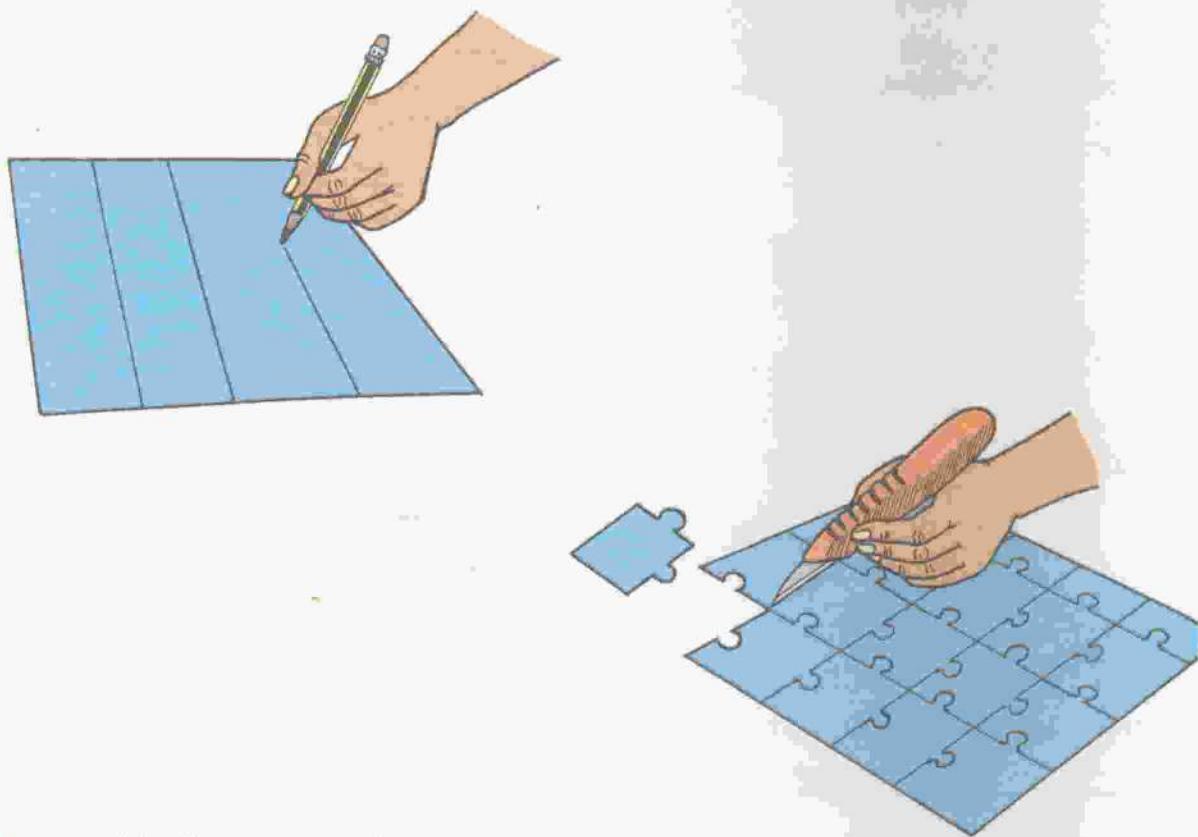


- (a) Design a classroom block or dam on paper.
- (b) Make a classroom block or dam.

Activity 3: Making a puzzle

What you need





1. Make a puzzle.
2. Complete puzzles constructed.

Assessment test

Match the following materials with objects they are used to construct, for example:

Cement - floor.

1. Asbestos
2. metal
3. Glass
4. Cement

- floor
window frame
doors, window panes
roof

Flashback

Name days of the week.

Key words

today

yesterday

tomorrow

The days of the week

The days of the week are:

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday,
Saturday

Practice Exercise 1

Do the following:

1. Name the first day of the week.
2. The second day is ____.
3. The sixth day is ____.
4. Name the last day of the week.

Fill in

Practice Exercise 2

Listing the days of the week in their correct sequence.

1. Sunday, _____, Tuesday.
2. _____, Friday, Saturday.
3. _____, Wednesday, _____.
4. Wednesday, _____, _____.
5. Thursday, _____, Saturday.

Today, Tomorrow, Yesterday

Practice Exercise 3

1. Read the words today, tomorrow, yesterday.
2. Today is _____. *Today*
3. Yesterday was _____. *Yesterday*
4. Tomorrow will be _____. *Tomorrow*
5. Make your own sentence using today, tomorrow and yesterday.

Activity 1

Sing time rhymes:

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday,
Wednesday, Thursday,
Friday and Saturday.

Activity 2

Play games involving days of the week, such as, I am Monday, tomorrow it will be _____. *Monday*

I am Saturday yesterday it was _____. *Saturday*

Practice Exercise 4

Match days of the week with activities you usually do.

Day of the week

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

Activity

- watching wrestling
Resting at home
Test
maths
singing
church
sports

Practice Exercise 5

1. Today is ____.
2. Yesterday was ____.
3. Tomorrow will be ____.
4. In 2 days time it will be ____.
5. In 5 days time it will be ____.

Assessment test

1. The first day of the week is ____.
2. The last day of the week is ____.
3. The first working day of the week is ____.
4. The last working day of the week is ____.
5. Sunday, _____, _____, _____, _____.
6. Monday _____, _____, Thursday, Friday.
7. Today is ____.
8. Yesterday was ____.
9. Tomorrow will be ____.
10. I usually go to church on ____.

Flashback

What plant do you like? Tell your friend why you like it.

Key words

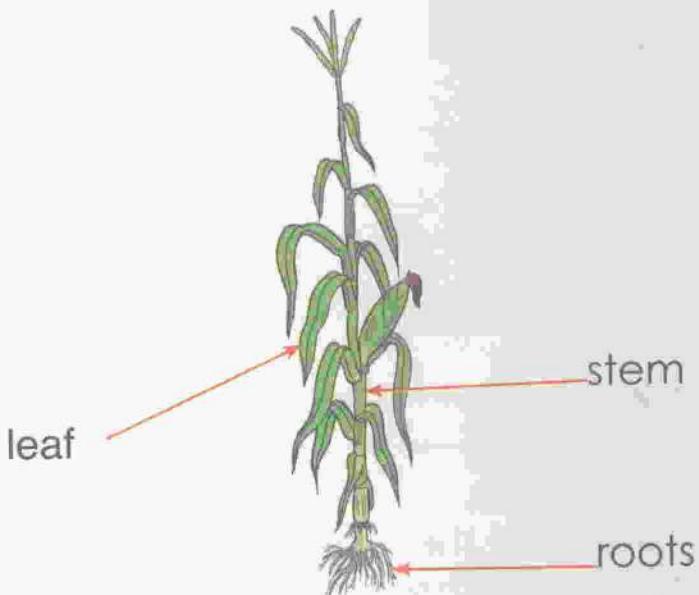
flower

fruits

prickle

thorns

seeds

Parts of a plant

Plants have parts.

Different parts of plants do different things.

Some fruits contain seed.

Activity 1

Draw a picture of the plant you like.

Go outside and pick up plants.

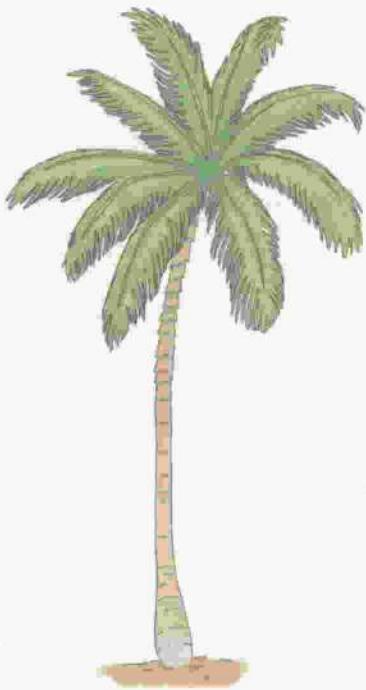
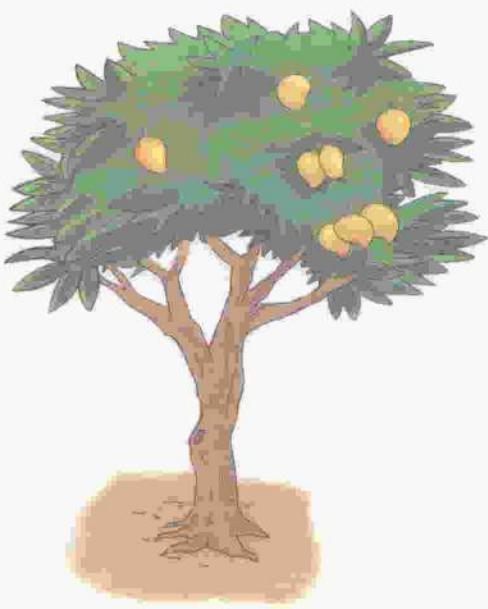
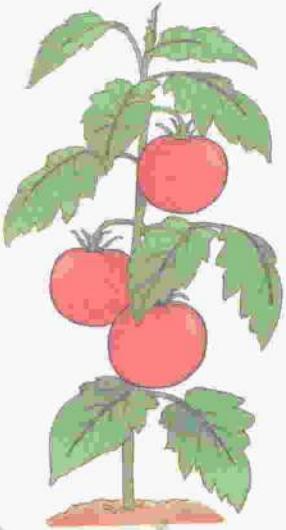
Some plants have flowers and bear fruit

Some plants have flowers.

Plants with flowers bear fruit.

Activity 2

Look at the pictures.



Name the plants shown.

Show which plant has flowers.

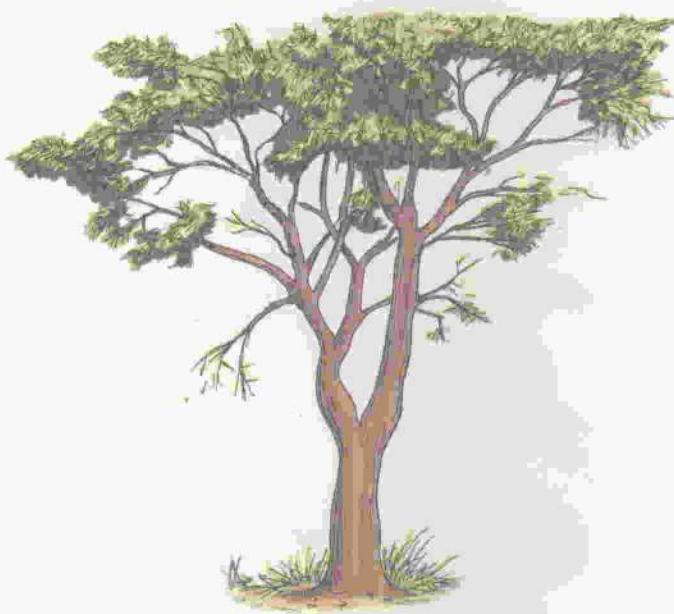
Show which plants bear fruits.

Some plants have thorns and prickles

Some plants have thorns and pickles.



aloe vera



Acacia tree

Assessment test

1. Draw and label a plant. Show roots, trunk, branches, leaves, flowers, fruits.
2. ___ and ___ are plants that have flowers and bear fruits.
3. ___ has thorns and prickles.
4. Name one plant that bears fruit seeds.

Flashback

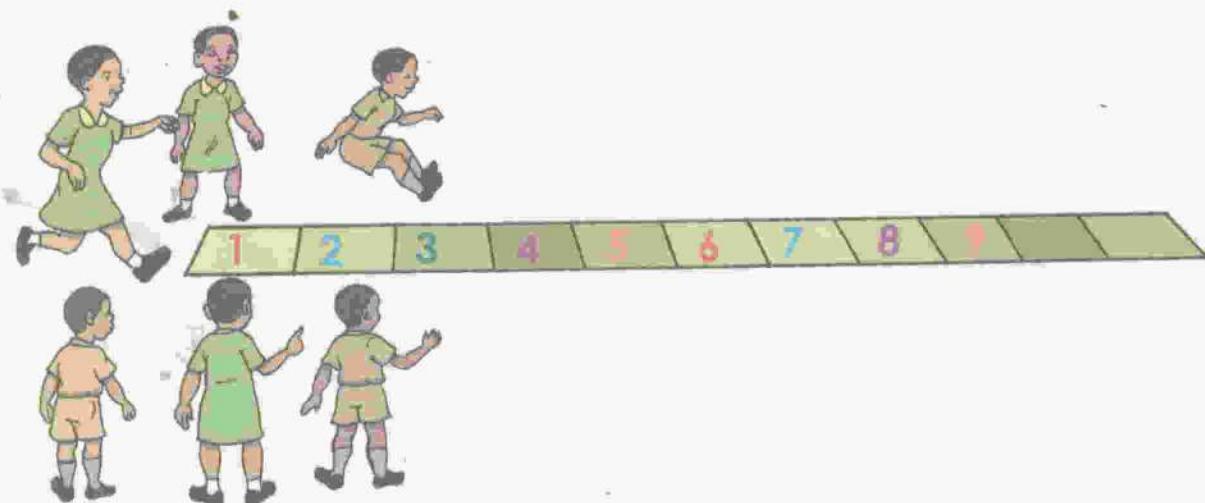
Say out the following numbers to your friend:

0 1 2 3 4 5

Key words

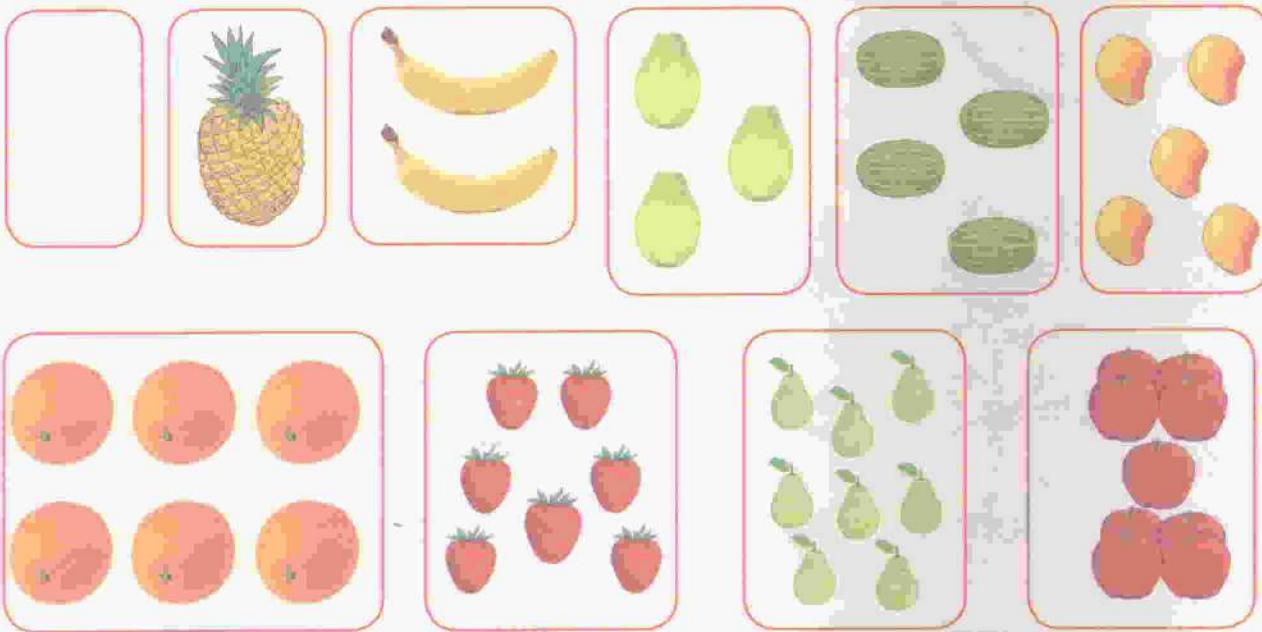
count count forward

count backwards

Activity 1: Fieldwork

1. Mark a big number line outside
2. Learners jump steps forwards and backwards up to 9 and vice-versa. This can be done through a song.
3. Count numbers from 1 to 9 and backwards.

Count



Practice Exercise 1

Write down the following numbers in words;

1. 5
2. 3
3. 0
4. 8
5. 2
6. 9

Missing number

Write down the missing number;

2; 3; 5; 6 **Answer 4**

9; 8; 6; 5 **Answer 7**

Practice Exercise 2

Complete the following;

1. 1; 2; 4; 5 **Answer 3**

2. 6; 7; 9 **Answer 8**

3. 4; 5; 7; 8 **Answer 6**

4. 9; 8; 7; 5; 4 **Answer 6**

5. 4; 2; 1 **Answer 3**

6. 5; 3; 2; 1 **Answer 4**

Counting

How many?

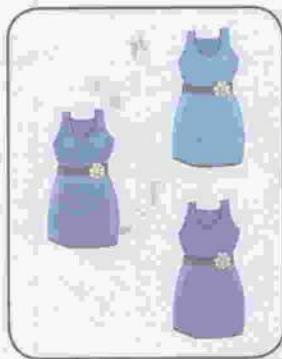


Answer: 8 brown shoes

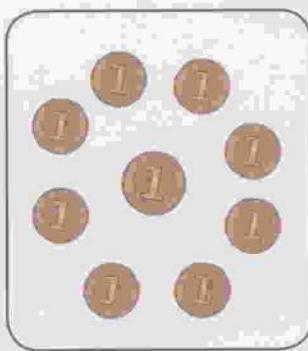
Practice Exercise 3

Count and write down the number of objects in the following sets.

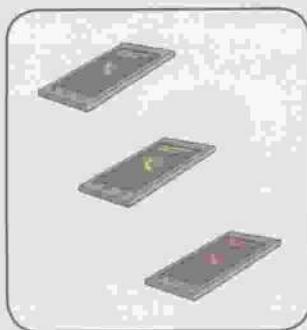
1.



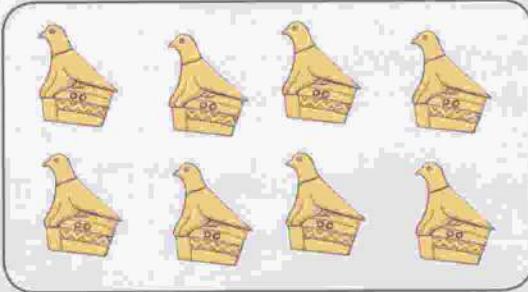
2.



3.



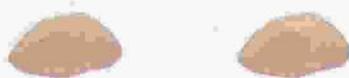
4.



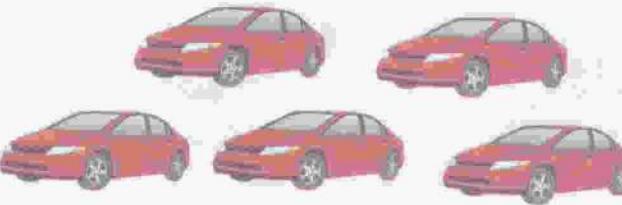
Making sets

Example: Look at the sets with 2 objects; 5 objects and 0 objects

Set A



Set B



Set C



Practice Exercise 4

Now make a set with:

1. 2 objects
2. 4 objects
3. 6 objects
4. 7 objects
5. 0 objects

Arranging numbers

Example: Arrange the numbers 2; 1; 7; 4 in order.

Answer: 1; 2; 4; 7

Practice Exercise 5

Now do the following. Arrange the numbers in order from smallest to biggest.

1. 6; 3; 2; 9

2. 4; 7; 6; 1

3. 5; 0; 2; 8

4. 9; 8; 5; 7

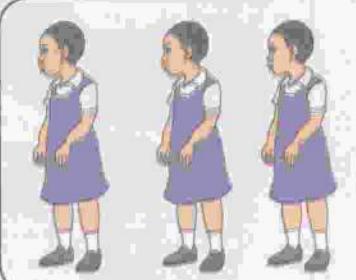
Assessment test

1. Count objects in the following sets

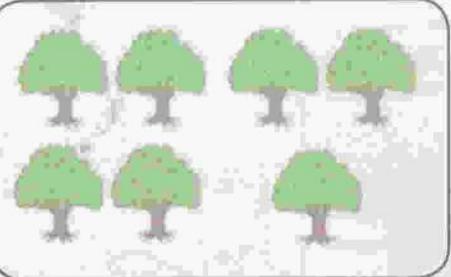
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



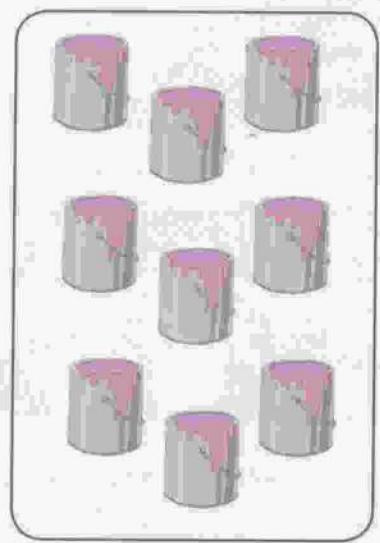
2. Arrange the following numbers from smallest to biggest.

(a) 8; 5; 7; 9; 2

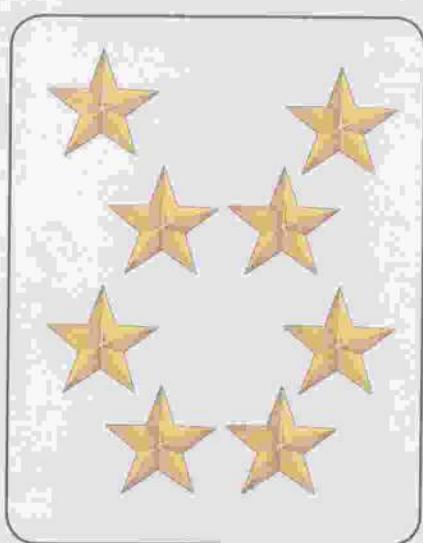
(b) 3; 5; 4; 1; 2

3. Arrange the following numbers from biggest to smallest.
- (a) 6; 9; 5; 1; 4
(b) 8; 2; 4; 0; 3
4. Draw sets with: 5 objects; 3 objects and 8 objects
5. Write how many.

