

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 (MGI) IN CORROBORATION WITH STANDARD HIGH SCHOOL ZZANA (STAHIZA)

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

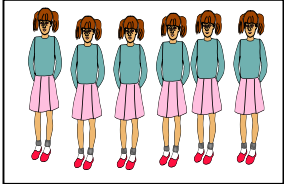
Here in is an extract of the material that compose a whole book. In case you are interested in the complete sets of books, contact; 0772511120/0705283741

TOPIC I: SETS

Introduction to sets

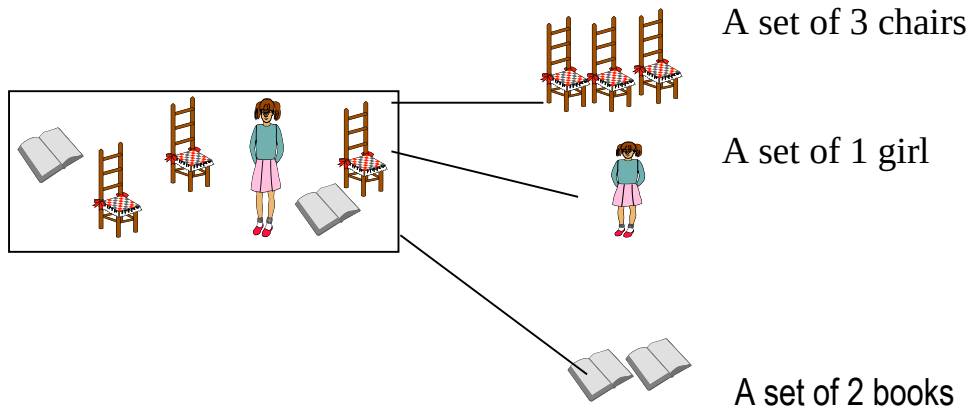
- Introduction to sets.
- Defining sets

(a, e, i, o, u) = a set of vowels.

1.  = a set of 6 girls

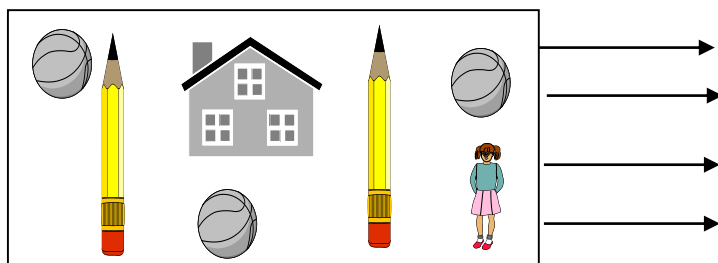
2. (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) = a set of numbers.

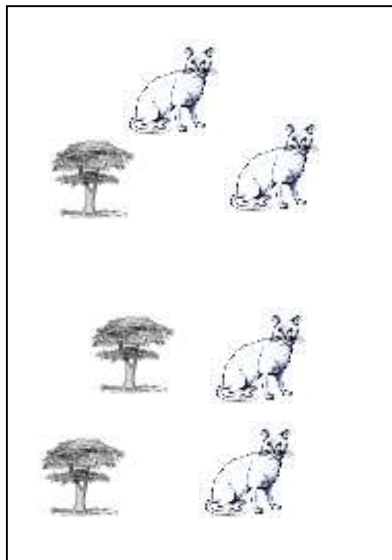
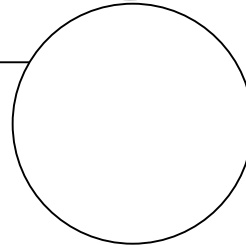
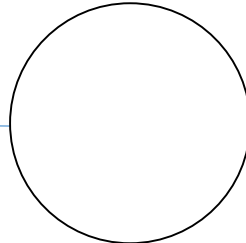
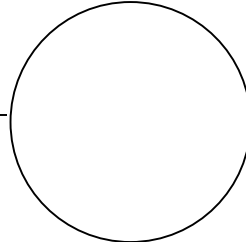
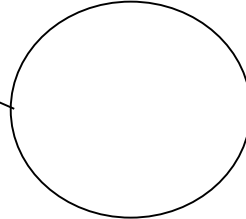
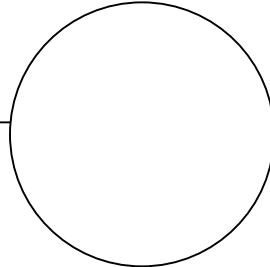
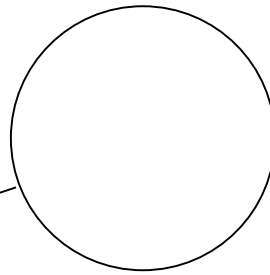
Making new sets



Questions

Form new sets from the following list





Comparing sets.

A

$\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

B

$\{a, b, f, c, e, d\}$

- Set A has _____ members than set B.
- Set B has _____ members than set A

- Set P = $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{pencil} \\ \text{ball} \\ \text{book} \\ \text{chair} \end{array} \right\}$

- Set Q = (a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h)

(a) Which set has more members?

(b) Which set has less members?

