LESSON NOTES FOR PRIMARY ONE TERM III

Topic: Measures

Weight (mass)

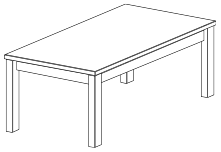
1. What is weight?
   a) Weight is how heavy or light something is
   b) We can tell how heavy or light something is after weighing it
2. We can weigh some objects using non standard tools eg. Tins, baskets, pots etc
3. We measure mass (weight) in kilograms (kg) and grams (g)
4. Examples of things we weigh
   - Sugar
   - Peas
   - Salt
   - Meat
   - Millet
   - Maize flour
   - Bread
   - Beans
   - Rice
   - Cassava flour

Comparing weight using **heavy** or **light**

a) A stone is _____
b) A paper is _____
c) A table is _____
d) A feather is _____
e) A brick is _____
f) A pen is _____

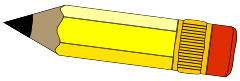
Comparing weight using heavier than or lighter than

Table cup



a) A table is _____a cup.

b) A cup is _____a table.

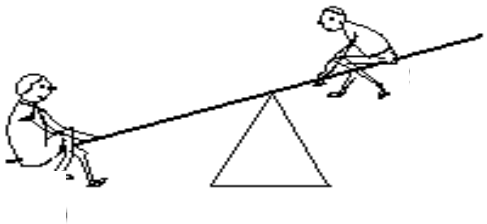


pencil **stone**

a) A pencil is _____a stone

b) A stone is _____a pencil.

Tom



Juma

a) Juma is _____Tom

b) Tom is _____Juma

Addition of mass in kilograms

a) 1 kg + 3 kg =

b) 9kg + 2 kg =

c) 7kg + 2 kg + 4kg

d) 8kg + 0kg + 5kg =

e)
$$\begin{array}{r} 9\text{kg} \\ +\ 5\text{kg} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

f)
$$\begin{array}{r} 8\text{kg} \\ 4\text{kg} \\ +\ 2\text{kg} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

g)
$$\begin{array}{rrrrrrr} 1 & 0\text{ kg} & & 2 & 1\text{kg} \\ +\ 1 & 3\text{kg} & + & 1 & 5\text{kg} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Word statements involving addition of mass

Aunt bought 3kg of sugar. Uncle bought 5kg of sugar

How many kilograms did they buy altogether?

Joan had 7kg of salt. Dan had 9kg of salt. How many kilograms did they have altogether?

Add 12kg plus 10kg.

Subtraction of mass in kilograms

10kg - 4kg = _____kg

b) 12kg – 9kg =____kg

7kg – 2kg = ____kg

d) 14kg – 7 kg = _____kg

8kg	9kg	14kg	11kg
- 4kg	- 3kg	- 4kg	- 10kg

Word statements

a) Subtract 9kg – 5kg

b) Daddy bought 14kg of meat. We ate 6kg. How many kilograms remained?

c) There were 34kg of rice in the basket. Mummy cooked 20kg. How many kilograms remained?

Capacity

What is capacity?

Capacity is the amount of liquid a container can hold.

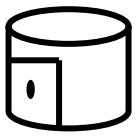
Examples of liquids

a) Water
b) Milk
c) Juice
d) Paraffin
e) Tea
f) Petrol
g) Diesel
h) Glue
i) Cooking oil

Container used to measure liquids

a) Bottles
b) Jugs
c) Jerrycans
d) Basins
e) Cups
f) Glasses
g) Tins
h) Gourd
i) Bucket

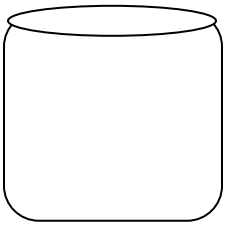
Comparing capacity using less or more

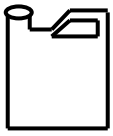
Bottle  tin 

a) Which object carries more water?

b) Which object carries less water?

