OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

The Essential Series



TV

Plan Your Work and Work Your Plan

Before creating a lesson plan, it's essential to understand the art of teaching. Effective teaching involves connecting with students' daily lives and revisiting previously learned material. A well-structured lesson plan is crucial to engaging every student in the classroom. There are three key components to lesson planning:

A. Curriculum:

A curriculum should be tailored to meet students' needs and school objectives, avoiding overambition and haphazard planning, particularly in math education.

B. Instruction:

Teachers can use various methods, such as verbal explanations, visual aids, and inquiry-based learning, to deliver instruction. The best teachers adapt their approach to suit their students' needs, continuously updating their skills and methodology.

C. Evaluation:

Evaluation is a tool to assess not only students' understanding but also the effectiveness of the teacher's instruction. It helps teachers refine their approach and ensure students achieve their full potential. By considering these three facets, teachers can create comprehensive lesson plans that promote meaningful learning and student engagement.

D. Long-term Lesson Plan

A long-term lesson plan covers the entire term and typically involves school coordinators outlining the core syllabus and unit studies. When planning, two crucial factors to consider are:

- Time frame: Allocating sufficient time for each topic to ensure comprehensive coverage.
- **Prior knowledge:** Assessing students' existing knowledge of the topic to inform the planning process.

An experienced coordinator will consider the topic's complexity and the students' ability to grasp it within the given time frame. Assigning the optimal number of lessons for each topic is essential to avoid overspending time on easier topics, which could impact the time needed for more challenging topics later.

E. Suggested Unit Study Format

Weeks	Dates	Month	Number of Days	Remarks

Short-term Lesson Planning

The responsibility of the course teacher. The term "lesson" originates from the Latin word "lectio," meaning the action of reading, but in this context, it refers to the action of teaching a topic in the classroom. To plan a topic effectively, consider the following suggested format, while also being open to adapting and improving your approach based on your school's and colleagues' methods.

When planning a lesson, consider the following steps:

1. Topic: Identify the topic title.

2. Overview: Assessing students' prior knowledge of a topic is a crucial step in the learning process, involving the evaluation of what students already know, understand, and can do related to the topic before instruction begins.

To assess prior knowledge, teachers can use various methods, including:

- Pre-assessment quizzes or tests to gauge students' understanding of the topic.
- Class discussions to explore students' thoughts, ideas, and experiences related to the topic.

By assessing prior knowledge, teachers can create a more effective and engaging learning environment, ultimately leading to better student outcomes.

3. Objectives: Clearly defining the learning objectives for a topic is a crucial step in the lesson planning process. Learning objectives specify what students are expected to know, understand, and be able to do by the end of the lesson or topic.

By clearly defining learning goals, teachers can create a roadmap for instruction, guide assessment, and promote student understanding, ultimately leading to more effective teaching and learning.

4. Time Frame: Accurately estimating the time required for each topic is vital to ensure a successful lesson plan. However, class dynamics can be unpredictable, and flexibility is essential to adapt to the unique needs and responses of each class. Note that introductory sessions often require more time, but as the topic progresses, students may learn faster, allowing for potential reductions in the allocated timeframe.

To effectively manage classroom time, teachers should:

- establish a general time frame for each topic,
- be prepared to adjust as needed,
- monitor student progress,
- prioritize essential tasks,

and leave buffer time for unexpected events or questions, ensuring a flexible and adaptive lesson plan.

5. Methodology: This refers to how you will demonstrate, discuss, and explain the topic to your students. Effective methodology involves using a range of teaching methods to cater to different learning styles, incorporating technology, providing opportunities for questions and feedback, and encouraging active learning through group work and problem-solving activities. By using varied methodologies, teachers can create an engaging, interactive, and student-centred learning environment that promotes deeper understanding and application of the topic.

6. Resources Used: Refers to the materials and tools needed to support teaching and learning.

- **Tangible materials:** Everyday objects that will help students to visualize and understand complex concepts.
- **Printed materials:** Exercise books, worksheets, and test worksheets to provide students with hands-on practice and assessment opportunities.
- Assignments and projects: Longer-term tasks that require students to apply their knowledge and skills.
- **Digital resources:** Online tools, software, and multimedia resources, such as educational apps, videos, and interactive simulations, to enhance engagement and understanding.

By identifying and listing the resources needed, teachers can ensure that they have everything required to deliver effective instruction and support student learning.

7. Continuity: Continuity refers to reinforcing learning throughout a topic to ensure students retain and build upon previously acquired knowledge. To achieve continuity, teachers can alternate between class work and homework, gradually increase task difficulty, use varied teaching methods and resources, and provide regular feedback and assessment. By planning for continuity, teachers help students develop a strong foundation of knowledge and skills, making connections between lessons and topics, and promoting deeper understanding and application of the subject matter.

8. Supplementary Work: To further enhance student learning, teachers can consider additional activities to complement their instruction.

- **Group projects or individual research:** Encourage students to work collaboratively or independently on projects that delve deeper into the topic, promoting critical thinking, problemsolving, and creativity.
- **Presentations or assignments:** Provide opportunities for students to demonstrate their understanding through presentations, reports, or other assignments, helping to develop their communication and critical thinking skills.

9. Evaluation: Ongoing assessment is essential to monitor student progress, identify areas of improvement, and inform teaching adjustments. Strategies include:

- **Regular quizzes and self/peer correction:** Administer quizzes to check students' understanding and provide opportunities for self-reflection and peer feedback.
- Formal tests at the end of the topic: Conduct comprehensive tests to assess students' mastery of the topic and identify areas where they may need additional support.
- **Continuous monitoring of student progress:** Regularly review student work, observe their participation, and engage in one-on-one discussions to inform teaching adjustments and ensure students are on track to meet learning objectives.

By incorporating supplementary work and ongoing evaluation, teachers can create a comprehensive and supportive learning environment that fosters student growth and achievement.

Features of the Guide

This teaching guide serves as a comprehensive resource to support educators in designing and delivering structured, effective, and engaging lessons. Organized into carefully curated sections, it aims to equip teachers with the tools and strategies necessary to enhance both their instructional approach and student learning outcomes.

Concept Builder Notes

The Concept Builder Notes provide an in-depth exploration of key topics, offering a clear and concise framework of essential ideas and concepts. This section is designed to ensure educators possess a thorough understanding of the subject matter, forming a strong foundation for effective teaching.

Scheme of Work

The Scheme of Work outlines a meticulously planned roadmap for each lesson, incorporating well-defined learning objectives, interactive activities, and meaningful assessments. This structured approach enables educators to deliver lessons with clarity, coherence, and purpose.

Step-by-Step Guide

The Step-by-Step Guide offers a detailed sequence of instructional steps, facilitating seamless lesson delivery. By breaking down the teaching process into manageable stages, this section provides educators with a clear framework to ensure lesson objectives are met effectively.

Review Exercises

The Review Exercises section presents a variety of thoughtfully designed activities to consolidate student learning and assess progress. These exercises assist in identifying areas for improvement and reinforcing critical concepts, fostering a deeper understanding of the material.

This teaching guide is designed to be a reliable and practical tool, empowering educators to achieve excellence in teaching and learning. By integrating these resources into your practice, you can create a meaningful and impactful educational experience for your students.

To enhance accessibility, all resources are also available via QR codes provided at the end of each unit.

Scheme of Work

Unit: _____

Estimated number of Lessons: _

Specific Learning Outcomes

It is the change/improvement that is expected in the Knowledge/attitude/skills of students by the end of a lesson. The teachers are expected to list the SLO of the lesson in the precise format. There can be more than one SLO for a lesson, but they should be SMART.

Prior Knowledge Assessment

Here the teacher will list small and clear questions, which will be asked during the lesson to assess the awareness of the students to teach new concepts and skills. These questions may be asked randomly or in the form of quiz but should not take too much time. This drill not only demonstrates the readiness of students to learn as well as creates stimulus for learning.

Teachers are not required to put in black and white, but they must have clear concept of the possible answers, which are expected from the students, of the listed questions.

Resources

Devise a very short activity or strategy of a few minutes to get the attention of the students and detach them from the previous lesson. Instead of directly starting with the content of the lesson, this activity should contain something of interest to children. It could be a small discussion about scientific exploration, some interesting facts about the current topic or its application in real-life situations. Even something humorous may be a quality joke (if you can handle the response of students after that).

Next outline the activities and the steps of teaching in a sequence with clear specifications and their impact upon learning of the students.

Class Assignment:

Here the teacher will specify the written work, which will be done by students in notebooks during the lesson in the class.

Home Assignment

Here the teacher will specify the work which will be done by students at home.

Home assignments should be neither the repetition of the same work done in the class nor something very new in the topic. It should be based on what students have learnt in the class and either should reinforce the concepts or be the extension of them.

Evaluation

Evaluation should be done within the lesson on any activity which is the part of lesson or teacher will devise a tool with a clear criterion to assess the learning of students. It should be directly derived from the learning objectives of the lesson confirming the change/ improvement, which was expected

in the knowledge/attitude/skills of the students.

Remember that home assignments cannot be used as an evaluation tool.

Teachers should evaluate pupils during and after learning to identify what they have learned and how well they have learned it. Assessments help teachers understand their pupils' knowledge and adjust their approach to help them achieve learning goals.

Assessment is an ongoing process. Pupils can be assessed through formative and summative assessment. Ways to evaluate teaching and students learning.

Oral assessment: By asking concept check questions.

Written assessment: Through quizzes, games, classwork, homework, test at the completion of the topic.

Teacher's assessment: Simplest way to assess pupils' performance is through conversation that is engaging them in discussions. To save time just call a pupil and talk about a specific idea, while the others are working. An other way is observation, while they're doing activities that are assigned in the classroom. Pupils' can also be easily observed by watching them solve one or two questions.

Peer assessment: Pupils provide feedback on their classmates' work. This helps students understand their own work and the work of their peers.

Personal assessment: Pupils can evaluate themselves, which will help them think about their own performance.

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Bilingual Concept Builder Notes

Competency 1

Identify the place value of digits in the given number up to ten thousand. Write the numbers in words up to the place value ten thousand as well as in expanded form.

Stimulus: Pupils have used the base ten blocks of and hundreds block to identify the place values of different digits in a number. In the same way, using the explanations given on pages 3 and 4 teach the place value of 'thousand' and 'ten thousand'. Explain to your class to identify the place value of a specific digit in a given number. Teach them that every digit is like a different number with respect to its place value and the number can be expressed as the sum of all those numbers as explained on page 5.

Rationale: The pupils are already familiar with counting in three-digits numbers. A little recap of reading and writing the names of three digits numbers will provide a stimulus to start four to five digits numbers as given in Q1 and Q2 of Exercise A.

Classwork: Let your pupils complete Exercise A under your supervision.

Competency 2

Identify even and odd numbers in the given set of numbers and list them as well.

Stimulus: Don't begin the lesson by defining even or odd numbers. Let the pupils do the division of numbers manually to find even and odd numbers. Make seating arrangement in a way that pupils are sitting in pairs. Provide each pair with a bundle of sticks, containing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, ... sticks (depending on number of pairs of students). Instruct each pair to open the bundle and count the total sticks. Write the total number of sticks on a piece of paper. Then distribute all the sticks equally between themselves. If there are any undistributed sticks, leave them on the table. When students have done the activity, take feedback from each group separately. Ask them about the total number of sticks and the remaining ones and note them on the form of a table as given below:

Total Sticks	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Remaining	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Туре	odd	even	odd	even	odd	even	odd	even	odd

If the remaining sticks are more than one, tell them to complete the distribution. There are only two different remainders, 1 and 0. Ask them what can you say about the numbers which have zero as remainder? These numbers can be divided into two groups equally, while others cannot be. Show them clearly that the last digit of an even number is 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8. Now tell them the definition of even

قابليت ا

مهمل اعداد

ایک سے دس ہزار (ا سے ۱۰۰۰۰) تک کے دیے گئے اعداد میں ہندسوں کی مقامی قیت (Place value) کو شاخت سیجیے اور ان ہندسوں کی مقامی قیت (Place value) کو شاخت کیچے اور ان ہندسوں کی مقامی قیمت الفاظ میں لکھے۔ محرک: طلبہ نے دس اور سو کی مقامی قیمت کو گننے کے لیے (base hundred اور base hundred) بلاکس مکعب کا استعال کیا ہے۔ اسی طرح صفحہ ۳ اور ۳ پر دی گئی تشریحات(explanation) کو استعال کرتے ہوئے ہزار اور دس ہزار کی مقامی قیمت بڑھاہئے۔ اور دیے گئے عد دیں کسی مخصوص ہند سے کی مقامی قیمت کی شاخت کرنے کے لیے طلبہ کو سمجھائے کہ کسی دیے گئے عد د میں موجو د ہر ہند سہ اپنی مقامی قیمت کے لحاظ سے ایک مختلف

عدد کی طرح ہے۔ لہٰذا عدد کو ان تمام اعداد کے مجموعے کے طور پر بھی ظاہر کیا جا سکتا ہے جیسا کہ صفحہ نمبر ۵ پر بیان کیا گیا ہے۔ استدلال : طلبہ تین ہندسوں کے اعداد کو گننے کا طریفۃ سیکھ چکے ہیں لہٰذاتین ہندسوں والے اعداد کے نام پڑھنے اور لکھنے کا اعادہ انھیں چار سے پاپنے ہندسوں والے اعداد کو سیکھنے کے لیے بطور محرک کام کرے گا جیسا کہ شق A کے سوال ۱ اور ۲ میں دیا گیا۔ کلاس ورک : طلبہ کو اپنی نگرانی میں شق A مکمل کرنے دیچے۔

قابليت ٢

طاق اور جفت اعداد کو شاخت سیجیے اور انھیں عدد کی دی گئی حد کے مطابق لکھیے۔ محرک: سبق کے آغاز میں طاق اور جفت اعداد کی تعریف مت بتائے اور طلبہ کو تقشیم کے عمل کے ذریعے طاق اور جفت اعداد خود معلوم کرنے کا موقع دیجیے۔ اس کے لیے جماعت میں طلبہ کی جوڑیاں pairs تفکیل دے کر بٹھائیے س، ۲۹،۵۰ یڈ ڈنڈیوں کے الگ الگ بنڈل تیار کریں اور انھیں طلبہ میں بانٹ دیں۔ پھر طلبہ کو گٹھے کھول کر ڈنڈیاں گننے کی ہدایت سیجیے۔ طلبہ سے کہیے کہ وہ ایک کاغذیر ان ڈنڈیوں کی الگ الگ بنڈل تیار کریں اور انھیں جائیں۔ اب جو جوڑی اپنے پاس موجود ان ڈنڈیوں کو مساویانہ equally بانٹ لے۔ اور ڈنڈیوں کی وہ مقدار جو مساوی طور پر بانٹی نہ جا سکے طلبہ اسے اپنی ہی میز پر رکھ لیں۔ جوڑی سے ڈنڈیوں کی مجموعی تعداد اور باقی بچنے والی تعداد کے بارے میں باری باری پوچھتے جائے۔ اور ذیل کے مطابق ایک گوشوارہ بورڈ پر بنا کر متعلقہ کالم میں لکھتے جائے۔

Total Sticks	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Remaining	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Туре	odd	even	odd	even	odd	even	odd	even	odd

ہر جوڑی میں ڈنڈیوں کی تقسیم کے بعدیا تو کوئی ڈنڈی نہیں بچے گی یعنی یا صرف ا ڈنڈی ہاقی رہ جائے گی۔ اب گوشوارے پر نظر ڈالیں اور طلبہ سے پوچھیے جن اعداد کا باقی (remainder) صفر ہے ان اعداد کو آپ کیا نام دیں گے۔ بید تعداد به آسانی ۲ مساوی گروہوں میں تقسیم کی جا سکتی ہے جبکہ دوسری تعداد یا عدد نا قابل تقسیم ہیں۔ بچّوں کو گوشوارے کی مدد سے بیہ بات وضاحت سے مجھائے کہ ہر جفت اعداد (even numbers) کا آخری ہند سه ۰، ۲، ۱، ۲ اور ۸ ہے۔ جفت اعداد کی تعریف بیان سیجیے اور پھر طلبہ سے پوچھیے کہ کیا وہ اس گوشوارے میں تقسیم کی جا سکتی ہے جبکہ ہند سه ۰، ۲، ۱، ۲ اور ۸ ہے۔ جفت اعداد کی تعریف بیان سیجیے اور پھر طلبہ سے پوچھیے کہ کیا وہ اس گوشوارے میں سے جفت ہیں طلبہ نشان دبھی کرتے جائیں گے اور آپ انھیں گوشوارے میں نشان زد کرتے جائے۔ اب طلبہ کو بتائے کہ وہ تمام اعداد جو numbers and ask them to identify which are even numbers in the table, and then mark them in the table. Tell them that the non-even numbers are called odd numbers. Mark them on the board as well.

