

PRIMARY WORK BOOK

ESSENTIAL BACK UP TOOL FOR SUCCESS

ESSENTIAL BACK UP TOOL FOR SUCCESS IS A SERIES OF LEARNING THE SOURCE MATERIALS ORGANISED FOR USE AFTER THE TEACHER HAS INTRODUCED AND EXPLAINED THE CONCEPT TO THE LEARNER.

ESSENTIAL BACK UP TOOL FOR SUCCESS COVERS PRIMARY SYLLABUS FROM **PRIMARY ONE TO PRIMARY SEVEN** IN ALL SUBJECT ASPECTS THAT IS ENGLISH, SOCIAL STUDIES, INTEGRATED SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, LITERACY (FOR LOWER CLASSES) AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

THIS TOOL IS WELL SUMMARISED WITH RELEVANT EXPLANATIONS, FOLLOW UP EXERCISES AND ACTIVITIES IN LINE WITH TERM ONE WORK AS PRESCRIBED BY THE NATIONAL CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT CENTER , UGANDA.

EACH OF THE ABOVE ASPECTS HAS A VARIETY OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF ACTIVITIES TO ENHANCE MASTERY.

THIS WORK BOOK IS ORGANISED BY MARKS GATE INTERNATIONAL IN CORROBORATION WITH STANDARD HIGH SCHOOL ZZANA (STAHIZA)

THIS TOOL HAS SERIES IN TERMS THAT IS (TERM ONE, TERM TWO, TERM THREE)

Here in is an extract of the material that compose a whole book. In case you are interested in the complete sets of books, contact;
0772511120/0705283741

PRIMARY TWO MATHEMATICS WORK BOOK FOR TERM ONE

Theme: Our school and neighbourhood

Counting and writing number symbols from 1 – 99

- a) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, __, __, __
b) 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, __, __
c) 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, __, __
d) 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, __, __, __, __ 99

a) Fill in the missing numbers

- i) 2, 3, 4, 5, __, __, __
ii) 20, 21, 23, __, 25, __
iii) 71, __, 73, 74, __, 76, __
iv) 78, 79, __, 81, __, 83, __
v) 90, 91, 92, __, 94, __, __

Sets

What is a set?

A set is a collection of things.

A set is a group of things.

An empty set is a set with no members.

Symbol for empty set is $\emptyset$ or

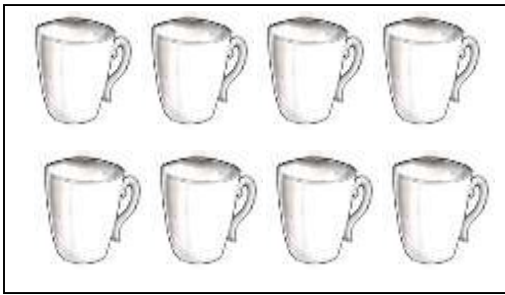
Things in a set are called members or elements or objects

Examples

1. A set of 8 balls

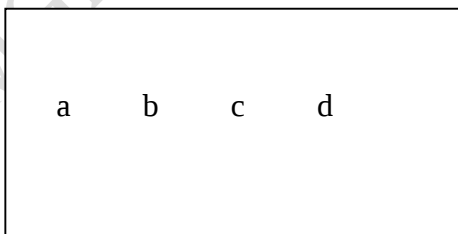
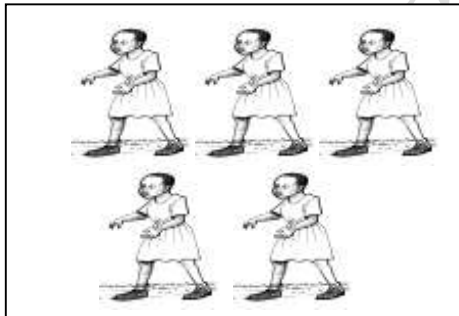
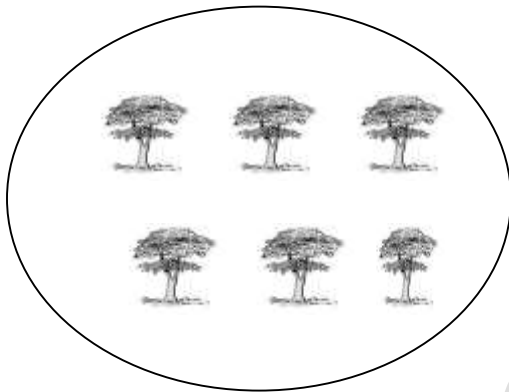


