

WEEK THREE

LESSON 1 and 2;

WEIGHT / MASS

What is weight?

Weight is how heavy or light something is.

Non standard units

Comparing weights of pairs of objects using heavier or lighter than.

We can hold things and feel that they are heavier or lighter than others.

We use a weighing scale to measure how heavy or light things are.

Examples



A table is _____ than a cup.

A cup is _____ than a table.

Activity

Pupils will do an exercise from the text books (Pr. MTC for Uganda Bk 1 pg 79)

Reference:

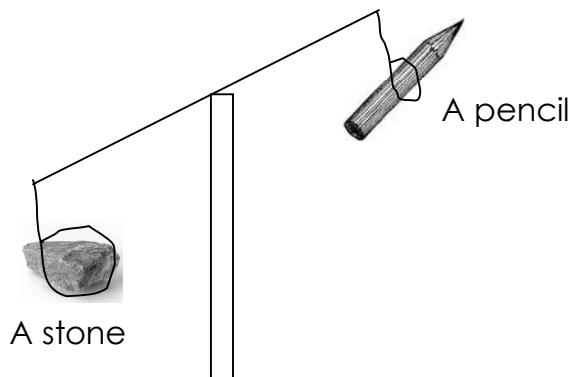
Understanding MTC Bk 1 pg 68

A new Mk pr. MTC 2000 Bk 1 pg 134 – 135.

LESSON 3 and 4

THE BEAM BALANCE

It is used to weigh objects. It is used to compare weights of different objects.



Questions

1. Which one is lighter?
Which one is heavier?

Note:

The heavier object is pulled down while the lighter object goes up.

Activity

- i. Pupils weigh different objects using a beam balance.
- ii. Pupils will do exercise prepared on sheets.
- iii. Drawing the beam balance.

Reference

A NEW Mk Pr.MTC 2000 Bk 1 pg 134.

Pr. Mtc Bk 2 pg 61

LESSON 5 and 6:

Weighing weight using standard units

- Weight is measured in grams (g) and kilograms (kg)
- There are 1000 grams in 1 kilogram.
- We use a weighing scale and stones to weigh weight.
- Stones used are, 500g, 250g, 100g and 1000g.

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

$$1000\text{g} - 1\text{kg}$$

$$250\text{g} - \frac{1}{4} \text{kg}$$

Activity

Practical lesson

- Pupils will weigh different objects e.g. books, bags, sand, bricks, (observation and practice)
- Pupils will be guided to list down items measured using a weighing scale.
- Pupils will weigh their weight.

Reference:

Pr. MTC for Ug Bk 2 pg 50 – 51

Mk Standard Bk 2 pg 47

WEEK FOUR

LESSONS 1 and 2.

Addition of weight in kg.

Examples

i) $7\text{kg} + 2\text{kg} = 9\text{kg}$

$10\text{kg} + 5\text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{kg}$

Activity

1. $5\text{kg} + 6\text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{kg}$ 6. $10\text{kg} + 10\text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{kg}$

2. $12\text{kg} + 7\text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{kg}$ 7. $7\text{kg} + 8\text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{kg}$

3. $9\text{kg} + 3\text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{kg}$ 8. $6\text{kg} + 9\text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{kg}$

4. $8\text{kg} + 4\text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{kg}$ 9. $5\text{kg} + 7\text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{kg}$

5. $11\text{kg} + 6\text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{kg}$ 10. $12\text{kg} + 0\text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{kg}$

Lesson 3 and 4.

More addition of weight in kg(vertical)

Examples:

a) 26kg

$+ 1\text{kg}$

27kg

b) 8kg

$+ 7\text{kg}$

15kg

Activity

1. 32kg

+ 5kg

2. 46kg

+ 13kg

3. 52kg

+ 10kg

4. 84kg

+ 15kg

5. 32kg

+ 62kg

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6. 11 kg	7. 43 kg	8. 30 kg	9. 65 kg	10. 40 kg
<u>+ 44 kg</u>	<u>+ 20 kg</u>	<u>+ 42 kg</u>	<u>+ 13 kg</u>	<u>+ 8 kg</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Reference:

Pr MTC for Uganda Bk 2 pg 50-51.