Classwork: Let your pupils complete Q1 and Q2 of Exercise B under your supervision and then explain them the vocabulary (from 3 between) for writing group of numbers for example,

- All numbers from 27 to 33 = 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33
- All numbers between 27 and 33 = 28, 29, 30, 31, 32

Now support them to list the numbers and then identify even and odd among them in Q3 and Q4.

Competency 3

Identify the position of a number on a number line and mark it.

Stimulus: Pupils must be familiar with the idea of number line, but the concept of a number line is new for them till now. To create the scenario of the number line, we have to begin with the numbers. Pupils know to count from zero onward. Use the following pattern:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	0 + 1	1+1	2 + 1	3 + 1	4 + 1	5 + 1	6 + 1	7 + 1	8 + 1	9 + 1

It means in whole numbers begin with zero and every number is one more than the previous one. If the value of numbers is shown with distance moved on a line from left to right then zero will be the starting point and after moving an equal distance, next number will be written as shown below.



We can draw a segment of number line as well depending on our requirement as



Classwork: Let your pupils complete Q1 and Q2 of Exercise C in the textbook.

Competency 4

Identify the smaller and the larger number by comparing first the digits of place value 'hundred', then the digits of place value 'ten', and finally the digits of place value 'one.'

Rationale: Elaborate to pupils that while comparing two numbers remember, the number with more digits is bigger. In the case of the same number of digits, the number with the larger digit at the place value 'hundred' is bigger. If the digits at the place value 'hundred' are the same, the number with the larger digit at the place value 'ten' is bigger. In case the digits at the place value 'ten' are also the same, the number with the larger digit at the place value 'one' is bigger. Elaborate examples given on page 13.

Classwork: Let your pupils complete Q1 and Q2 of Exercise D.

کلاس ورک: اپنی نگرانی میں تمام طلبہ کومشق B کے سوال ۱ اورسوال ۲ کو مکمل کرنے دیجیے اور اس کے بعد ان الفاظ کی وضاحت سیجیے جن کو سمجھ کر وہ ذیل میں دیے گئے اعداد کو بالتر تیب لکھ سکیں مثال کے طور پر، • 27 سے 33، 32، 31، 30، 29، 28، 27 ماعداد 27 · 38 · 32، 31، 30، 29، 28 · 27 • 27 سے 33 کے درمیان آنے والے تمام اعداد 28 ،29 ،30 ،31 ،32 = بتائی گئی حد تک اعداد کو لکھنے میں طلبہ کی مدد نیچے اس کے بعد سوال ۳ اور سوال ۴ کے مطابق ان کے درمیان آنے والے جفت even اور طاق(odd) اعداد کی شاخت کرنے دیچے۔ قابليت ٣ عد دی کلیر پر دیے گئے عد د کی جگہ کانعین (position) اور اس کی نثان دہی (identification) مقامی قیت کے مطابق کرسکیں اور اسے نشان زد کرسکیں۔ محرک: طلبہ عددی لکیر سے واقف ہوں گے لیکن عددی لکیر کا نصوّر ان کے لیے نیا ہے دیے گئے نمونے کے مطابق بورڈ پر ایک لکیر بنائے۔ اور اعداد لکھنے کا آغاز کیچے طلبہ صفر (•) سے آگے تک گننا جانتے ہیں۔ 2 3 9 0 1 4 5 6 7 8 10 0 0 + 11 + 12 + 13 + 14 + 15 + 16 + 17 + 18 + 19 + 1اس کا مطلب ہے اعداد لکھنے کا آغاز صفر (0) سے ہو گااور ہر عدد اپنے بعد لکھے جانے والے عدد سے ا کے فرق سے بڑا ہو گا۔ اگر اعداد کو ان کی بڑھتی ہوئی مقامی قیمت کے مطابق عد دی لکیر پر دکھایا جائے تو یہ کمیر صفر (0) ککھنے کے بعد بائیں سے دائیں طرف آگے بڑھے گی (ہر مساوی فاصلے کے بعد اگلاعدد لکھا جائے گا۔) + 0 2 3 4 8 5 9 1 6 7 10 ہم اپنی ضرورت کے تحت عد دی لکیر بنا سکتے ہیں۔ + + + + کلاس ورک: کتاب میں دی گئی مثق C کا سوال ااور سوال ۲ طلبہ کوخود ہی کرنے دیچے۔ قابليت م چھوٹااور بڑاعد دمعلوم کرنے کے لیےطلبہ عد دکی مقامی قیت کامواز نہ (comparism) پہلے سیکڑوں میں، پھر دہائیوں اور آخر میں اکائیوں میں کریں گے۔ استدلال: طلبہ کو بتائیے کہ دواعداد کا موازنہ کرتے ہوئے یہ یاد رکھیے۔ کہ ان میں سے زیادہ ہندسوں والاعد دبڑا ہوتا ہے لیکن ہندسوں کی تعداد یکسال ہونے کی صورت میں، ہم ہندسوں کی مقامی قیمت کی بنیاد پرمواز نہ کرتے ہیں جیسے سینکڑے کے مقام پرجس عدد کا ہندسہ بڑا ہو گاوہ عد دبھی بڑا ہو گا۔ اگر سیکڑے کے مقام پر ہند سے ایک ہی ہوں تو دہائی کے مقام پرجس عدد کا ہندسہ بڑا ہو گاوہ عد دبڑا ہو گالیکن دہائی کی مقامی قیمت والے ہند سے ایک سے ہوں تو پھر ہم عدد کے اکائی کے مقام والے ہندسوں کا مواز نہ کریں گے توجس عدد کا اکائی والا ہندسہ بڑا ہوگا وہ عد دبڑا ہو گا۔صفحہ الا پر دی گئی مثال کے ذریع طلبہ کو بیہ بات وضاحت سے تجھائے۔ کلاس ورک: طلبہ کومشق D کے سوالات ۱ اور ۲ مکمل کرنے کا موقع دیجے۔

Competency 5

Pupils will learn to compare two numbers and decide whether one number is smaller, larger, or equal to the other number then insert the suitable notation accordingly.

Rationale: By now, pupils are well aware of comparison of numbers. Now focus on left-hand side number. Explain to them how to insert 'greaten than' 'less than' and 'equal to' symbols between the two given numbers.

is equal to	=
smaller / less than	<
bigger / greater than	>

If the left-hand side number is smaller than the other number, then insert the 'less than' mark. For example, 543 < 553.

If the left-hand side number is bigger than the other number, then insert the 'greater than' mark. For example, 553 > 552.

If the left-hand side number is equal to the other number, then insert the 'equal to' mark. For example, 541 = 541.

Classwork: Let your pupils complete Q3 of Exercise D.

Competency 6

Pupils will learn to compare the given 3-digits numbers and will write them in ascending and descending order.

Rationale: By now, pupils are well aware of comparison of numbers. To write a given set of numbers in ascending order, write the smallest number first and the largest at the end. Reverse the process for descending order.

Classwork: Let your pupils complete Exercise E.

Competency 7

Pupils will learn to round off the given numbers to the nearest 10 or 100.

Stimulus: Rounding off a number to nearest ten means to find the number in tens closest to the given number.

The process of rounding off appears very simple when learnt but for the pupils of class 3, it is a multi-skills complicated process. To round off a number to nearest 10, first introduce them with the list of numbers in tens as given below:

10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, ...

If you need to round off 87 to the nearest 10. Then proceed as follows: 87 lies between 80 and 90. The number 87 is closer to 90, so it to rounded to 90. $87 \approx 90$. If you round off to the nearest too, proceed as fellows:

قابليت ۵

طلبہ اعداد کے دیے گئے جوڑوں میں موازنہ کرکے فیصلہ کریں گے کہ آیا بیہ عد د دوسرے عد د سے چھوٹا ہے، بڑا ہے یا پھر مساوی ہے پھر اس کے مطابق نوٹیشن (علامت) لگائیں گے۔

استدلال: طلبہ اعداد کا موازنہ کرنا بخوبی جانتے ہیں لہٰذا اب بائیں طرف کے عدد پر ان کی توجّہ مرکوز رکھتے ہوئے وضاحت سیجیے کہ دو دیے گئے اعداد کے درمیان مساوی یا غیر مساوی کی علامت کو لگانے کا کیا طریقہ ہے/کیسے لگایا جاتا ہے۔

is equal to	=
smaller / less than	<
bigger / greater than	>

اگر دیے گئے دواعداد میں بائیں طرف کا نمبر چھوٹا ہے تو ان کے درمیان یہ علامت (>) لگائی جاتی ہے جیسے 553 > 543 اگر دیے گئے دواعداد میں بائیں طرف کا نمبر بڑا ہے تو ان کے درمیان یہ علامت (<) لگائی جاتی ہے جیسے 552 < 553 اگر دیے گئے دواعداد میں بائیں طرف کا نمبر دائیں طرف کے نمبر کے مساوی ہے تو یہ علامت = لگائی جاتی ہے جیسے ۱۹۵۵ = ۵۴۱ کلاس ورک: طلبہ کومشق D کا سوال نمبر ۳ کلمل کرنے دیں۔

قابلیت ۲ طلبہ دیے گئے تین ہندی (Joigit) اعداد کا آپس میں موازنہ کرنا سیکھیں گے اور انھیں صعودی اور نزولی ترتیب میں کھیں گے۔ استد لال: طلبہ اعداد کا موازنہ کرنا جان چکے ہیں۔ اب وہ اعداد کو صعودی ترتیب میں لکھنے کے لیے ان میں سے سب سے جھوٹے عدد کو سب سے پہلے اور سب سے بڑے عدد کو سب سے آخر میں ککھیں گے اور نزولی ترتیب میں ان ہی اعداد کو لکھنے کے لیے اس کے برعکس عمل کریں گے۔ کلاس ورک: طلبہ کو مثق E خود مکمل کرنے دیجیے۔

قابلیت ک طلبہ دیے گئے اعداد کو اپنی قریب ترین دہائی (tens) 10 یا سیکڑہ (hundred) 100 میں round off کرکے لکھ سکیں۔ محرک: کسی بھی عدد کو اپنی قریب ترین دہائی میں لانے کا مطلب ہے کہ دیے گئے عدد کو اپنے قریب ترین دسیوں میں تلاش کرنا۔ کسی بھی عدد کو round off کرنا بطاہر آسان لگتا ہے لیکن تیسری جماعت کے طلبہ کے لیے یہ ایک کثیر مہارتوں والا پیچیدہ ممل ہے۔ طلبہ کو ۱۰ تک اعداد کو (round off) کرنا سکھانے سے پہلے انھیں ۱۰ کی مختلف شکلوں میں موجو د اعداد کو بالتر تیب لکھ کر دکھا ہے جیسے

10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, ...

اب آپ 87 کو قریب ترین ۱۰ (دسیوں کی دی گئی ترتیب میں) میں round off تیجیے۔ 87 دسیوں کی دی گئی ترتیب 80 اور 90 کے درمیان موجود ہے اور 90 سے قریب ہے۔ اس لیے اسے 90 پر round off کیا جائے گا۔ 117 دسیوں کی دی گئی ترتیب میں موجود ہے اس لیے اسے قریب ترین tens پر round off کرنا ہو گا۔ 117 دسیوں کی دی گئی ترتیب میں ۱۱۰ اور ۱۲۰ کے درمیان موجود ہے۔



The distance of 117 from 110 and 120 is shown in the diagram above. Everybody can see that 117 is closer to 120 than 110 so, 117 to the nearest 10 is equal to 120.

• 133 does not belong to the list of numbers in tens so, it has to be rounded off to the nearest 10. In the list of the numbers in tens, 133 exists between 130 and 140.



The distance of 133 from 130 and 140 is shown in the diagram above. It can be easily noticed that 133 is closer to 130 than 140 so, 133 to the nearest 10 is equal to 130.

Rounding off a number to nearest hundred means to find the number in hundreds closest to the given number. First introduce pupils with the list of numbers in hundreds as given below:

100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, ...

To round off 876 to the nearest 100, notice that 876 lies between 800 and 900. Draw a number line like below and mark the position of 876 on it.



The distance of 876 from 800 and 900 is shown in the diagram above. It can be easily noticed that 876 is closer to 900 than 800 so, 876 to the nearest 100 is equal to 900.

Classwork: Let your pupils complete Exercise F.

Competency 8

Pupils will learn to identify, read, and write Roman numerals from 1–20.

Stimulus: Explain students that this system of numbers was developed by Romans around 2000 years ago. It is the oldest way of writing numbers which is still existing and used by us. This system was invented before the invention of 'zero'. So, they couldn't write 'ten' as '10'. Elaborate the information given on pages 18 and 19.