2. A set of 8 cups



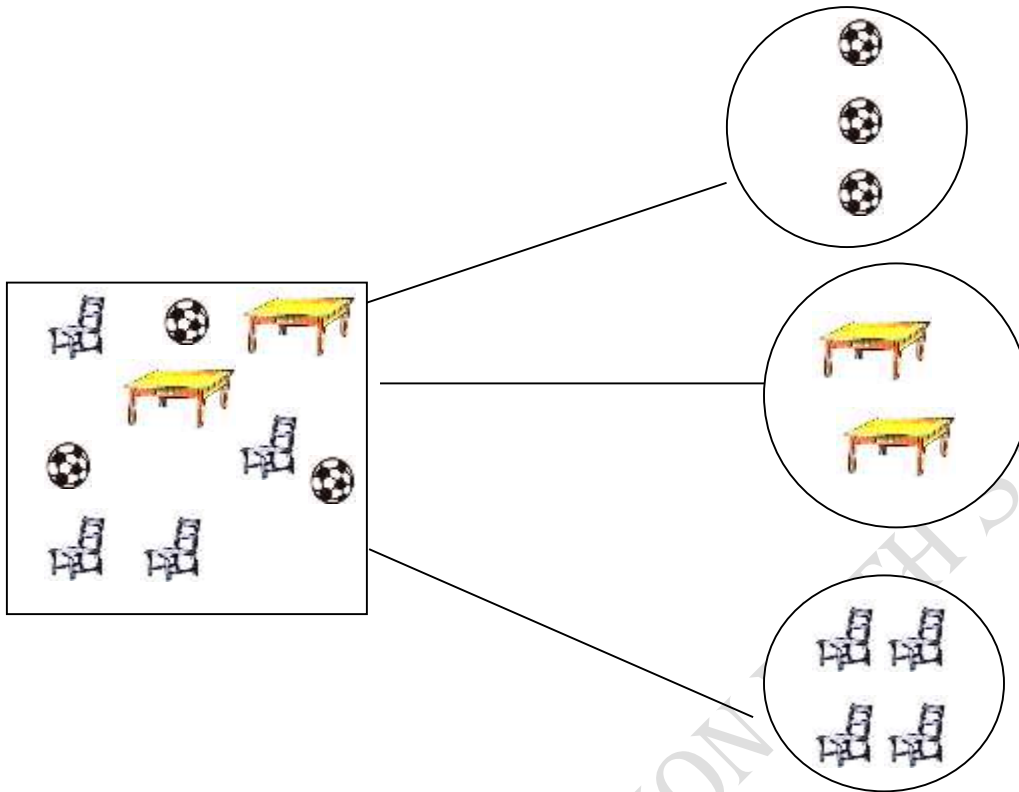
Exercise

Name these sets



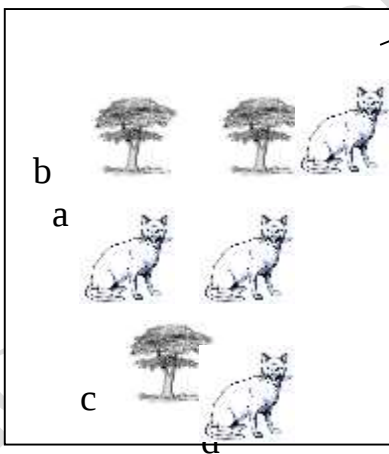
Forming new sets from the given set

A sub set is a small set got from a big set



Activity

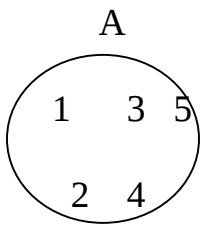
Form new sets from the given set.