(a)



(b)



(c)



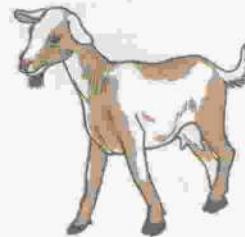
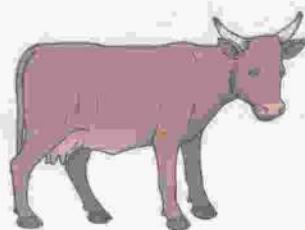
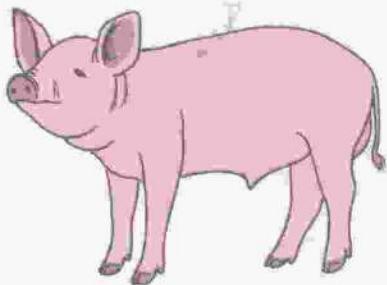
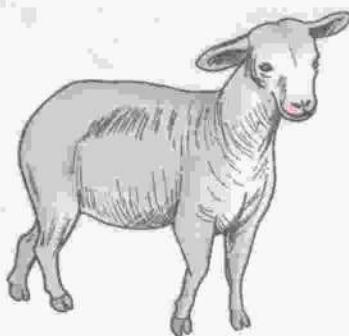
Flashback

What is the animal that you like?

Tell your friend why you like it.

Key words

wild domestic habitat environment

Domestic animals

Domestic animals are animals that people keep.

People keep domestic animals for food.

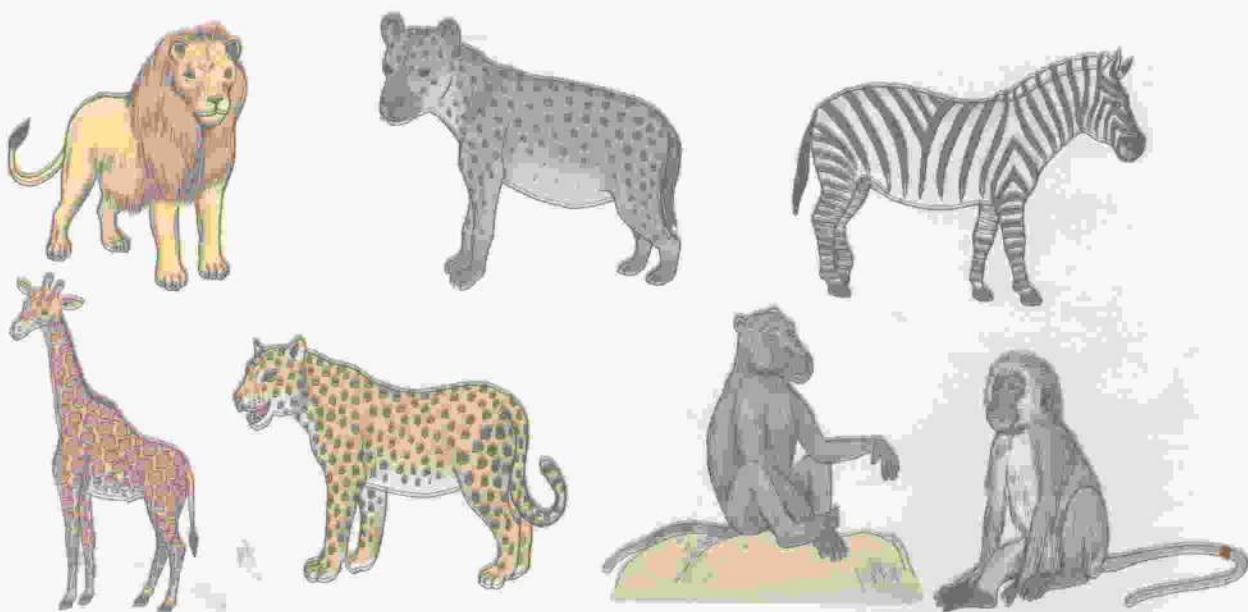
People keep domestic animals for power.

Practice Exercise 1

Use the following to complete: kept, food, power.

1. Domestic animals are — by people.
2. List names of five domestic animals.
3. People use domestic animals for — and —.

Wild animals



Wild animals live in their natural environment.

They are not tamed and can often be dangerous.

Practice Exercise 2

1. List 5 wild animals.
2. Wild animals live in the —.

Habitats of animals

A habitat is a place where animals live.
It is a place where there is food, shelter and water.

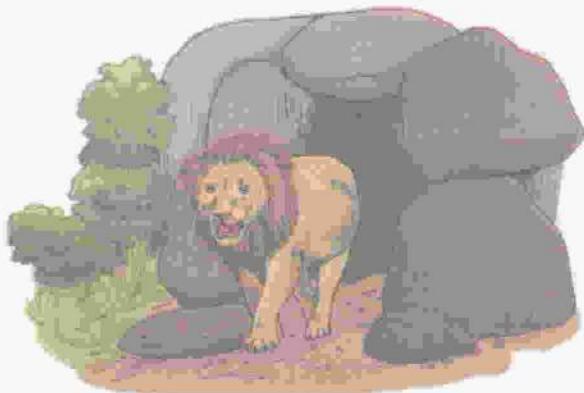


Chickens live in a fowl run.
The fowl run is made by
people.

The cattle are in a kraal.
It is made of sticks and logs.
Where does the cattle get
its food and water from?



A bird lives in a nest.
Where does it get its food and water from?
Who builds the bird's nest?



A lion lives in a den.
Where does it get its food from?
Who builds the lion's den?

Practice Exercise 3

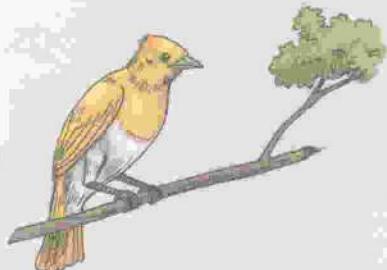
Fill in using the words. **nest, kraal, lion, hen, dog,**

1. A _____ lives in a kennel.
2. A bird lives in a _____.
3. A _____ lives in a den.
4. A _____ lives in a fowl run.
5. Cattle live in a _____.

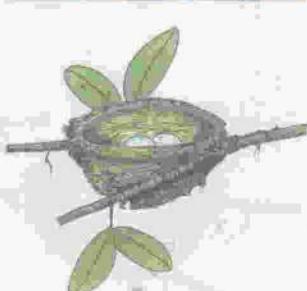
Practice Exercise 4

Match the animals to their shelters.

1.



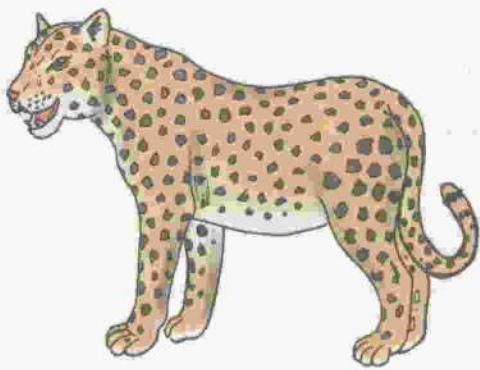
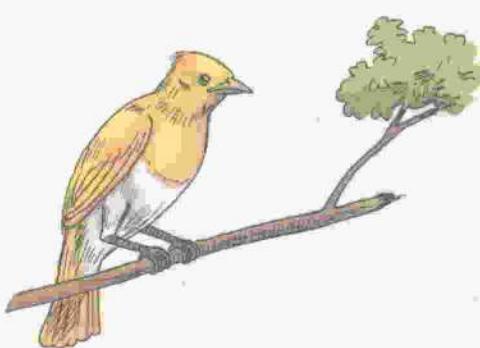
2.



3.



Activity 1



Draw an animal and label its parts.

Assessment test

1. Name any 3 domestic animals.
2. List any 3 wild animals you know.
3. Draw and label any animal you know.
4. Use den, fowl run to match the following animals to their habitats.
 - (a) Chicken
 - (b) Lion
5. Write 3 sentences about your favourite animal. Show that it is wild or domesticated.

**UNIT
15**

Ten and Ordinal Numbers

Flashback

Read the following numbers to your friend:

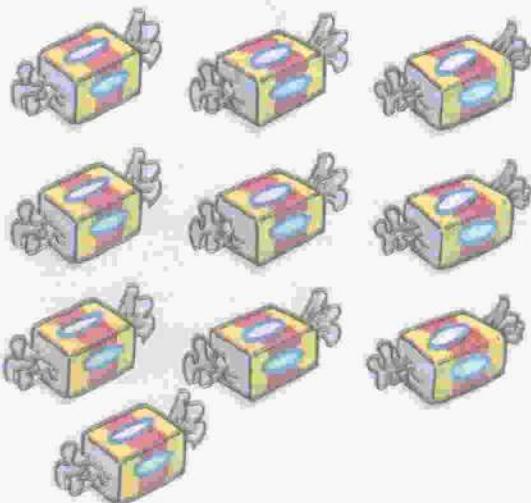
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Key words

ten ordinal number rounding off

Activity 1

Through play count numbers from 1 to 10.

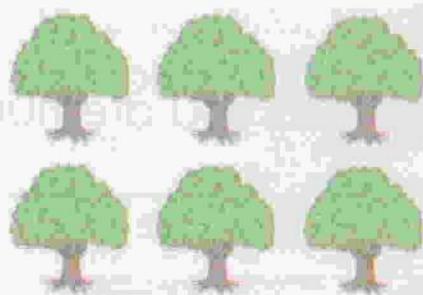


10 ten

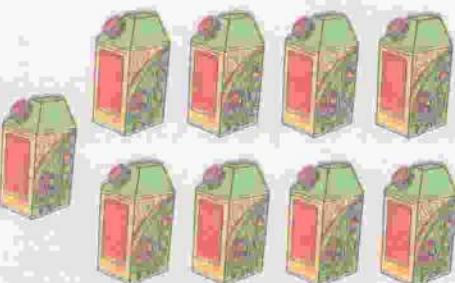
Practice Exercise 1

Count members of the following sets.

1.



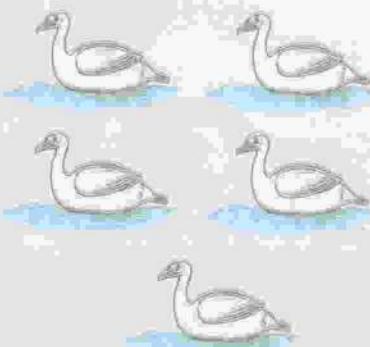
2.



3.



4.

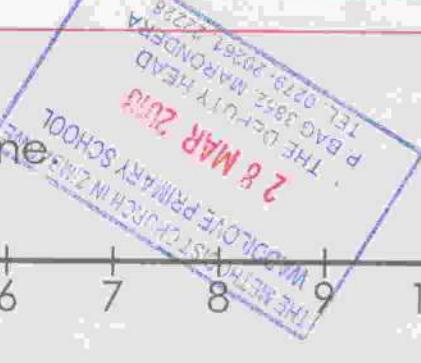


5.



Practice Exercise 2

Read numbers on the number line.



Write down the numbers on the number line

a) in numerals b) in words.

Ordinal numbers

Numbers can also be written in ordinal form as follows:

- 1 is first
- 2 is second

Note: If you are running a race and you are number 1; then we say you came first.



Practice Exercise 3

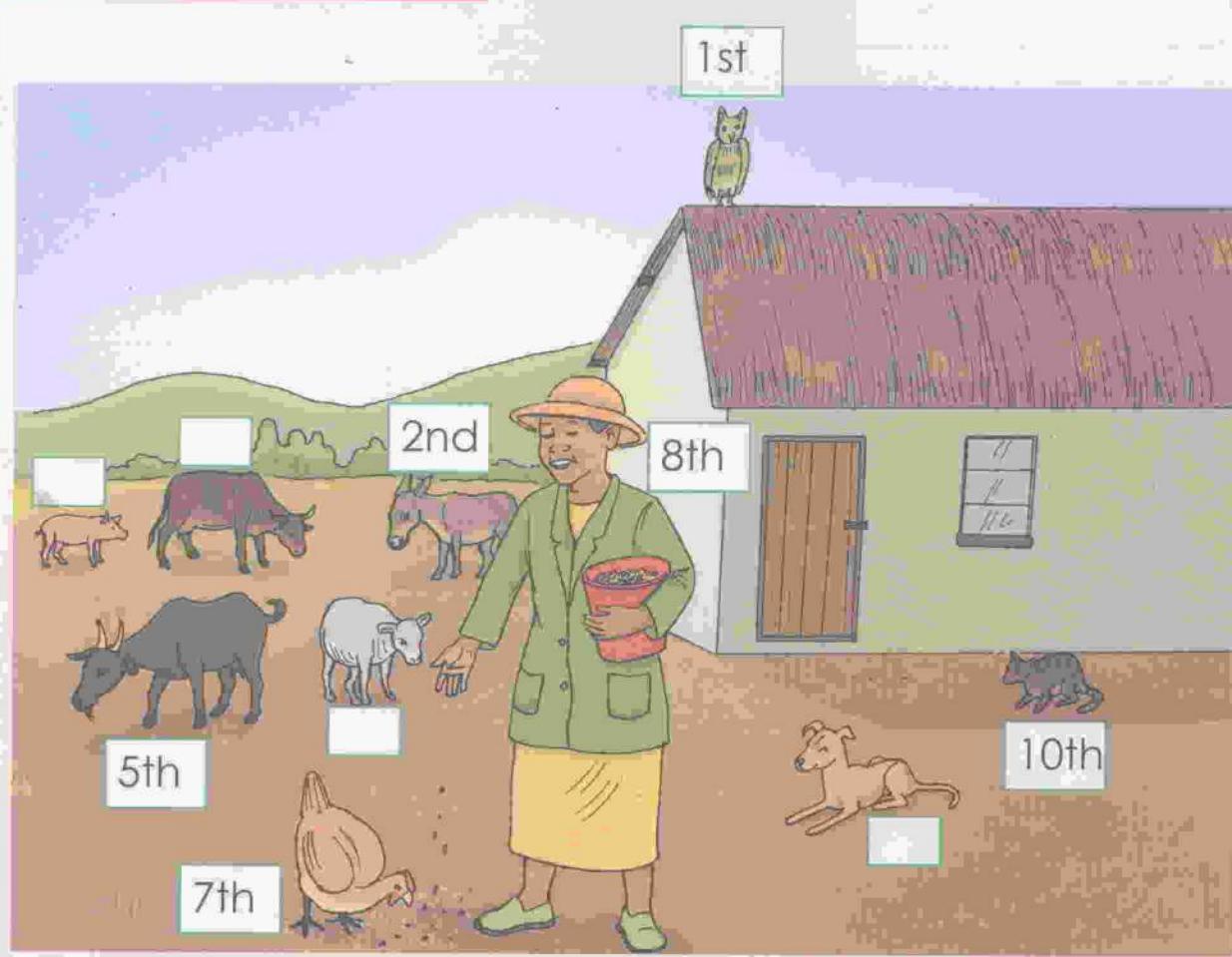
Copy and complete the following:

1. 3 is third
2. 4 is fourth
3. 5 is fifth
4. 6 is
5. 7 is
6. 8 is
7. 9 is
8. 10 is

Activity 2

1. Go outside and take a race. Assign the possibility as first, second, third, fourth.
2. Through play or song say: first, second, third, fourth, fifth up to tenth.

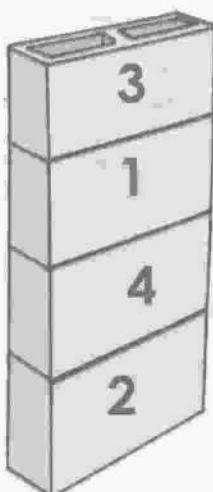
Practice Exercise 4



Answer the following:

1. The cow is on the ____ position.
2. The woman is on the ____ position.
3. The pig is on the ____ position.
4. The dog is on the ____ position.
5. The owl is on the ____ position.

Arrange numbers



Arrange the number blocks from smallest to biggest.

Answer: 1, 2, 3, 4

Practice Exercise 5

Arrange the following numbers from smallest to biggest.

1. 9; 10; 1; 3; 4; 5
2. 6; 5; 2; 1; 3; 4
3. 2; 4; 3; 8; 6; 5
4. 3; 2; 7; 8; 5; 1; 6; 4; 9

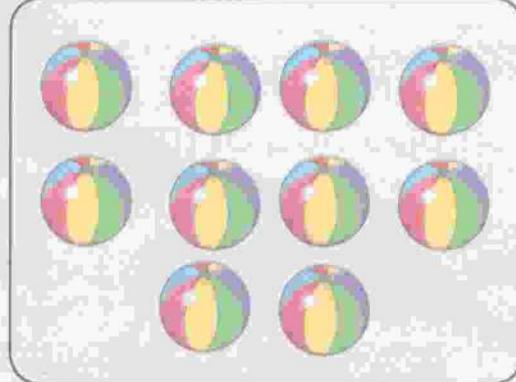
Assessment test

1. Count the following objects.

(a)



(b)



2. Copy and complete.

(a) 2 is second

(2nd)

(b) 3 is third

(3rd)

(c) 4 is

()

(d) 5 is

()

(e) 6 is

()

(f) 9 is

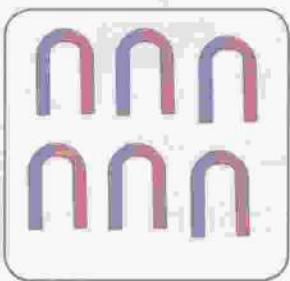
()

(g) 10 is

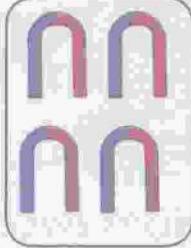
()

3. How many?

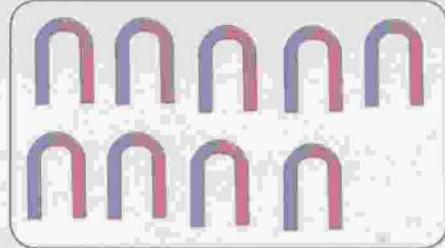
(a)



(b)



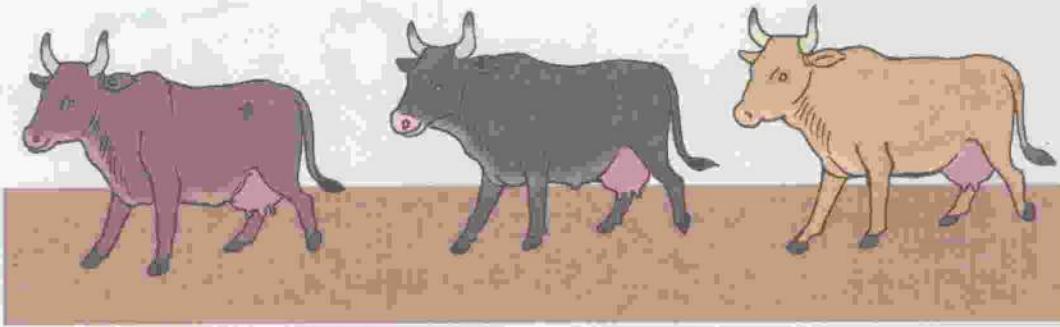
(c)



4. Match the following numbers

- | | | |
|-----|----|-------|
| (a) | 5 | ten |
| (b) | 10 | seven |
| (c) | 7 | five |

5. Match



second

third

first

Flashback

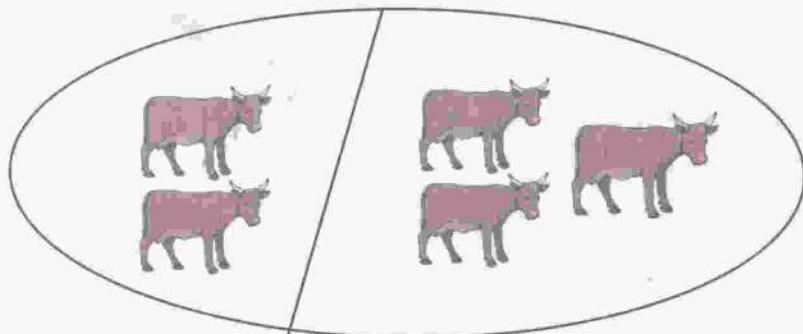
Words like add, sum, altogether, total means to put together.