Classwork: Let your pupils complete Exercise G with your guidance.



فاصلے کے لحاظ سے 117، 110 کے مقابلے میں 120 کے زیادہ قریب ہے۔ لہذا 117 کو 120 پر round off کرنا ہو گا۔ • 133 بھی دسیوں (دہائیوں) کی ترتیب یا فہرست میں موجود نہیں ہے۔ لہٰذا اسے بھی اس کے قریب ترین والی دہائی پر (round off) کرنا ہو گا۔ دہائیوں کی دی گئی ترتیب یا فہرست ۱۳۳۱، ۱۳۰۰ اور ۱۴۰۰ کے درمیان موجود ہے۔



اوپر کے خاکے میں ۱۳۰ اور ۱۴۰ سے ۱۳۳ کا فاصلہ دکھایا گیا ہے۔ خاکے میں ۱۳۳ کو دیکھیے یہ ۱۴۰ کے مقابلے میں ۱۳۰ کے زیادہ قریب ہے لہٰذا ۱۳۳ اپنے قریب ترین ۱۰ کے یعنی ۱۳۰ کے برابر ہے کسی بھی عدد کو قریب ترین سو (100) پر round off کرنے کا مطلب ہے کہ دیے گئے عدد کو قریب ترین سینکڑوں تلاش کرنا۔ اس لیے پہلے انھیں ذیل میں دی گئی سیکڑوں کی ترتیب یا فہرست سے متعارف کروا پئے۔

100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, ...

۸۷۶ کو قریب ترین ۱۰۰ پر راؤنڈ آف کرنے کے لیے اسے سیکڑوں کی فہرست میں دیکھیے یہ ۸۰۰ اور ۹۰۰ کے درمیان موجو دہے اب ذیل کے مطابق ایک عددی لکیر بورڈ پر بنایئے اور اس پر ۸۷۶ کے مقام کو نشان زد کیجیے۔

او پر دیے گئے خاکے میں ۸۷۲ کا ۸۰۰ اور ۹۰۰ سے فاصلہ دکھائی دے رہا ہے یہاں ۸۷۲، ۸۰۰ کے مقابلے میں ۹۰۰ کے زیادہ قریب ہے لہٰذا ۸۷۶ اپنے قریب ترین سیکڑے ۱۰۰ کے حوالے سے ۹۰۰ کے مساوی ہے۔ کلاس ورک: طلبہ کومثق F خود مکمل کرنے دیجیے۔

قابلیت ۸ طلبہ اسے ۲۰ تک رومن اعداد کو شاخت کرنا، پڑھنا اور کھنا سیکھیں گے۔ محرک: طلبہ کو بتائیے کہ رومیوں نے اعداد کابیہ نظام آج سے تقریباً ۲۰۰۰ سال پہلے تیار کیا تھا اعداد لکھنے کابیہ قدیم ترین طریقہ ہے جو اب بھی موجود ہے اور ہمارے استعال میں ہے۔ بیہ نظام صفر 'zero' کی ایجاد سے پہلے کا ہے لہٰذا وہ 'دس' کو '۱۰' کے طور پر نہیں لکھ سکے۔ اب صفحہ ۱۸ اور ۱۹ پر دی گئی معلومات کی وضاحت کیجیے۔ کلاس ورک: مثق G سمل کرنے میں طلبہ کی مدد کیجے۔

Scheme of Work

Estimated Number of Periods: 13

Specific Learning Outcomes	Number of periods
• Read and write given numbers up to 10,000 (ten thousand) in numerals and words.	2 Periods
• Identify the place values of numbers up to 5 digits.	2 Periods
Recognise even and odd numbers up to 99 within a given sequence.Differentiate between even and odd numbers within a given sequence.	1 Period
Represent a given number on number line up to 2-digit numbers.Identify the value of a number from number line up to 2-digit numbers.	2 Periods
 Compare two numbers up to 3 digits using symbols <, >, or =. Write the given set of numbers in ascending and descending order (numbers up to 3 digits). 	2 Periods
 Represent a given number on number line up to 2-digit numbers. Identify the Round off a whole number to the nearest 10 and 100. 	2 Periods
Read Roman numerals up to 20.Write roman numerals up to 20.	2 Periods

Prior Knowledge Assessment

- Whole Numbers up to Ten Thousand
- Place Value
- Even and Odd Numbers
- Number Line
- Comparing Numbers
- Rounding Off
- Roman Numerals

Resources

Suggested manipulatives that can be used to create interest and create a link to the topic.

Numeral	In Words
	Twenty-eight thousand five
28,594	hundred and
	ninety-four
front	back

For whole numbers use counters and number cards with numbers written as numerals and in words.

For **place value** use number cards for ones, tens, hundreds, thousands, and ten thousands.

Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones

• For **even and odd numbers** use counters or any available objects placed in groups containing even and odd numbers of counters/objects. Even pictures with even/odd number of objects or pictures of flowers with even/odd number of petals will be an interesting idea of relating the concept of even/odd numbers in real-life.



• For number lines use strips of paper with a number line drawn with or without numbers. So that pupils can create their own number lines as per requirements.

A sample of a number line with and without numbers is shown below:



• For comparing numbers use cards with equality and inequality symbols written on.

Less than	More than	Equal to
<	>	=

- For rounding off either use number line or cards with rules of rounding to the nearest ten and 100 written on them.
- For roman numerals use number cards with Arabic numerals written on one side and an equivalent Roman numeral written on the other side.

Number	Roman Numeral
18 Eighteen	XVIII
front	back

Written Assignments

	C	lass Assignme	ent	Home Assignment			
Exercise A	Q1 (a – e)	Q2 (a – e)	Q3 (a – e)	Q1 (f, g, h)	Q2 (f, g)	Q3 (f, g)	
	Q4 (a, b, c, d)	Q5 (a, b, c, d))	Q4 (e, f)	Q5 (e, f)	Q6 (e, f)	
	Q6 (a, b, c, d)						
Exercise B	Q1 (a – h)	Q2 Q3 (a	ı, b, d)	Q3 (c, e)	Q4 d		
	Q4 (b, c)						
Exercise C	Q1	Q2 (a, b, c)		Q2 (d, e)			
Exercise D	Q1 (a, c, e)	Q2 (a, c, e)	Q3 (a, c, d)	Q1 (b, d f)	Q2 (b, d, f)	Q3 (b, e, f)	
Exercise E	Q1 (a, c, e)	Q2 (a, c, e)		Q1 (b, d)	Q2 (b, d, f)		
Exercise F	Q1 (a, b, c)	Q2 (a, b, c)		Q1 ()d, e)	Q2 ()d, e)		
Exercise G	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			

Evaluation

Ways to evaluate teaching and students learning.

- Oral assessment
- Written assessment.
- Teacher's assessment
- Peer assessment
- Personal assessment

Step by Step Solution



2)	THE	Th	11	T	0	-g 6
3) 2)6432	TTh	6	4	3	2	
6) 7091		7	0	9	1	
2) 45,012	4	5	0	1	2	
d) 83,164	8	3	1	6	4	
e) 79,807	7	9	8	0	7	
F) 12,005	1	2	0	0	5	
q) 74, 396	7	4	3	9	6	

Add the numbers together to find the number a) 7000, 300, 10, 5 7000 + 300 + 10 + 5 = 73154000, 200,00,6 4000 + 200 +00 +6=4206 80000, 2000, 300, 70, 1 80,000+2000+300+70+1 = 82371 82000 82300 82370 00000 +2000 + 300 + 70+ 1 82000 82300 82370 82371 . Follow the same process for 5 digit numbers 50000, 6000, 000, 40, 9 50000 + 6000 + 000 + 40 + 9 = 56049)90000, 0000, 800, 30, 790000 +0000 + 800 + 30 + 7 = 90837

EXERCISE B · Even numbers are those numbers which are divisible by 2 and dont leave any remainder for eq 2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16 . Odd numbers are those numbers which are not divisible by 2 and leave a remainder for eq 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 3a) 374: Can be divided by 2, so it is even 189: Cannot be divided by 2, so it is odd Odd numbers between 23 and 31 are 25, 27, 29 Even numbers after 25 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 Even numbers between 46 and 56 48,50, 52, 54

10 +6) 76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86 Even numbers: 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86 Odd numbers : 77, 79, 81, 83, 85 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89 Even numbers: 80, 82, 84, 86, 88 Odd numbers: 81, 83, 85, 87

+6) 76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86 Even numbers: 76, 78,80,82,84,86 Odd numbers: 77, 79,81,83,85 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89 Even numbers: 80, 82, 84, 86, 88 Odd numbers: 81, 83, 85, 87 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 Even numbers: 38,40,42,44,46,48 Odd numbers: 39, 41, 43, 45, 47



EXERCISE F 10)268 ·Since the digit at the ones place is greater than 5, one will be added to the digit at the tens place The digit at the ones place will be replaced by (268 will be rounded to 270 503 · Since the digit at the ones place is less than 5, the digit at the tens place will remain the same . The digit at the onesplace will be replaced by 503 will be rounded to 500 1115 · Since the digit at the ones place is equal to 5, we will add I to the number in the tens place . The digitat the ones place will be replaced by 5 will be rounded off to 120



20)458 . Digit at tens place equal to 5, add 1 60 the digit at hundreds place · Rest of the digits become O 458 is rounded off to 500 678 ace greater than 5, add one · Digit at tens pl to the hundreds place . Rest of the digits become O 678 rounded off to 700 555 · Digit at tens place equal to 5, add 1 to the hundreds place Rest of the digits become O 555 rounded off to 600

2

3

Review Exercise

I. Write the following numbers in words.

	α.	1300:								
	b .	4795:								
	С.	89,001:								
	d.	73,450:								
	e. 20,002:									
•	Wri	te the followi	ng numbe	ers in nun	nerals.					
	a .	Sixty-three th	ousand o	ne hundro	ed and fif	ty-nine				
	b.	Thirty-three th	nousand							
	c. Forty-two thousand five hundred and thirty-six									
	d.	Ninety-nine th	nousand r	nine hund	lred and r	ninety				
•	Wri	te the followi	ng numbe	ers in the	place val	ue chart.				
		Numbers	TTh	Th	н	Т	0			
	α.	5078								
	b.	40,000								
	c.	65,104								
	d.	98,765								

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4.	Write the place value of the highlighted digit in each number.									
	a. 5 <u>4</u> 9	92				b.	97,0 <mark>8</mark>	2 _		
	c. 53,	24 <u>4</u>				d.	<mark>7</mark> 7,19	0 _		
5.	. Write the numbers in expanded form.									
	a. 143	Ι.								
	b. 58,	023								
	c. 30,	030								
	d. 12,600									
	e. 61,7	748 .								
6.	Circle	all the	even r	numbe	rs in tł	ne box				
	2	5	6 I	3 I	8	21	29	32	38	43
	46	50	55	57	7 6	4	71	77	78	92
7.	Shade	all od	d num	bers re	ed in th	ne give	en grid.	,		
	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90

8. Show the given numbers on the number line.

56, 58, 59, 60, 62



Answer Key

- I. a. One thousand three hundred
 - b. Four thousand seven hundred and ninety-five
 - c. Eighty-nine thousand and one
 - d. Seventy-three thousand four hundred and fifty
 - e. Twenty thousand and two
- **2. a.** 63,159 **b.** 33,000 **c.** 42,536 **d.** 99, 999
- 3. Write the following numbers in the place value chart.

	Numbers	TTh	Th	Н	Т	0
α.	5078		5	0	7	8
b.	40,000	4	0	0	0	0
c.	65,104	6	5	I	0	4
d.	98,765	٩	8	7	6	5

4. a. hundreds b. tens c. ones d. ten thousands

- **b.** 50000 + 8000 + 0 + 20 + 3
- **c.** 30000 + 0 + 0 + 30 + 0
- **d.** 10000 + 2000 + 600+ 0+ 0
- e. 60000 +1000 + 700 + 40 + 8
- **6.** 2, 6, 18, 32, 38, 46, 50, 64, 78, 92

7.	51, 53, 55, 57, 59,						
	61, 63, 65, 67, 69						
	71, 73, 75, 77, 79						
	81, 83, 85, 8	87, 89					
۹.	a. > b.	= c. >	d. >	e.= f. <			
10.	a. 21, 25, 2	29, 32, 35					
	b. 100, 112,	304, 413					
	c. 499, 50	0, 508, 520.	535				
II.	a. 63, 53,	43, 33, 23					
	b. 894, 849, 814, 810, 809						
12.	a. 80	b. 50	c. 30	d. 63			
13.	a. 700	b. 500	c. 600	d. 300			
14.	IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI						

Operations: Addition and Subtraction

Bilingual Concept Builder Notes

Competency 1

Unit

Pupils will learn to add four-digits numbers without carrying.

Rationale: Pupils have already developed the skills to add two-digit numbers with and without carrying. They are acquainted with numbers having digits at 'ones', 'tens', and 'hundreds.' Just introduce them with the place value of 'thousands'.

Classwork: Carry out questions given in Exercise A.

Competency 2

Pupils will learn to add four-digits numbers with carrying.

Rationale: Pupils have already developed the skills to add four-digit numbers and have also learnt how to carry forward the number to the next place value.

Classwork: Complete the questions given in Exercise B.

Competency 3

Pupils will learn that if the order of the numbers being added is changed the result remains unchanged. They will also learn to add given two-digits numbers mentally without doing any manual working.

Rationale: Here students will be taught that addition can be done in any order. In other word. 'Commutative Property of Addition' without the name of it.

Classwork: Complete Q1 and Q5 of Exercise C.

Competency 4

Pupils will learn to add a number to a specific place value.

Rationale: Pupils have already developed the skills to add but here they will learn that when '10', '100', or '1000' is added to a given number, the result will show changes at that specific place value like 'ones', 'tens', 'hundreds' or 'thousands' only.