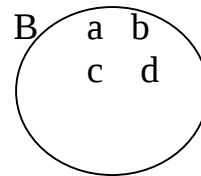
Comparing sets using less or more

Examples

1.

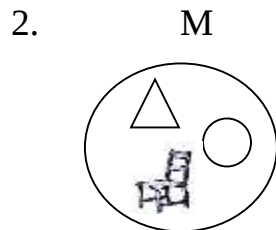


Set A has 5 members

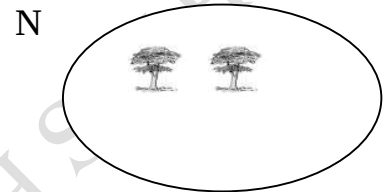


Set B has 4 members

Set A has more members than set B



Set M has 3 members

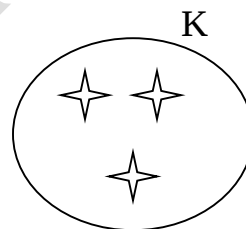
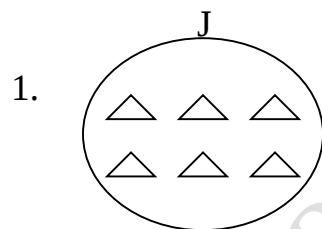


Set N has 2 members

Set N has less members than set M.
Set M has more members than set N.

Activity

Fill in less or more to complete the statement

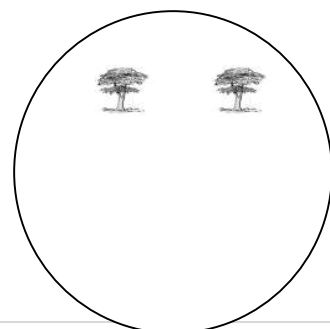
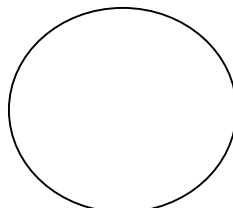
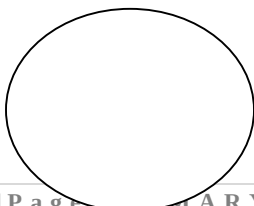


Set J has _____ members than set K.

Set K has _____ members than set J.

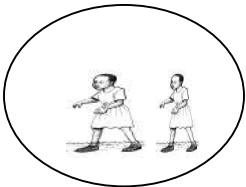
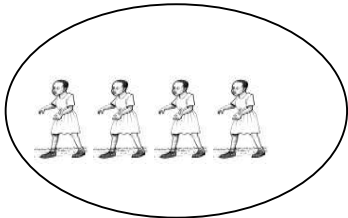
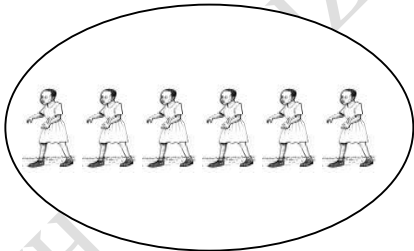
Joining sets / Adding sets

Examples



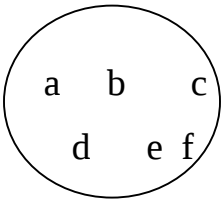
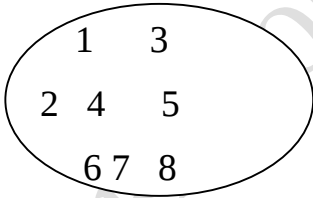
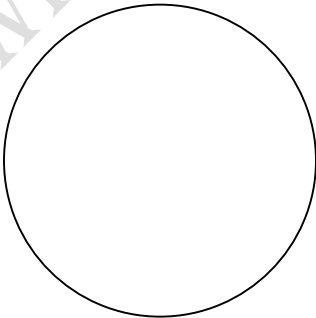
1.  +  = 