Types of sets;

a) Equal sets;

A

$\{b, c, a\}$

B

$\{a\ b\ c\}$

Set A and B are equal sets.

b) Equivalent sets;

Examples of equivalent sets



Set S and T are equivalent sets.

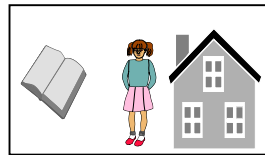
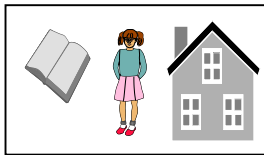
Activity

Name these types of sets;

1. $P = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$

$Q = (a, b, c, d, e)$ set P and Q are _____ sets.

2. A B



Set A and B are _____ sets

(c) Empty Sets;

An empty set is a set without element or members.

Examples

1. If set $K = (\text{Girls with 3 legs})$

Set K has no element or member

Therefore, set K is an empty set.

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

2. If set $m = (\text{snakes with legs})$

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

Activity

1. What are empty sets?

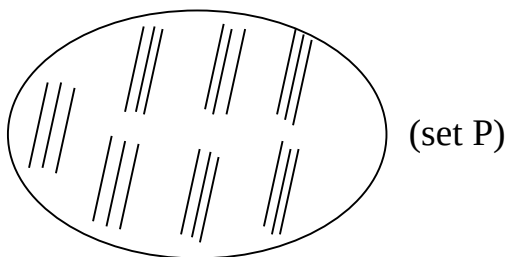
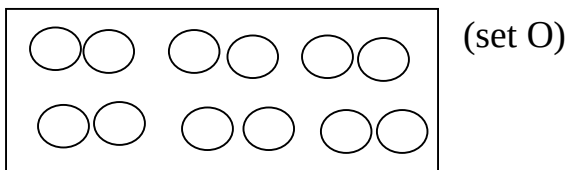
2. Draw a set symbol for empty set

3. Write empty or not empty

- a) Set of birds with 7 eyes _____
- b) A set of snakes with legs _____
- c) A set of goats with one leg _____
- d) A set of cats with 4 legs _____
- e) A set of boys with 5 hands _____
- f) A set of books _____
- g) A set of girls with long hair _____
- h) A set of boys with 5 legs _____
- i) Form **two examples** of equal sets.

Grouping members in a set.

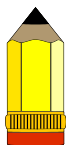
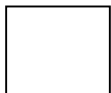
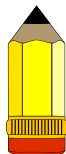
1. Form groups of twos



2. How many groups of threes can you make from set P.

_____ groups of threes.

Matching sets



Match these sets;

$1 + 2$

7

$2 + 4$

3

$5 + 2$

10

$3 + 7$

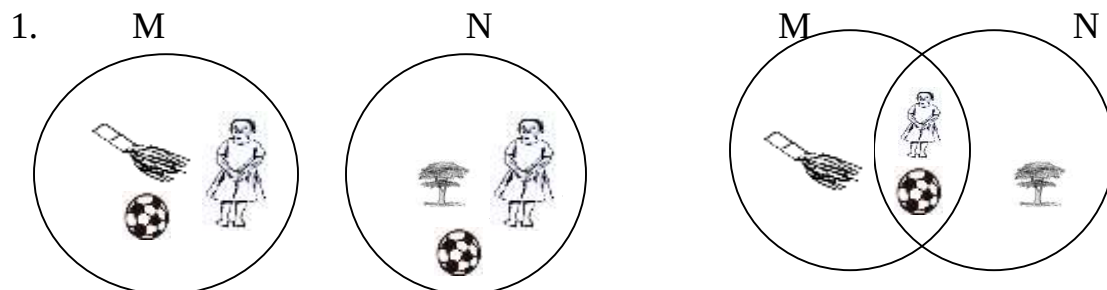
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N.B: Matching sets are the same as equivalent sets.

Intersection sets or joint sets

These are sets with common members

Examples



Common members in set M and N are

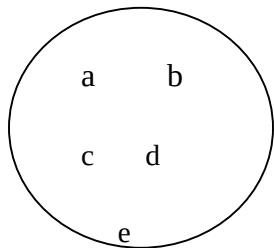


The symbol for intersecting sets is $\cap$.

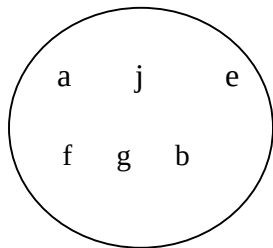
so $M \cap N = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{girl} \\ \text{soccer ball} \end{array} \right\}$

2.

F

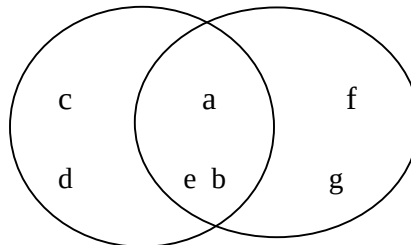


G



F

G



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

Exercise

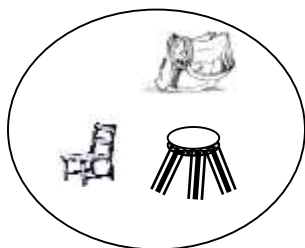
Complete the sets correctly

1.