Classwork: Complete Q2, Q3 and Q4 of Exercise 2C.
عد دی عوامل: جمع اور تفریق

قابلیت ا طلبہ چار ہندسوں کے اعداد کو حاصل کے بغیر (without carrying) جنع کرنا سیکھیں گے۔ استد لال: طلبہ پہلے سے واقف ہیں کہ دو ہندسوں پر مشتمل اعداد کو حاصل کے بغیر اور حاصل کے ساتھ (without and with carrying) کیسے جنع کیا جاتا ہے۔ وہ اکائی، دہائی اور سیکڑوں والے ہندی اعداد ہے بھی واقف ہیں۔ اب انھیں مقامی قیمت ہزار تک متعارف کروائے۔ کلاس ورک: طلبہ کو مشق A میں دیے گئے سوالات حل کرنے دیجیے۔

قابلیت ۲ طلبہ چار ہندسوں کے اعداد کو حاصل کے ساتھ (with carrying) جنع کرنا ^سیکھیں گے۔ استدلال: طلبہ پہلے ہی 4-digit اعداد کی جنع سے واقف ہیں اور وہ ریبھی سیکھ گئے ہیں کہ کسی عدد کی مقامی قیمت کو کیسے آگے بڑھایا جاتا ہے۔ کلاس ورک: مشق B میں دیے گئے سوالات طلبہ کو خود کرنے دیجیے۔

قابلیت س طلبہ جانیں گے کہ اگر جمع کیے جانے والے اعداد کی جگہ کو تبدیل کروایا جائے تو نتیج میں کوئی تبدیلی نہیں ہو گی۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی وہ دوہنی (2-digit) اعداد بغیر لکھے ذہنی طور پر جمع کرنا سیکھیں گے۔ استدلال: یہاں طلبہ جمع کی خاصیت مبادلہ (commutative property) بغیر نام کے سیکھیں گے۔ کلاس ورک: مثق C کے سوال نمبر ۱ اور سوال نمبر ۵ کو مکمل سیجیے۔

قابلیت ^م طلبہ اعداد کی جمع ایک خاص مقامی قیمت (specific place value) تک کرنا سیکھیں گے۔ استدلال: طلبہ جمع کرنا سیکھ گئے ہیں اب وہ سیکھیں گے کہ جب دیے گئے عدد میں ۱۰، ۱۰۰ یا ۱۰۰۰ کو جمع کیا جائے تو نتیج میں ان کی مخصوص مقامی قیمت میں تبدیلی اکائی، دہائی، سیکڑہ اور ہزار تک ظاہر ہو گی۔ کلاس ورک: مثق C کے سوال ۲، ۳ اور ۲ کو مکمل سیجیے۔

Competency 5

Pupils will learn to apply the skills of addition to solve the given real-life word problems.

Rationale: Word problems have always remained a difficult area of learning for pupils, specially at a younger age and specifically due to underdeveloped language skills. To effectively teach word-problem, first write it on the board clearly and ask small questions to till all pupils get a clear concept of the problem in the form of 'the given information' and 'the required information'.

Classwork: Complete all the problems in Exercise D one by one with thorough explanation of mathematical equivalents of each phrase and sentence given in the problem.

Competency 6

Pupils will learn to subtract the four-digit numbers without borrowing. They will also learn to read the statement given for a subtraction sum and write it in mathematical form.

Stimulus: Pupils have learnt subtraction in previous classes. Elaborate pupils that first the digits of the same place value are written under each other and then subtracted. Ask them small questions like:

• How will you read 99 – 44?

(44 is subtracted from 99) or (Subtract 99 from 44)

• What is being subtracted?

44

• From which number subtraction is being carried out?

99

• Subtract 105 from 215, write with symbols.

215 - 105	or	2 1 5
		-1 0 5

Classwork: Complete Exercise E.

قابليت ۵ طلبہ جمع کی مہارتوں کو استعال کرتے ہوئے دیے گئے عبارتی سوالات کوحل کر سکیں گے۔ استدلال: عبارتی سوالات (word problems) کوحل کرنا طلبہ کے لیے ہمیشہ سے ایک مشکل مرحلہ رہا ہے دخصوصاً چھوٹی عمر میں طلبہ کو زبان پر دسترس نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے اپیا ہوتا ہے لہٰذا اس مسلے کا بہترین حل بہ ہے کہ عبارتی سوالات کو بورڈ پر لکھ کرحل کیا جائے۔ اور بچّوں سے جھوٹے جھوٹے سوالات کر کے مطلوبہ علومات کو اخذ کیا جائے تا کہ طلبہ کے ذہن حل کرنے سے پہلے عبارتی سوالات میں ریاضی کے مطلوبہ تصوّر کو سمجھ سکیں ۔ کلاس ورک: مشق D میں دیے گئے عبارتی سوالات کو ایک ایک کر کے حل تیجیے اور عبارتی سوالات میں بیان کر دہ ریاضی کے متبادل بھی وضاحت کے ساتھ سمجھاتے جائے۔ قابلیت ۲ طلبہ چار ہندی اعداد کو بغیر حاصل لیے تفریق کرنا سیکھیں گے۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی وہ تفریق کے عبارتی سوالوں (word problems) کو پڑھ کر انھیں ریاضاتی شکل میں لکھنے کا طریقہ بھی سیکھیں گے۔ محرک: پیچیلی جماعتوں میں طلبہ تفریق کاعمل سیکھ چکے ہیں۔ اب انھیں وصاحت سے مجھائیے کہ پہلے ایک سے مقامی قیمت رکھنے والے ہند سے digits ایک دوسرے کے پنچے لکھے جاتے ہیں اور انھیں تفریق کیا جاتا ہے۔ اس ضمن میں طلبہ سے چھوٹے چھوٹے سوالات کیجیے جیسے کہ 99 - 44 كوكس يرهيس ك، (44 کو 99 میں سے تفریق کرنا ہے) یا (99 میں سے 44 کو گھٹانا) کیا تفریق کیا جا رہا ہے؟ 44 کس عدد میں سے تفریق کیا جارہا ہے؟ 99 ۲۱۵ میں سے ۱۰۵ کو تفریق کیجے، علامت کے ساتھ لکھے۔ 215 - 105 L 2 1 5 $-1 \ 0 \ 5$ کلاس ورک: مشق E کومکمل کیجے۔

Competency 7

Pupils will learn to subtract the four-digit numbers through borrowing.

Rationale: Pupils have learnt subtraction through borrowing in previous class. Just recall the process and let them do subtraction independently.

Classwork: Complete Exercise F.

Competency 8

Pupils will learn to subtract a number from a specific place value.

Rationale: Pupils have already developed the skills to subtract but here they will learn that when '10', '100', or '1000' is subtracted from a given number, the result will show changes at that specific place value like 'ones', 'tens', 'hundreds.' or 'thousands' only.

Classwork: Complete Exercise G.

Competency 9

Pupils will learn to apply the skills of subtraction to solve the given real-life word problems.

Rationale: Support your class to learn word problems effectively. First write the question on the board clearly and ask small questions till all pupils get a clear concept of the problem in the form of 'the given information' and 'the required information'.

Classwork: Complete all the problems in Exercise H one by one with a thorough explanation of each.

قابلیت کے طلبہ چار ہندی اعداد کو حاصل لے کر borrowing تفریق کرنا سیکھیں گے۔ استدلال: طلبہ پچچلی جماعت میں حاصل لے کر تفریق کرنا سیکھ چکے ہیں۔ لہٰذا معمولی سے اعادہ کے بعد وہ خود ہی تفریق کاعمل کر سکیں گے۔ کلاس ورک: مثق F کو مکمل شیجیے۔

قابليت ٨

طلبہ اعداد کی تفریق (subtraction) کاعمل ان کی مقامی قیمت کے مطابق کرنا سیکھیں گے۔ استد لال: طلبہ نے تفریق کی مہارتیں سیکھ لی ہیں۔ اب وہ سیکھیں گے کہ جب دیے گئے عد د میں سے ۱۰ ۱۰۰ یا ۱۰۰۰ کو تفریق کیا جائے تو نتیج میں ان کی مخصوص مقامی قیمت میں تبدیلی اکائی، دہائی، سیکڑہ اور ہزار تک واقع ہو گی۔

کلاس ورک: مشق G کو مکمل سیجیے۔

قابلیت 9 طلبہ تفریق کی عبار توں کا اطلاق کرتے ہوئے دیے گئے عبارتی سوالوں کو حل کر نا سیکھیں گے۔ استد لال: تفریق کے عبارتی سوالات کو سیکھنے میں طلبہ کی مدد سیجیے اس کے لیے سب سے پہلے عبارتی سوالات کو بورڈ پر واضح طور پر لکھیے اور طلبہ سے چھوٹے چھوٹے سوالات کرتے جائیے جب تک کہ ان کے ذہن میں تمام تصوّرات واضح نہ ہو جائیں اور وہ ان میں دی گئی معلومات کو ریاضی کی مطلوبہ معلومات کے طور پر نہ سمجھ لیں۔

کلاس ورک: مشق H میں دیے گئے عبارتی سوالات کو وضاحت کے ساتھ ساتھ سمجھاتے ہوئے حل کر وائے۔

Scheme of Work

Estimated Number of Periods: 12

Specific Learning Outcomes	Number of periods
Add numbers up to 4 digits without carrying.	2 Periods
Add numbers up to 100 using mental calculation.	2 Ferious
Add numbers up to 4 digits with carrying.	2 Periods
• Solve real-life number stories up to 4 digits with and without carrying involving addition.	2 Periods
 Subtract numbers up to 4 digits without borrowing. 	
 Subtract numbers up to 4 digits without borrowing. Subtract numbers up to 100 using mental calculation 	2 Periods
Subtract numbers up to 4 digits with borrowing.	2 Periods
• Solve real-life number stories up to 4 digits with and without borrowing involving subtraction.	2 Periods

Prior Knowledge Assessment

- Addition of numbers up to 3-digits with and without borrowing.
- Mental arithmetic strategies to add numbers.
- Real-life situations involving addition.
- Subtraction of numbers up to 3-digits with and without borrowing.
- Mental arithmetic strategies to subtract.
- Real-life situations involving subtraction.

Resources

Suggested manipulatives that can be used to create interest and create a link to the topic.

• For addition of numbers (with and without carrying) use cards with calculation steps.

Addition without carrying

- Arrange numbers so the digits are in columns according to their place value.
- 2. Add by starting with the column on the right and go left.
- 3. Add ones first.
- 4. Then add tens.
- 5. Next add hundreds.
- 6. Then add thousands.

Addition with carrying

- 1. Arrange numbers so the digits are in columns according to their place value.
- 2. Add by starting with the column on the right and go left.
- 3. Add ones first. Regroup if needed.
- 4. Then add tens. Regroup if needed.
- 5. Next add the hundreds. Regroup if needed.
- 6. Finally add the thousands.

• For **mental calculation** of addition of numbers use cards with different strategies written on them.

Adding Numbers Mentally

- Guess an answer.
- Double or halve.
- Add from left to right.
- Use number fact.
- Round a number up or down.
- Estimate.
- For subtraction of numbers (with and without borrowing) use cards with calculation steps.

Subtraction without carrying

- 1. Arrange numbers in the correct column.
- 2. Subtract ones first
- 3. Then subtract tens.
- 4. Next subtract hundreds
- 5. Then subtract thousands

Subtraction with borrowing

- 1. Put the bigger number on top of the smaller number.
- 2. Arrange numbers so the digits are in columns according to their place value.
- 3. Subtract starting with the column on the right and go left.
- 4. Subtract the ones. Regroup when needed.
- 5. Then subtract the tens. Regroup when needed.
- 6. Next subtract the hundreds. Regroup when needed.
- 7. Finally subtract the thousands
- For **mental calculation** of subtraction of numbers use cards with different strategies written on them.

Subtracting Numbers Mentally

- Guess an answer.
- Near halve.
- Count back.
- Use number fact.
- Round a number up or down.
- Estimate.

Written Assignments

	Class Assignment	Home Assignment
Exercise A	Q1 (b, c, e) $Q2 (c, d, e, f)$	Q1 (d, f) Q2 (a, b)
Exercise B	Q1 (a, d, e, f) Q2 (a, c, d, g, h, i)	Q1 (b, c) Q2 (b, e, f)
Exercise C	Q1 – Q5	
Exercise D	Q1, Q2, Q4 – Q8	Q3, Q9, Q10
Exercise E	Q1 (a, c, d, e) Q2 (a, c, e)	Q1 (b, f) Q2 (b, d, f)
Exercise F	Q1 (a, b, c, d) Q2 (a, b, c, e)	Q1 (e, f) Q2 (d, f)
Exercise G	Q1 – Q5	
Exercise H	Q1, Q3, Q5, Q7 – Q10	Q2, Q4, Q6

Evaluation

Ways to evaluate teaching and students learning.

- Oral assessment
- Written assessment.
- Teacher's assessment
- Peer assessment
- Personal assessment

Step by Step Solution

	UNIT 2	Pg 22-23
EXERCISE A		0
· Add ones first t	then add tens, next add	hundreds and
then thousands		
16) 4201	c) 6732 d) 4	+536
+5298	+3267 +1	
9499		5788
		0.00
2 8/00	C) 2000	
e) 8600	F) 3009	
+1288	+5420	
9888	8429	
22 0 0 0 0		Y 014 3
	621 b) 2427 and	4571
3275	2427	<u></u>
+5621		
8896	6998	<u>. </u>
c) 1090 and 770	08 d) 1385 and	7512
1090	1385	
+7708	+751	
8798	889	
0 1 1 0	001	
e) 8876 and 10	12 F) 6204 and	1511
	/	
8876	620	
+ 1012	+ 151	
9888	77:	15

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EXERCISE B · Add the Ones and Tens IVS the Hundreds, carry to th Thousands place 1 9 8 Add the Thousands place 4 · Add the Ones, carry 1 the Tens place dd the Hundreds, carry 1 to 8 Thousands place Add the Thousands place.