Key words

add addition sum altogether make

Activity 1

1. Through song or play, count numbers from 1 to 10.
2. Play a game of addition.

Addition

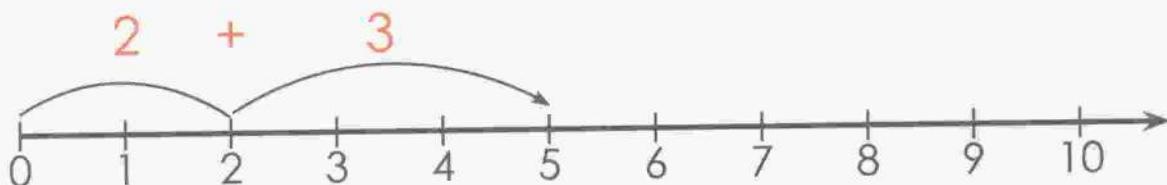
2 cows added to 3 cows makes

2 cows plus 3 cows equals

$$2 + 3 = 5$$

Or

Using a number line



Practice Exercise 1

Now use the numberline to do the following:

1. $3 + 4 = \boxed{}$

2. $8 + 2 = \boxed{}$

3. $7 + 3 = \boxed{}$

4. $9 + 1 = \boxed{}$

5. $6 + 0 = \boxed{}$

6. $0 + 10 = \boxed{}$

7. $1 + 4 = \boxed{}$

8. $6 + 4 = \boxed{}$

Addition stories

Example: The sum of 5 and 4 is $\boxed{}$

$$5 + 4 = 9$$

- Sum means put together
- Altogether means add
- Make means add
- Plus means add

Practice Exercise 2

Now do the following:

1. 4 eggs plus 3 eggs is eggs.
2. Chipo has 2 sweets. Peter has 4 sweets.
Altogether they have sweets.
3. 2 cows and 7 cows make cows.
4. The sum of 4 girls and 5 girls is girls.

Calculator

Example: $3 + 7 =$

Start the machine

Press the number 3

Press the + sign

Press the number 7

Press the = sign

Read the answer that comes out

Thus $3 + 7 = 10$



Practice Exercise 3

Now do the following using a calculator:

1. $8 + 2 =$

2. $1 + 4 =$

3. $5 + 4 =$

4. $7 + 0 =$

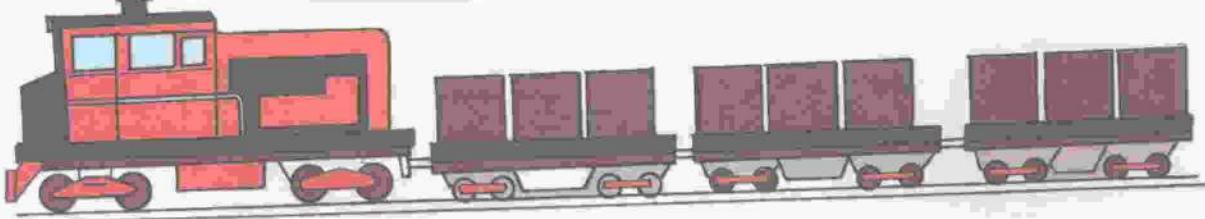
5. $0 + 9 =$

6. $3 + 6 =$

Activity 2

Work out the problems.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 6 + 3 = & 4 + 3 = & 0 + 1 = \\ 1 + 7 = & 3 + 2 = & \end{array}$$



Assessment test

1. Use a number line to add the following:

(a) $2 + 3 =$

(b) $1 + 4 =$

(c) $8 + 2 =$

(d) $3 + 4 =$

(e) $9 + 0 =$

2. Work out the following:

(a) $7 + 3 =$

(b) $4 + 5 =$

(c) $1 + 8 =$

(d) $0 + 10 =$

(e) $1 + 7 =$

3. 7 donkeys plus 2 donkeys make donkeys
4. The sum of 6 and 3 is
5. 4 books added to 5 books altogether is
 books
6. Use a calculator or cell phone to do the following:

(a) $8 + 2 =$

(b) $4 + 3 =$

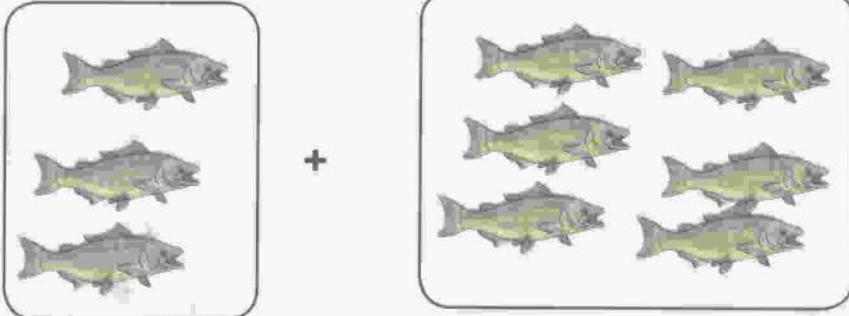
(c) $0 + 6 =$

(d) $6 + 0 =$

(e) $9 + 1 =$

(f) $1 + 9 =$

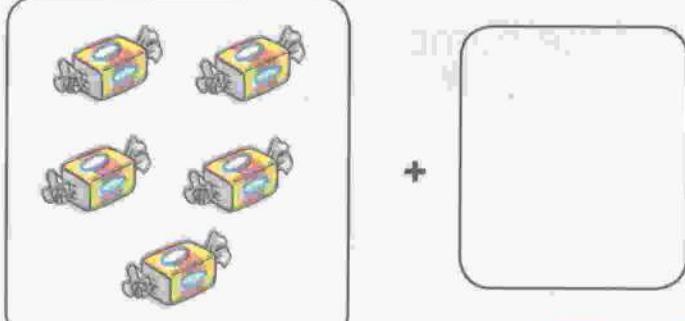
7.



=

+ =

8.



=

+ =

Flashback

Subtraction is when something is taken away.

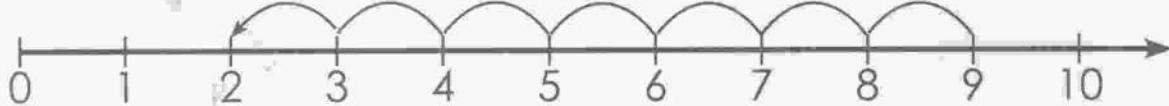
Key words

subtract difference minus

Subtraction

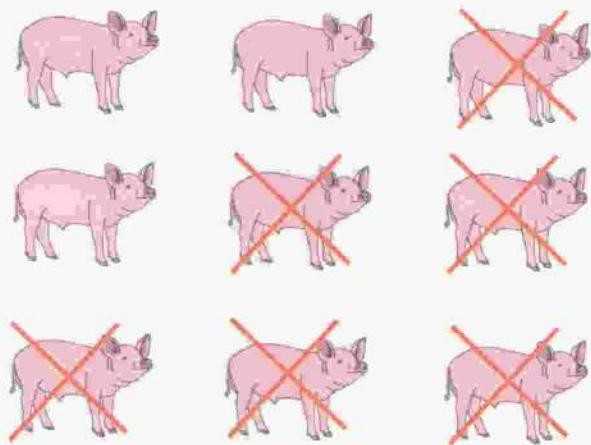
Use the number line to perform subtraction.

Example: $9 - 7 =$



Subtract; go to the left of the number line

Answer: $9 - 7 = 2$



9 pigs minus 7 pigs equals 2 pigs

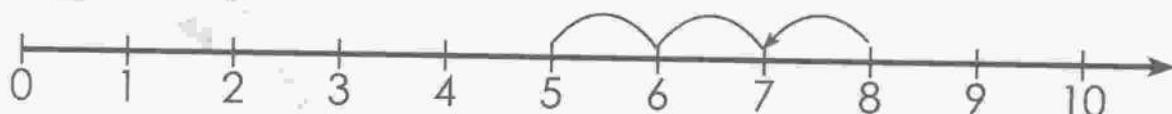
9 pigs take away 7 pigs equals 2 pigs

$$9 \text{ pigs} - 7 \text{ pigs} = 2 \text{ pigs}$$

We remain with 2 pink pigs in the first set which is the same as the last set.

$$\text{So } 9 - 7 = 2$$

Example: $8 - 3 = \square$



Answer: $8 - 3 = 5$

Practice Exercise 1

1. Use the number line to do the following.

(a) $10 - 7 =$

(b) $6 - 5 =$

(c) $3 - 3 =$

(d) $5 - 5 =$

(e) $9 - 3 =$

(f) $7 - 6 =$

(g) $8 - 3 =$

(h) $3 - 2 =$

(i) $4 - 1 =$

(j) $5 - 4 =$

2. Use sets to do the following.

(a) $6 - 4 =$

(b) $10 - 7 =$

(c) $7 - 4 =$

(d) $8 - 4 =$

(e) $7 - 1 =$

Subtraction words

Example: 6 balls take away 2 equals

Answer: 6 balls take away 2 equals 4

Practice Exercise 2

Now do the following:

1. 5 take away 3 equals =
2. 4 take away 3 equals =
3. 10 take away 3 equals =
4. 9 minus 7 equals =
5. 6 minus 0 equals =

Subtraction stories

Example: Chipo has 10 oranges. She eats 7 oranges. She has oranges left.

Answer: $10 - 7 = 3$

Practice Exercise 3

Now do the following:

1. John has 4 sweets. He eats 3 sweets. He has sweets left.
2. The difference between 10 and 6 is .
3. 9 minus 8 equals .
4. 8 subtract 5 is .

Using a calculator to subtract

Example: $7 - 4 = \square$



Start the calculator or cellphone
Press the number 7
Press the - sign
Press the number 4
Press the = sign
Read the answer
Hence $7 - 4 = 3$

Practice Exercise 4

Now do the following:

1. $8 - 5 = \square$

3. $7 - 5 = \square$

5. $6 - 6 = \square$

2. $10 - 6 = \square$

4. $5 - 5 = \square$

6. $9 - 1 = \square$

Activity 1: Extra work

Recite subtraction poems.

Assessment test



1. Use a number line to show
 - (a) $7 - 5 = \square$
 - (b) $5 - 3 = \square$
 - (c) $8 - 7 = \square$
 - (d) $9 - 1 = \square$
2. Draw pictures to show
 - (a) $9 - 6$
 - (b) $6 - 0$
 - (c) $10 - 7$
 - (d) $8 - 2$
3. Rudo has 8 guavas. She eats 3. She has \square guavas left.
4. 10 minus 8 is \square
5. The difference between 7 and 3 is \square
6. Use a calculator, cellphone or computer to work out;
 - (a) $9 - 5$
 - (b) $8 - 7$
 - (c) $5 - 5$
 - (d) $6 - 6$
 - (e) $3 - 0$
 - (f) $10 - 0$
 - (g) $8 - 1$
 - (h) $6 - 4$
7. 10 take away 3 equals $= \square$
8. 5 minus 3 equals $= \square$
9. 6 take away 1 equals $= \square$
10. 3 take away 0 equals $= \square$

Flashback

There are different types of soil.
Name the soil type you know.

Key words

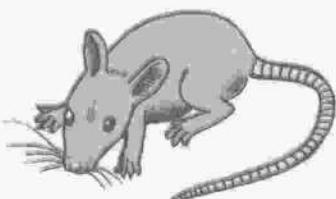
habitat soil mulching care grow

Activity 1

Go to the garden at school or home. Dig up the soil in there. Put it in a container and bring it to class. Put the soil on a piece of paper. Do you see any small animals.

Small animals that live in soil

Some small animals live in soil.
Below are pictures of small animals that live in soil.



Practice Exercise 1

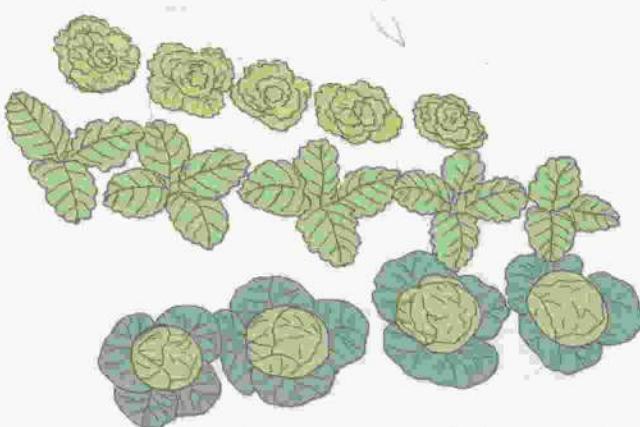
1. Name 2 small animals that live in soil.

Caring for soil

We need soil to grow plants.

Plants get their water and minerals from the soil.

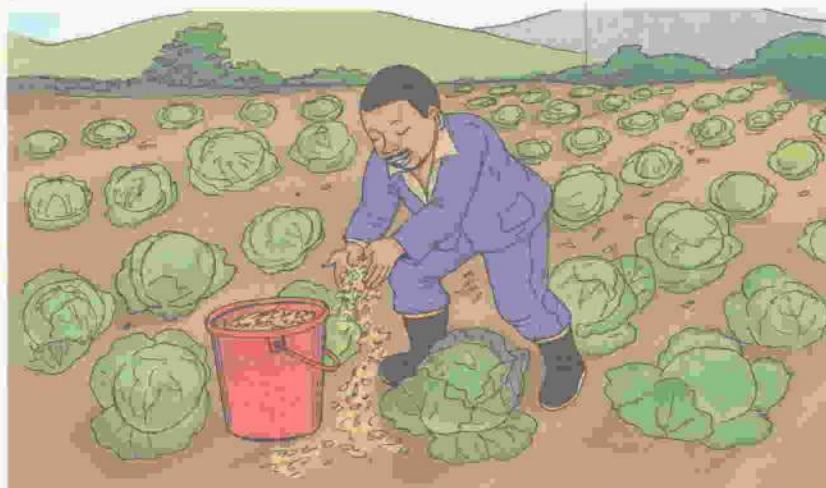
We need to take care of the soil.



To keep moisture in the soil we need to protect it from the sun.

We protect the soil from the sun by mulching.

We use straw and stones to mulch.



Practice Exercise 2

1. What materials can be used for mulching?
2. We place mulch in the garden to ____.

Planting trees



Trees are important.
They protect soil.
We should plant trees.

We put manure in soil to make it rich.
We use cow manure and chicken manure to make soil rich.

Practice Exercise 3

Complete:

mulching, planting trees, chicken, cow

1. We protect soil by _____ and _____.
2. We use _____ manure and _____ manure to make soil rich.

Assessment test

1. Give any 3 animals that live in soil.
2. Two methods of caring for soil are — and —.
3. Soil needs to be — for.
4. Mulching is done to preserve —.
5. — help the soil by loosening it.

(worms, mice, crickets, cared, moisture, mulching, growing plants, caterpillar, frogs, snakes)



Flashback

Compare your heights by using words such as short, shorter, shortest, tall, taller and tallest.

Key words

short shorter shortest long longer longest

Long or short**Practice Exercise 1**

Say which one is longer and which one is shorter.

1. wrong

A

B

C

2.

D

3.

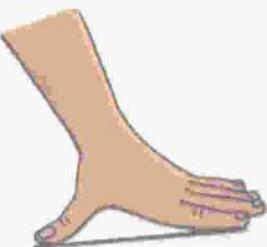
E

F

4.



Span



Span is the length from your thumb to the little finger. Span is used to measure different lengths.

Activity 1: Group work

1. Measure your tables using span.
For example: length of my desk is 14 spans
width of my desk is 8 spans
2. Compare length of tables and width of tables.
3. Use strings to measure length and width of classroom.
4. Measure distance using steps and feet.

Practice Exercise 2

Compare lengths, widths, heights using non-standard units.

1. The distance from our classroom to the sports field is _____ steps.
2. The distance right round our track is _____ steps.
3. The length of our classroom is _____ steps.
4. The width of our classroom is _____ steps.

longer; shorter

Example



The bean seed is shorter than the chalk.

The chalk is longer than the bean seed.

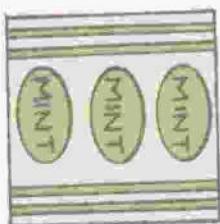
Practice Exercise 3

Measure the following objects:



1. The rope is — (longer/shorter) than the nail.
2. The nail is — (longer/shorter) than the rope.

Measure with your centimetre ruler

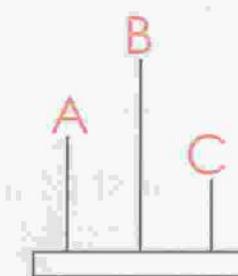


3. The mint packet is — (longer/shorter) than the match stick.
4. The match stick is — (longer/shorter) than the mint packet.
5. The eraser is — (longer/shorter) than the lace.
6. The lace is — (longer/shorter) than the eraser.

Activity 2

Measure different objects in your classroom. Measure lunch boxes, scissors, chalk box and so on.

Assessment test



1. A is _____ than B. (short/shorter/shortest)
2. B is the _____. (tall/taller/tallest)
3. C is the _____. (short/shorter/shortest)



Anna



Tonderai



Andile

4. _____ is the shortest.
5. _____ is the tallest.
6. _____ is taller than Andile but shorter than Anna.

Flashback

A habit is something you do most of the time.
Discuss good habits with your friend.

Key words

health nutrition safety unhealthy bad habits accident

Caring for your body

Wash your hands after using the toilet.
We use soap and wash our hands under running water.
Wash your hands before and after you eat food.
Wash fruits before you eat them.

**Practice Exercise 1**

Use the before/after to answer the questions below.

1. We should wash hands _____ using the toilet.
2. We wash our hands _____ and _____ taking food.
3. We should always wash a fruit _____ eating it.

Unhealthy eating

Healthy eating leads to good health.

Unhealthy eating leads to bad health.



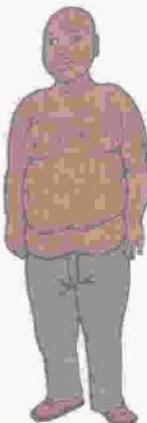
goitre



marasmus



kwashiorkor



obesity

Look at the pictures. What is wrong?

Practice Exercise 2

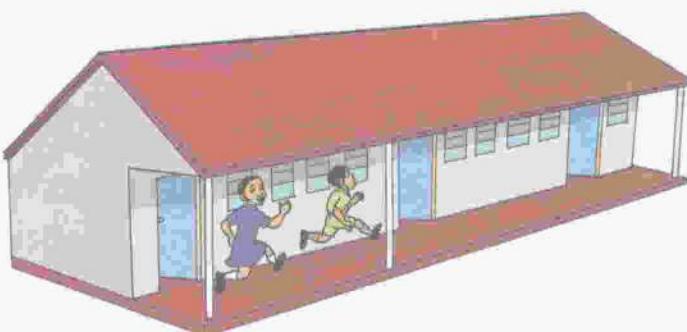
Complete: **bad, goitre, obesity, good**

1. Healthy eating leads to _____ health.
2. Unhealthy eating causes _____ health.
3. G_____ is caused by unhealthy eating.
4. O_____ is caused by un healthy eating.

Activity 1

Draw a picture of a sick person and of a healthy person.

Accidents at school



Look at the pictures. What is going on?

Accidents happen. If we run in the classroom or corridor we can trip and fall.

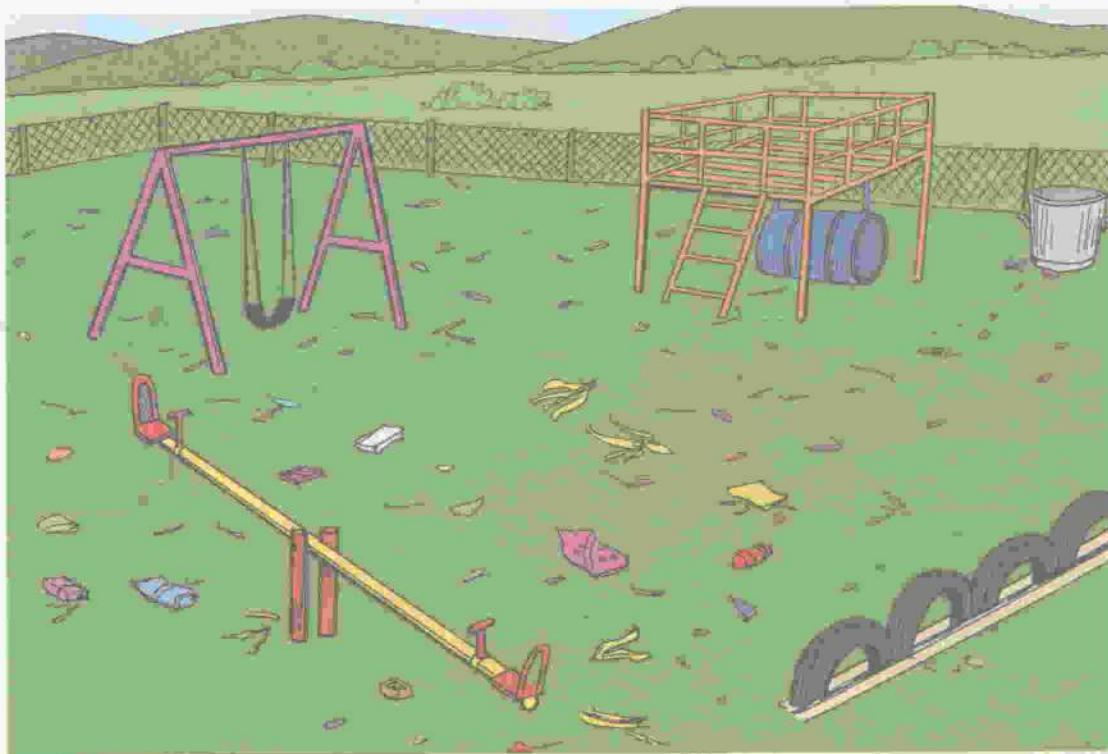
If we climb on chairs and tables we can fall and hurt ourselves.

If we overcrowd in a bus we can get into an accident.

Practice Exercise 3

1. Running in the classroom can lead to a — (fall/corridor).
2. — (Chairs/Overcrowding) in a bus can cause an accident.
3. Do not — (run/climb) tables.

Our environment



Look at the two pictures. Spot the difference.
We need to keep our environment clean.
Playing in a dirty environment is not good.
You may be hurt or get sick.

Activity 2

As a class, collect rubbish from the environment.
Discuss the importance of a clean environment.



Practice Exercise 4

1. Name 2 ways of keeping the environment clean.

Assessment test

1. Unhealthy eating leads to — health.
2. Healthy eating leads to — health.
3. — and — can cause accidents at school
4. We care for the environment by — and —.

