



CORNERSTONE JUNIOR SCHOOL - MUKONO

P.O. Box 704 Mukono. Tel: 0772485711/0786809463,

Email: cornerstonejuniorschool@gmail.com

PRIMARY THREE MATHEMATICS SELF - STUDY LESSONS SET ONE 30.5.2020

USE YOUR P.3 MATHEMATICS CLASS WORKBOOKS TO WRITE THIS WORK AND DO ALL THE GIVEN ACTIVITIES.

TOPIC: WHOLE NUMBERS

SUB- TOPIC: ROMAN NUMERALS

Dear learner, you are welcome to today's activity.

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:-

- Identify Roman numerals 1 – 50
- Identify Hindu – Arabic numerals
- Expand numbers to get roman numerals

Roman numerals

A numeral is a symbol representing a number.

Numerals that are used to represent numbers include:-

- 1) Hindu – Arabic numerals.
- 2) Roman Numerals.

Basic roman numerals

Hindu – Arabic Numerals	Roman Numerals
1	I
5	V
10	X
50	L
100	C

Other Roman Numerals are got from the above by either subtracting or adding as shown below;

Roman numerals got by repeating

$$2 = 1 + 1 = \text{II}$$

$$3 = 1 + 1 + 1 = \text{III}$$

$$20 = 10 + 10 = \text{XX}$$

$$30 = 10 + 10 + 10 = \underline{\underline{\text{XXX}}}$$

Roman numerals got by adding to 5

$$6 = (5 + 1) = \text{VI}$$

$$7 = (5 + 1 + 1) = \underline{\underline{\text{VII}}}$$

$$8 = (5 + 1 + 1 + 1) = \underline{\underline{\text{VIII}}}$$

Roman numerals got by subtracting from 5

$$4 = (5 - 1)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\text{IV}}}$$

$$40 = (50 - 10)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\text{XL}}}$$

Roman numerals got by subtracting from 10

$$\underline{\underline{9}} = 10 - 1$$

$$= \text{IX}$$

Roman numerals got by subtracting from 100

$$90 = \text{XC}$$

Expand and change to Roman numerals

Example 1

$$19 = 10 + 9$$

$$= X + IX$$

$$19 = \underline{\underline{XIX}}$$

Example 2

$$36 = 30 + 6$$

$$= XXX + VI$$

$$36 = \underline{\underline{XXXVI}}$$

Activity

1. Change to Roman numerals

a) 21

b) 49

c) 19

d) 37

e) 29

f) 59

LESSON 2

TOPIC: WHOLE NUMBERS

SUB TOPIC: Changing to Hindu Arabic – Numerals

Dear learner, you are welcome to today's activity.

You are going to:-

- Expand roman numerals to get Hindu Arabic numerals
- Write Hindu – Arabic numerals got from Roman numerals

CONTENT: Changing roman numerals to Hindu – Arabic Numerals

Example 1

Change XIX to Hindu – Arabic Numerals

$$XIX = 10 + 9$$

$$XIX = 19$$

Example 2

Change XLIX to Hindu – Arabic Numerals

$$XLIX = 40 + 9$$

$$XLIX = 49$$

Example 3

Kato is XIII years old

Write his age in Hindu – Arabic Numerals

$$XIII = 10 + 3$$

$$XIII = 13$$

Exercise:

1. John is **xxx** years old. Write his age in words.
2. Nakato picked **XX IX** mangoes change the mangoes to Hindu – Arabic Numerals.
3. Peter is **XLV** year change this age to Hindu – Arabic Numerals.

4. Write the following in Hindu – Arabic numerals
 - a) XIV
 - b) X X X I I I
 - c) XLIV
 - d) X X I I

LESSON 3

TOPIC: WHOLE NUMBERS

SUB TOPIC: Addition of a two-digit number

Dear learner, you are welcome to today's activity.

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- Add 2 digit numbers with regrouping
- Solve word problems of addition
- Interpret the word problems

Identify the place value of digits

Words used in addition are: altogether, sum, total, add, plus

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Addition of two-digit numbers with regrouping (carrying)

To re-group is to carry the reminder or the balance to the next place value.

When we add big numbers and we get a 2 digit answer we cannot write the 2 digit answers at once in the space provided, instead we write the first digit on our left in the position of ones and we carry the number in the position of the tens and add it to the number in the next place value. This is what we call re-grouping. E.g

Examples

Add: 78 + 89

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{T} \quad \text{O} \\
 \begin{array}{r}
 7 \\
 + 8 \\
 \hline
 16
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 8 \\
 9 \\
 \hline
 17
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$8 + 9 = 17$; we cannot write both digits so we write 7 and re-group /carry 1

$1 + 7 + 8 = 16$ the next answer is written as a whole to get the final total.