Q2a) 6666 and 5555	b) 7512 and 1869
$\frac{16766}{+5555}$ 12221	$\frac{1}{7512}$ + 1869 9381
c) 8725 and 1275 111 8725	d) 9263 and 3737 19263
+1275 10000 e) 7096 and 8317	+ 3 7 3 7 1 3000 F) 1998 and 2024
	$\frac{11998}{1998}$ + 2024 4022
8) 1719 and 4385 1719 + 4385 6104	h) 5937 and 8164 15937 + 8164 14101
9) 9324 av	$ \frac{14782}{14106} $

EXERCISE Pg 25 Arshads savings: RS 974 anuaru 1025 1999 in 2 months Arshad saved 4265 Marbles Abid had Marbles given by Friend 1925 6190 Abid has 6290 marbles in total Distance covered on Day 1 5641 km Distance covered on Day 2 + 4038 km 9679 km Distance covered in 2 days Cost of Dictionary RS Cost of Atlas RS +297 Saleen spent Rs 9000 altogether No. of girls in the college No. of boys in the college 6197 9923 There are 9923 students altogether

18770 No. of men in the stadium No. of women in the stadium + 4629 13399 There are 13399 spectators in the stadium 13985 No. of girls + 3985 No. of boys 7970 Mango trees in the orchard 5430 +3127)range trees in the orchard 8557 There are 8557 trees in the orchard Rs 15705 Cost of vice Rs+4785 Cost of sugar 10490 Rs 15408 10) Cost of car Cost of doll Rs +2675 8083

EXERCISE E Pg	27
· Arrange numbers in the correct column	
· Subtract ones first, then tens	
. Next subtract hundreds and then thousan	ds
THTO THTO TH'	and the second se
a) 5674 b) 8643 c) 77	50
-4270 -7512 -66	50
1404 1131 11	00
THTO THTO THTO	0
d) 8796 e) 5555 F)700	
-8125 -4444 -500	
0671 0000 200	
20)7683 from 9785 b) 1456 from 8676	
9785 8676	
-7683 -1456	
2102 7220	
c) 5070 from 6976 d) 1328 from 5469	š
6976 5468	
- 5070 - 1328	
1906 4140	
e) 7361 from 9364 F) 6070 from 9080)
9364 9080	
- 7361 - 6070	
2003 3010	

$\frac{E_{XERCISE}F}{Th} H T O$ $\frac{1}{2}^{7} \times \frac{10^{9} 20^{9} 20}{20}$ $\frac{-4926}{3074}$ $\frac{-4926}{3074}$ $\frac{3074}{10}$ $\frac{1}{7} \times \frac{1077}{10}$ $\frac{1}{7} \times \frac{1077}{10}$ $\frac{-4069}{3469}$ $\frac{-4069}{10}$ $\frac{3469}{10}$ $\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1077}{179}$ $\frac{-1864}{2915}$	$ \begin{array}{c} F_{g} 28 \\ \hline T_{h} H T 0 \\ \hline b) 9 67 16^{15} 23 \\ \hline -2 4 7 8 \\ \hline 7 2 8 5 \\ \hline T_{h} H T 0 \\ \hline 39 910 18^{17} 3 \\ \hline -1 3 8 8 \\ \hline 7 6 9 2 \\ \hline T_{h} H T 0 \\ \hline 6 9 34 2 \\ \hline -2 9 3 7 \\ \hline 6 0 0 5 \end{array} $
$\begin{array}{r} 2a \end{array} 1388 \text{ from } 4779 \\ 46779 \\ -1388 \\ 3391 \end{array}$	b) 7979 from 9878 89 78 74 8 - 79 79 1899
c) 3588 from 4556 34252526 -3588 0978 e) 2978 from 8317 78252127 -2978 5339	d) $1776 \text{ from } 2964$ 2^89464 -1776 1776 1188 F) $4498 \text{ from } 8317$ 78431127 -4498 3819

OXFORD

EXERCISE H	Pg 30
1) Mansoors Savings	Rs 5875
1) Mansoors Savings His brothers savings	Rs - 3665
Mangoor save	s Rs 2210
2) Men in the stadium	9438
Women in the stadium	-8128
Quantity of men in the stadium	1310
2 Americk ister	Rs 5617350
3) Amount withdrawn Amount spent on grocery	Rs - 5945
Money Left	0805
4) Total books	7893
Books issued	- 1542
Remaining books	6348
5) Monthly income	9 5280
Utility bill	-3475
Income Left	6025
6) Stamps in collection	78 25 22 0
Stamps given away	-6950
Stamps Left	1580

931 Rs 56300 Cost of bookshelf 5500 RS Money available oney required Rs 0800 Samplings planted 78250 Damaged due to rain -5429 Samplings that are safe 2821 8 9 22:45 km Distance covered by I train Distance covered by 2nd train 75 km Difference in the distance covered 4470 km 53620 10) Distance covered on 1st day) m Distance covered on 2nd day -4 He covered 1270 m less on the second day

F	Revie	ew	E	(ei	rci	se														
Ι.	Add	th	e fo	ollo	wi	ng.														
	α.		I	2	-	4		b.			7	-			С.			5		
		+	4	3	3	<u> </u>			+		2	3	9	-		+	6	7		5
	d.		٩	8	0	0		e.		7	6	0	4	-	f.		3	3	0	5
		+	2	I	4	6			+	I	8	3	٩			+	9	٩	8	8
2.	Add	the	e fo	ollo	wi	ng.	,													
	α.	567	79 -	+ 2	310)		b.	80	000	+ (654	40		с.	40	60	+ 2	64	7
	d.	165	3 +	· 21	74			e.	9()16	+	578	8		f.	76	54	+ 6	78	٩
3.	Add	100) tc	o eo	acł	n of	fthe	e fol	low	ving	յ ու	Jm	be	rs.						
		8	30					367					132	21			5	946	;	
4.	Add	100	00 1	to e	ead	ch (of tl	ne fo	ollo	wir	ng r	nur	nb	ers.						
		7	00					806					70	19			3	247	,	
5.	Add	th	e fo	ollo	wi	ng	nur	nbe	rs r	ner	nta	lly.								
	α.	+	13	=	_							b.	2	5 +	28 =	=				
	с.	50	+ 7	0 =	= _							d.	6	+]	37 =	_				



- a. Maria has 1365 stamps and 4522 stickers. How many stamps and stickers does she have altogether?
- b. 6540 people visited the museum in first week, and 5320 in the second week. How many less people came to museum in the second week?

- c. Faisal has Rs 5425 and his brother has Rs 3579. How much money do they have in total?
- **d.** In a school of 1520 students, only 680 take part in the arts competition How many students do not participate in the competition?
- e. A bus covered the distance of 7052 km in the first half of the journey and 1968 km more add in the second half the destination. What was the total distance covered by the bus?
- **f.** In the factory 8965 pair of jeans were made. If 7840 pairs of jeans were sold, how many were left unsold?
- **g.** There are 2367 marbles in one box and 1245 marbles in the other box. How many marbles are there altogether?
- h. Town A has a population of 5432 people and Town B has the population of 4723 people. How many more people are in Town A than Town B?
- i. Sarah bought groceries for Rs 5705 and fruits for Rs 2785. How much money did she spend on both items?
- **j.** Areeba has Rs 7500. She spent Rs 4569 on grocery. How much money is she left with?

Answer Key

I. a. 5565 b. 8941 c. 13307 d. 1194	46 e. 9443 f. 13293
-------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

- **2. a.** 7989 **b.** 14540 **c.** 6707 **d.** 3827 **e.** 10594 **f.** 14443
- **3.** 930, 467, 1321, 6046
- **4.** 1700, 1806, 8019, 4247
- **5. a.** 24 **b.** 53 **c.** 120 **d.** 98
- 6. a. 7531 b. 5024 c. 409 d. 7985 e. 5144 f. 6026
- **7. a.** 4332 **b.** 979 **c.** 3712 **d.** 337 **e.** 2011 **f.** 980
- 8. 580, 456, 6663, 8999
- **9.** 900, 6120, 5394, 2215
- IO. a. 5887 stamps and stickers altogether
 - b. I220 people
 - c. Rs 9004
 - d. 840 students
 - e. 9020 km
 - f. II25 pair of jeans
 - g. 3612 marbles
 - h. 709 people
 - i. Rs 8490
 - j. Rs 2931

Operations: Multiplication and Division

Bilingual Concept Builder Notes

Competency 1

Unit

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Pupils will learn that if the order of the numbers being multiplied is changed the result remains unchanged. They will also learn to multiply given two-digit numbers with a 1-digit number.

Rationale: Here students will be taught that multiplication can be done in anyorder. In other words 'Commutative Property of Multiplication' holds here without the name of it. Pupils have learnt to multiply 'ones' by 'ones'. Now they will learn to multiply 'ones' and 'tens' by 'ones'.

Classwork: Complete Q1 and Q2 of Exercise A.

Competency 2

Pupils will learn to apply the skills of multiplication to solve the given real-life word problems.

Rationale: To teach word problems effectively, a teacher is required to overcome the linguistic barriers of his pupils. Word problems have always remained a difficult area of learning. First write the problem on the board clearly and with the help of small questions, gather all the information given about the problem. Use them according to the given situation to find the solution to the problem.

Classwork: Complete all the problems in Exercise B one by one with explanation of mathematical equivalents of each phrase and sentence given in the problem.

Competency 3

Pupils will learn to divide given two-digit numbers by a 1-digit number exactly without leaving a remainder.

Stimulus: Pupils have learnt 'division' as 'successive subtraction'. Before initiating the process of division, explain to them the terminology and language related to division i.e.,

 $48 \div 3 = 16$

48 divided by 3 is equal to 16.



قابلیت ا طلبہ سیکھیں گے کہ اگر ضرب دیے جانے والے اعداد کی ترتیب کو تبدیل کر دیا جائے تو نتائج میں کوئی تبدیلی واقع نہیں ہوتی۔ وہ دیے گئے دو ہندی اعداد کو ایک عد دسے ضرب کرنا بھی سیکھیں گے۔ استدلال: یہاں طلبہ ضرب کی خاصیت مبادلہ (Commutative Property) کو بغیر نام کے سیکھیں گے۔ طلبہ نے ایک (ones) کو ایک (ones) سے ضرب دینا سیکھ لیا ہے اب وہ ایک اور دسیوں (tens) کو آپس میں ضرب دینا سیکھیں گے۔

عد دی عوامل: ضرب اورتقسیم

قابلیت ۲ طلبضرب کی مہارت کا اطلاق کرتے ہوئے عبارتی سوالات کوحل کرنا سیکھیں گے۔ استد لال: عبارتی سوالات کوموٹر انداز میں پڑھانے اور سکھانے کے لیے بطور استاد آپ کو اپنے طلبہ کی لسانی رکاوٹوں کا دور کرنا ضروری ہے عبارتی سوالات ہمیشہ سے طلبہ کومشکل لگتے ہیں لہٰذا عبارتی سوال کوحل کر وانے سے پہلے بورڈ پر لکھ کر طلبہ سے مختصر سوالات پوچھیے تا کہ عبارت میں دی گئ معلومات کو طلبہ بہتر انداز میں اخذ کرسکیں اور اس موٹر طریقے سے استعمال کرتے ہوئے عبارت کو سیجھ کرحل کر سکیں۔

کلاس ورک: مثق B میں دیے گئے تمام سوالوں کو ایک ایک کر کے حل کر دایئے۔سوالات میں استعال ہونے والی ریاضی کی تشریحات سمجھنے میں ان کی مد د کریں۔

قابلیت ۳ طلبہ دو ہندسی (digit) اعداد کو ایک ہندسی (l-digit) عدد سے مکمل طور پر تقسیم کرنا سیکھیں گے۔ محرک: طلبہ نے تقسیم کو بطور ^دمسلسل تفریق' کے سیکھا ہے۔ لہٰذا تقسیم کے عمل کو آگے بڑھانے سے پہلے تقسیم سے متعلق زبان اور اصطلاحات کی وضاحت سیجیے مثلاً

 $48 \div 3 = 16$

48 کو 3 سے تقسیم کرنا، 16 کے مساوی ہے۔ $(48 \div 3) = (16)$ 🛶 تقسيم كياجاني والاعد د تقسيم كانتيجه 🔸 حاصل قسمت الممقسوم Divident Quotient جس عد دیسے تقسیم کیا جائے مقسوم علیہ Divisor کیا جائے تقسیم کے عمل کو واضح کرنے کے لیے ،صفحہ ۳۹ پر دی گئی مثال کو استعال تیجے۔ کلاس ورک: مثق C کے سوالات کوحل کرنے میں طلبہ کی مدد تیجے۔

To elaborate the process of division, use the example given on page 39.

Classwork: Let your pupils complete all the problems in Exercise C with your consistent support.

Competency 4

Pupils will learn to apply the skills of division to solve the given word problems.

Stimulus: Pupils have learnt division, but you need to elaborate the sense of division in a different way to enable your pupils to use the process of division to solve word problems. Use a bundle of 36 sticks to carry out a simple activity. Ask a pupil to distribute 36 sticks equally among 4 pupils. Let them perform this activity in front of the class. Before starting activity, put this information on board:

Number of sticks = 36

Number of pupils = 4

At the end of the activity, ask every pupil out of 4 to count the number of sticks he received. Now put this information on board:

Each pupil receives an equal number of sticks i.e., 9 sticks.

Now show them through division:

```
36 sticks \div 4 pupils = 9 sticks
```

Tell them:

- How many sticks are ther?
- How many pupils will receive these sticks?
- How many sticks will one pupil have?

'Quotient is the part of the dividend that is related to one part of the divisor.'

Classwork: Complete all the problems in Exercise D one by one with thorough exploration of dividend, divisor, and quotient in each problem.

قابلیت م طلبہ تقسیم کی مہارتوں کو استعال کرتے ہوئے عبارتی سوالات کوحل کرنے کی مہارت سکھانا ضروری ہے۔ انھیں تقسیم کاعمل واضح طور سمجھانے کے محرک: طلبہ نے تقسیم کر ناسکھ لیا ہے لیکن تقسیم کے عبارتی سوالات کوحل کرنے کی مہارت سکھانا ضروری ہے۔ انھیں تقسیم کاعمل واضح طور سمجھانے کے لیے مختلف طریقے استعال کیے جائیں۔ اس کے لیے جماعت میں ایک سادہ سر گرمی کر وایتے ایک ۳۳ چیئر یوں یا ڈنڈیوں والا گنتھا لے آیئے۔ ایک طالب علم کو میں گنتھا دے کر انھیں چارطلبہ میں مساویانہ طور پر تقسیم کرنے کے لیے کہ سے رس گرمی شروع کر نے سے پہلے، میں معلومات بورڈ پر کھ دیجے: مرگر می کے اختتام پر، 4 میں سے ہر ایک طالب علم سے یو چھیے کہ وہ اس کے پاس موجود ڈنڈیوں کی تعداد کیا ہے۔ اس معلومات کو بورڈ پر کھے۔ مرگان علی کو مساوی ڈنڈیوں ملیں جن کی تعداد و 9 اس انھیں تقسیم کے ذریع کھی کر دکھا ہے ۔ ڈنڈیوں 9 کھ مود د کر انھیں جن کی تعداد 9 ہے۔ ڈنڈیوں 9 طلبہ خ 36 ڈنڈیوں کی تعداد 2 ہے۔ ڈنڈیوں 9 کی تعداد کی تعداد 2 ہے۔ اس معلومات کو ہو گر ہوں کی تعداد کیا ہے۔ اس معلومات کو بورڈ پر کھے۔ مرکز میں 2 اختیام پر، 4 میں جن کی تعداد 9 ہے۔ د ڈنڈیوں 9 کی تعداد 9 ہے۔

- ہر طالب علم کے پاس کتنی ڈنڈیاں 4 ہیں؟

کلاس ورک: مثق C میں دیے گئے تمام سوالات حل تیجیے۔

Scheme of Work

Estimated Number of Periods: 14

Specific Learning Outcomes	Number of periods
Develop multiplication tables for 6, 7, 8, 9.	2 Periods
Multiply a number by 0 and 1. Apply mental mathematical strategies to multiply 1-digit numbers to 1-digit numbers. Multiply 2-digit number by 1-digit number.	4 Periods
Solve real-life situations involving multiplication of 2-digit numbers by 1-digit numbers.	2 Periods
Divide 2-digit number by a 1-digit number with zero remainder. Apply mental mathematical strategies to divide 1-digit number by a 1-digit number.	4 Periods
Solve real-life situations involving division of 2-digit number by a 1-digit number.	2 Periods

Prior Knowledge Assessment

- Multiplication tables: 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10.
- Multiply mentally.
- Multiply 1-digit and 2-digit numbers by a 1-digit number.
- Real-life situations involving multiplication.
- Divide mentally.
- Divide 1-digit and 2-digit numbers by a 1-digit number.
- Real-life situations involving division.