Flashback

Mass is the amount of matter found in an object.

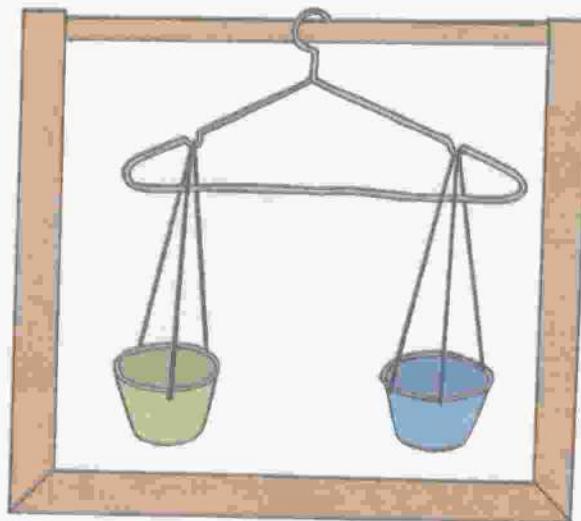
Key words

heavy
bigger than
tallest

light
less than
short

heavier
tall
shorter

lighter
taller
shortest

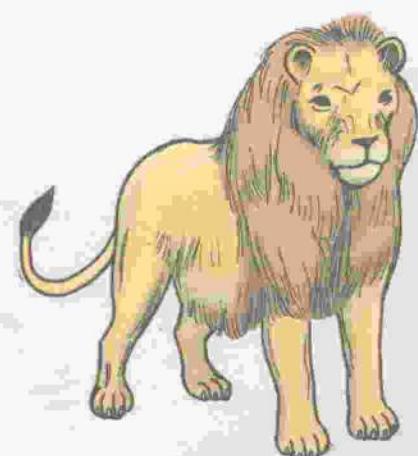
Activity 1

Look at the pictures.
Make a balance scale.

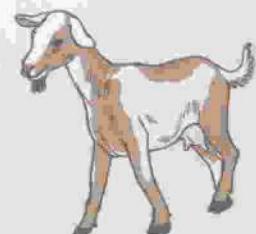
Practice Exercise 1

Compare mass and say which one is heavier or lighter.

1.



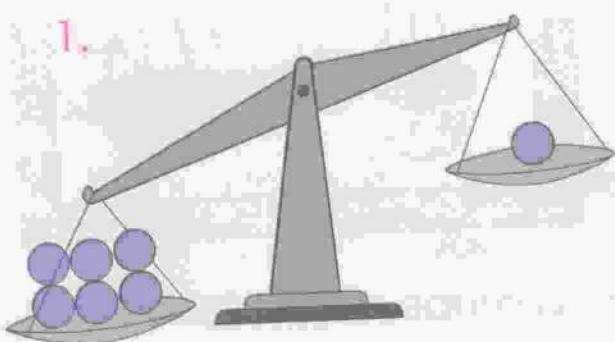
2.



Practice Exercises 2

Compare masses on scale.

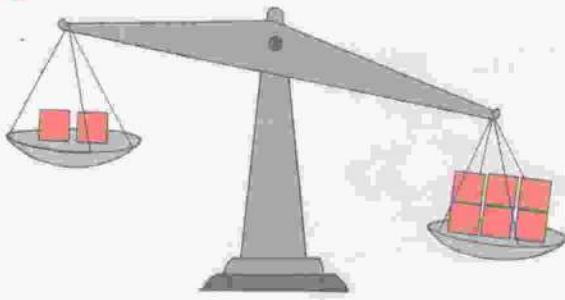
1.



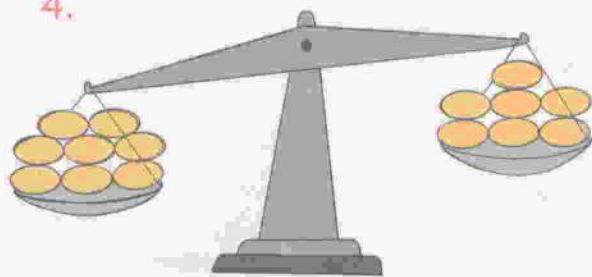
2.



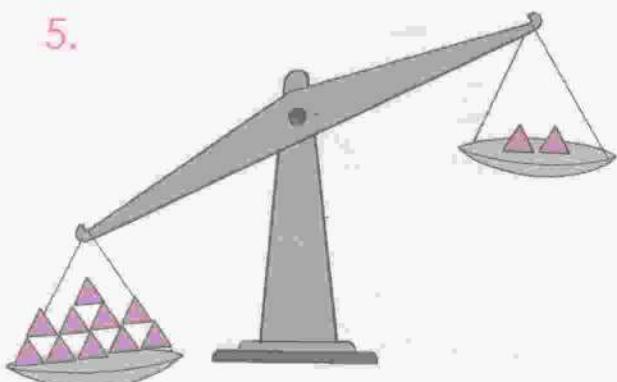
3.



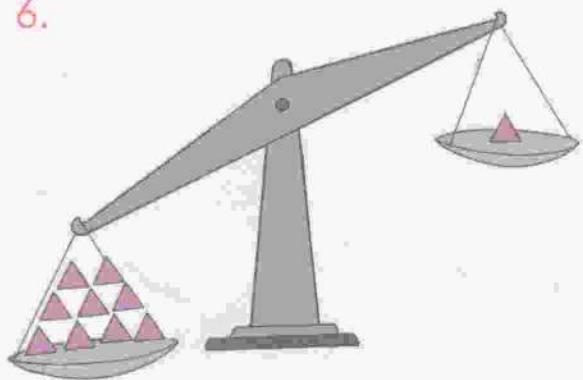
4.



5.



6.



Practice Exercise 3

John
20kg

Mary
17kg

1. John is heavier than Mary by ____ kg.

Fungai

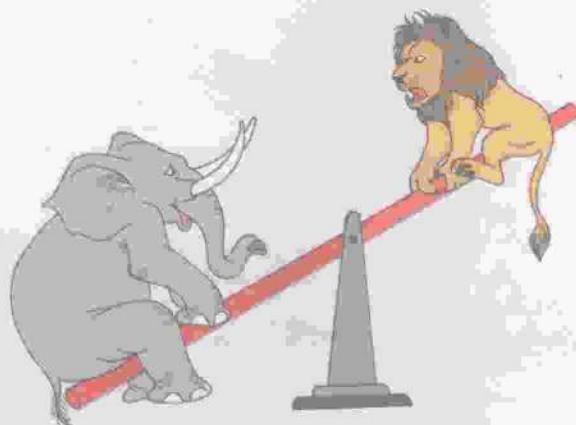


Thando

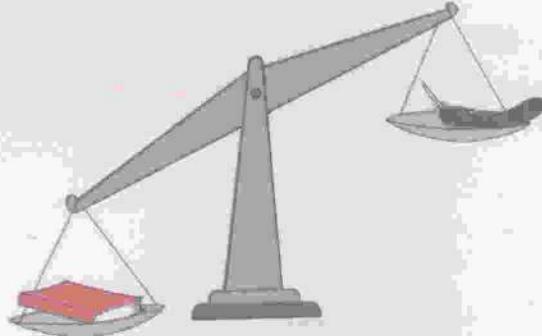
23kg

2. Thando is lighter than Fungai by _____ kg.

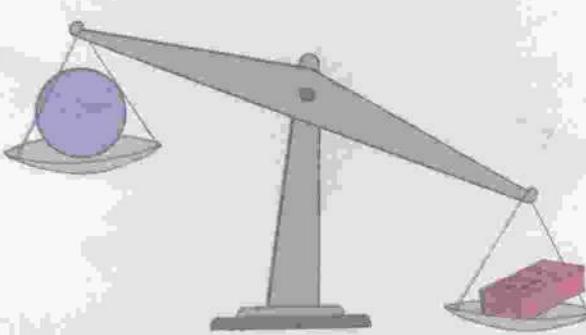
3. An elephant is _____ than a lion.
(lighter/heavier)



4. A book is _____ than a feather. (heavier/lighter)



5. A ball is _____ than a brick.
(heavier/lighter).



Practice Exercise 4

Which one is heavier from the following:

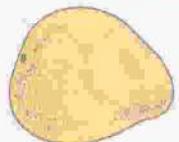
1.



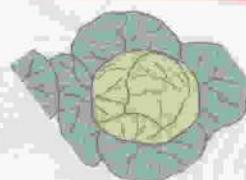
2.



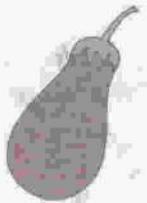
3.



4.



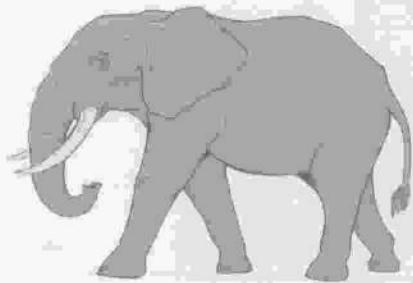
5.



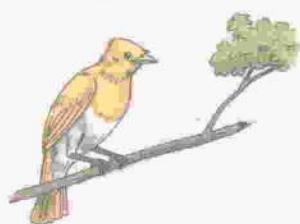
Practice Exercise 5

Which one is lighter from the following:

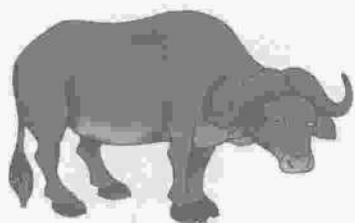
1.



2.



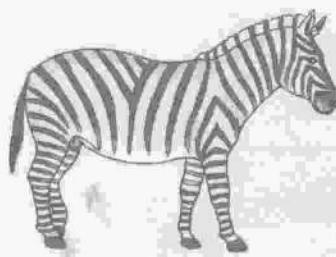
3.



4.



5.



Assessment test

Use lighter or heavier to fill in the following:

1. A lion is _____ than a hare.
2. An elephant is _____ than a tortoise.
3. A hippotamus is _____ than a bird.
4. A grape is _____ than a water melon.
5. A tomato is _____ than a pumpkin.

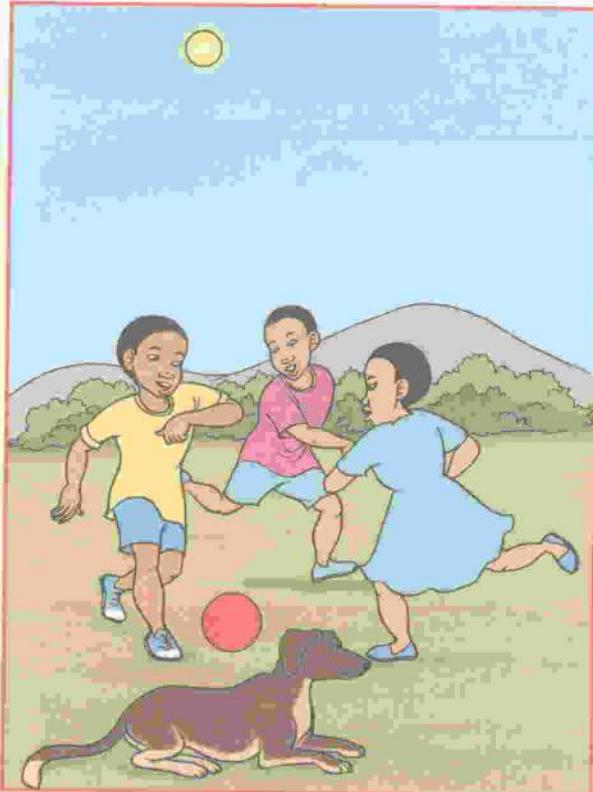
Flashback

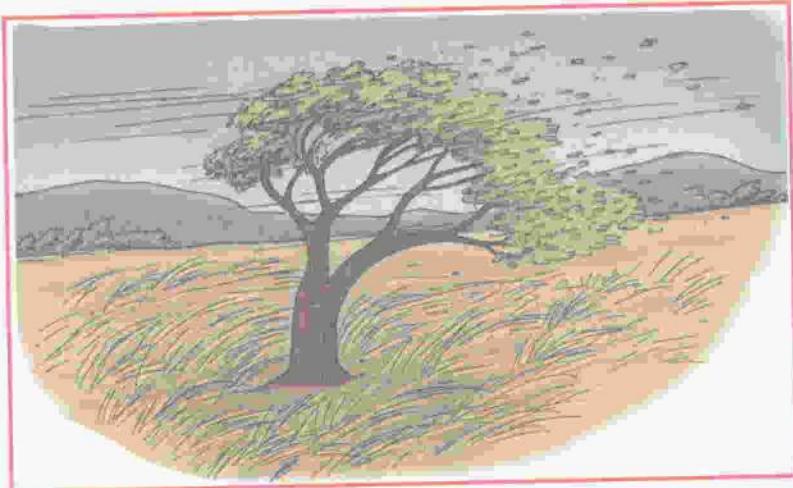
Look at the weather outside.
How is the weather today?

Key words

weather	hot	cold	humid
windy	sunny	cloudy	rainy

Look at the pictures.





When there is hot weather, children play outside. In rainy, cold and windy weather they stay inside.

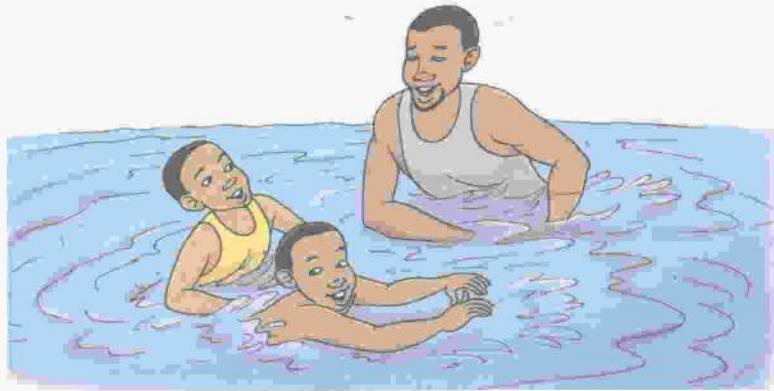
Practice Exercise 1

Use the words given to answer the following:

a jersey, swimming, stay indoors, raincoat

1. In warm weather we go _____.
2. We _____ in windy weather.
3. I wear _____ in cold weather.
4. I wear a _____ in rainy weather.

What does it show?

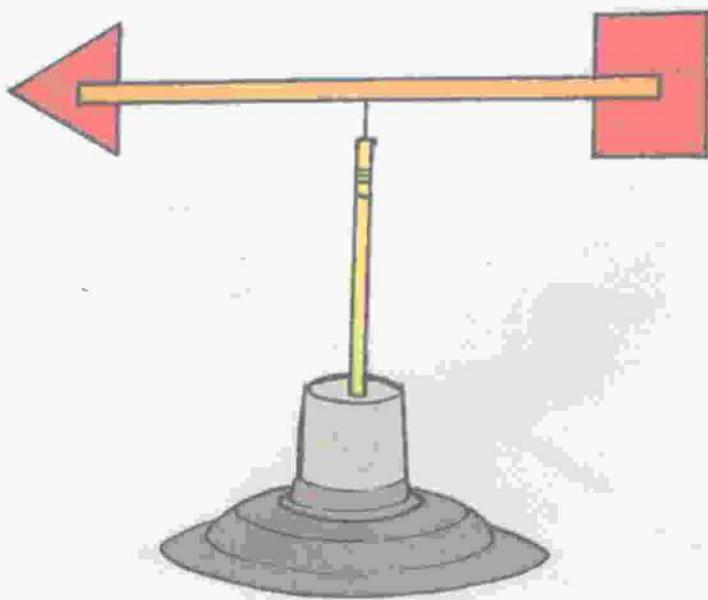


We do many things everyday.
When the weather is cold we stay indoors.
When the weather is warm we play outside.

Activity 1

Draw your favourite weather condition.

Make a model wind vane



Assessment test

1. Today the weather is — (windy, cloudy, sunny, rainy).
2. The day-to-day conditions of a particular place is called — (temperature, weather).
3. Early in the morning in June its — (sunny, cold, hot).
4. Draw one instrument for measuring weather.

Flashback

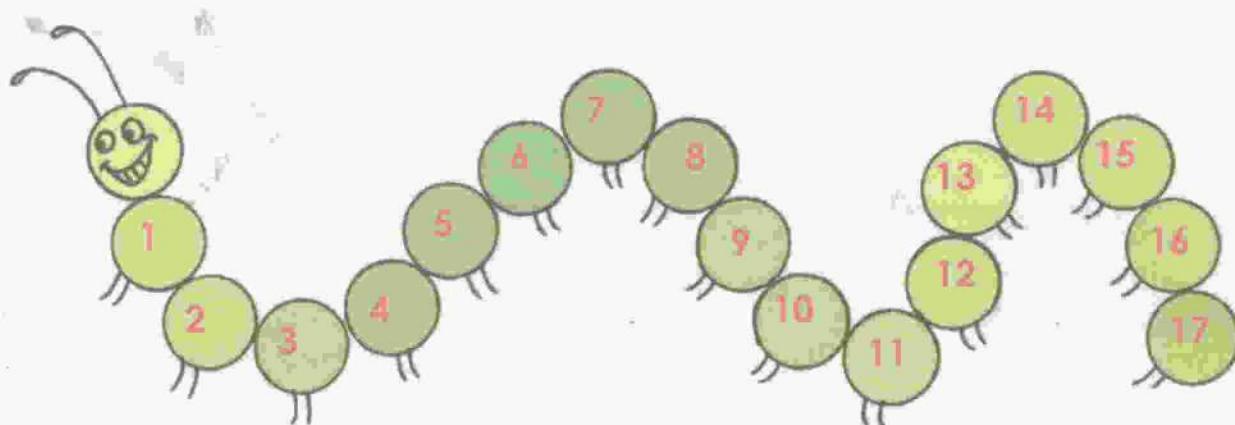
Do you remember the following numbers

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Say them to a friend.

Key words

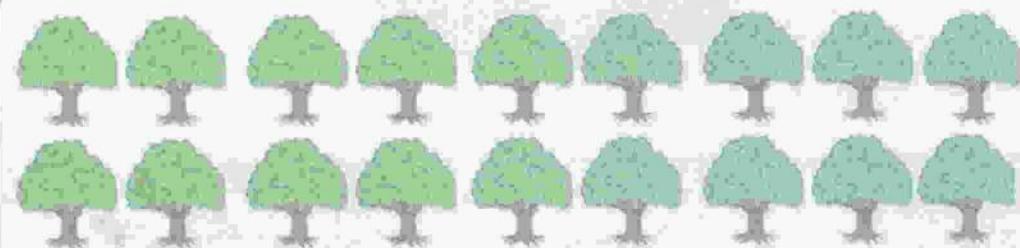
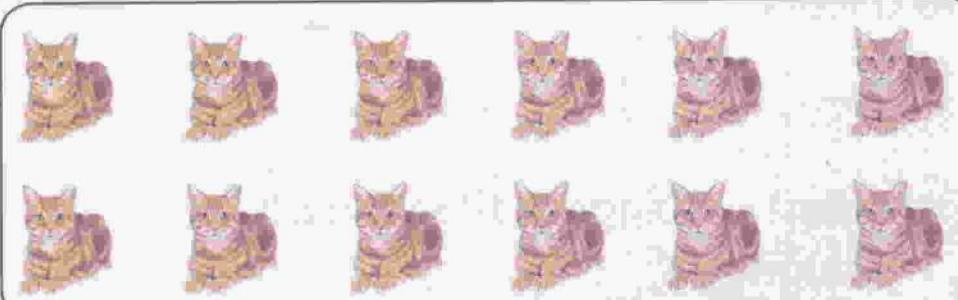
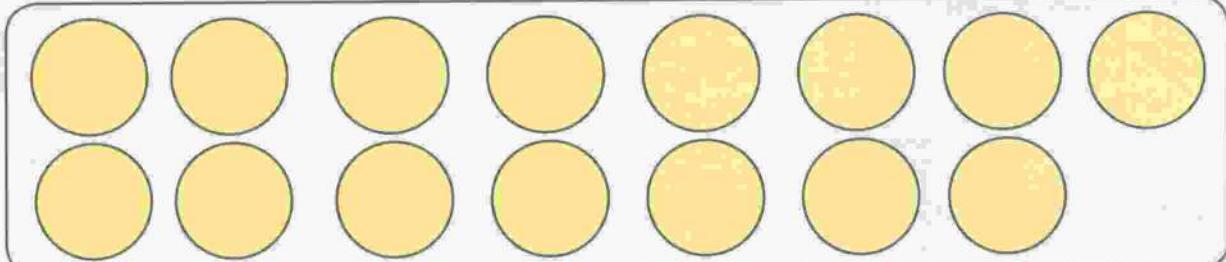
count smallest biggest round off
estimate quantity

Number caterpillar

Count the numbers on the caterpillar.

Practice Exercise 1

Count objects in the following sets:



Activity 1

Count numbers on the number line or number strips



Take turns to count.

Numbers

numeral	words	numeral	words
1	one	11	eleven
2	two	12	twelve
3	three	13	thirteen
4	four	14	fourteen
5	five	15	fifteen
6	six	16	sixteen
7	seven	17	seventeen
8	eight	18	eighteen
9	nine	19	nineteen
10	ten	20	twenty

Practice Exercise 2

Write down the following numbers in words:

- | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1. | 4 | 2. | 7 | 3. | 0 |
| 4. | 11 | 5. | 13 | 6. | 15 |
| 7. | 16 | 8. | 17 | 9. | 20 |

Arranging numbers

Example 1.