Drum jerrican





c) Which container holds more water?

d) Which container holds less water?

Reference MK 1 page 102

Measuring using standard units

We measure liquids in litres (1) other measure are milliliters (ml)i.e medicine , water, soda, juice

Practical measuring of water in different quantities

a) A plastic mug holds ½ of water
b) A small plastic bottle holds ½ litre of water
c) A bottle of beer contains ½ litres of beer

Activity

a) How many mugs of water can fill five litre bottles?
b) How many mugs of water can fill a one litre bottle?

Reference MK nk 2 page 150

Adding in litres (vertically and horizontally)

a) 1 litre + 2 litres = 3 litres
b) 4 litres + 3 litres _____litres
c) 5 litres + 2 litres = _____litres

	2	5 litres		3	3 litres
+	2	3litres	+	5	0 litres

Ref: MK bk 2 page 151

Word problems involving addition of litres

a) Juma had 2 litres of milk. He added 4 litres of water in milk. How many litres did he get altogether?

_____

b) Tom had 8 litres of water. He bought more 2 litres of water. How many litres did he buy altogether?

_____

c) Grace has 7 litres of soda. Akello has 5 litres of soda. How many litres do they have altogether?

_____

Subtracting litres horizontally and vertically

a) 10 litres - 1 litre=_____ litres

b) 15 litres - 7 litres = _____litres

c) 12 litres - 3 litres = _____litres

d)
8 litres
-3 litres
_____

e)
5 litres
- 2 litres
_____

f)
4 8 litres
-2 6 litres
_____

g)
3 7 litres
-2 0 litres
_____

Word problems involving subtraction of litres

a) Mummy had 8 litres of milk. She sold 2 litres. How many litres did she remain with?

_____

b) Sarah had 16 litres of oil. She used 7 litres to fry pancakes. How many litres remained?

_____

Mixed exercises on addition and subtraction of litres

a) 6 litres + 4 litres =_____ litres

b) 5 litres + 2 litres = _____litres

c) 10 litres - 5 litres = _____litres

d)
1 0 litres
- 2 litres
_____

e)
1 4 litres
-1 0 litres
_____

f)
2 4 litres
+ 1 1 litres
_____

Addition with regrouping (carrying)

T	O
1	8
+	3
2	**1**

11

T	O
1	9
+	4
2	**3**

13

T	O
6	9
+	6
7	**5**

15

Exercise

T	O
3	7
+	4

T	O
5	4
+	8

T	O
8	9
+	9

Adding two digit numbers to two digit numbers with regrouping Exercise

	T	O
	4	5
+	4	5
	6	0
	10	

	T	O
	6	9
+		6
	14	

Exercise

	T	O
	4	6
+	2	8

	T	O
	5	7
+	1	4

	T	O
	2	9
+	3	7

TOPIC: **MONEY**

Money : This is what we use to buy what we want.

Discuss the use of money

History of money

Long ago, people used to exchange goods for goods and services for services (barter trade). Later, they introduced cowrie shells.

When the Indians came, they introduced rupees. The rupees also got expired and now we have the present currency called shillings.

Currency used by different countries

Uganda – shillings

Kenya – shillings

England – pounds

America - Dollars

Rwanda - Farang

Nigeria - Naira

There are two forms of money used in Uganda

These are

1. Coins
2. Notes (paper money)

Coins

50shillings coin

100 shillings coin

200 shillings coin

500 shillings coin

1000 shillings coin

Notes:

1000 shillings note

2000 shillings note

5000 shillings note

10,000 shillings note

20,000 shillings note

50,000 shillings note

Features on money

a) A coin of 50 shillings has a head of a cob and the coat of arms

a coin of 100 shillings – a cow and a coat of arms

a coin of 200 shillings – a fish

a coin of 500 shillings – a head of a crested crane

a coin of 1000 shillings – a crested crane

Changing money/ comparing different money denominations

Shs. 100 = shs 50 + shs. 50

Shs. 200 = shs. _____ + shs ____ + shs. ____ + shs. _____

a) Shs. 300 = shs. _____ + shs. _____ + shs. _____

b) How many coins of 100 make shs. 200?

c) How many coins of 100 make shs. 500?