LESSON 5 and 6

iii) Addition of weight in word problems.

1. Tom bought 6kg of meat. His father bought 7kg of meat. How many kilograms of meat did they buy altogether?
2. Anne bought 26kg of sugar. Alice bought 10kg of sugar. How many kilograms of sugar do they have altogether?

Activity

1. kilograms plus 4 kilograms equals _____
2. What is 4 kilograms 2 and 9 kilograms more?
3. Tom has 8kg and Mary has 3kg.
4. Mother sold 14 kg of rice and father sold 12 kg of rice. How many kg of rice were sold altogether?
5. Add 40 kg to 33 kg.
6. A shopkeeper bought 16kg of beans on Monday and 52 kg of beans on Tuesday. How many kg of beans did he buy altogether?
7. I had 24 kg of rice at home and I bought 10 kg more. How many kg do I have altogether?
8. Mary has 40kg and her mother has 57kg. Find their total weight.

WEEK 5.

Lesson 1 and 2

Subtraction of weight in kg

Examples:

1) $5\text{kg} - 3\text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{kg}$

11) $9\text{kg} - 1\text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{kg}$

111) $10\text{kg} - 7\text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{kg}$

Activity

1. $2\text{ kg} - 1\text{ kg} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{ kg}$

2. $6\text{ kg} - 2\text{ kg} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{ kg}$

3. $8\text{ kg} - 3\text{ kg} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{ kg}$

4. $11\text{ kg} - 5\text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{ kg}$

5. $16\text{ kg} - 10\text{ kg} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{ kg}$

6. $20\text{ kg} - 5\text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{ kg}$

7. $15\text{ kg} - 4\text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{ kg}$

8. $9\text{kg} - 4\text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{ kg}$

9. $6\text{kg} - 6\text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{ kg}$

10. $7\text{kg} - 5\text{ kg} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{ kg}$

Add more numbers for practice.

Lesson 3 and 4

Subtracting in vertical form;

1) 8kg 2) 5kg 3) 10kg 4) 9kg 5) 7kg 6) 12kg

$$\begin{array}{r} 8\text{kg} \\ -5\text{kg} \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 5\text{kg} \\ -4\text{kg} \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 10\text{kg} \\ -2\text{kg} \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 9\text{kg} \\ -6\text{kg} \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 7\text{kg} \\ -3\text{kg} \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 12\text{kg} \\ -8\text{kg} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

7) 3 0 kg 8) 5 9 kg

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \quad 0 \text{ kg} \\ - 1 \quad 0 \text{ kg} \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 5 \quad 9 \text{ kg} \\ - 3 \quad 7 \text{ kg} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Add more numbers for practice.

Lesson 5 and 6 _____

Word problems

Examples

1) I bought 6kg of meat. I cooked 1kg of meat. How many kilograms of meat remained?

2) Musa had 60kg of sweet potatoes. He sold 20kg of sweet potatoes. How many kilograms of sweet potatoes remained?

Pupil's activity:

1) I had 8kg of tomatoes; I used 2 kg of tomatoes to cook. How many kg of tomatoes remained?

2) A shopkeeper had 42 kg of rice and sold 10 kg of rice. How many kg of rice remained?

3) Ann had 8kg of meat and she cooked 1kg of meat. How many kg of meat remained?

4) Moses had 17kg of oranges and he gave away 5kg of oranges. How many oranges remained?

5) A boy had 55kg of sugar and 12kg of sugar poured. How many kg of sugar were left?

- 6) What is 7kg less 3kg?
- 7) Subtract 34kg from 68kg.
- 8) 49kg take-away 22kg equals

Ref: Pr. MTC for Uganda Bk 2 page 50 – 51.

WEEK 6

Lesson 1 and 2

CAPACITY

What is capacity?

- Capacity is the amount of liquid a container holds.