Arrange the following numbers from smallest to biggest.
10; 8; 13; 7; 15

Answer:

7; 8; 10; 13; 15

Example 2.

Arrange the following numbers from biggest to smallest
10; 8; 13; 7; 15; 1

Answer:

15; 13; 10; 8; 7; 1

Practice Exercise 3

Now do the following:

1. Arrange the following from smallest to biggest.
 - (a) 7; 4; 8; 2; 10; 15; 14
 - (b) 9; 6; 4; 1; 11; 5; 13
 - (c) 18; 4; 7; 5; 8; 12; 15; 19; 20
 - (d) 7; 4; 13; 10; 19; 16
 - (e) 20; 17; 11; 14; 8; 5
2. Arrange the following numbers from biggest to smallest.
 - (a) 2; 9; 5; 3; 12
 - (b) 13; 15; 10; 11; 4
 - (c) 5; 15; 10; 20
 - (d) 1; 5; 13; 9; 17
 - (e) 12; 13; 15; 14; 16; 17

Comparing numbers

Note: $<$ means less than
 $>$ means greater than
 $=$ means equal to

For example:

2 is less than 7	$2 < 7$
8 is greater than 5	$8 > 5$
3 is equal to 3	$3 = 3$

Practice Exercise 4

Now do the following:

Put the sign $>$, $<$ or $=$ to make the statement true.

1. $4 \square 9$

2. $10 \square 15$

3. $3\text{kg} \square 5\text{kg}$

4. 8 sweets \square 9 sweets

5. 15 mangoes \square 2 mangoes

6. $9 \square 7$

7. 6 sweets \square 4 sweets

8. $8 \square 0$

9. $4 \square 4$

10. $2 \square 2$

11. $0 \square 0$

12. $1 \square 0$

Rounding off numbers



Example: Round off the following numbers to the nearest 10

6; 9; 11; 8; 4; 3

Answer: 6 is nearer 10 = 10

9 is nearer 10 = 10

11 is nearer 10 = 10

8 is not nearer 10 = 0

4 is not nearer 10 = 0

Practice Exercise 5

Round off the following to the nearest 10

- | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. 7 | 2. 9 | 3. 10 | 4. 2 |
| 5. 1 | 6. 0 | 7. 13 | 8. 14 |

Practice Exercise 6

Example: 12 is nearer 10

17 is nearer 20



Say which numbers are nearer to 20.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. 13 | 2. 16 | 3. 17 | 4. 19 |
| 5. 14 | 6. 15 | 7. 18 | 8. 11 |

Assessment test

1. Count numbers on the number line from 1 to 20.
2. Arrange the following numbers from smallest to biggest.
 - (a) 6; 5; 9; 15; 3
 - (b) 7; 8; 1; 3; 14
 - (c) 20; 4; 12; 16; 18
 - (d) 18; 15; 11; 7; 13
3. Arrange the following numbers from biggest to smallest.
 - (a) 7; 4; 2; 8; 14
 - (b) 12; 11; 14; 6; 5

- (c) 5; 7; 11; 19; 17; 13
(d) 4; 8; 6; 16; 10; 12; 14

4. Put the sign $>$; $<$; and $=$ to make the statement true.

- (a) $2 \square 0$ (b) $3 \square 15$ (c) $10 \square 11$
(d) $15 \square 15$ (e) $8 \square 12$ (f) $13 \square 17$
(g) $9 \square 12$ (h) $8 \square 6$ (i) $0 \square 0$

5. Round off the following numbers to the nearest 10.

- (a) 8 (b) 9 (c) 11 (d) 14
(e) 1 (f) 6 (g) 5 (h) 12

Flashback

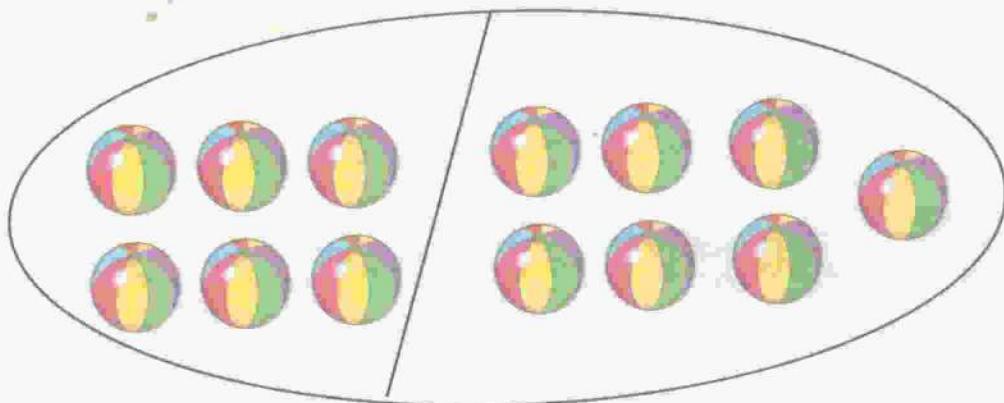
A calculator is an electronic device that can be used to perform number operations. When using a calculator you need to input the correct number and signs. In addition we use the addition sign (+).

Key words

add twenty addition sum
total altogether count on

Add

To add is to put together. Another word for addition is sum or put together.

Example 1

6 balls added to

7 balls make

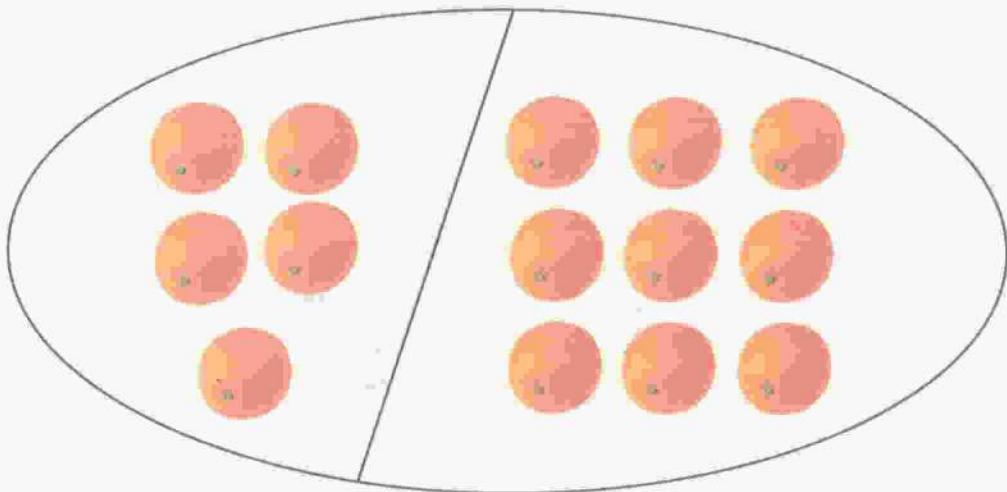
13 balls

To add is to put things together.

Thus, 6 balls + 7 balls = 13 balls

$$6 + 7 = 13$$

Example 2

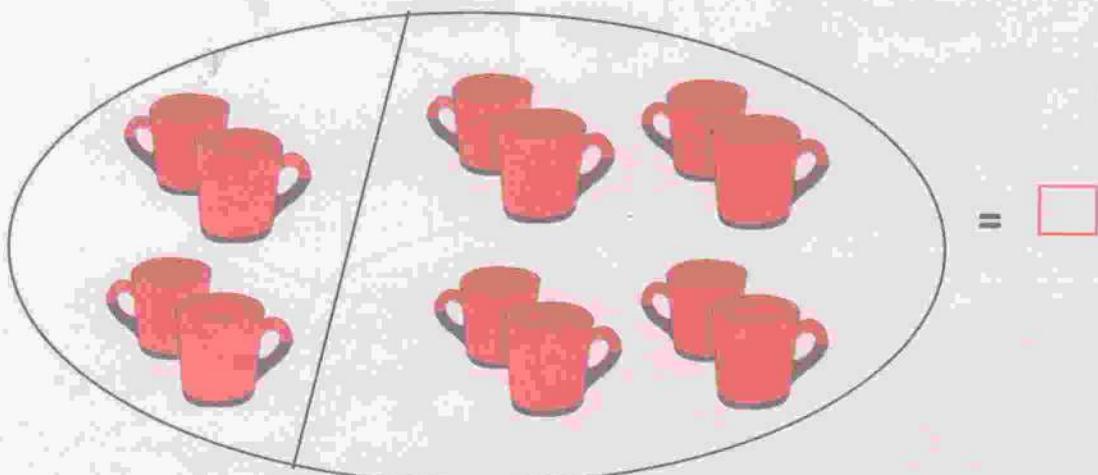


5 oranges added to 9 oranges make 14 oranges
5 oranges + 9 oranges = 14 oranges

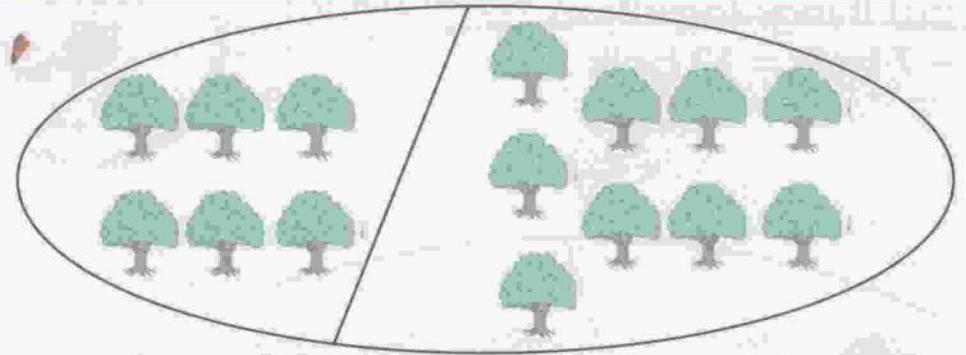
$$5 + 9 = 14$$

Practice Exercise 1

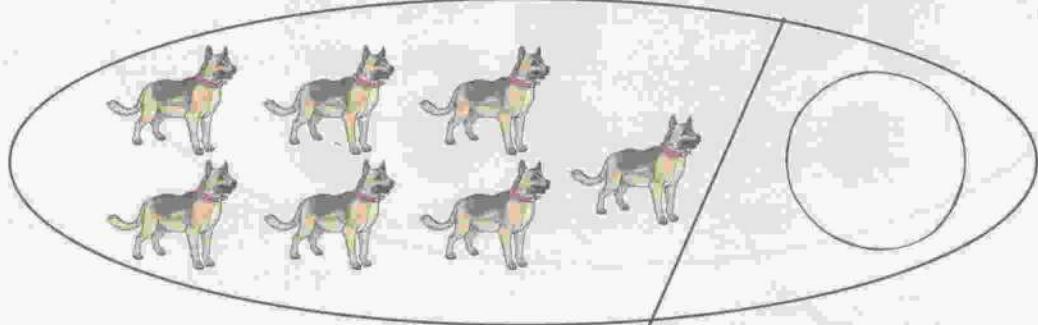
How many altogether?



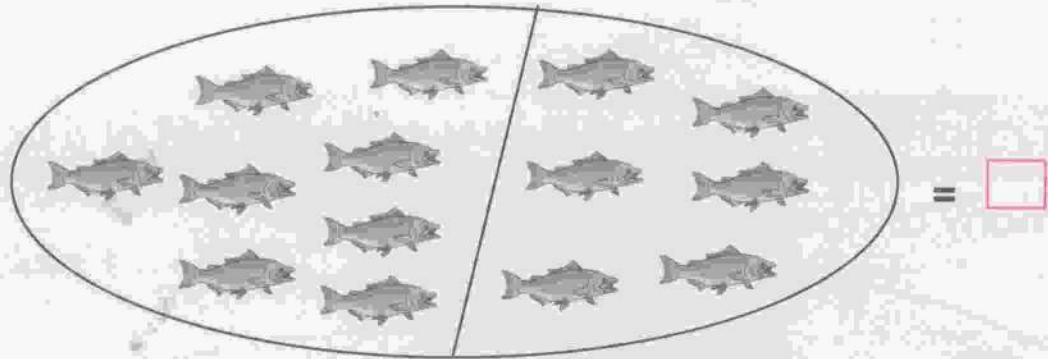
1. 4 red cups added to 8 red cups



2. 6 green trees added to 9 green trees



3. 7 brown dogs added to zero brown dogs



4. 8 fish added to 6 fish



5. 13 stars added to 2 stars

Addition

A number line can be used to add 2 numbers together. For example:

1. $10 + 6 = \square$



$$10 + 6 = 16$$

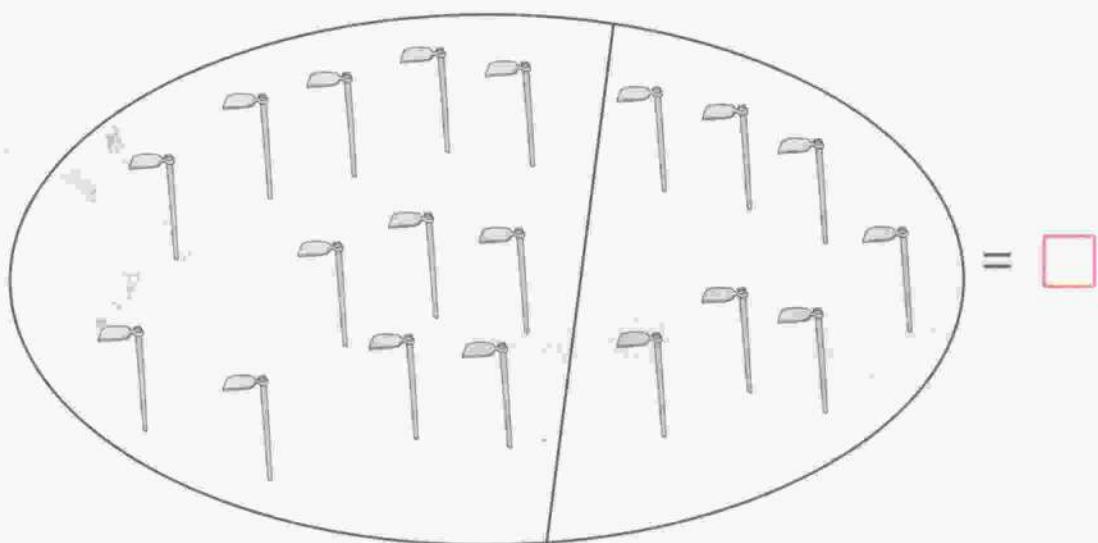
10 count on 6 gives 16

2. $8 + 9 = \square$



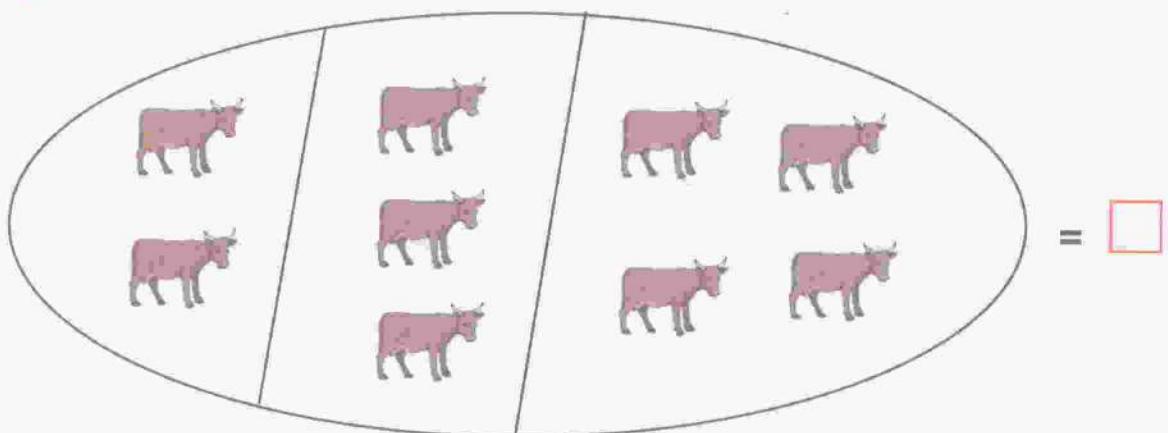
count on 9 is 17

$$8 + 9 = 17$$



3. 12 hoes count on 7 hoes = 19 hoes

4.

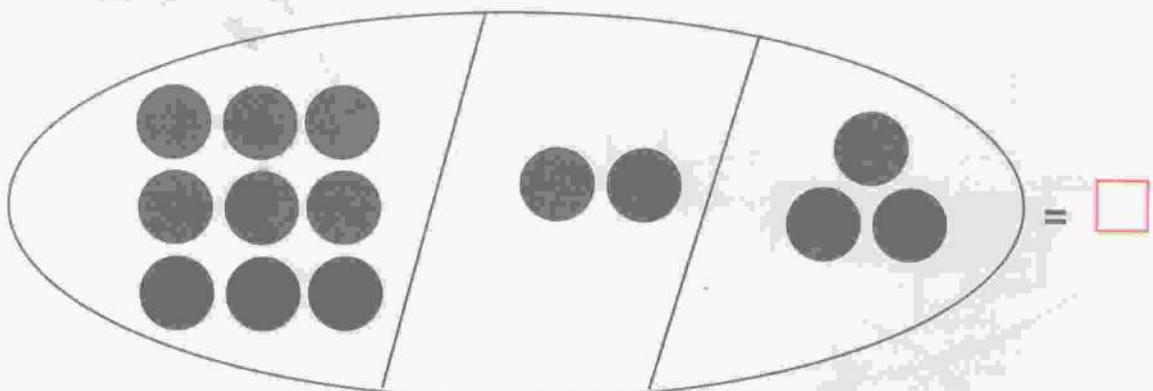


$$2 \text{ cows} + 3 \text{ cows} + 4 \text{ cows} = 9 \text{ cows}$$

5. $11 + 8 = \square$



$$11 + 8 = 19$$



6. 9 black balls + 2 black balls + 3 black balls
 $= 14$ black balls

Practice Exercise 2

Now do the following

1. $1 + 2 + 3 = \boxed{}$
2. $3 + 12 = \boxed{}$
3. $6 + 2 + 4 = \boxed{}$
4. $8 + 9 + 2 = \boxed{}$
5. $6 + 8 = \boxed{}$
6. $10 + 10 = \boxed{}$
7. $10 + 9 = \boxed{}$
8. $8 + 10 = \boxed{}$
9. $0 + 20 = \boxed{}$
10. $20 + 0 = \boxed{}$

Addition stories

Altogether means sum or add

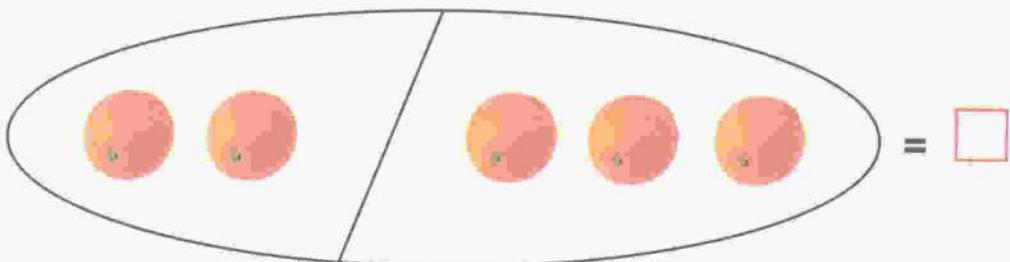
+ plus sign

= equal sign

1. 3 add 4 is Add → + is → =
 $3 + 4 = 7$
2. 9 count on 8 is Count on → + is → =
 $9 + 8 = 17$
3. 10 and 9 altogether is Altogether → + is → =
 $10 + 9 = 19$

4. The sum of 2 oranges and 3 oranges is

Sum is $\square + \square = \square$



2 oranges + 3 oranges = 5 oranges

$$2 + 3 = 5$$

5. Paidi has a banana. Tafara has 9 bananas.

How many bananas altogether?

$$1 + 9 = 11$$

Practice Exercise 3

Now do the following.

1. James has 7 sweets. Sipho has 8 sweets.

How many sweets altogether?

2. Father has 2 goats. He buys 11 more. He now

has \square goats.

3. John has 7 cents. Mother gave him 6 cents.

He now has \square .

4. Sihle has 8 pens. Tariro has 7 pens. Altogether

they have \square pens.

5. The sum of 9 and 4 is \square .

6. 11 count on 5 = \square .

7. 3 count on 16 = \square .

8. 8 bananas and 7 bananas make \square bananas.

9. The sum of 10 and 8 is \square .

10. 12 and 8 altogether is \square .

Practice Exercise 4

Use a calculator or cellphone or computer to do the following:

1. $11 + 2 + 5 = \boxed{}$
2. $19 + 1 = \boxed{}$
3. $0 + 18 + 2 = \boxed{}$
4. $8 + 3 + 7 = \boxed{}$
5. $17 + 3 = \boxed{}$
6. $16 + 4 = \boxed{}$
7. $13 + 4 + 3 = \boxed{}$
8. $12 + 5 + 3 = \boxed{}$
9. $0 + 20 = \boxed{}$
10. $20 + 0 = \boxed{}$

Practice Exercise 5

Use a calculator:

1. $3 + 12 = \boxed{}$
2. $13 + 2 = \boxed{}$
3. $9 + 5 = \boxed{}$
4. $11 + 0 = \boxed{}$
5. $0 + 6 = \boxed{}$
6. $14 + 1 = \boxed{}$
7. $8 + 4 = \boxed{}$
8. $11 + 4 = \boxed{}$

9. Eve has 13 sweets. Thembu has 2 sweets.

Altogether they have $\boxed{}$ sweets.