Addition of money vertically and horizontally

a) i) Shs. 100 + Shs. 100 = Shs 200

ii) Shs. 100 + Shs. 100 = _____

iii) Shs. 500 + Shs. 200 = _____

b) i) shs. 50 ii) shs. 150

\+ shs 50 + shs. 50

_____ _____

a) Jane had shs. 200. Peter had shs. 300. How much money do they have altogether?

b) There are shs. 400 in the tin and shs. 200 in the box. How much money is there altogether?

c) Tom picked shs. 500 on the way to school. john picked shs. 300. How much money do they have altogether?

Subtraction of money

	shs.	600	ii)		shs.	700	iii)	shs.	300
-	shs	400		-	shs.	200	+	shs	200

Ref : Mk Bk 2 page 127

Oxford Primary MTC Bk 2 page 58

Word problems involving subtraction of money

a) You have shs. 500. You spent Shs. 200. How much is left?

shs. 500
-shs 200

b) You have Shs. 200. You have spent shs. 100. How much is left?

shs. 200
- shs 100

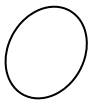
c) Eva had shs. 300. She lost shs. 100. How much money did she remain with?

shs. 300
- shs 100

d) Susan had shs. 700. She bought a ruler at shs. 300. How much money did she remain with?

shs. 700
-shs 300

Lesson **SHOPPING**

An apple	an egg	an orange	a cup
			
Shs. 500	shs. 200	shs. 150	shs. 300

a) What is the cost of an egg?

b) Which item costs shs. 300?

c) A _____costs shs. 500.

d) What is the cost of an egg and a cup?

e) Study the price list and answer the questions

Item	**Price**
Pencil	shs. 50 each
Sweet	shs. 50 each
Book	shs.100 each
Matchbox	shs. 50 each
Ice cream	shs. 500 each

Questions

a) How much is a pencil?

b) What is the cost of a sweet?

c) How much is a tin of ice cream?

d) How much will one pay for two match boxes?

e) What is the cheapest item?

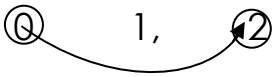
f) A _____is the most expensive item .

TOPIC: **NUMBER FAMILIES**

Number families of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

Which two numbers add up to 2

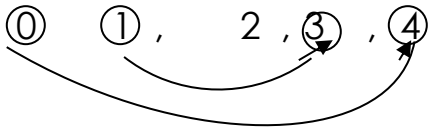
First list all the numbers from 0 up to 2



Choose the first and the last numbers

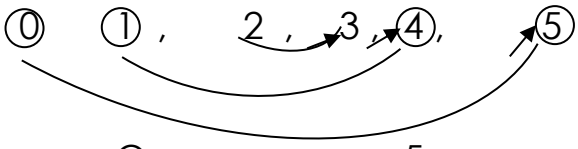
O	+	2	=	2
1	+	1	=	2
2	+	0	=	2

Which pairs of numbers add up to 4?



O	+	4	=	4
1	+	3	=	4
2	+	2	=	4
4	+	0	=	4
3	+	1	=	4

Which pairs of numbers add up to 4?



O	+	5	=	5
1	+	4	=	5
2	+	3	=	5
3	+	2	=	5
4	+	1	=	5
5	+	0	=	5

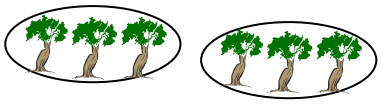
Up to 1

TOPIC: **MULTIPLICATION BY 3**

1. **Grouping in threes.**

1 group of three = 3

2 groups of three = _____



3 threes = _____

Up to 12

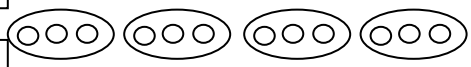
Multiplying numbers by 3 [horizontally]

Example

1 x 3 

2 x 3 

3 x 3 

4 x 3 

And more of this work up to 12

Multiplying numbers by 3 [vertically]

1	3	7	1 2
x 3	x 3	x 3	x3
____	___	____	___

More of this work to be given to pupils

Word problems with multiplication by 3

a) A stool has 3 legs. How many legs. How many legs do 2 stools have?