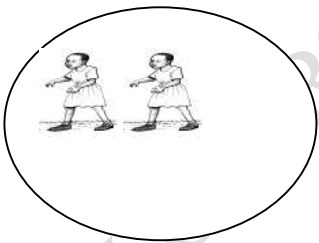
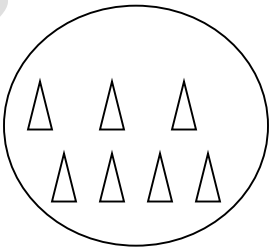
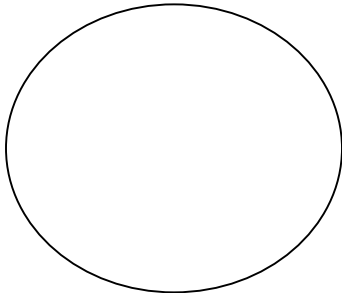
$$4 + 3 = 7$$

2.  +  + 

Activity

Join the given sets correctly

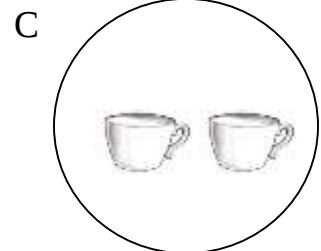
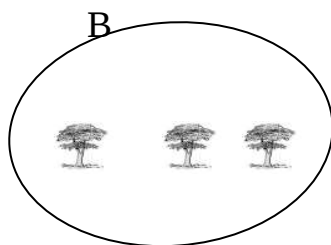
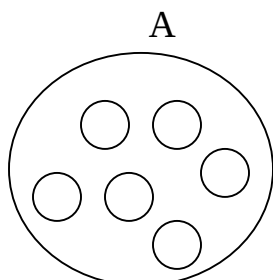
a.  +  = 