Containers which hold liquids are;

Cups buckets glasses

Kettles bottles tins

Pots jars

Basins tanks, e.t.c

Examples of liquids

- water
- cooking oil
- soda
- juice
- milk
- paraffin
- petrol
- diesel
- porridge
- liquid soap, etc

Activity

- 1) Pupils will draw and colour different containers which hold liquids.

2) Discussion and listing down the types of liquids.

Reference:

Primary Sch Mtc Bk 2 pg 69

Mk standard Bk 1 pg 101-102

Mk standard Bk 2 pg 148

Lesson 3 and 4

Comparing capacity using holds more / holds less.

Examples



A pot



a glass

A pot holds more than a glass holds.

A glass holds less than a pot holds.

Activity

- Pupils will compare capacity using different containers with different sizes. (practical lesson)
- Pupils will do exercise given in

Mk Bk 2 pg 148

Mk Bk 1 pg 102

Understanding Mtc Bk 1 pg 84 – 85

Lesson 5 and 6

Measuring capacity using different containers (non standard units)



How many cupfuls of water can fill the bucket?

Ref:

Activity

- Pupils will use small containers to fill the big ones.
- Pupils will record the findings.

Primary Mtc Bk 1 pg 101

Primary Mtc Bk 2

Measuring capacity using standard units

- Capacity is measured in litres (l)
- Containers which hold different capacity will be used to measure capacity in litres.

Questions:

How many 1 litre bottles fill a bucket of 5 litres?

How many litres of water can a basic hold?

Activity (Practical)

Pupils will be guided to use 1 litre container to determine the capacity of different containers.

Reference:

Primary Sch Mtc Bk 2 pg 69

Primary Mtc 2000 Bk 2 pg 150

WEEK 7

Lesson 1 and 2

Addition of capacity in litres

Examples

1) 6 litres + 2 litres = 8 litres.

2) 4 litres + 0 litres = 4 litres.

Activity

1) 2 litres + 2 litres = _____ litres.

2) 9 litres + 10 litres = _____ litres.

3) 5 litres + 6 litres = _____ litres

4) 8 litres + 4 litres = _____ litres

5) 7 litres + 3 litres = _____ litres

6) 10 litres + 8 litres = _____ litres

7) 11 litres + 5 litres = _____ litres

8) 20 litres + 9 litres = _____ litres

9) 13 litres + 0 litres = _____ litres

10) 17 litres + 2 litres = _____ litres

Add more numbers for practise.

Lesson 3 and 4

Examples

1) 1 0 litres

+ 4 5 litres

2) 1 3 litres

+ 1 6 litres

Activity

1) 2 8 litres

+ 4 1 litres

2) 9 6 litres

+ 1 2 litres

3) 3 3 litres

+ 6 0 litres

4) 8 1 litres

+ 5 5 litres

5) 4 6 litres

+ 2 2 litres

6) 8 3 litres

+ 1 3 litres

7) 2 5 litres

+ 4 1 litres

8) 6 6 litres

+ 3 3 litres

Add more numbers for practise.

Lesson 5 and 6

Addition of capacity in word problems

Examples

Ann bought 12 litres of cooking oil. Her mother bought 6 litres of cooking oil. How many litres of oil do they have?

T O

1 2 litres

+ 6 6 litres

They have 18 litres of cooking oil.

1) Dan used 4 litres to bathe and 6 litres to wash. How many litres of water did he use altogether?

- 2) Mother bought 20 litres of paraffin and her son bought 6 litres of paraffin. How many litres of paraffin did they buy altogether?
- 3) James bought 15 litres of petrol in the morning and 3 litres of petrol in the afternoon. How many litres of petrol did he buy altogether?
- 4) James packed 4 litres of juice and his sister packed 3 litres of juice. How many litres of juice did they pack altogether?
- 4) Tom drunk 7 litres of tea on Monday and 6 litres of tea on Tuesday. How many litres of tea did he drink in two days?
- 5) A jerrycan holds 20 litres of water and a basin holds 20 litres of water. How many litres of water are they altogether?
- 6) 10 litres of milk plus 5 litres milk equals
- 7) What is 36 litres and 2 litres more?
- 8) What is the total of 9 litres and 10 liters?