Example 2

Kayaga had 38 eggs. Mugoya had 54 eggs. How many eggs did they have altogether

Kayaga had $\begin{array}{r} | \\ 3 \end{array} 8$ eggs $8 + 4 = 12$

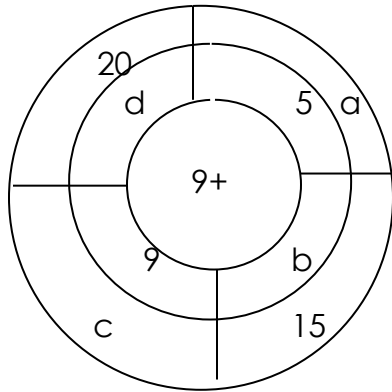
Mugoya had $\begin{array}{r} + 5 \\ \hline 9 \end{array} 4$ eggs $1 + 3 + 5 = 9$

$\begin{array}{r} \hline 9 \end{array} 2$ eggs

Activity

1. Add $40 + 216 + 8$
2. There are 40 chairs in P.1 Y, 246 chairs in P.1 R and 135 chairs in P.1 B. How many chairs are there altogether?
3. Abby had 35 books, Malaria has 235 books and Elan has 1250 books. Find the total number of books they have?
4. Add $385 + 96$

5. Our school had 637 pupils last year 837 pupils joined the school this year.
Find the total number of pupils in the school.
6. Fill the values of the missing letters



- a _____
- b _____
- c _____
- d _____

LESSON 4

TOPIC: WHOLE NUMBERS

SUB- TOPIC: Addition of three-digit numbers with regrouping

Dear learner, you are welcome to today's activity.

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:-

- Add 3 digit numbers with regrouping
- Solve and interpret word problems
- Identify the correct place value of the given digit

Addition of 3 digits numbers with re – grouping

Examples 1

Add 462 + 339	side work
$\begin{array}{r} 462 \\ + 339 \\ \hline 801 \end{array}$	$2 + 9 = 11$
	$1 + 6 + 3 = 10$
	$1 + 4 + 3 = 8$

Example 2

A young farmers society sold 647 hens in July and 1915 hens in June. How many hens did the society sell in the two months?

	Side work
$\begin{array}{r} 1915 \\ + 647 \\ \hline 2562 \end{array}$	$5 + 7 = 12$
	$1 + 1 + 4 = 6$
	$9 + 6 = 15$
	$1 + 1 = 2$

The society sold **2562** hens in the two months

Activity

1. Add $2842 + 98$
2. Find the sum of 2687 and 155

3. Add 2569 kg of beans and 389 kg of beans. How many kilograms of beans are there altogether?
4. Nsimbi had 8920 goats and 2842 cows. How many animals did Nsimbi have altogether?
5. Add shs. 2430 and sh. 839. Find the total amount of money.

LESSON 5

TOPIC: WHOLE NUMBERS

SUB- TOPIC: SUBTRACTION OF THREE DIGIT NUMBERS WITH RE – GROUPING

Dear learner, you are welcome to today's activity.

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:-

- Subtract 3 digit numbers with regrouping.
- Identify the correct place value of numbers.
- Subtract the numbers correctly.

Subtracting of 3 digit numbers with regrouping (borrowing)

Words to mean subtraction include; take away, give away, remove, remain balance left, minus, difference, more than, change.

Re-grouping with subtraction is a bit different from the way it is used in addition.

Here to re-group means to borrow, so for numbers that cannot be subtracted, we borrow from the number in the next place value /position to complete the subtraction.

Example 1Subtract $139 - 25$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 139 \\
 - 25 \\
 \hline
 114
 \end{array}$$

side work

$9 - 5 = 4$

$3 - 2 = 1$

$1 - 0 = 1$

Example 2

Subtract 678 from 3456

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2\ 1\ 14 \\
 \cancel{3}\ \cancel{4}\ \cancel{5}\ 16 \\
 - 6\ 7\ 8 \\
 \hline
 2\ 7\ 7\ 8
 \end{array}$$

side work

$16 - 8 = 8$

$14 - 7 = 7$

$13 - 6 = 7$

$2 - 0 = 2$

Example 3

Find the difference between 9354 and 6129

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \ 4 \\
 9\ 3\ \cancel{5}\ 14 \\
 - 6\ 1\ 2\ 9 \\
 \hline
 3\ 2\ 2\ 5
 \end{array}$$

side work

$14 - 9 = 5$

$4 - 2 = 2$

$3 - 1 = 2$

$9 - 6 = 3$

Activity

1. Remove 53 07 from 8450
2. What is left if you have 900 crates of soda and sell 29 crates of soda?
3. Take away 99 from 1000
4. Our teacher bought 876 oranges. She gave 89 oranges to the pupils.

How many oranges remained?

5. Find the difference between 90 and 210
6. Subtract sh. 8 2 4 2

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{sh. } 8\ 2\ 4\ 2 \\ - \text{sh. } 1\ 2\ 8\ 6 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$