Resources

Suggested manipulatives that can be used to create interest and create a link to the topic.

• For multiplication of numbers use cards with calculation strategies.

Multiplication

- Multiplication is repeated addition.
- Multiplication is skip counting.
- Multiply ones first.
- Next multiply tens.

• For **mental calculation** of multiplication of numbers use cards with different strategies written on them.

Multiplying Mentally

Use multiplication facts:

- When a number is multiplied by 1, the result is the number itself.
- When a number is multiplied by zero, the result is always zero.
- Multiplication of any two numbers can be done in any order.
- Use multiplication tables.
- For **division of numbers** use cards with calculation strategies.

Division

- Successive subtraction.
- Equal groups.
- Use long division methods.
- For mental calculation of division of numbers use cards with different strategies written on them.

Dividing Mentally

- Round numbers up or down.
- Divide by powers of 10.
- Use division facts:
- When a number is divided by 1, the result is the number itself.
- When a number is divided by itself, the result is always one.

Written Assignments

	Class Assignment	Home Assignment				
Exercise A	Q1 $(a - g)$ Q2 a, b, $(e - l)$, m, p	Q2 (c, d, n, o)				
Exercise B	Q1 – Q4, Q6, Q7, Q9	Q5, Q8, Q10				
Exercise C	Q1 (a, b, c, e, f, g, j, k)	Q1 (d, h, i, l)				
Exercise D	Q1 – Q4, Q8, Q9, Q10	Q5, Q6, Q7				

Evaluation

Ways to evaluate teaching and students learning.

- Oral assessment
- Written assessment.
- Teacher's assessment
- Peer assessment
- Personal assessment

Step by Step Solution



EXERCISE B Pa 38) Cost of one packet of juice Rs 50 No of packets X 5 Total cost of 5 packets of juice Rs 250 65 km 2) Distance covered in one hour Distance covered in six hours Distance covered in 6 hours 390 km Rs 495 Cost of one T-shirt Cost of eight Tohirts Total cost of 8 T-shirts Apples in a crate No. of crates X 504 384 Rs Cost of one football lo. of footballs XQ Cost of 9 Footballs Rs 56 528 km Distance covered everyday No. of days XI 9 Distance he will cover in 7 days

	Pg 38	5
7) Cost of a book	R5 262 0	
No. of books	× 8	
Total cost of 8 boo	ks 496	
×		
8) Cost of a perfume	Rs 95	
No. of bottles	×10	
	00	
	95 X	
Ryment to the shopkeeper	Rs 950	
9) Pages read in one hour No. of hours	162	
No. of hours	<u>×6</u>	
<u></u>	372	
10) No. of cakes Cups of Flour used	50	
Cups of Flour used	×8	
	400_	
<u>.</u>		
		-
<u>9</u> .		
<u>10</u>		
<u>.</u>		
<u></u>		

		Pa 40
Step 1: Look at	the firs	t digit of the two
digit number.		•
· Use the divisor	r's times	table to find how
many times it go	pes into t	hat number without
exceeding it.	42	
Example:	2.84	hat number without $2 \times 4 = 8$
	8	$2 \times 2 = 4$
	×4	
	4	
	×	
7. 2.	4 _×	

Step 2: Write the first part of the quotient above the dividend and subtract it from the first digit

Step 3: Bring down the next digit and combine it with the remainder to form a new number

Step 4: Use the times table again to see how many times the divisor goes into the new number

Step 5: If the divisor obesn't divide evenly, the leftover number becomes the remainder

EXERCISE C	Pg 40
1a) 42:3	6) 52:4
(3×1=3)←14→(3×4=12)	(4×1=4)←1 3→(4×3=12)
3) 4 2	4) 5 2
-3	-4 1
12	12
12	-12
00	00
	N
c) 80 ÷ 5	d) 72 ÷ 6
(5×1=5) ←1 6→(5×6=30)	(6×1=6)←1 2→(6×2=12)
5)80	6)72
-51	-61
30	12
-30	-12
00	00
e) 56:7	F) 96 ÷ 8
8→(7×8=56)	(8×1=1)+12×(8×2=16)
7)56	8)96
-56	- 8 L
00	16
	-16
	00

OXFORD

g) 45÷9	h) 48÷8
5→(9×5=46)	6→(8×6=48)
9)45	8)48
-45	-48
00	<u>00</u>
1) 84÷7	j) 65÷5
$(7\times1=7)\leftarrow12\rightarrow(7\times2=14)$	(5×1=5)← <u>13</u> →(5×3=15)
7)84	5)65
-74	-5↓
14	15
-14	- <u>15</u>
00	00
k)78:6	L) 99÷9
(6×1=6) ←1 3→(6×3=18)	$(9 \times 1=9) \leftarrow 1 \xrightarrow{1} (9 \times 1=9)$
6) 78	9)99
-6↓	$-9 \downarrow$
18	09
-18	-9
00	00
<u></u>	

940-41 EXERCISE D 3+> (6×3=18) Total hours studied 18 6118 Number of hours -18 00 Salma studied for 3 hours per day Number of books 9-> (9×9=81) 81 Number of shelves 9 81 - 81 There are 9 books on each shelf 00 9 (6×9=54) 3) Number of pens 54 Number of boxes 54 -54 Each box has 9 pens 00 8 (6×8=48) t) Cost of eggs Rs 48 48 6 Number of eggs -48 Each egg costs Ks 00 8 (8×8=64) Adil saves Rs 64 8 64 Number of days -64 00 Adil saved Rs 8 per day


Review Exercise

- I. Fill in the blanks.
 - a. $10 \times 6 =$ b. $7 \times 1 =$

 c. $9 \times 0 =$ d. $8 \times 6 =$
 - **e.** $90 \times 8 =$ **f.** $40 \times 3 =$
- 2. Multiply the following.

α.	55 ×5	b. 72 × 6	39 × 7
d.	95 × 8	e. 47 × 7	99 × 9

3. a. Draw stars to divide them equally into six boxes.

(*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
						•				

- b. How many groups of 7 are there in 56?
- 4. Fill in the blanks.
 - **a.** 24 ÷ 8 = _____
 - **c.** 72 ÷ _____ = 9
 - **e.** 48 ÷ 6 = _____

- **b.** 90 ÷ 9 = _____
- **d.** 49 ÷ _____ = 7
- **f.** 40 ÷ 8 = _____

- 5. Solve the following real-life number stories.
 - a. A caterer arranged 70 tables in a hall. If each table had6 chairs, how many chairs did he use altogether?
 - **b.** A farmer harvested 96 watermelons. He divided them equally into 8 crates. How many watermelons were in each crate?
 - c. In a school there are 27 students in each class. If there are 9 classes, how many students are there altogether?
 - d. A shopkeeper bought 72 litres of oil. He divided them equally into 9 bottles. How many litres of oil was poured in each bottle?
 - e. For an activity, the teacher distributed 8 pencils to each child. If there were 15 children in the class, how many pencils were distributed altogether?
 - f. Mrs Ahmed requires 60 eggs to make cupcakes for her class party. If eggs come in a pack of six, how many packets should she buy?
 - **g.** Ahmed saved Rs 87 every month for 9 months. How much money did he save altogether?
 - **h.** A factory packs 63 toys in a pack of 7 each. How many packets will be made?
 - i. Saadia reads 35 pages a day. How many pages will she read in a week?
 - **j.** There are 100 chairs to be equally placed in 10 rows. How many chairs are in each row?

A	Inswer K	ey					
I.	a. 60	b. 7	c. 0	d. 48	e. 720	f. 120	
2.	a. 275	b. 432	c. 273	d. 760	e. 329	f. 891	
3.	a. 6 stars	in each b	ох				
	b. 8 grou	ps					
4.	a. 3	b. 10	c. 8	d. 7	e. 8	f. 5	
5.	a. 420 ch	aris					
	b. 12 wat	ermelons					
	c. 9 litres						
	d. 120 pe	ncils					
	e. 10 pack	kets					
	f. Rs 783						
	g. 9 pack	ets					
	h. 245 pages						
	i. 10 chair	ſS					

Bilingual Concept Builder Notes

Fractions

Competency 1

Pupils will learn to identify 'Numerator' and 'Denominator' in the given fractions and will write a fraction with the given numerator and denominator.

Rationale: Elaborate to your class what is meant by the terms numerator and denominator. A fraction is written with a horizontal line in the middle of it. The number written over the line is called numerator and the number written under the line is called denominator.

Classwork: Complete Q1 and Q2 of Exercise A.

Competency 2

Pupils will learn to write a fraction for the shaded part in the given diagram and shade the portion of the given diagram to show a fraction.

Stimulus: Explain your pupils how to read a fraction like fraction of shaded portion in the following diagrams:



Classwork: Complete Q3 and Q4 of Exercise A.

Competency 3

Pupils will learn to identify 'Proper' and 'Improper' fractions.

Rationale: At this level, pupils cannot be introduced with the proper definition of proper and improper fractions. We should try to enable the pupils to identify both types of fractions through their visual characteristics. Use the description given on page 47.

Classwork: Complete Exercise B.



Competency 4

Pupils will learn to compare two fractions with the same denominator and put suitable symbols of 'greater and less than' or 'equal to' between them.

Rationale: As pupils will learn to compare two fractions with the same denominator, it means that they have to compare only numerators. The fraction with a larger numerator is larger and vice versa. Recall the symbols of 'less than', 'greater than' and 'equal to' as shown.

is equal to	=
smaller / less than	<
bigger / greater than	>

Now focus on the left-hand side fraction.

- If the left-hand side numerator is smaller than the numerator of the other fraction, then insert the 'less than' symbol. For example, $\frac{4}{9} < \frac{7}{9}$
- If the left-hand side numerator is bigger than the numerator of the other fraction, then insert the 'greater than' symbol. For example, $\frac{11}{19} > \frac{7}{19}$
- If the left-hand side numerator is equal to the numerator of the other fraction, then insert the 'equal to' symbol. For example, $\frac{7}{9} = \frac{7}{9}$

Classwork: Complete Exercise C.

Competency 5

Pupils will learn to shade the portion in the given figure for the given equivalent fraction. They will also write different equivalent fractions of a given fraction by multiplying its numerator and denominator with the same number.

Stimulus: Two or more fractions, with different numerators and denominators but with the same value, are called equivalent fractions.

The colored part in Figure A is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole figure. Colour the equal part in Figure B and write as fraction of the whole figure.



یاب سم - کسور

قابليت م

طلبہ دو ایسی fractions کا موازنہ کرنا سیکھیں گے جن نے مخرج (denominator) ایک جیسے ہوں comparison نے بعد ان نے مابین مساوی (equal) اور غیر مساوی (unequal) کی علامتوں کا استعال کرنا سیکھیں گے۔

استدلال: طلبہ ایک جیسے مخرج (denominator) والی سروں کا موازنہ کرنا سیکھیں گے۔ چھوٹے یعنی انھیں صرف مخرج (denominator) کا موازنہ کرنا ہو گا اور جانیں گے کہ بڑے شار کنندہ والی سربھی بڑی ہو گی اور اس کے برعکس سر چھوٹی ہو گی۔ درج ذیل علامتوں کا استعال کرنا بھی طلبہ کو بتائیے۔

کے مساوی ہے	=
کم/چیوٹی	<
اس سے بڑی/بڑی	>

اب بائیں طرف کے حصّے پر توجّہ دیجے۔

- اگر بائیں طرف موجود ثنار کنندہ (numerator) دوسری سر کے شار کنندہ سے حچوٹا ہے تو اس سے کم > والا نشان یا علامت استعال سیجیے۔ مثال: <u>7</u> > <u>4</u>
- اگر بائیں طرف والا شمار کنندہ (numerator) دوسری کسر کے شمار کنندہ سے بڑا ہے تو اس سے بڑا والا نشان یا علامت لگائیے مثال: 7 < <u>11</u>
- اگر بائیں طرف والا شار کنندہ (numerator) دوسری کسر کے شار کنندہ (numerator) کے مساوی ہے تو مساوی ہے والا نثان یا علامت لگائیئے مثال: <u>7</u> = <u>7</u> کلاس ورک: مثق C کو مکمل کیجیے۔

قابلیت ۵ طلبہ دی گئی شکل کے حصّوں میں دی گئی مترادف یا کسر نے مطابق رنگ بھریں گے۔ وہ دی گئی کسر نے شار کنندہ (numerator) اور مخرخ (denominator) کو ایک ہی عدد سے ضرب دے کر ان کی مختلف ہم مترادف کسور یا کسور بھی لکھیں گے۔ محرّک: دو یا دو سے زائد ایسی کسور جن نے شار کنندہ (numerator) اور مخرخ (denominator) مختلف ہوں مگر ان کی قدریں مساوی ہوں مترادف یا مسادی کسور کہلاتی ہیں۔ شکل A کو دیکھیے اس کا $\frac{1}{4}$ حصّہ رنگین ہے شکل B نے استے ہی دھتے میں رنگ بھر ہے۔ Figure A Figure B The fraction of Figure A and the fraction of Figure B are two equivalent fractions as they represent the same part in two similar diagrams.

Equivalent fraction can be obtained by multiplying both numerator and denominator by the same number as

$\boxed{\frac{1\times3}{4\times3} = \frac{3}{12}}$	$\frac{1\times5}{4\times5} = \frac{5}{20}$
$\boxed{\frac{1\times 6}{4\times 6}} = \frac{6}{24}$	$\frac{1\times8}{4\times8} = \frac{8}{32}$

 $\frac{3}{12}$, $\frac{5}{20}$, $\frac{6}{24}$, $\frac{8}{32}$, and are the equivalent fractions of $\frac{1}{4}$

Classwork: Complete Exercise 4D.

Competency 6

Pupils will learn to add the colored part of the similar diagrams to get the sum of two fractions with the same denominators.

Stimulus: If two figures are exactly the same then shaded portion in each will show a fraction with the same denominator. The sum of two fractions with the same denominator can be found simply by adding the numerators and keeping the common denominator in the sum. Elaborate the following example:



Classwork: Complete Exercise E.