10. Tisa has 4 apples. Mother gave him 8 more.

He now has $\boxed{}$ apples.

Assessment test

1. $10 + 6 = \boxed{}$
2. 10 count on 5 gives $\boxed{}$
3. $9 + 7 = \boxed{}$
4. $11 + 8 = \boxed{}$
5. $5 + 11 = \boxed{}$
6. 11 count on 4 = $\boxed{}$
7. The sum of 15 and 5 is $\boxed{}$
8. 10 and 9 altogether is $\boxed{}$
9. John has 13c and Tapiwa has 7c. They have a total of $\boxed{}$ cents.
10. 17kg and 3kg make $\boxed{}$ kg.

**UNIT
25**

Subtraction (without exceeding 20)

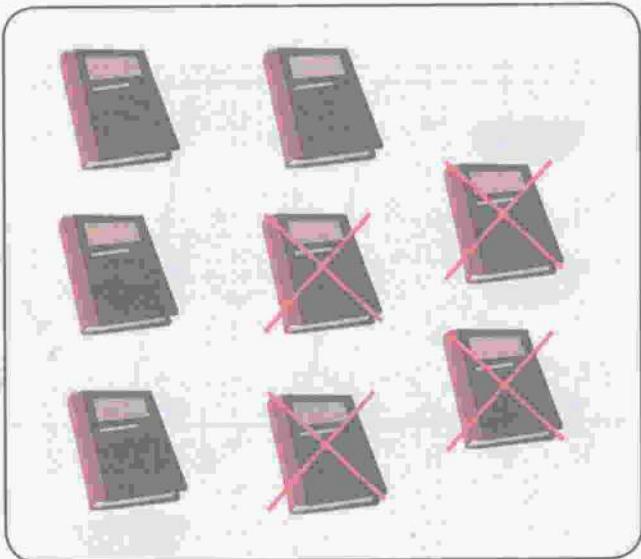
Flashback

In Unit 24 you used a calculator to do addition. In this Unit you will use a calculator to do subtraction.

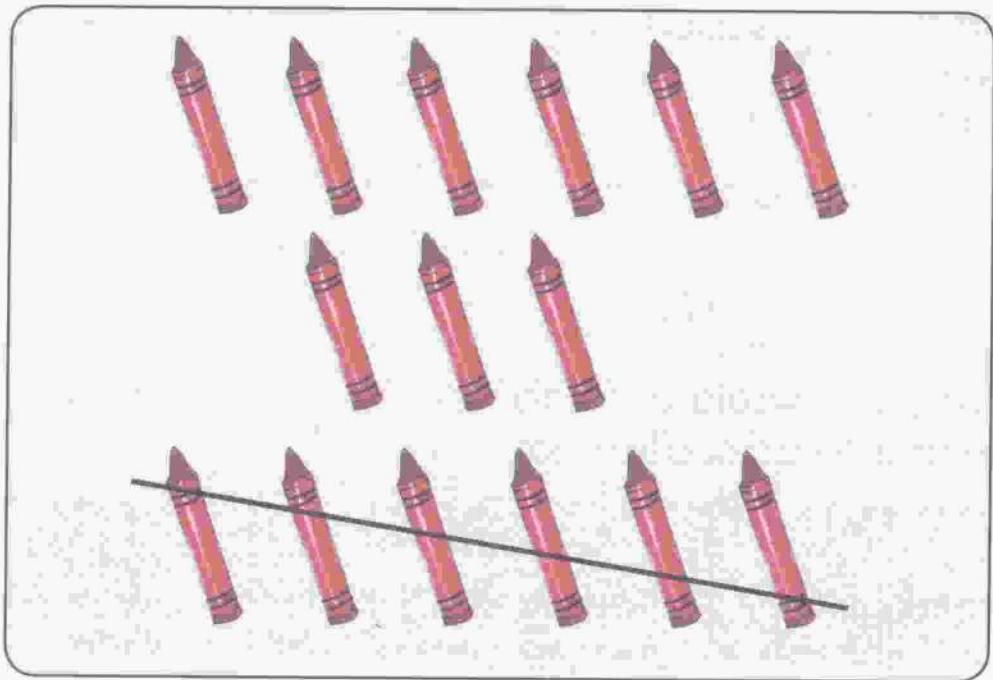
Key words

subtract take away difference

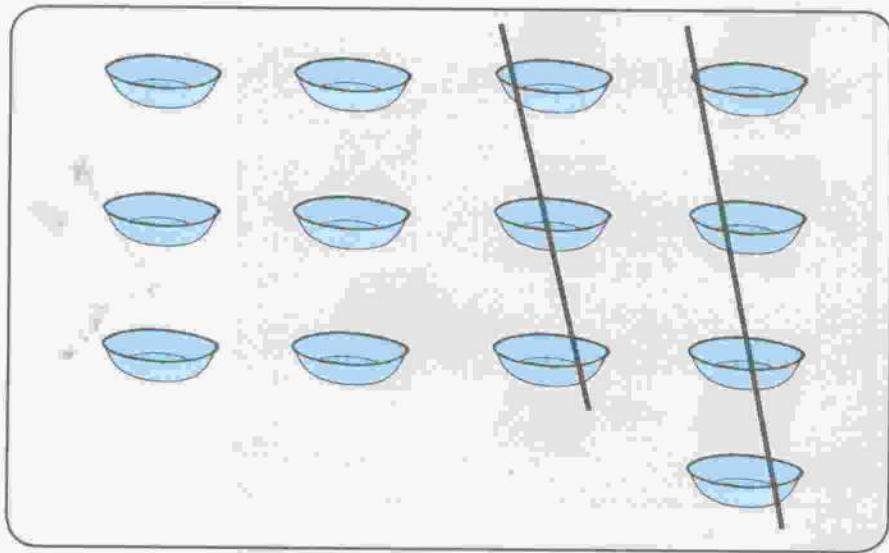
Take away



8 books	take away	4 books	is	4 books
8		4		4
8	-	4	=	4



$$\begin{array}{r}
 15 \text{ red pens} \\
 - 15 \\
 \hline
 15
 \end{array}
 \quad \begin{array}{l}
 \text{take away} \\
 \text{take away} \\
 \hline
 -
 \end{array}
 \quad \begin{array}{r}
 6 \text{ red pens} \\
 6 \\
 \hline
 6
 \end{array}
 \quad \begin{array}{l}
 \text{is} \\
 \text{is} \\
 \hline
 =
 \end{array}
 \quad \begin{array}{r}
 9 \text{ red pens} \\
 9 \\
 \hline
 9
 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{r}
 13 \\
 - \\
 7
 \end{array}
 \quad = \quad \boxed{}$$

13 plates remove 7 plates. Count the plates left.
The answer is 6.

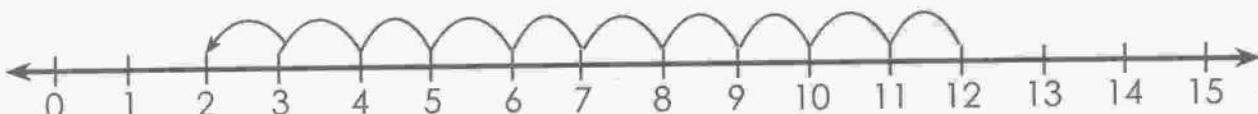
Practice Exercise 1

Do the following.

1. 14 bags of mealie meal take away 12 bags =
2. 15 packets of salt take away 15 packets of salt =
3. 12 mealie cobs take away 5 mealie cobs =
4. 9 bottles of milk take away 5 bottles of milk =
5. 11 bottles of oil take away 3 bottles of oil =
6. 15 cents take away 9 cents =
7. 10kg take away 7kg =
8. 9 goats takeaway 3 goats =

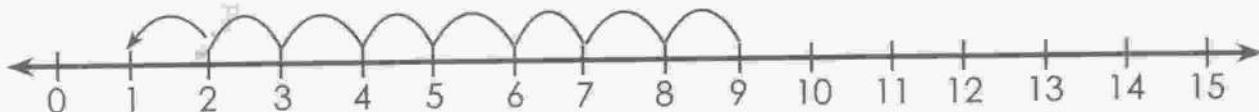
Count back

(a) $12 - 10 = \square$



Hence $12 - 10 = 2$

(b) $9 - 8 = \square$



$9 - 8 = 1$

(v) 13 count back 2 is



$13 - 2 = 11$

Practice Exercise 2

Do the following.

1. $15 - 10 = \boxed{}$

3. $17 - 12 = \boxed{}$

5. $18 - 18 = \boxed{}$

7. $10 - 3 = \boxed{}$

9. $18 - 10 = \boxed{}$

2. $18 - 2 = \boxed{}$

4. $15 - 10 - 3 = \boxed{}$

6. $16 - 10 - 3 = \boxed{}$

8. $17 - 16 = \boxed{}$

10. $16 - 16 = \boxed{}$

Words that mean subtraction

Take away, minus, from and count back are words that mean the same as subtraction.

Practice Exercise 3

1. 6 take away 2 = $\boxed{}$

2. 9 take away 7 = $\boxed{}$

3. 20 minus 11 = $\boxed{}$

4. 13 from 20 = $\boxed{}$

5. 9 from 17 = $\boxed{}$

Use the number line to do the following;



6. From 20 count back 5

7. From 19 count back 10

8. From 17 count back 9

9. $16 - 7$

10. $13 - 5$

Practice Exercise 4

Use a calculator.

1. $8 - 4 =$
2. $9 - 5 =$
3. $5 - 3 =$
4. $12 - 10 =$
5. $13 - 12 =$
6. $19 - 13 =$
7. $18 - 14 =$
8. $20 - 10 =$

Assessment test

1. 10 books take away 6 books makes
2. 20 cents take away 9 cents makes
3. 18 hens take away 12 hens makes
4. 7 from 19 =
5. 16 from 18 =
6. $13 - 9 =$
7. $8 - 8 =$
8. $10 - 10 =$
9. $15 - 13 =$
10. $20 - 17 =$

Flashback

Show that air takes up space.

Key words

air space balloon blow

Air takes space

Air is around us.

We cannot see air.

We cannot touch air.

How then do we know air is there?

Activity 1

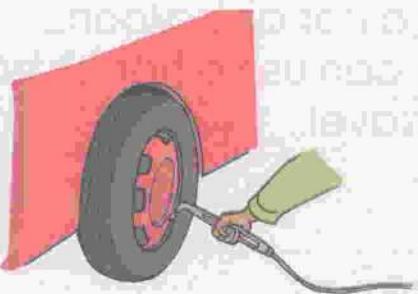
Look at the picture.

Blow air into a plastic bag or a balloon as shown.



Practice Exercise 1

Look at the pictures.



1. What is inside the ball?
2. What is inside the balloon?
3. What is inside the the full tyre?
4. Name two items we can keep air in?

Activity 1



1. Draw balloon patterns in your book and colour them.

Using air transport

Look at the picture.
It is a hot air balloon.
We can use a hot air balloon
to travel.



Activity 2

Watch videos showing how a hot air balloon is flown.
Draw your own hot air balloon and colour it.

Assessment test

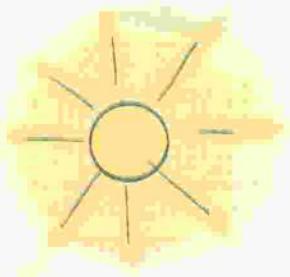
1. Write 5 materials which can be used to keep air.
2. Which tank is heavier; an empty 5kg gas and a full gas tank?

Flashback

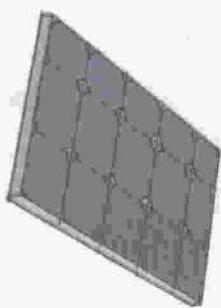
Learners use electricity to move objects.

Key words

energy motion toy electrical battery

Solar energy

Sun



solar panel



battery

Electricity from the sun is called solar energy.

Solar energy is saved in batteries.

When we place a battery in a toy it can move.

Batteries store energy. Some batteries can be recharged.

Practice Exercise 1

Complete:

- Energy from the sun is called ____.
- What do you need to make a toy car move?

Activity 1

Connect a battery to a toy to make it move. Collect various types of toys and make them move.

Practice Exercise 2

Look at the pictures.



Do you know the toy laptop talks?

The toy car also moves?

Why do you think that is so?

Assessment test

1. A battery _____ energy. (stores, does not store)
2. A —— is connected to a toy to make it move. (energy, battery)
3. Which one is not a member of this group?
toy car, toy tractor, a stone , a doll

Flashback

Compare speeds using the words, slower and faster.

Key words

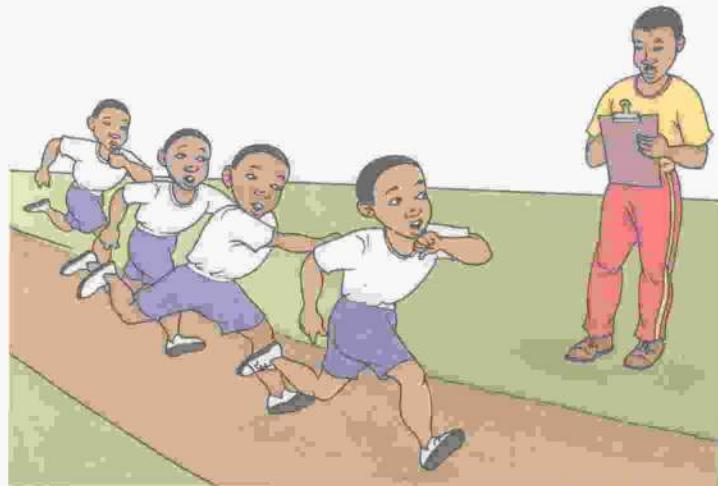
slower faster quicker

Activity 1

Divide yourselves into three groups. Using various containers such as tins, bottles and cardboard boxes, compete filling the containers. Find out who was quicker and who was slower.

Activity 2

In groups of 6 compete running 50m and 75m. Find out who is faster. Find out who is slower.



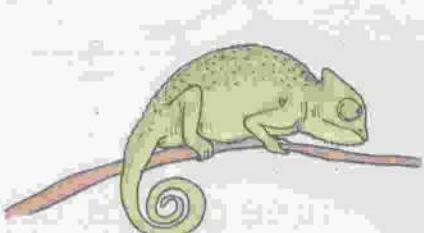
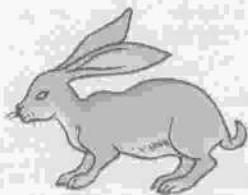
Activity 3

1. Compete reading a given passage.
2. Compete filling buckets with water.
3. Find out who is faster or who is slower.

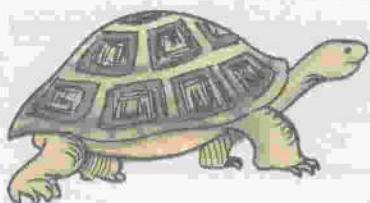
Practice Exercise 1

Which animal runs faster?

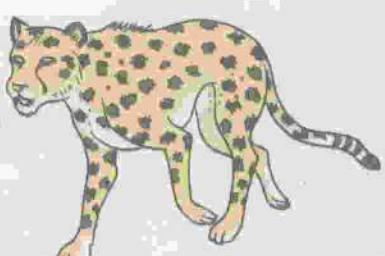
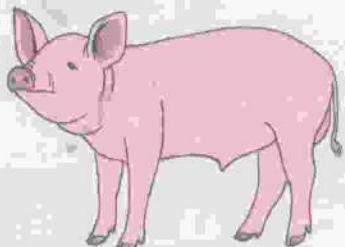
1.



2.



3.



4.



Activity 4



Playing games – learners play the game *zvamutsana tsuro nembwa*. A dog runs after the hare.

Assessment test

1. A cheetah runs _____ than a pig. (slower/faster)
2. A tortoise moves _____ than a rat. (slower/quicker)
3. A bicycle is _____ than a car. (quicker/slower)
4. An ox drawn cart is _____ than a bicycle.
(slower/faster)
5. A hare is _____ than a chameleon. (quicker/slower)

Flashback

Count from 1 to 20.

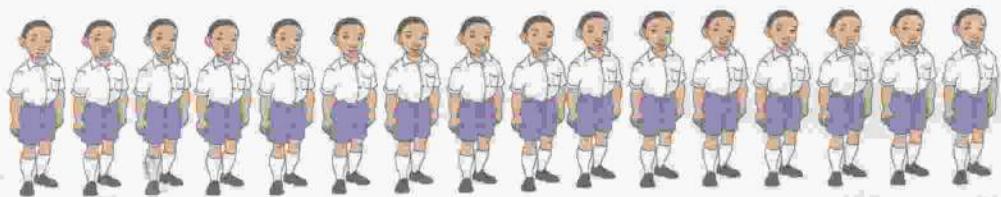
Also count from 1 to 30.

Key words

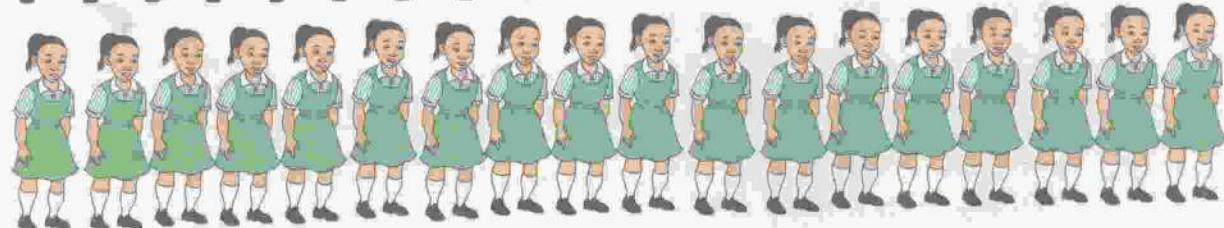
count smallest largest biggest

How many?

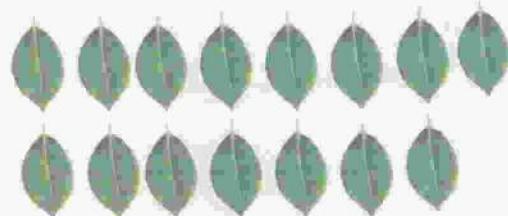
1.



2.



3.



4.

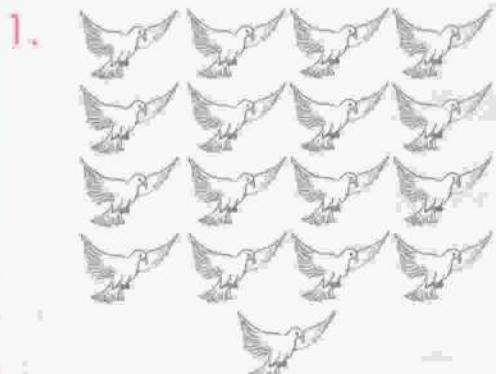


5.

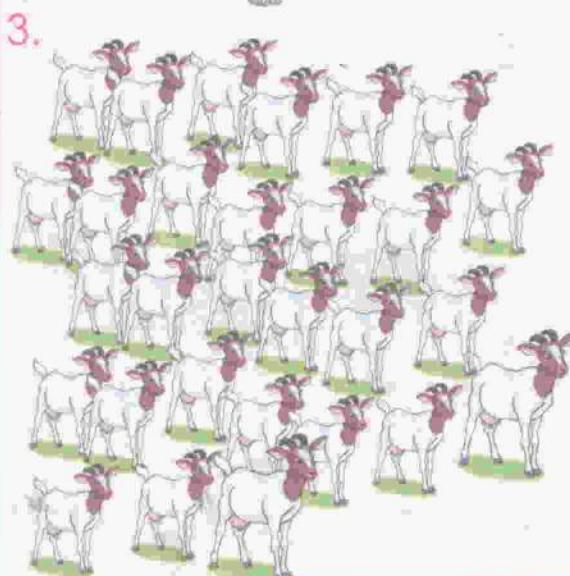
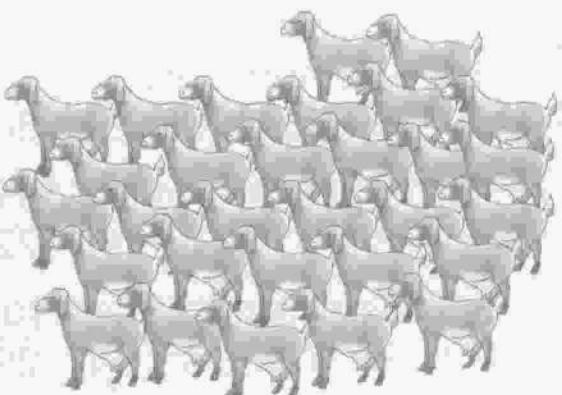


Practice Exercise 1

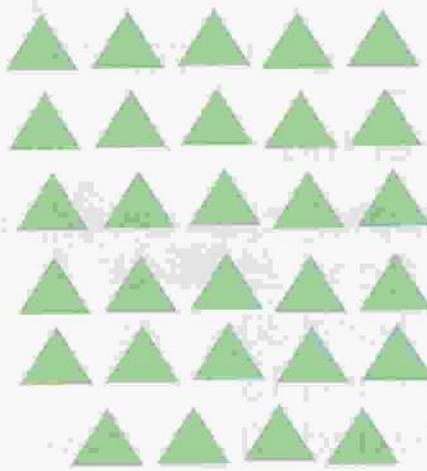
How many members are in each set?



2.



4.