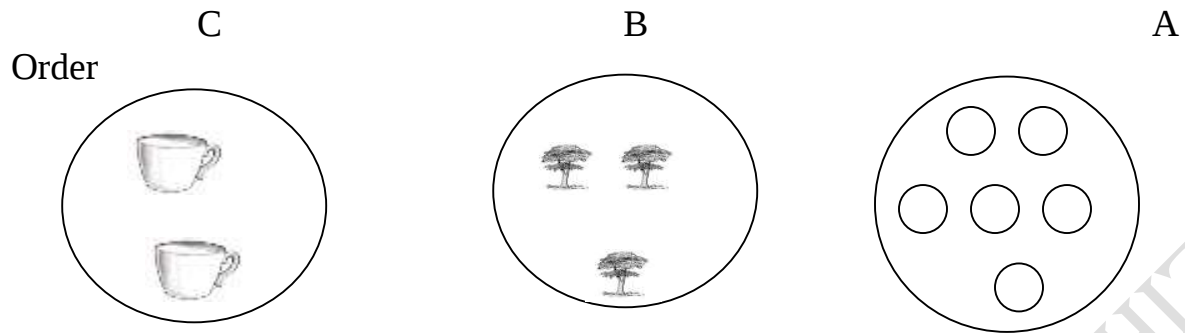
b.  +  = 

Ordering sets

Examples

Order these sets starting from the smallest

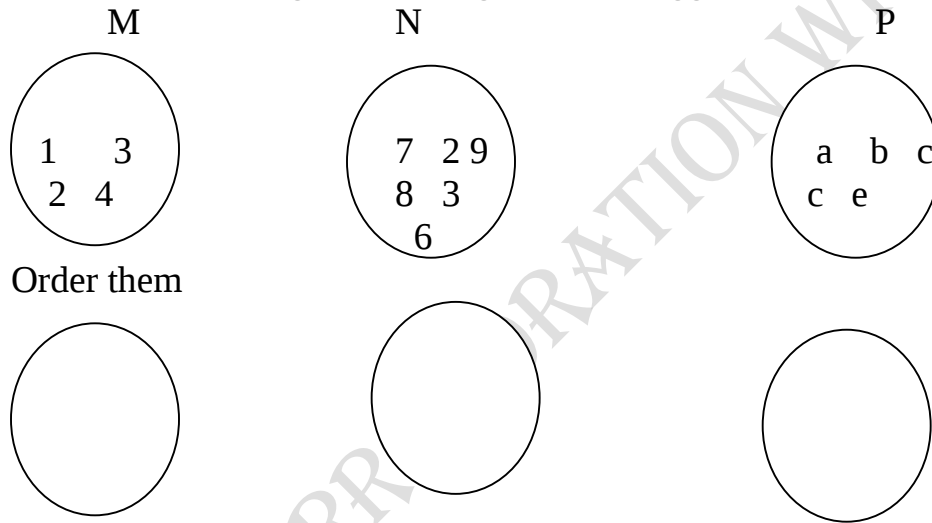




Set C comes first
Set B comes second
Set A comes third

Activity

Order the following sets starting from the biggest

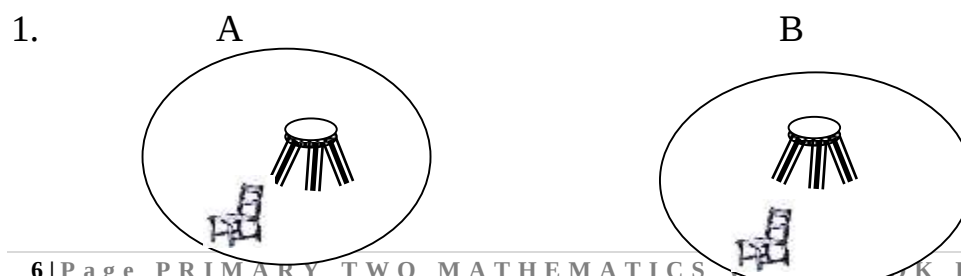


Set _____ comes first.
Set _____ comes the second.
Set _____ comes third.

Types of sets

- Equal sets (=)
These are sets with the same members.

Examples



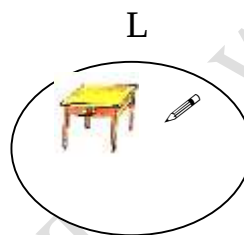
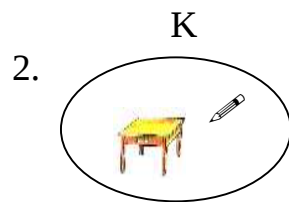
(i) How many members are in set A?

(ii) Name the members in set A.

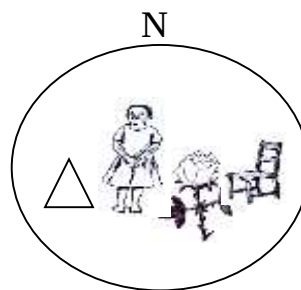
(iii) How many members are in set B?

(iv) Name the members in set B.

Members in set A are the same as those in set B
Therefore; Set A and B are equal sets.



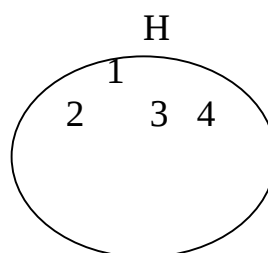
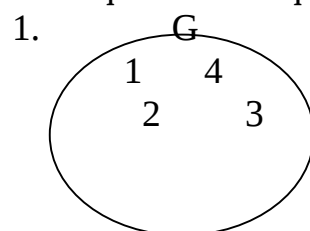
Set K and set L have the same members and number. So, set K is equal to set L.