 $\frac{1 \times 6}{4 \times 6} = \frac{6}{24}$ $\frac{1 \times 8}{4 \times 8} = \frac{8}{32}$ $\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{8}{32} \cdot \frac{3}{12} \cdot \frac{5}{20} \cdot \frac{5}{24} \cdot \frac{6}{24} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{22} \cdot \frac{1}{20} \cdot \frac$

قابلیت ۲ طلبہ دیے گئے شکل میں صرف مترادف یا مساوی کسر کے مطابق ہی حصّوں میں رنگ بھریں گے۔ وہ دی گئی کسر کے شار کنندہ (numerator) اور مخرج (denominator) کو ایک ہی عدد سے ضرب دے کر ان کی مختلف مترادف کسور (equivalent) بھی ککھیں گے۔

محرک: دوشکلیں ایک جیسی ہول تو ان کو سرمیں ظاہر کرتے ہوئے ان کے مخرج بھی ایک ہی جیسے ہول گے۔ ہم مخرج (denominator) سرول کوجع کرنے کے لیے ہمیں ان کے شار کنندہ (numerator) کوجع کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ اور ان کے مخرج (denominator) کو جو کیسال یا مساوی (equal) بیں مشترک مخرج (common denominator) کی حیثیت سے ایک ہی بار جواب میں لکھا جاتا جیسے



کلاس ورک: مشق E کومکمل کیجے۔

Competency 7

Pupils will learn to subtract the coloured part of the similar diagrams to get the difference of two fractions with the same denominators.

Rationale: The sum of two fractions with the same denominator can be found simply by adding the numerators and keeping the common denominator in the sum. Elaborate the following example:



Classwork: Complete Exercise E.

قابلیت ک طلبہ جانیں گے کہ ایک جیسی شکلوں کے رنگین حصّوں کو ظاہر کرنے والی جو کسور (fractions) جن کے مخرج (Denominator) ایک جیسے ہوں، سے فرق کو معلوم کرنے کے لیے انھیں تفریق کیسے کیا جاتا ہے۔

استدلال: دوالیی کسورجن کا مخرج (denominator) ایک ہی ہوں کو جمع کرنے کے لیے صرف ان کے شار کنندہ (numerator) کو جمع کیا جاتا ہے اور denominator کو جوں کا توں لکھ دیا جاتا ہے۔ درج ذیل مثال کے ذریعے وضاحت کیجیے۔



کلاس ورک: مشق 4E کو مکمل کیجے۔

Scheme of Work

Estimated Number of Periods: 13

Specific Learning Outcomes	Number of periods
Express the fractions in figures and vice versa.	2 Periods
Match the fractions with related figures.	2 Perious
Recognise proper and improper fractions.	2 Periods
Differentiate between proper and improper fractions.	2 Perious
• Compare fractions with same denominators using symbols <, >, or =.	2 Periods
Identify equivalent fractions from the given figures.	2 Deriede
• Write three equivalent fractions for a given fraction.	3 Periods
Add two fractions with same denominators.	2 Periods
Represent addition of fractions through figures.	2 Perious
Subtract fractions with same denominators.	2 Derieds
Represent subtraction of fractions through figures.	2 Periods

Prior Knowledge Assessment

- Rcognise fractions half, one-third, one-fourth, quarter, three-fourth •
- Unit and non-unit fractions

Resources

Suggested manipulatives that can be used to create interest and create a link to the topic.

For **fractions** use fractional cards representing different fractions. •







Whole

 $\frac{1}{4}$ (one-fourth) $\frac{1}{2}$ (half) $\frac{1}{4}$ (three-fourth)

Instruction: Write name on one side and draw fraction on back side



Written Assignments

	Class Assignment	Home Assignment		
Exercise A	Q1 (a, b, c, d) Q2 (a, b, c, d)	Q1 (e, f, g) Q2 (e, f, g) Q3 (c, f)		
	Q3 (a, b, d, e) Q4 (a, b, e, f)	Q4 (c, d)		
Exercise B	Q1 (a, c, d – g)	Q1 (b, g, h)		
Exercise C	Q1 (a, d, e, g, h, i)	Q1 (b, c, f)		
Exercise D	Q1 (a, c, e) Q2 (a, b, d, e)	Q1 (b, d f) Q2 (c, f, h)		
Exercise E	Q1 (a, b, c) Q2 (a, b, d)	Q1 (d) Q2 (c)		
Exercise F	Q1 (a, b, c) Q2 (a, b, c, d)	Q1 (d) Q2 (e, f)		

Evaluation

Ways to evaluate teaching and students learning.

- Oral assessment
- Written assessment.
- Teacher's assessment
- Peer assessment
- Personal assessment

Step by Step Solution



EXERCISE F	Pg 54
$\frac{1a}{4} \frac{3-1}{4}$	
$\frac{3-1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$	
b) $\frac{6}{8} - \frac{3}{8}$	
<u>6-3 = 3</u> 8 8	
$c) \frac{9}{12} - \frac{6}{12}$	
9 - 6 = 3 12 12	
$d) \frac{7}{8} - \frac{5}{8}$	
$\frac{7-5}{8} = \frac{2}{8}$	



Review Exercise

Review Exercise

I. What fraction is shaded in the given figures?



2. Shade the figures according to the given fraction.



3. Identify proper and improper fractions from the given set of fractions. Write them in the correct column.

2	8	10	2	5	3
5	7	8	3	9	5
5	I	٩	5	4	12
10	4	6	4	5	9

Proper fractions	Improper fractions

4. Fill in the boxes with <, >, or =.



5. State whether true or false.

a.
$$\frac{3}{4} < \frac{1}{2}$$

c. $\frac{3}{8} > \frac{6}{7}$ ______

b.
$$\frac{4}{7} > \frac{2}{9}$$

d. $\frac{3}{5} < \frac{9}{10}$ _____

6. Match the equivalent fractions from the given figures.





- 7. Find equivalent fractions of $\frac{3}{4}$. $\frac{3}{4} = ----= = ----= = ----=$
- 8. Add the following fractions.

a.
$$\frac{1}{9} + \frac{5}{9}$$
b. $\frac{7}{10} + \frac{3}{10}$ c. $\frac{2}{8} + \frac{5}{8}$ d. $\frac{10}{15} + \frac{3}{15}$ e. $\frac{9}{20} + \frac{7}{20}$ f. $\frac{3}{11} + \frac{8}{11}$

9. SUbtract the following fractions.

a.
$$\frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{6}$$
b. $\frac{7}{10} - \frac{2}{10}$ **c.** $\frac{9}{14} - \frac{3}{14}$ **d.** $\frac{13}{20} - \frac{7}{20}$ **e.** $\frac{9}{12} - \frac{1}{12}$ **f.** $\frac{15}{20} - \frac{10}{20}$

Answer Key

I. a. $\frac{1}{5}$ b. $\frac{5}{6}$ c. $\frac{4}{8}$ d. $\frac{2}{5}$ 3. Proper fractions: $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{5}{9}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{5}{10}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{4}{5}$ Improper fractions: $\frac{8}{7}$, $\frac{10}{8}$, $\frac{9}{6}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{12}{9}$ 4. a. > b. < c. < d. = e. > f. = 5. a. False b. True c. True d. True 7. $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{9}{12}$, $\frac{12}{16}$, $\frac{15}{20}$ 8. a. $\frac{6}{9}$ b. $\frac{10}{10} = 1$ c. $\frac{7}{8}$ d. $\frac{132}{15}$ e. $\frac{16}{20}$ f. $\frac{11}{11} = 1$ 9. a. $\frac{3}{6}$ b. $\frac{5}{10}$ c. $\frac{4}{14}$ d. $\frac{6}{20}$ e. $\frac{8}{12}$ f. $\frac{5}{20}$

Bilingual Concept Builder Notes

Competency 1

Unit

5

Pupils will learn to compare different objects on the basis of their lengths. They will get acquainted with the different units of length and will use a centimetre scale to measure the length of given objects.

Stimulus: The actual definition of distance is 'the difference in the position of two points is called distance.' But it is far beyond the capability of this age to grasp. Show them two objects with one length and two wooden sticks with different length. Now ask your class which one is bigger? Their answer will be based upon the length of the sticks as the other two length of the sticks will be the same. Introduce different units of length by showing them a metre scale to physically see how long one metre is. Then show them 100 equal divisions on the metre scale to let them compare the standard length of a meter and a centimetre. Show them what is the suitable unit to measure the length of a pencil or length of blackboard. Explain to them that to measure the distance between two places we use 'Km'. Also explain to them to measure the length of an object, we start counting from the 'zero' of ruler or measuring tape.

Classwork: Complete A with a clear demonstration to use a ruler to measure the length of an object using the length of a line segment of equal length.

Competency 2

Pupils will learn to add or subtract different lengths expressed with the same unit. They will realise how long is 1 Km seeing the lengths of 1 m and 1 cm. They will apply the same skill to solve the given word problems.

Rationale: Explain to your pupils that we can add or subtract two or more quantities only if they are expressed with the same unit. Support them to overcome the language barrier while doing real-life problems.

Classwork: Complete B and C with clear explanation of real-life problems.

Competency 3

Pupils will learn to add and subtract different masses expressed with the same unit.

Rationale: Pupils have already learnt the addition and subtraction of different lengths expressed with the same unit. With explanation, they can easily understand that 'kg' will be simplified with 'kg' and 'g' will be added or subtracted with 'g'. Real-life problems should be elaborated with meaning of each word and its mathematical equivalent.

Classwork: Complete exercise D and E with clear explanation of real-life problems.

قابليت ا

طلب مختلف اشیا کی لمبائیوں کی بنیاد پر ان کا موازنہ کر سکیں گے۔ وہ لمبائی کی مختلف معیاری اکائیوں سے واقف ہوں گے اور دی گئی اشیا کی پیائش کے لیے سینٹی میٹر کے پیانے کا استعال کریں گے۔

يبائش: لمبائي، كميت اور تنجائش

محرک: فاصلے کی حقیقی تعریف کے مطابق دو مختلف مقامات کے درمیانی فرق کو فاصلہ کہتے ہیں۔ مگر اس عمر کے بچّوں کی ذہنی سطح اس بات کو سمجھنے سے قاصر ہے، لہذا ان کو بیہ سمجھانے کے لیے ایک مختصر سی سر گرمی سیجے۔ طلبہ کو دو مختلف طول کی ایسی چھڑیاں یا لکڑیاں دکھائے جن میں سے ایک کمی اور دوسری چھوٹی ہو۔ ان سے پوچھے کون سی زیادہ بڑی ہے۔ طلبہ کو دو مختلف طول کی ایسی چھڑیاں یا لکڑیاں دکھائے جن میں سے ایک کمی اور دوسری چھوٹی ہو۔ ان سے پوچھے کون سی زیادہ بڑی ہے۔ طلبہ کے جوابات ان کی لمبائی کے حوالے سے مختلف ہوں گے۔ اب طلبہ کو metre scale دوسری چھوٹی ہو۔ ان سے پوچھے کون سی زیادہ بڑی ہے۔ طلبہ کے جوابات ان کی لمبائی کے حوالے سے مختلف ہوں گے۔ اب طلبہ کو metre scale دوسری چھوٹی ہو۔ ان سے پوچھے کون سی زیادہ بڑی ہے۔ طلبہ کے جوابات ان کی لمبائی کے حوالے سے مختلف ہوں گے۔ اب طلبہ کو metre scale دوسری چھوٹی ہو۔ ان سے پوچھے کون سی زیادہ بڑی ہے۔ طلبہ کے جوابات ان کی لمبائی کے حوالے سے مختلف ہوں گے۔ اب طلبہ کو metre scale دوسری چھوٹی ہو۔ ان کی پوچھی کون سی زیادہ بڑی ہے۔ طلبہ کے جو ایات ان کی لمبائی کے حوالے سے مختلف ہوں گے۔ اب طلبہ کو ایک نشانات دوسری خو پھی میٹر کے پیانے پر ۲۰۰۰ مساوی تقسیم والے نشانات دو کھا کہ ہی کہ ہی کہ ہو کہ معار می لمبائی کا مواز نہ کر سکیں۔ انھیں ایک پندل اور بورڈ کی لمبائی کی پیائش کر کے بتائے کہ ہم ان کی پی کش کر نے کہ لی کی کھا ہی کہ ہو کہ ہم دو مقامات کا دو کھی پر نان کی نی کر دو کی بی کن کر کی ہو کہ ہم دو مقامات کا درمیانی فاصلہ کلو میٹر 'دی میں اور ایک سین ٹی میں ناچ ہیں جو ۲۰۰۰ میٹر کے برابر ہے انھیں یہ چی سمجھا ہے کہ کسی چیز کی لمبائی کی پیائش کرتے ہو ہو کہ ما سکیل یا ناچ درمیانی فاصلہ کلو میٹر 'دی میں ناپ کر تے ہیں۔ میں اور فیتے پر مفر (cres) سے گنا شروع کرتے ہیں۔

کلاس ورک: مثق A کو مکمل کرنے کے لیے بورڈ پر ایک کثیر یا خط بنا کر اس کو ناپ کر دکھائے اور کسی چیز جیسے پنسل کی کمبائی کی پیائش کے لیے اسکیل کا استعال سیجیے۔

قابلیت ۲ طلبہ ایک ہی اکائی کے ساتھ ظاہر کی گئی مختلف لمبائیوں کو جمع کرنایا تفریق کرنا سیکھیں گے۔ اس طرح ایک میٹر (1m) اور ایک سینٹی میٹر (1cm) کی لمبائی کو دیکھ کر انھیں اندازہ ہوجائے گا کہ ایک کلومیٹر (1km) کتنا لمبا ہو گا۔ اس مہارت کو استعال کرتے ہوئے وہ دیے گئے عبارتی سوالات کو بہ آسانی حل کرسکیں گے۔

استدلال: طلبہ کو سمجھائے کہ دویا دوسے زیادہ مقداروں کو جنع یا تفریق کرنے کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ انھیں ایک ہی پیانش کا کی same unit سے ظاہر کیا گیا ہو۔عبارتی سوالات میں دیے گئے حقیقی زندگی سے متعلقہ مسائل کی زبان کو سمجھنے میں پیش آنے والی رکاوٹوں کو دور کرتے ہوئے طلبہ کی مد د سیجیے۔

کلاس ورک: مثق B اور C میں بیان کردہ مسئلے کو واضح کرتے ہوئے عبارتی سوالات کو حل کروائے۔

قابليت س

طلبہ ایک ہی پیمائش اکائی والے مختلف اوزان کو جمع اور تفریق کر نا سیکھیں گے۔ ا

استدلال: طلبہ ایک ہی پیانٹی اکائی والی مختلف لمبائیوں کو جمع اور تفریق کرنا سیکھ چکے ہیں۔ وہ بآسانی سمجھ سکتے ہیں کہ کلو گرام kg کو کلو گرام kg کے ساتھ اور گرام کو گرام کے ساتھ جمع یا تفریق کیا جاتا ہے۔عبارتی سوالات میں استعال کیے گئے الفاظ معنوں کی وضاحت کیجیے۔ کلاس ورک : عبارتی سوالوں میں بیان کر دہ مسائل کی زبان کو سمجھاتے ہوئے ان کے ریاضیاتی مذبادل ککھنے میں طلبہ کی مدد کیجیے تا کہ وہ مشق D اور E کو کلمل کر سکیں۔

Competency 4

Pupils will learn to add and subtract different capacities expressed with the same unit of volume i.e., litre or milliliter.