Number order

Arrange the numbers in correct order;

- (a) 13; 9; 17; 25; 20; 29

Answer: 9; 13; 17; 20; 25; 29

- (b) Arrange from largest to smallest

28; 2; 0; 20; 18; 17; 26

Answer: 28; 26; 20; 18; 17; 2; 0

Practice Exercise 2

1. Say the numbers
0; 10; 20; 30
2. Say the numbers
5; 10; 15; 20; 25; 30
3. Arrange from lowest to highest
14; 8; 20; 15; 30; 22
4. Arrange from highest to lowest
12; 6; 18; 26; 14; 29
5. Arrange from highest to lowest
30; 0; 1; 20; 15; 10

Greater than

1. Say which number is bigger
15 and 25 Answer: 25
13 and 30 Answer: 30
29 and 13 Answer: 29
10 and 20 Answer: 20
1 and 25 Answer: 25
25 and 0 Answer: 25
2. We say 25 > 15
> Means is greater than

Practice Exercise 3

Now complete the following:

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----|----------------------|----|
| 1. | 30 | <input type="text"/> | 13 | 2. | 29 | <input type="text"/> | 13 |
| 3. | 20 | <input type="text"/> | 10 | 4. | 25 | <input type="text"/> | 1 |
| 5. | 25 | <input type="text"/> | 0 | | | | |

Less than



Example: 2 is less than 5

or

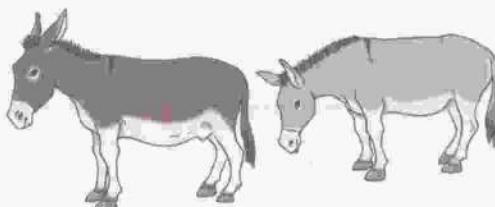
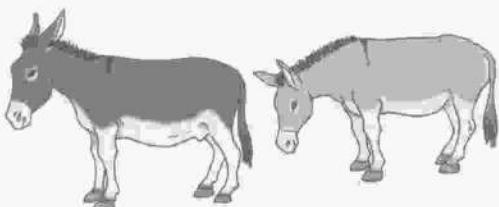
2 is smaller than 5

$$2 < 5$$

Example: How many numbers are less than 5?

Answer: 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4

Equal to



a) 2 donkeys = 2 donkeys
2 = 2

Complete the following using $<$, $>$ or $=$.

6. 12 17

7. 4 4

8. 9 10

9. 14 28

10. 25 30

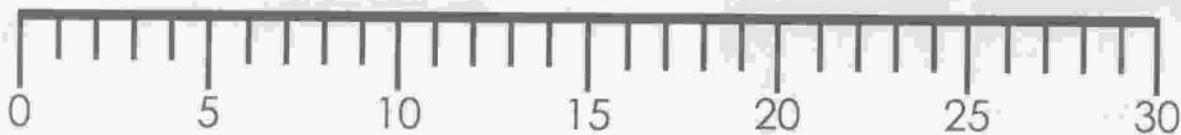
Practice Exercise 4

Complete the following using $>$, $=$ or $<$.

1. 8 12
2. 10 21
3. 29 30
4. 30 30
5. 21 21
6. 0 0

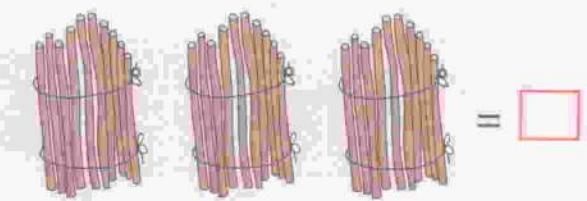
Practice Exercise 5

Using a number line count in 5



1. 10 20 30
2. 30 25
3. 20 22 24 26
4. 0 5 10 15

5.



Assessment test

1.



How many 10c coins?

2. Arrange from smallest to biggest.

27 19 24 18 20 30 29 28 25 21 23 22

3. 5 10 20 30

4. Arrange from biggest to smallest.

20 21 30 28 27 25

Fill in the following using >, or <.

5. 25 15

6. 28 30

7. 19 29

**UNIT
30**

Addition and Subtraction to 30

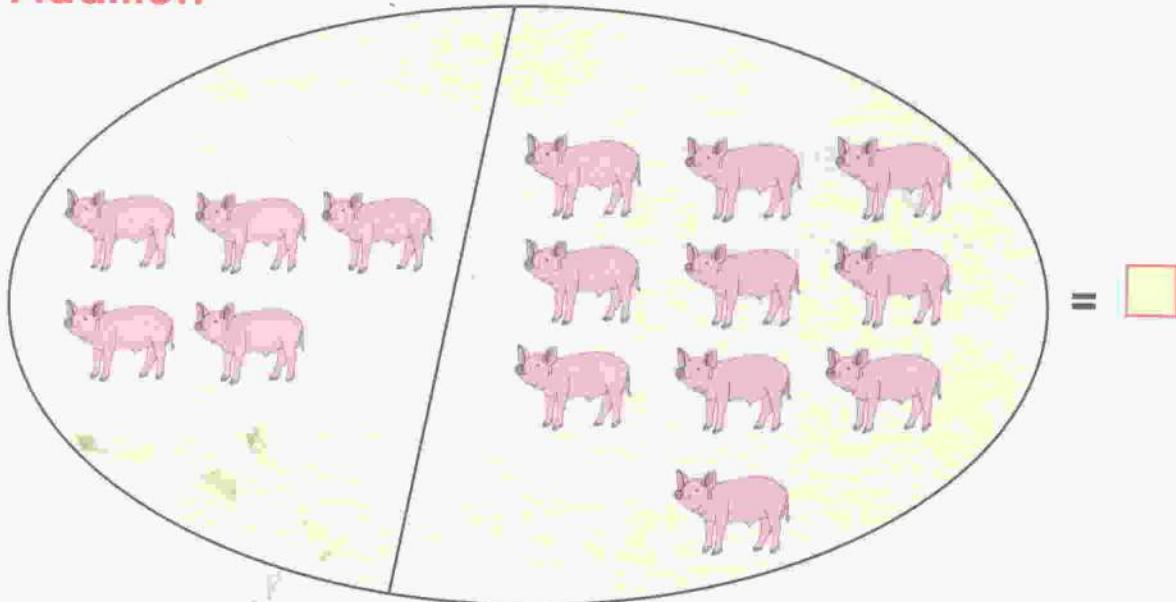
Flashback

We counted numbers up to 30. In this Unit you will learn about addition and subtraction.

Key words

add subtract sum difference

Addition



5 pigs add 5 add 10 = 15

$$5 + 10 = 15$$

10 pigs is

15 pigs



15 count on 6

$$15 \text{ count on } 6 = 21$$

$$15 + 6 = 21$$

Practice Exercise 1

Use calculators.

1. $16 + 10 = \boxed{}$

2. $20 + 5 = \boxed{}$

3. $17 + 7 = \boxed{}$

4. $30 + 0 = \boxed{}$

5. $0 + 1 + 29 = \boxed{}$

Use the number line to work out the questions below

6. $14 + 7 = \boxed{}$

7. $23 + 4 = \boxed{}$

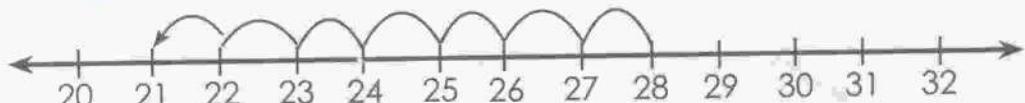
8. $24 + 2 = \boxed{}$

9. $20 + 9 = \boxed{}$

10. $27 + 1 = \boxed{}$

Subtraction

Example: 28 count back 7



Answer: 28 count back 7 = 21

$$28 - 7 = 21$$

Practice Exercise 2

Use a calculator.

1. $28 - 15 = \boxed{}$

2. $30 - 10 = \boxed{}$

3. $26 - 9 = \boxed{}$

4. $30 - 0 = \boxed{}$

5. $27 - 13 = \boxed{}$

Use the number line

6. 13 count back 7 is

7. 27 count back 14 is

8. 17 take away 9 is

9. The difference between 19 and 10 is

10. From 16 count back 13 is

Addition and Subtraction stories



Teacher has 30 tree plants.

Luke planted 6 trees.

Mercy planted 9 trees.

Ben planted 4 trees.

1. How many trees were planted altogether?
2. How many trees were not planted?

Answers:

1. $6 + 9 + 4 = 19$ trees were planted.
2. $30 - 19 = 11$ trees were not planted.

Practice Exercise 3

- Peter has 25 mangoes. Paidamoyo has 3 mangoes. Altogether they have — mangoes.
- Chenai has 19 pens. Ruvimbo has 11 pens. Altogether they have — pens.
- 17 count on 13 is —.
- 29 count back 12 is —.
- 30 pumpkins take away 9 pumpkins is —.
- Taurai has 25 cents. He gives Richard 19 cents. He now has — cents left.

Practice Exercise 4

Use calculator.

1. $12 + 9 =$

2. $19 + 11 =$

3. $27 + 3 =$

4. $10 - 9 =$

5. $30 - 19 =$

6. $18 - 13 =$

7. $25 - 15 =$

8. $26 - 21 =$

Activity 1: Addition and Subtraction game



Assessment test

1. 24 count on 3 =
2. 22 count on 2 =
3. The sum of 10 and 15 is =
4. $17 + 13 =$
5. 30 count back 9 =
6. 27 count back 18 =
7. $30 - 19 =$
8. 20 sweets take away 18 sweets =
9. Anna has 25 cents. She lost 15 cents. She has cents.

Flashback

Machines make work easier.

Key words

machine repair work easy easier

A machine



A machine is a tool that makes work easier.

Practice Exercise 1

Complete:

1. A machine is a _____. (cup, tool)
2. List 5 examples of machines.

Using machines

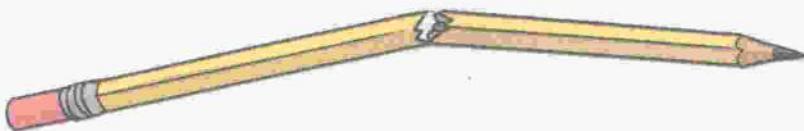


Activity 1

1. Discuss on how to use machines.
2. Dramatise using the machines given by your teacher.

Mending machines

Machines can break down.



Look at the pencil above.

It is broken.

How do you mend the broken pencil.



Activity 2

1. Discuss on how to mend machines.
2. Bring a broken machine to class.
3. Mend them.

Making models of simple machines

Sketch the design of the machine you want to model.

Use clay or paper marche to model the design.

Display your model in class.

Activity 3

1. Discussion on materials used in making simple machines.
2. Constructing models of simple machines.

Assessment test

1. List 4 materials used in making simple machines.
2. List 5 examples of simple machines.
3. A — makes work easy .
4. A pencil sharpener is an example of a —.
5. My button has fallen off I use a — and — to mend it.
(machine, needle, wood, metal, plastic, rubber, thread, bottle opener, tin opener, cooking stick, spoon, knife, scissors)

Flashback

Measure and compare capacity of containers using non-standard units.

Key words

volume capacity most least

How much does it hold?

Volume is the space taken up by an object.

Capacity is the space taken up by a container.

Practice Exercise 1

How many cups fill the jug?

1.



How many cups fill the bottle?

2.



How many cups fill the container?

3.



How many cups fill the container?

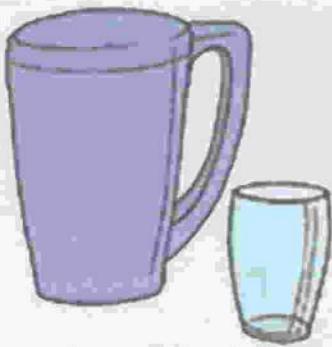
4.



Practice Exercise 2

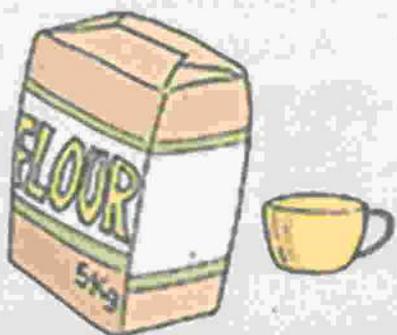
Compare capacity using terms more, less, most, least.

1.



The glass holds ____ than the jug.

2.



The cup holds ____ than the flour packet.

3.



The teapot holds ____ than the teacup.

4.



The suitcase holds ____ than the bag.

5.



- (a) The bucket holds the ____.
- (b) The cup holds the ____.

Practice Exercise 3

Compare capacity using terms less than and more than.

1. A cup holds ___ contents than a bottle. (more, less)
2. A jug holds ___ contents than a trough. (less, more)
3. A cup holds ___ contents than a teapot. (less, more)
4. A mug holds ___ contents than a jug. (more, less)
5. A ___ holds the least contents. (cup, jug, mug)

Comparing capacity

Practice Exercise 4

Which container holds more?

1. A jug holds ___ than a water glass.
2. A small sauce pan holds ___ than a large bowl.
3. A tomato sauce bottle holds ___ than a 2 litre bucket.
4. A large pot holds ___ than a medium sized bowl.

Which container holds less?

5. A measuring cup holds ___ than a bucket.
6. A jug holds ___ than a spoon.
7. A large saucepan holds ___ than a teacup.
8. A waterglass holds ___ than a fish tank.
9. A Dish holds ___ a measuring cup.
10. A 2 litre milk container holds ___ than a 1 litre milk container.

Activity 1

Bring different containers to school. Go outside and measure sand to see which container holds more.

Assessment test

1. How many cups does the jug fill?



2. A jug holds ____ contents than a cup. (less, more)

3. A cup holds ____ contents than two cups. (more, less)



4. A bucket holds ____ contents than a cup. (more, less)

5. A cup holds ____ contents than a tin. (less, most)



6. A cup holds the _____. (least, most)

**UNIT
33**

Count to 40

Flashback

Count to 30

Key words

count smallest highest nearest estimate

How many?



Count the number line.

Practice Exercise 1

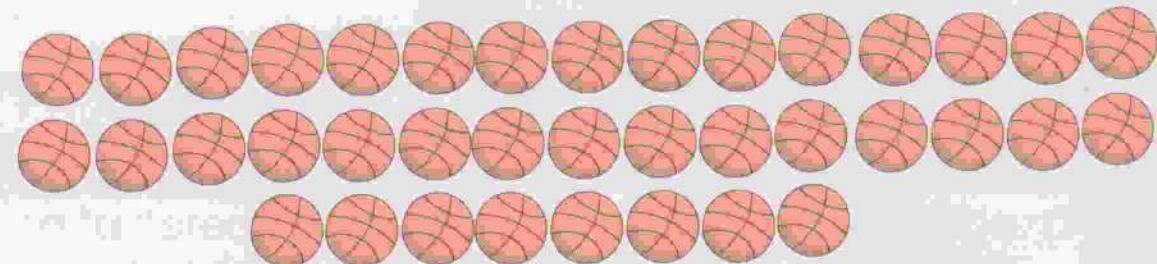
1.



2.



3.



Practice Exercise 2

Say the following numbers:

1.

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

2.

30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

3.

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

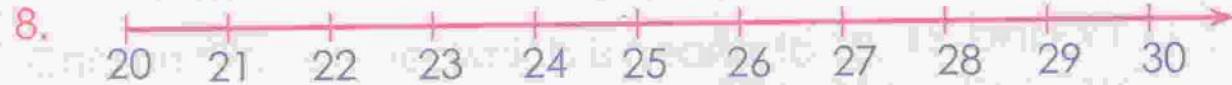
4.

39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

5.

35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Count numbers



Number sequence

Example:

- (a) Arrange from lowest to highest.
37; 35; 40; 38; 36

Answer: 35; 36; 37; 38; 40

- (b) Arrange from highest to lowest.
8; 29; 39; 20; 18

Answer: 39; 29; 20; 18; 8

Practice Exercise 3

Arrange from lowest to highest.

1. 3; 0; 27; 40; 28
2. 9; 17; 6; 1; 33; 3
3. 32; 7; 2; 19; 23; 4

Arrange from highest to lowest.

4. 38; 21; 9; 13; 24; 4
5. 8; 17; 2; 29; 31; 25

Comparing numbers

- (a) Say which one is smaller
19 and 21

We write **19 < 21**

(b) Say which one is bigger

28 and 40

40 is bigger than 28

40 > 28

(c) Compare the numbers

17 and 17

We say **17 = 17**

Practice Exercise 4

Complete by putting $>$, $<$ or $=$.

1. 7 17

2. 40 20

3. 29 29

4. 25c 20c

5. 10c 10c

Practice Exercise 5



Say which number is nearer 10

1. 7 and 4 2. 8 and 3

Choose the number which is nearer to 10.

3. 4 and 8 4. 6 and 9 5. 1 and 5

6. Round off 7 to the nearest 10.

7. Round off 4 to the nearest 10.

Assessment test

1. Count the following



2. Fill in the missing numbers

27 28 30 31 32 35

3. Arrange from smallest to biggest.

33 38 37 34 36

4. Arrange from biggest to smallest.

28 27 25 29 26

5. Put > or < to fill in.

(a) 39 40 (b) 33 23

6. Choose the number which is nearer to 10.

(a) 3 and 7 (b) 6 and 9.

Flashback

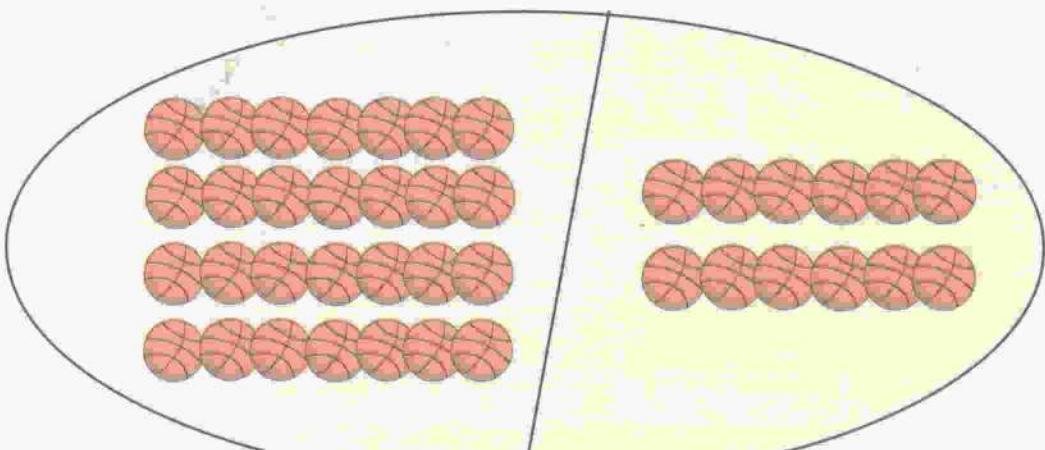
In this Unit, you will learn about addition and subtraction of numbers up to 40.

Key words

add subtract sum difference
count on count back

Addition**Example 1**

$$20 + 15 = 20 \text{ count on } 15 \\ = 35$$

Example 2

$$28 + 12 = 40$$

Practice Exercise 1

1. $30 + 5 = \square$

2. $20 + 20 = \square$

3. $17 + 12 = \square$

4. $11 + 13 = \square$

5. $25 + 10 = \square$

6. $22 + 13 = \square$

7. 24 count on 10 is \square

8. 18 and 20 altogether is \square

Using a calculator

Use a calculator or cellphone or computer to work out
 $5 + 12 + 17 = \square$

Steps

Put the machine on

- Press 5
- Press +
- Press 12
- Press +
- Press 17
- Press = \square



Read the answer on the machine

Answer is 34.

Now do the following:

9. $8 + 9 + 22 = \square$

10. $13 + 19 = \square$

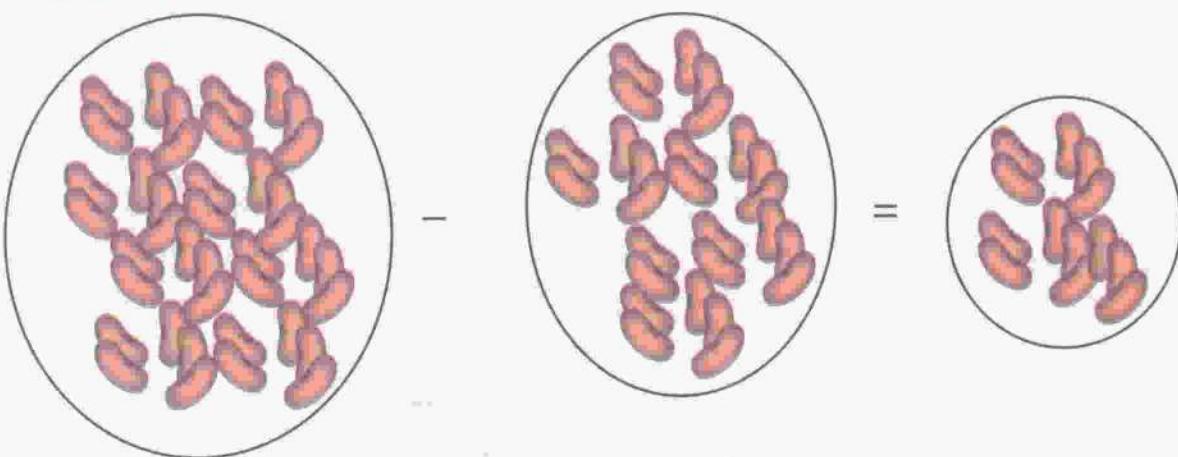
11. $35 + 4 = \square$

12. 33 add on 6 is

13. 31 and 8 makes

Subtraction

Examples



1. 40 brown bean seeds take away 27 brown bean seeds = 13 brown bean seeds

$$40 - 27 = 13$$



2. 39 count back 7 = $39 - 7 = 32$

Practice Exercise 2

1. $39 - 16 = \square$

2. $37 - 22 = \square$

3. $25 - 11 = \square$

4. $22 - 10 = \square$

5. $39 - 27 = \square$

6. $17 - 6 = \square$

7. 35 count back 7 is \square

8. 38 count back 22 is \square

Use a calculator or cell phone or computer to work out.