Set M and N do not have the same type and number of members so set M is not equal to set N. ($\neq$)

Activity

Use equal or not equal (= or $\neq$)



Set G is _____ to set H.

2.



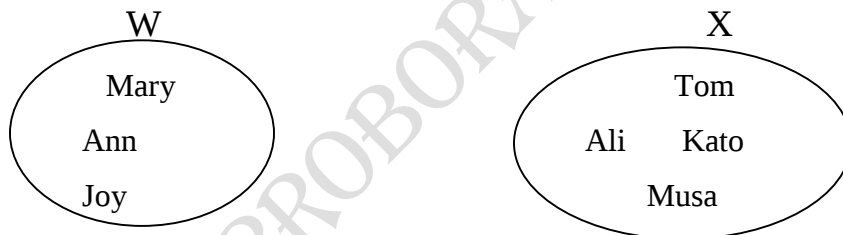
Set Q is _____ to set R.

3.



Set S is _____ to set V.

4.



Set W is _____ to set X.

Empty sets

An empty set is a set without element or members.

Examples

1. If set K = (Girls with 3 legs)

Set K has no element or member

Therefore, set K is an empty set.

We write it as $\{\}$ or $\emptyset$

2. If set m = (snakes with legs)

There are no snakes with legs so set m is an empty set.

Activity

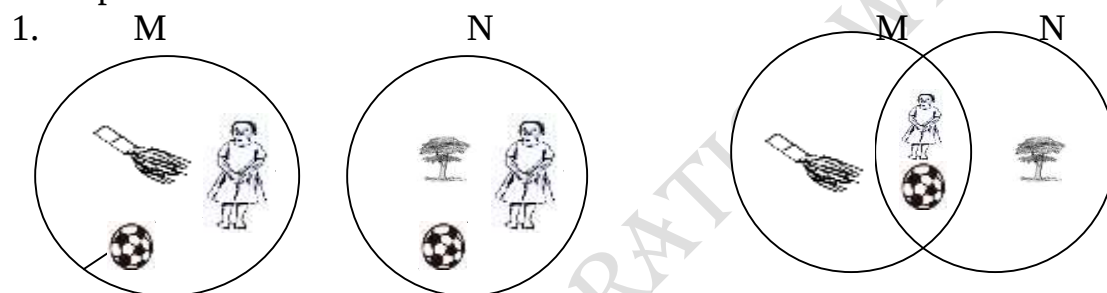
Write **empty** or **not empty**

- Set of birds with 7 eyes _____
- A set of snakes with legs _____
- A set of goats with one leg _____
- A set of cats with 4 legs _____
- A set of boys with 5 hands _____

Intersection sets or joint sets

These are sets with common members

Examples

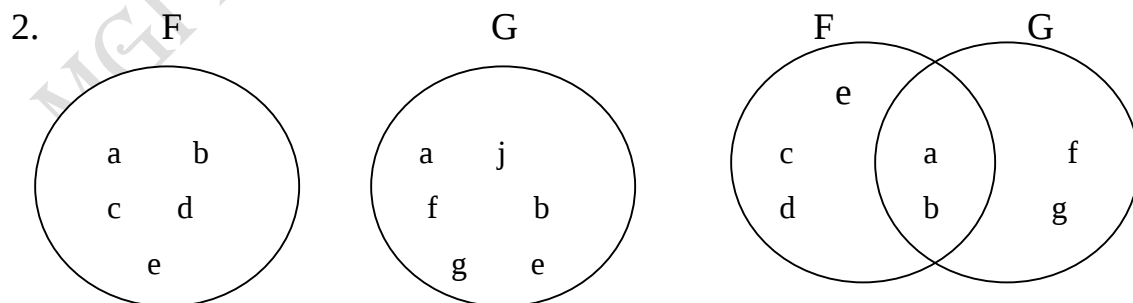


Common members in set M and N are



The symbol for intersecting sets is $\cap$.