J

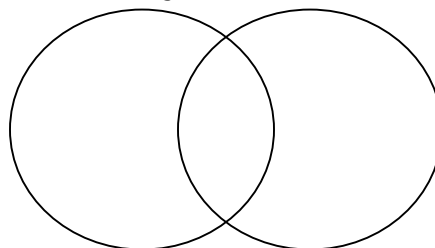


K



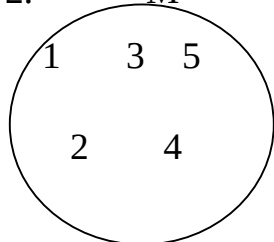
J

K

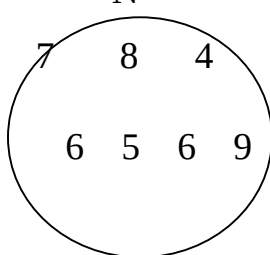


2.

M

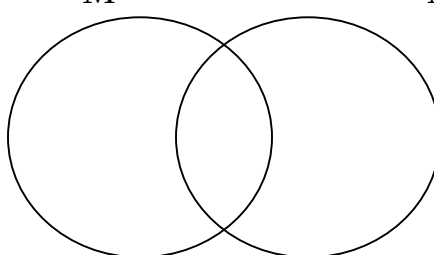


N



M

N



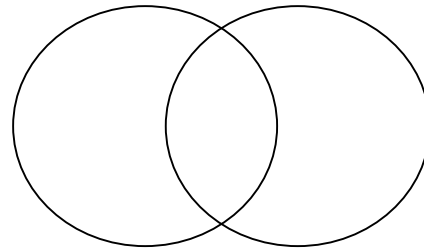
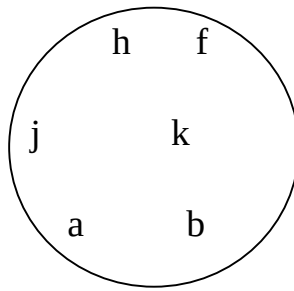
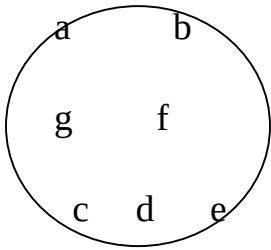
$M \cap N = \left\{ \quad \quad \right\}$

3. Q

P

Q

P



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

4. Set A = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

Set B = (4, 6, 7, 2)

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

5. Set Q = (a, b, c, d, e f, g)

Set M = (a, b, c, k, l)

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

Union sets

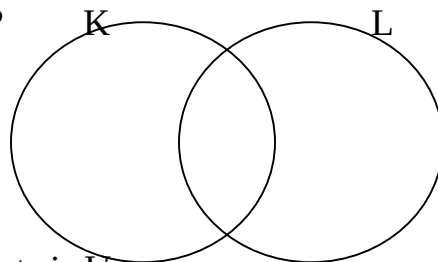
A union set is a set with all members in the given sets without repeating any member.

Examples

1. What is K union L ?

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

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



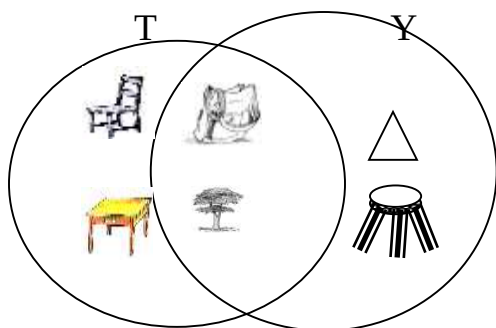
The symbol for union sets is $\cup$

KUL = (1, 3, 5, 3, 4, 6, 0, 8)

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

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

What is T Union Y?

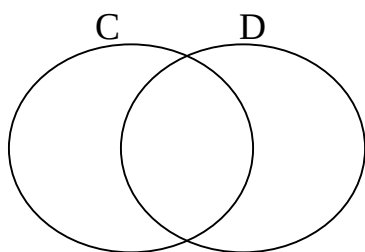


$$T \cup Y = \left\{ \text{yellow table}, \text{chair}, \text{tree}, \text{elephant}, \triangle, \text{stool} \right\}$$

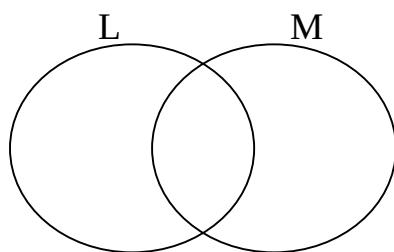
Activity

1. Shade the sets below.

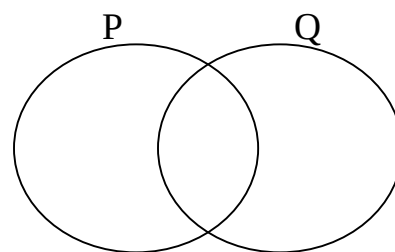
C ∩ D



L ∪ M



Set P



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;
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