$37 - 29 = \square$

- Start the machine
- Press 37
- Press –
- Press 29
- Press =

Read answer on the machine

Answer is 8

Now do the following

9. $38 - 26 = \square$

10. $37 - 23 - 7 = \square \square$

11. $21 - 10 - 9 = \square$

12. 40 cows take away 29 cows is ____.

13. Norah has 18 sweets. She eats 4 sweets. She has _____ sweets left.

Addition and subtraction stories



Example

Mary had

20 sweets

She got

15 more

Now she has

35 sweets.

Practice Exercise 3

1. Sipho's hens laid 24 eggs
Monica's hens laid 16 eggs
The hens laid eggs

2. Paidamoyo has 35 oranges
She gets 4 more
Paidamoyo now has oranges

3. Kudzai has 25 cents
He spends 19 cents
Kudzai gets change

4. Linda has 40 c
She spends 27 c
Linda gets c

5. Eliot has 18 cards
He lost 4 cards
Now he has cards

Practice Exercise 4

Use calculator

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. $7 + 2 + 1 = \boxed{}$ | 2. $5 + 8 + 13 = \boxed{}$ |
| 3. $9 + 4 + 28 = \boxed{}$ | 4. $16 + 14 = \boxed{}$ |
| 5. $8 - 7 = \boxed{}$ | 6. $10 - 6 = \boxed{}$ |
| 7. $19 - 14 = \boxed{}$ | 8. $38 - 17 = \boxed{}$ |

Activity 1: Addition and Subtraction game

Play nhodo with your friends.

Assessment test

1. $19 + 11 + 2 = \square$

2. $29 + 10 = \square$

3. 18 count on 9

4. $39 - 7 = \square$

5. 25 count on 15

6. 27 count back 13

7. Nomsa has

40 sweets

She eats

18 sweets

She has \square sweets left

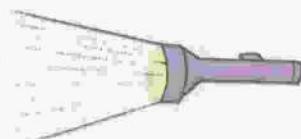
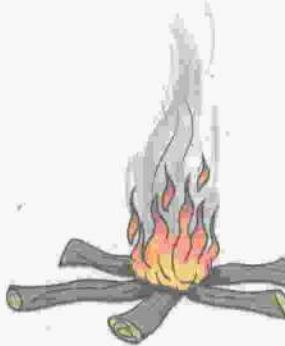
Flashback

How do we know that it is now night? What do we do at night?
Which lights do we see at night.

Key words

light

travel

Sources of light

The sun gives out heat and light.

We have others sources of light, such as, candle, torch, fire, stars and the moon.

Close your eyes. What do you see?

When there is no light you cannot see anything.

Practice Exercise 1

Do this:

1. Light comes from ____ and ____.
2. You cannot see without _____. (light/ darkness)
3. List three sources of light.
4. Draw a source of light and colour it.

Light travels in a straight line

Set up an experiment.

Materials

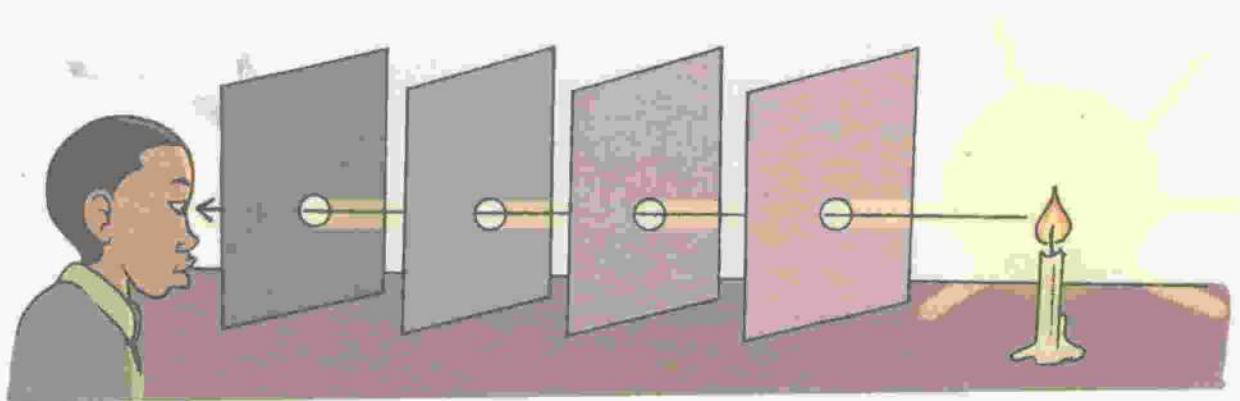
3 cardboard

small piece of modeling clay

candle

hole puncher

ruler



Practice Exercise 2

Look at the pictures and answer the following questions.

1. We need _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____ to carry out the experiment.
2. When the boards are not in a straight line we do not see _____.
3. Light travels in a _____.

(cardboards, modelling clay, flashlight, hole puncher, ruler, light, straight line)

Assessment test

1. We have light during the _____.
2. How do we know the sun gives heat?
3. Energy from the sun is called _____.
4. _____ travels in a straight line.
5. Sources of light are _____.

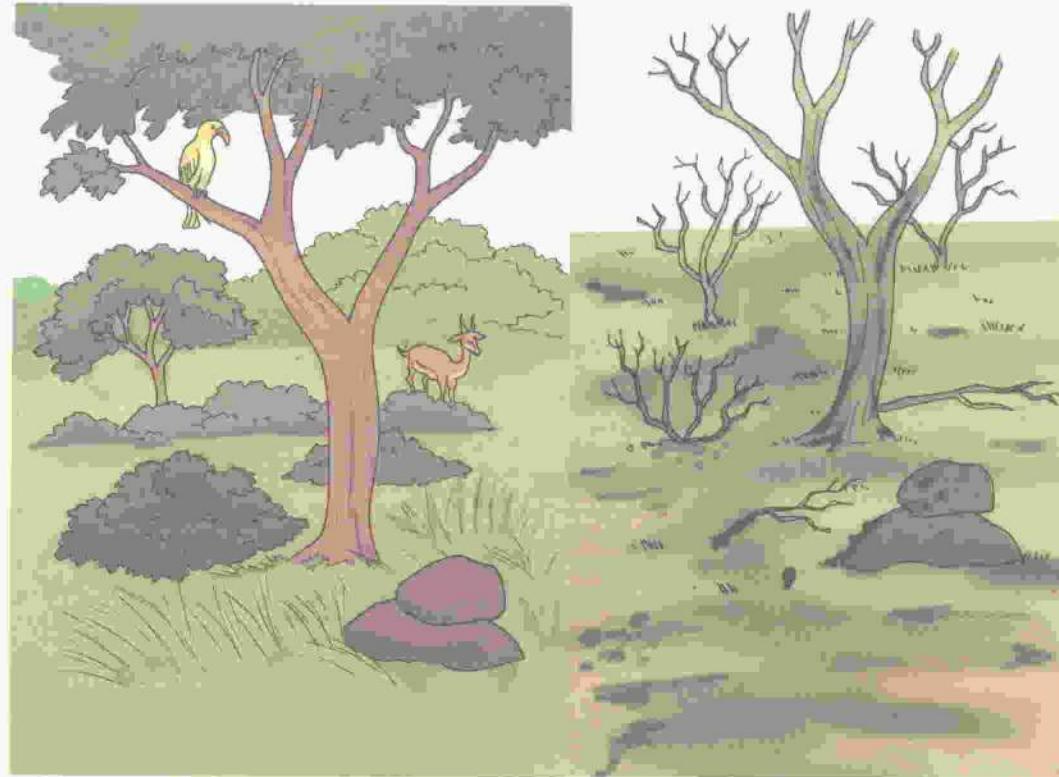
(torch, candle, light, by the heat we feel, day, solar).

Flashback

Fire produces light and heat.
What do we use fire for?

Key words

fire put out fire extinguisher sand bucket

Fire is dangerous

Fire is very dangerous.
It can kill or harm people and animals.
Fire destroys property and vegetation.

Practice Exercise 1

Complete:

1. _____ is dangerous.
2. Fire can kill or harm _____ and _____.
3. Fire destroys _____ and _____.

Fire can be put out



Fire can be put out.

We put out fire using water, a fire extinguisher, soil in a sand bucket, branches and blankets.

When there is a fire rush to tell an adult.

Do not put out a fire on your own.

Practice Exercise 2

1. When there is a fire _____ an adult.
2. _____ can be put out.
3. We can use _____ to put out a fire.

Activity 1

View videos of different types of fire.
Dramatise how to put out fire.

The fire extinguisher

Look at the picture of a gadget. It is called a fire extinguisher.

A fire extinguisher is used to put out fire.

They are usually kept at a point used for getting into a building.



Activity 2

Find out where a fire extinguisher is kept at your school.

Assessment test

1. We can put out fire using _____ and _____.
2. A fire extinguisher is a — used to put out fire.
3. Draw a fire extinguisher and colour it.

UNIT

37

Count to 50

Flashback

Count from 0 to 40.

Key words

count on count back

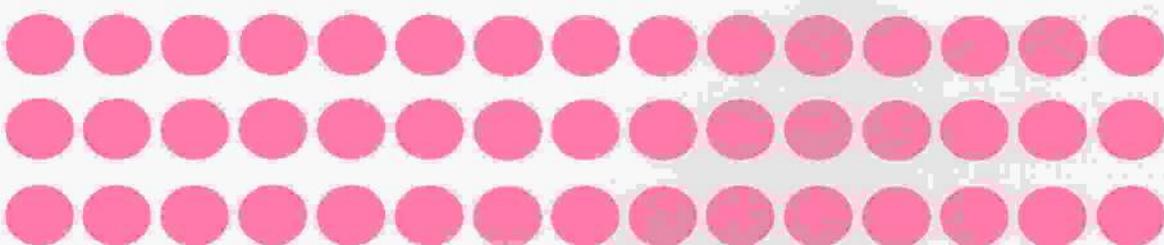
How many?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

Practice Exercise 1

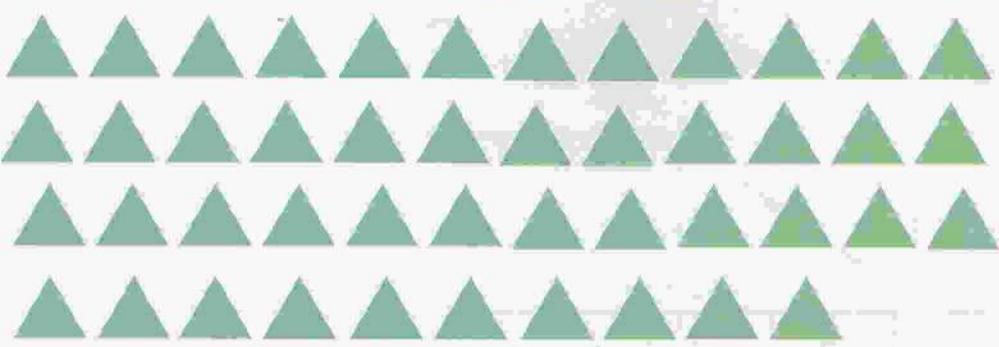
How many members are in the set? Write them in tens and units.

1.



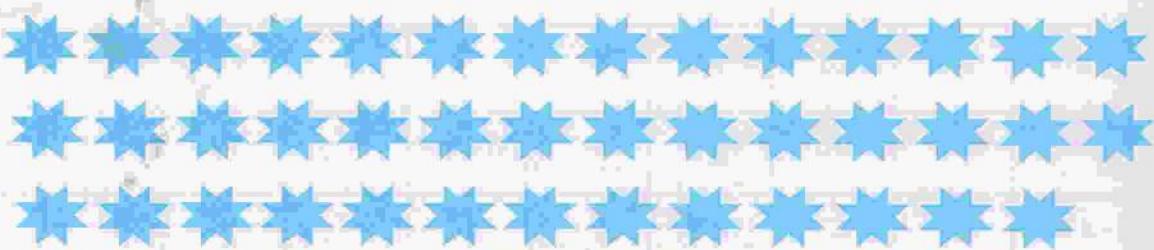
$$= \boxed{} \text{ tens } \boxed{} \text{ units}$$

2.



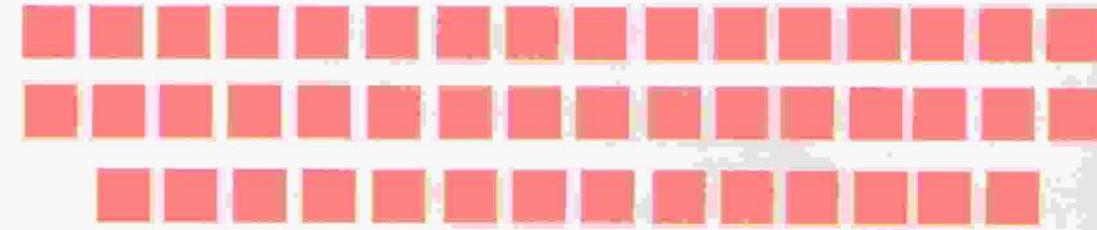
$$= \boxed{} \text{ tens } \boxed{} \text{ units}$$

3.



$$= \boxed{} \text{ tens } \boxed{} \text{ units}$$

4.



$$= \boxed{} \text{ tens } \boxed{} \text{ units}$$

Number sequence

Examples:

1. Arrange from lowest to highest.
32; 29; 50; 45; 49
Answer: 29; 32; 45; 49; 50
2. Arrange from highest to lowest.
46; 49; 33; 37; 21; 29
Answer: 49; 46; 37; 33; 29; 21

Practice Exercise 2

Arrange from lowest to highest.

1. 21; 16; 18; 13; 49; 43
2. 19; 27; 10; 7; 39; 46

Arrange from highest to lowest.

3. 50; 0; 12; 28; 4; 23
4. 19; 26; 13; 44; 31; 33

Comparing numbers

Say which is greater 29 and 49.

Answer: 49

We say $49 > 29$

Say which is smaller 45 and 35

Answer: 35

We say $35 < 45$

Put $>$, $<$ or $=$ to make the statement true.

36 49 **Answer:** $36 < 49$

25 25 **Answer:** $25 = 25$

50 45 **Answer:** $50 > 45$

Practice Exercise 3

Say which one is greater.

1. 45 and 26 2. 18 and 19 3. 0 and 50

Say which one is smaller.

4. 48 and 38 5. 26 and 36 6. 0 and 1

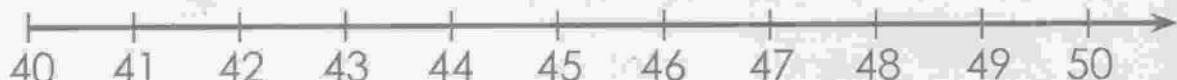
Put > < or = to make the statement true.

7. 17 21 8. 24 24 9. 29 39

10. 46 26

Practice Exercise 4

Use the number line.

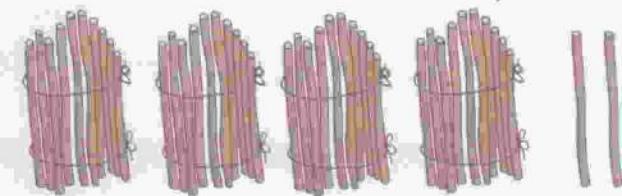


Round off to the nearest 10

1. 49 2. 24 3. 37 4. 8 5. 35
6. 44 7. 46 8. 34

Assessment test

1. Count the following.



- 2.
- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Put > or < to make the statement true.

3. $48 \square 28$

4. $39 \square 49$

5. Round off to the nearest 10.

(a) $41 = \square$

(b) $49 = \square$

(c) $19 = \square$

6. Arrange from smallest to biggest.

49 38 45 43 41

7. Arrange from biggest to smallest.

50 10 20 31 4 9 45

8. $31 = \square \text{ tens } \square \text{ units}$

9. $47 = \square \text{ tens } \square \text{ units}$

10. $50 = \square \text{ tens } \square \text{ units}$

**UNIT
38**

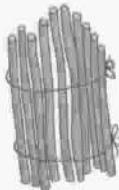
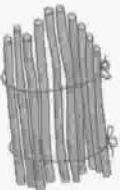
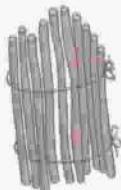
Addition and Subtraction to 50

Flashback

Count from 0 to 50.

Key words

sum count on add to altogether difference subtract
minus count back



3 Tens and 1 Unit
We write T U
 3 1

Addition

(a) T U
 2 5
 + 2 4

(b) T U
 2 6
 + 1 3

Practice Exercise 1

Do the following:

1. T U
 3 2
+ 1 5

2. T U
 4 0
+ 5

3. T U
 2 7
+ 1 1

4. T U
 3 3
+ 6

5. T U
 1 2
+ 2 5

Addition stories

A jug holds
A pot holds
Altogether they hold

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T U} \\ 23 \text{ cups} \\ + 4 \text{ cups} \\ \hline 37 \text{ cupfuls} \end{array}$$

Practice Exercise 2

1. Thulani paid 40 cents for sweets.
He paid 10 cents for bananas.
Altogether he paid cents.
2. Simukai had 14 pigeons. He bought 15 pigeons?
How many pigeons did he then have?
3. 13 girls and 15 boys went to a party. How many children
went to the party?
4. Makawana bought 23 toys and Lawrence
bought 22 toys. How many toys did they
buy altogether?
5. A farmer had 27 cows and 12 calves.
Altogether he had cattle.

Subtraction

Masimba has 46 cents. He buys a toy for 33 cents. How much
is he left with?

Answer:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T U} \\ 46 \text{ cents} \\ - 33 \text{ cents} \\ \hline 13 \text{ cents} \end{array}$$

Practice Exercise 3

1. 46 children went to a Sunday school. 26 were girls.
How many boys were there?
2. Takunda had 48 sheep. He sold 32 of them.
How many had he left?
3. There were 48 eggs in a basket. Tendai sold 12 of them.
How many eggs were left in the basket?
4. I take 23 biscuits out of a tin holding 47 biscuits. How
many will be left in the tin?
5. A child had 48ARV tablets and used 20 of them. How
many ARV-tablets were left?

Practice Exercise 4

Use a calculator line to solve the questions below.

1. There are 18 people at the front of a bus and there
are 22 people at the back.
How many people are on the bus?
2. In a class there are 26 boys and 18 girls.
How many children are in the class?
3. There are 26 goats in one field and 24 in
another. How many goats is this altogether?
4. Tarissai had 21 marbles. Simba gave him 29
more. How many had he then?
5. From 50 count back 10.
6. 49 count back 19.
7. Find the difference between 49 and 35.
8. 45 take away 23

Practice Exercise 5

Use a calculator to do the following.

1. $45 + 4 =$

2. $40 + 10 =$

3. $42 + 7 =$

4. $29 + 10 =$

5. $49 - 29 =$

6. $39 - 15 =$

7. $41 - 20 =$

8. Susan has 35 cents. Tariro gives her another 8 cents.
Now she has ___ cents.

9. How many are left when 13 nuts are taken from 48?

10. I have read 32 pages in my book. I still need to read
18 pages. What is total pages of my book?

Practice Exercise 6

Use a calculator

1. TU

25

+13

2. TU

38

+11

3. TU

43

+5

4. TU

49

-17

5. TU

46

-14

6. A bucket holds 20 litres

A dish holds 15 litres

Altogether they hold ___ litres.

7. Masimba has 46 cents. He buys a toy for 33 cents. How
much does Masimba still have?

8. A girl had 24 crayons. 9 were stolen. How many crayons
were left?

Assessment test

1. T U
21
+ 18

2. T U
37
+ 22

3. T U
31
+ 16

4. A poacher killed 26 elephants on Saturday and 13 lions on Sunday. How many animals were killed altogether?
5. 16 children were sent home to collect fees on Monday and 12 more were sent on Tuesday. How many children were sent home altogether?
6. Using a calculator find the answer to the following:
Kundai spent 16 cents on Monday, 18 cents on Tuesday and 22 cents on Wednesday. How many cents was this altogether?
7. T U 8. T U 9. T U
43 49 25
- 21 - 37 - 13

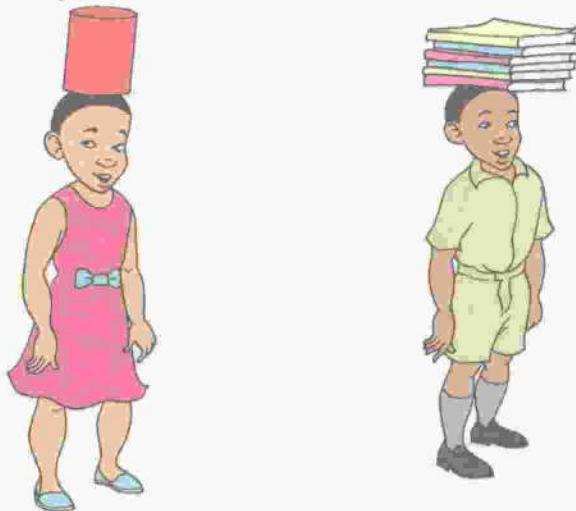
10. There are 36 oranges in a pocket. Ratidzo took out 32 of them. How many oranges were left?

Flashback

Tools can be used to balance objects.

Key words

lever

We can balance on body parts

Look at the pictures.

Which body parts are used to balance objects? We can balance objects using body parts.

But body parts balance few objects.

Activity 1

1. Balance objects using different parts of the body.
2. Balance a container on your head.
3. Try to balance 2 containers on your head. What happened?

Addition stories

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A pot holds
Altogether they hold

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