WEEK 8

Lesson 1 and 2

Subtraction of capacity

Examples

1) $4 \text{ litres} - 2 \text{ litres} = \underline{\quad\quad}$ litres

2) $7 \text{ litres} - 5 \text{ litres} = \underline{\quad\quad}$ litres

3) $8 \text{ litres} - 2 \text{ litres} = \underline{\quad\quad}$ litres

Activity :

1) $6 \text{ litres} - 4 \text{ litres} = \underline{\quad\quad}$ litres

2) $9 \text{ litres} - 3 \text{ litres} = \underline{\quad\quad}$ litres

3) $10 \text{ litres} - 8 \text{ litres} = \underline{\quad\quad}$ litres

4) 16litres - 2litres = _____ litres

5) 5litres - 5litres = _____ litres

$$\begin{array}{r} 6) \quad 8 \quad 4 \text{ litres} \\ -5 \quad 0 \text{ litres} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7) \quad 6 \quad 6 \text{ litres} \\ - \quad \quad 1 \text{ litres} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8) \quad 3 \quad 5 \text{ litres} \\ - 2 \quad 4 \text{ litres} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9) \quad 5 \quad 2 \text{ litres} \\ - 3 \quad 2 \text{ litres} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10) \quad 2 \quad 9 \text{ litres} \\ - 1 \quad 6 \text{ litres} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Lesson 3 and 4

Subtraction of capacity in word problems

Examples

1) I bought 15litres of milk. I cooked 5litres of milk. How many litres of milk remained?

2) Musa had 60litres of soda. He sold 2o of soda. How many litres of soda remained?

Pupil's activity:

1) I had 9litres of tomato sauce; I used 2 litres Of tomato sauce. How many litres of tomato sauce remained?

9) A shopkeeper had 42littres of cooking oil and sold 10 litres of cooking oil. How many litres of cooking oil remained?

10) Ann had 6litres of milk and she gave away1litre of milk. How many litres of milk remained?

- 11) Moses had 17 litres of juice and he gave away 12 litres of juice. How many litres of juice remained?
- 12) A boy had 56 litres of soda and 12 litres of soda poured. How many litres of soda were left?
- 13) What is 14 litres of water less 3 litres of water?
- 14) Subtract 8 litres from 68 litres.
- 15) 89 litres of milk take-away 22 litres of milk equals

Lesson 5 and 6

MONEY

Uses of money

Money history

What is money?

Money is what we use to buy things we need.

People of long ago used to get what they wanted by exchanging things for things (barter trade)

- They also used the type of money called cowrie shells.
- Later on the Indians introduced rupees.

Different currencies today

1. Dollar (America)
2. Pound (England)
3. Naira (Nigeria)
4. Frank (France and Rwanda)
5. Shilling (Uganda)

Reference: Teacher's collection

Uganda shilling

Money denominations

Coins

50 shillings

100 shillings

200 shillings

500 shillings

1000 shillings

Notes

1000 shillings

2000 shillings

5000 shillings

10,000 shillings

20,000 shil

50,000 shil

Activity

- Observation of different coins and notes.
- Listing down the different money denominations.

Reference: Understanding Mtc pg 74-76

Mk Standard Bk 2 pg 122

Features on coins

Sh. 50 - a head of a kob

Sh. 100 - a cow

Sh. 200 - a fish

Sh. 500 - a crested crane

Features on notes

Sh. 1000 - a man digging

Sh. 2000 - a fish

Sh. 5000 - a river, buildings tree / nest

Sh. 10,000 - banana / waterfall

Sh. 20,000 - water body / trees/ crested crane

Sh. 50,000 - baboon/ trees/ crested crane

Note: Make enough research on the new money notes.

Activity

Pupils will observe and identify the features on different money denomination coin rubbing.

Ref: Mk Standard Bk 2 pg 122-123

Mk standard Bk 1 pg 94

Money specimen charts

WEEK 9

Lesson 1 and 2

(Introduce the three place values; hundreds, tens and ones.)