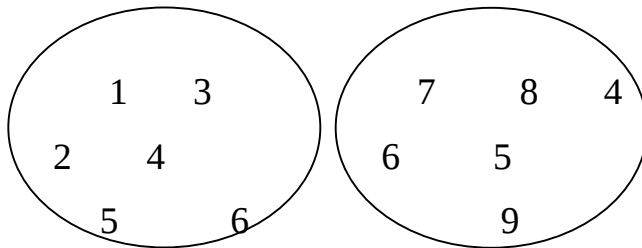
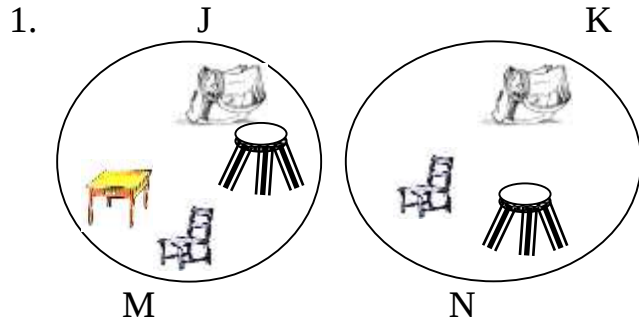
$$\text{so } M \cap N = \{ \text{girl, soccer ball} \}$$



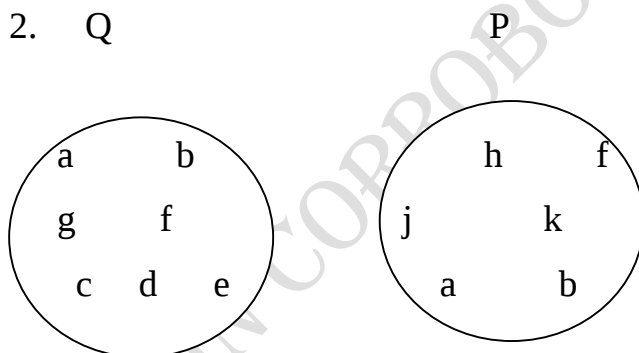
$$F \cap G = (a, b, e)$$

Exercise

Complete the sets correctly



$$M \cap N = \{ \quad \}$$



$$Q \cap P = \{ \quad \}$$

3. Set A = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 } Set B = { 4, 6, 7, 2 }

$$A \cap B = \{ \quad \}$$

4. Set Q = { a, b, c, d, e, f, g } Set M = { a, b, c, k, l }

$$Q \cap M = \{ \quad \}$$

Union sets

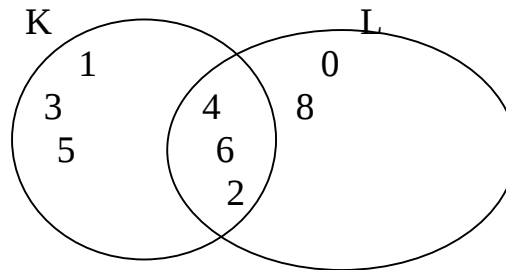
A union set is a set with all members in the given sets without repeating any member.

Examples

1. What is K union L ?

$$K = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)$$

$$L = (0, 2, 4, 6, 8)$$



The symbol for union sets is $\cup$

$$K \cup L = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 0, 8)$$

2. $T = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{tree} \\ \text{yellow table} \end{array} , \begin{array}{c} \text{elephant} \\ \text{chair} \end{array} \right\}$

$$Y = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{tree} \\ \text{triangle} \end{array} , \begin{array}{c} \text{elephant} \\ \text{stool} \end{array} \right\}$$

NB: What you have finished is a **small part** of the material that compose a **whole book**. In case you are **interested** in the complete set of this book, contact; **0772 511 120/ 0705 283 741**