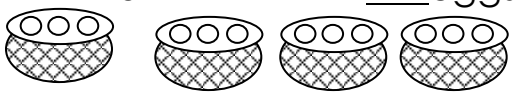
2 x 3 = 6 _____ legs.

b) There are ③ eggs in a tray

◯

How many eggs are there in 4 trays?

3 x 4 = 12 eggs

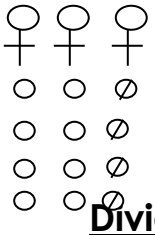


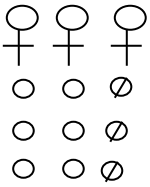
TOPIC: **DIVISION OF NUMBERS BY 3**

Dividing numbers by 3 [horrizontally]

6 ÷ 3 = _____ 9 ÷ 3 = _____

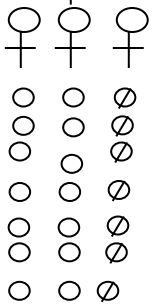
12 ÷ 3 = _____



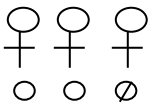


Dividing numbers by 3 [vertically]

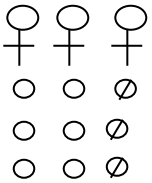
$$3\overline{)21}\quad 7$$



$$3\overline{)3}\quad 1$$



$$3\overline{)9}\quad 3$$

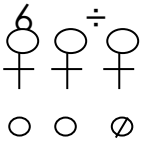


Teacher will give more examples and then an activity

Word problems involving division of numbers by 3

a) Mummy had ⑥ bananas. She shared them equally among ③ children. How many bananas did each get?

6 ÷ 3 = 2

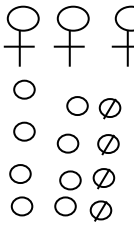


○ ○ ∅ Each child got 2 bananas

b) Nine divide by three equals _____

c) Share ⑫ pencils equally among ③ boys

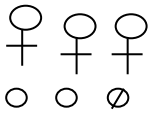
12 ÷ 3 = _____



Each child get 4 pencils

d) What do we get when we share ③ apples equally among ③ girls?

3 ÷ 3 = 1 apple



TOPIC: MATHEMATICAL STATEMENTS

Mathematical statements on addition

Words used in addition

- Add
- Altogether
- And
- Both
- Sum
- Total
- Plus
- Put together
- More

a) Two plus five equals _____

b) What is the sum of three, two and four?

_____

c) Jane has four apples. John has three apples
How many apples do they have altogether?

_____

d) Find the total of five and six oranges

_____

e) What is six and four?

_____

f) Tom had six books. Teo had five books.

Both had _____books altogether.

g) Daddy had 2 sweets. Mummy gave him more 7 sweets. How many sweets did daddy have altogether?

_____

Mathematical statements on subtraction

Words used in subtraction

- Subtraction
- Take away
- Less
- Minus
- Remain
- Remove

a) Subtract 4 mangoes from 11 mangoes

_____

b) What is 8 take away zero

_____

c) Twelve minus six equals _____

d) What is four less two? _____

e) A hen had 8 eggs. Five eggs were broken. How many eggs remained?_____

f) Remove 4 pens from 10 pens. How many pens remain?

_____

Mathematical statements on the multiplication

Words used in multiplication

- Multiplication
- groups of
- times

Note: teacher will give examples using words above.

Mathematical statements on division

Words used in division

Share

Divide

Among

Equally

Between

give

Note : Teacher will give examples using words above.