Addition of money

Examples **T O**

1. 1 orange costs sh. 50
1 orange costs ~~+sh. 50~~

2. 1 banana costs sh. 100
1 banana costs ~~+sh. 50~~
3 bananas cost sh.150

Activity

1) Sh. 200 2) sh. 300 3) 500shillings 4) 100 shillings
+Sh. 100 +sh. 200 + 400 shillings +500 shillings

5) Sh. 600 6) sh. 450 7) sh. 200 8) sh. 700
+sh. 300 +sh. 100 +sh. 150 + sh. 50

Add more numbers for practice.

Ref: Mk Standard Bk 1 pg 96-98 Mk standard Bk 2 pg 124.

Lesson 3 and 4

Addition of money in word problem

Example

Musa has 300 shillings. David has 100 shillings. How much money do they have altogether?

	H	T	O
Musa has	sh	3	0
David has +	sh	1	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Sh	4	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>

They have 400 shillings altogether.

Activity

1. Henry bought a pencil at 500 shillings and a book at 400 shillings. How much did he pay altogether?
2. I had 300 shillings and mother added me 500 shillings. How much money do I have now?
3. What is 100shillings and 300 shillings more?
4. Annet had 600 shillings in the pocket and her father gave her 250 shillings more. How much money does she have now?
5. I bought a pencil at 200 shillings and a banana at 900 shillings. How much money did I pay?
6. Add 500 shillings to 500 shillings. How much money is it?

Add more numbers for practice.

Ref: Mk Standard Bk 2 pg 124

Mk Bk 2 pg 96-98

Lesson 5 and 6

Subtraction of money

1) Sh. 500

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{-sh. 400} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2) sh. 650

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{-sh. 200} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3) sh. 850

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{-sh. 350} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4) sh. 50

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{-sh. 50} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

5) Sh. 100

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{-sh. 100} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

6) sh. 700

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{-sh. 600} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

7) sh. 400

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{-sh. 100} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8) sh. 600

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{-sh. 300} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

9) sh. 150

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{-sh. 50} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10) Sh. 900

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{-sh. 700} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

11) sh. 250

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{-sh. 150} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

12) sh. 900

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{-sh. 100} \\ \hline \end{array}$$


WEEK 10

Lesson 1 and 2

Subtraction of money in word problem

Examples: 1)

I had Sh. 500	I bought  Sh. 200	How much was left? Sh. 500 <u>- sh. 200</u>
------------------	---	---

		<u>Sh. 300</u> I was left with sh. 300.
Sh. 250	 Sh. 150	Sh. 250 - <u>sh. 150</u> <u>Sh. 100</u> I was left with sh. 100

11). Opio has 500 shillings. He bought a book at 400 shillings. How much money was left?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{T} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{O} \\
 \text{Sh } 5 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\
 - \text{Sh } \underline{4} \quad \underline{0} \quad \underline{0} \\
 \text{Sh } \underline{1} \quad \underline{0} \quad \underline{0}
 \end{array}$$

He was left with sh. 100.

111) I had sh. 900. I bought an apple at sh 500. How much money did I remain with?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{T} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{O} \\
 \text{Sh.} 9 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\
 - \text{Sh.} \underline{5} \quad \underline{0} \quad \underline{0} \\
 \text{Sh } \underline{4} \quad \underline{0} \quad \underline{0}
 \end{array}$$

You remained with sh. 400.

Pupils must show the working.

1) I had sh. 600 and I milk at sh. 400 . How much money remained?

- 2) Musa had 800 shillings. He bought sweet potatoes at 700 shillings. How much money remained?

- 3) I had 400 shillings, I used 200 shillings to buy tomatoes. How much money remained?

- 4) A shopkeeper had 900 shillings and bought an egg at 500 shillings. How much money did he remain with?

- 5) Ann had 800 shillings and she lost 300 shillings. How much money remained?

- 6) Moses had 1700 shillings and he gave away 500 shillings. How much money did he remain with?

- 7) A boy had 550 shillings and bought a fish at 250 shillings . How much money was left?

- 8) What is 700 shillings less 600shillings?

- 9) Subtract 300 shillings from 450 shillings.

- 10) 400 shillings take-away 200shillings equals

Reference: A NEW Mk Standard Bk 2 pg 128

A NEW MTC 2000 BK 1 pg 130

Lessons 3 and 4

Shopping

Buying and selling

A shop list in Mr. Lule's shop

A pencil ----- sh 100

A ruler ----- sh 500

A book ----- sh 200

A rubber ----- sh 500

A soda ----- sh 600

A Safi ----- sh 300

Questions about the shop list

Bus ----- sh. 300

Motorcycle ----- sh. 500

Bicycle -----sh. 200

An aeroplane _____sh. 900

Ship / ferry _____ sh. 350

Activity: Pupils will answer correctly;

Questions

1. How much will I pay in a bus?
2. How much will I pay if I travel in a car?
3. Don travelled by a bicycle and a ship. How much did he pay?
4. How much do you pay to travel by an aeroplane?
5. Which is the cheapest means of transport?
6. Which is the most expensive means of transport?

REVISION EXERCISES

Lesson 3

MENTAL WORK

a) Addition

1. What is the sum of 9 and 7?
2. What is four and six more?
3. Jane has 3 green skirts and five blue skirts. How many skirts has Jane altogether?
4. Sarah weighs 10kgs. Joy weighs 7kgs what is their total weight?
5. What is eight and ten more?
6. What is six plus five?

7. Mummy had 7 dresses, she bought 4 more dresses. How many dresses has she now?
8. Jane had 10 oranges. Roy has 10 oranges. How many oranges do they have altogether?
9. I had 20 pencils. Granny gave me 8 more pencils. How many pencils do I have now?
10. What is thirty and five more?

Lesson 4

Subtraction

- b)**
1. What is the difference between 10 and 5?
 2. What is eight minus two?
 3. What is 7 less than 3?
 4. Mummy bought four apples. I ate two of them. How many apples were left?
 5. Subtract 10 from 20.
 6. Tom bought nine pencils. He lost 3 of them. How many pencils remained?
 7. Daddy bought 12 apples. He gave 6 apples to peter. How many apples did he remain with?
 8. What is 9 less 5?
 9. What is the difference between 8 and 4?
 10. What is fifteen minus 10?

Lesson 5

- c)**
1. What is the product of 3 and 2?
 2. There are 2 shoes in 1 pair. How many shoes are there in 11 pairs?
 3. How many ears do 10 cats have altogether?
 4. What is eight times two?

5. Multiply 3 by 7.
6. One stool has 3 legs. How many legs do 5 stools have?
7. What is the product of 8 and 2?
8. There are 5 fingers on one hand. How many fingers are on two hands?
9. One chair has 4 legs. How many legs have four chairs?
10. What is five times five?

Lesson 6

- d) 1. Share 12 bananas between 2 visitors. How many bananas does each visitor get?
2. Share 12 sweets equally among 4 boys. How many sweets does each boy get?
3. What is eight divided by four?
4. Mummy bought 10 sweets. She divided them equally among 5 boys. How many sweets did each boy get?
5. Tom, Mary and Jane shared 9 oranges. How many oranges did each child get?
6. Teacher had 4 pencils; she divided them among 4 girls. How many pencils did each girl get?
7. What is six divided by three?
8. Share 4 books equally between 2 girls. How many books does each one get?
9. Sarah and Mary shared 8 pancakes. How many pancakes did each get?
10. Daddy shared 15 toy cars among 3 children. How many toy cars did each child get?

Revise tens and ones. How many tens and ones are in;

23_____

15_____

56_____

32_____

78_____

40_____

11_____

Reference: Pr. MTC.2000 bk I pages 63-73.

GREENHILL ACADEMY

THIRD TERM'S SCHEME OF WORK

FOR PRIMARY ONE 2013

It consists of four Themes following the thematic curriculum.

- 1. Transport and Communication**
- 2. Things we make**

3. Our environment

**4. Peace and security at home,
school and in the community**

**Checked by Johnson Bandeeba
Muruhura**

H.O.D MATH.

On 30th Aug.2013