Rationale: Pupils have already learnt the addition and subtraction of different lengths and masses expressed with the same unit. With explanation, they can easily understand that '*l*' will be simplified with '*l*' and 'ml' will be added or subtracted with 'ml'. Real-life problems should be elaborated with meaning of each word and its mathematical equivalent.

Classwork: Complete exercise F and G with clear explanation of real-life problems.

قابليت م

طلبہ تحجم کی ایک ہی پیائش اکائی جیسے لیٹر اور ملی لیٹر کوجمع اور تفریق کرنا سیکھیں گے۔

استد لال: طلبہ ایک مختلف لمبائی اور وزن کو جمع اور تفریق کرنا سیکھ چکے ہیں۔ معمولی سی وضاحت سے وہ بآسانی جان لیس گے کہ 1 کو litre کے ساتھ اور ml کو ml کے ساتھ جمع اور تفریق کرتے ہیں۔ عبارتی سوالوں میں استعال کیے گئے الفاظ معنوں کی وضاحت سیجیے اور ان مسائل کے ریاضیاتی متبادل بھی بتائیے۔

کلاس ورک: مثق F اور G میں زندگی کے مسائل سے جڑے ریاضی کے عبارتی سوالات کو وضاحت کے ساتھ سمجھ کرحل کر سکیں۔

Scheme of Work

Estimated Number of Periods: 15

Specific Learning Outcomes	Number of periods
Use standard metric units of length including abbreviations.	1 Period
 Add measures of length in the same units without carrying. Solve real-life situations involving same units of length for addition without carrying. 	2 Periods
 Subtract measures of length in the same units without borrowing. Solve real-life situations involving same units of length for subtraction without borrowing. 	2 Periods
Use standard metric units of mass including abbreviations.	1 Period
 Add measures of mass in the same units without carrying. Solve real-life situations involving same units of mass for addition without carrying. 	2 Periods
 Subtract measures of mass in the same units without borrowing. Solve real-life situations involving same units of mass for subtraction without borrowing. 	2 Periods
• Use standard metric units of capacity including abbreviations.	1 Period
 Add measures of capacity in the same units without carrying. Solve real-life situations involving same units of capacity for addition without carrying. 	2 Periods
 Subtract measures of capacity in same units without borrowing. Solve real-life situations involving same units of capacity for subtraction without borrowing. 	2 Periods

Prior Knowledge Assessment

- Recognise and record standard units of length, mass, and capacity.
- Compare lengths, mass, and capacity.
- Add and subtract lengths, mass, and capacity in same units of length.

Resources

Suggested manipulatives that can be used to create interest and create a link to the topic.

• For comparison of lengths, mass, and capacity use cards with equality and inequality symbols written on.

Less than	More than	Equal to
<	>	=

Written Assignments

	Class Assignment		Home Assignment	
Exercise A	Q1			
Exercise B	Q1 (b, d, e, f, g)	Q2, Q4, Q6	Q1 (c, h)	Q3, Q5
Exercise C	Q1 (a, c, e, f, g)	Q2, Q4, Q6	Q1 (b, d, h)	Q3, Q5
Exercise D	Q1 (a, c, e, f, g)	Q2, Q4, Q6	Q1 (b, d, h)	Q3, Q5
Exercise E	Q1 (a, c, e, f, g)	Q2, Q3, Q4	Q1 (b, d, h)	Q5, Q6
Exercise F	Q1 (a, c, e, f, g)	Q2, Q3, Q4	Q1 (b, d, h)	Q5, Q6

Evaluation

Ways to evaluate teaching and students learning.

- Oral assessment
- Written assessment.
- Teacher's assessment
- Peer assessment
- Personal assessment

Step by Step Solution



REAL LIFE NUMBER STORIES Aslams string Waseems string m 0 0 ength of string when joined first half 13 2 kna +200 Second half km Distance covered 335 86 cm Amna has 23 cm She needs more Lace required 109 cm First journey -8 King a Second journey First pipe 25 m Second pipe 3 m 8 m

EXERCISE C Pg 59 1a) 85 cm b) 60 m c) 93 km d) 555 cm -62 cm - 50 m -71 km -444 cm 23 cm 10 m 22 km 111 cm 639 m F) 74 m g) 869 cm h) 145 km 2) -219m -63m 547cm -132 km 11m 322 cm 013 km 420m

OXFORD

	TORIES	0
Asim hiked		
khalid hiked		
Khalid hiked	22 km less	
) Height of a flagpol	e °15 m	
	06 m	
) Ribbon Farida had	° 128 6 cm	
Ribbon Farida used	- 95 cm	
) Total distance that	needs to be covered	2330 8 km
Distance covered		-95 km
Distance covered Distance Left		-95 km
Distance covered		-95 km
Distance covered Distance Left	25 m	-95 km 213 km
Distance covered Distance Left) Cloth needed Cloth Sara has	25m -13m	-95 km 213 km
Distance covered Distance Left) Cloth needed Cloth Sara has	25m -13m	-95 km 213 km
Distance covered Distance Left) Cloth needed Cloth Sara has	25m -13m	-95 km 213 km
Distance covered Distance Left) Cloth needed Cloth Sara has	25m -13m	-95 km 213 km
Distance covered Distance Left) Cloth needed Cloth Sara has	25m -13m	-95 km 213 km
Distance covered Distance Left) Cloth needed Cloth Sara has	25m -13m	-95 km 213 km

EXERCISE D 61 6 1689 3 9 719 8 6) c) 4 640 9 9 +231 9 9 +28 9 + 5 6 39 99 9 79 9 9 17 9 a F) 49 kg g) 437 kg 928 kg 64 kg h) e +620 kg +80kg +152kg +70 kg kg 129 kg 1548 kg 134 kg 589

REAL LIFE NUMBER STORIES	Pg 62
2) Mass of first block of ice 40 kg	
Mass of second block of ice + 35 kg	
3) Weight of sugar 2550 g	
Weight of Flour +275g	
Total mass 825 g	
4) Sack of vice 185 kg	
Sack of wheat 904 kg	
1089 kg	
Mass of apples 1990 g	
Mass of oranges + 775 g	
1765 g	
) Sack of potatoes 94 kg	
Sack of tomatoes + 84 kg	
Total mass 178 kg	
24	

$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
e) 75 kg f) 98 kg g) 543 kg h) 877 kg -74 kg -65 kg -122 kg -625 kg 0 1 kg 33 kg 422 kg 252 kg
REAL LIFE NUMBER STORIES 2) Apples Fahd has 45 kg Apples used 25 kg Apples Left 20 kg
3) Sugar required 775g Sugar Rizwan has -325g Sugar required 450g
4) Sack contains 8912 kg Rotten oranges -35 kg 57 kg
5) Mass of a boxer of \$20 kg Mass of olther boxer - 95 kg 025 kg 6) Mass of a cow 3880 kg Mass of a goat 45 kg 305 kg

EXERCISE F Rg 64
1a) 72 ml b) 90 ml c) 205 ml d) 944 ml
+83 ml +67 ml +472 ml +833 ml
155 ml 157 ml 677 ml 1777 ml
e) 281 L F) 73 L g) 2567 L h) 104 L
+541 L +946 +9806 +8506
822 L 167 L 1547 L 954 L
REAL LIFE NUMBER STORIES Pg 65
2) Capacity of a jug 1750 ml
Capacity of a glass + 50 ml
800 mL
3) Capacity in one bucket 12 litre
Capacity in another bucket + 15 litre
Capacity of both buckets 27 litre
4) Capacity of one water tank 2145 litre
Capacity of another tank 275 Litre
Capacity of both water tanks 420 Litre
0
5) Oil-tanker has 500 litre oil
Oil poured into the tanker +375 litre
Capacity of oil-tanker 875 litre
6) Capacity of one bottle of juice 125 ml
Capacity of other bottle + 60 ml
185 mL

EXERCISE G			Pg 66
16)64 ml c)765 ml	d) 852 ml	e) 4521 L	
-42 ml -432 ml			
22 mL 333 mL	526 mL	326	
f) 67/28 L g) 8920 L	h) 58 35 16 L		
-691 -6321	378 L		
091 2681	288 L		
REAL LIFE NUMBER STORIES	41		
2) Capacity of bigger can	891-530 ml		
Capacity of smaller can	-175 mL		
Difference in capacities of both			
3) Car fuel tank	23226		
Motorbike fuel tank	-96		
Difference in capacities of both	226		
4) Milkdelivery on Sunday	896		
Milkdelivery on Saturday			
Increase in milk delivered on Sun			
5) Fish tank capacity	5 8°0 L		
Aquarium capacity	-356		
Difference in capacities of both	25 L		
6) Capacity of bottle	0112 5 ml		
Juice Amina drank	- 85 ml		
Juice left in the bottle	40 ml		
2.

Review Exercise

I. Encircle the correct unit to measure the following.

	α.	The length	n of a ci	rayon.			cm /	m /	km
	b.	The length	n of a d	esk.			cm /	m /	km
	с.	The length	n of a liv	ving room	า.		cm /	m /	km
	d.	The distar	ice betv	ween two	o citie	S.	cm /	m /	km
	e.	The length	n of a lc	ptop scre	een.		cm /	m /	km
	f.	The heigh	t of a m	nountain.			cm /	m /	km
•	Sol	ve the follo	wing.						
	a.	4 5 cm	b.	765m	с.	6 9 cm	d.	34	5 m
		+ 3 2 cm	+ ;	2 I I m	_	+ 2 0 cm		+ 5 0	4 m
					_				
	e.	9 9 cm	f.	706m	g.	5 6 cm	h.	60	4 m
		– 7 8 cm	_	l 8 4 m	_	– 3 0 cm		- 9	8 m

- 3. Solve the following real-life number stories.
 - a. Shazia's mother bought two pieces of lace. One piece is 85 cm long and the other is 80 cm long. What is the total length of both the pieces of lace?
 - b. A Monday, the gardener put up 50 m of fence and one Tuesday, he put 40 m of fence. How much fence did he put up altogether?

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- c. A bus travelled 350 km from Point A to Point B and then 175 km from Point B to Point C. How much distance did the bus travel altogether?
- **d.** A tailor had a 87 m long piece of cloth. He used 35 m of the cloth. What length of the cloth is left?
- e. Sarah walked 350 m in a day and Ameera walked 282 m in a day. How much more did Sarah walk?
- 4. Encircle the correct unit to measure the following.

α.	The mass of a water bottle.	kg	/	g
b.	The mass of a book.	kg	/	g
c.	The mass of one dozen oranges.	kg	/	g
d.	The mass of a tin of beans.	kg	/	g
е.	The mass of a cupboard.	kg	/	g
f.	The mass of a Geometry box.	kg	/	g

5. How many grams of each item are needed to make I kg mass? (I kg = I000 g)



е.	8 4 g	f. 560g	g. 83g	h. 782g
	– 3 7 g	– 2 5 7 g	– 5 0 g	- 38g

7. Solve the following real-life number stories.

- **a.** Ali's suitcase weighs 37 kg and his handcarry weighs 7 kg. How much does his luggage weigh altogether?
- b. The bag of flour weighs 750 g and the bag of sugar weighs 555 g. How much do both the bags weigh altogether?
- c. The shopkeeper had I25 kg of potatoes. He sold 99 kg of potatoes by the end of the day. How many kilograms of potatoes are left to be sold?
- **d.** The apples weigh 540 g and the bananas weigh 475 g. How much more do the apples weigh?
- e. Sarah used 850 g of sugar to make the chocolate cake and 759 g of sugar to make the vanilla cake. How much more sugar did she use to make the chocolate cake?

8. Encircle the correct unit to measure the following.

Juice in a glass.	ml	/	l
Capacity of a water tank.	ml	/	l
A small bottle of sanitizer.	ml	/	l
Water in an aquarium.	ml	/	l
A cup of tea.	ml	/	l
A tablespoon of salt.	ml	/	l
	Capacity of a water tank. A small bottle of sanitizer. Water in an aquarium. A cup of tea.	Capacity of a water tank.mlA small bottle of sanitizer.mlWater in an aquarium.mlA cup of tea.ml	Capacity of a water tank.ml/A small bottle of sanitizer.ml/Water in an aquarium.ml/A cup of tea.ml/

9. Solve the following.

a.	6 8 ml	b. 7 0 2 ml	c. 88 ml	d. 6 0 2 ml
	+49ml	+ 2 8 4 ml	+ 9 0 ml	+ 5 7 I ml
e.	6 5 ml	f. 821ml	g. 87 ml	h. 852ml
	– 3 4 ml	<u>– I 5 6 ml</u>	– I 0 ml	– 67ml

- **IO.** Solve the following real-life number stories.
 - a. The capacity of the glass is 250 ml and the capacity of the cup is 125 ml. What is the total capacity of both containers?
 - **b.** The capacity of the petrol tanker is 723 l and the capacity of the oil tanker is 900 l. What is the capacity of both the containers?
 - c. The capacity of Ali's water bottle is 990 ml and the capacity of Ahmed's water bottle is 750 ml. How much more capacity does Ali's water bottle have?
 - **d.** Aquarium A has the capacity of I27 l and Aquarium B has the capacity of III l. What is the difference in the capacities of both aquariums?
 - e. Sarah has a 100 ml jug. If she pours 82 ml of water in the jug, how much more water will be required to fill the jug completely?

Answer Key

I.	a. cm	b.	c. m	d. km	e. cm	f. km
2.	a. 77cm	b. 976m	c. 89cm	d. 879m	e. 21cm	f. 522m
	g. 26cm	h. 5lm				
3.	a. 165cm	b. 90m	c. 525km	d. 52m	e. 68m	
4.	a. g	b. g	c. kg	d. g	e. kg	f. g
5.	a. 750 g c	of coffee		b. 275 g d	of rice	
	c. 900 g o	f mushroo	oms	d. 500 gro	ams of swe	ets
6.	a. 77g	b. 679g	c. 108g	d. 67lg		
	<mark>e.</mark> 47g	f. 303g	g. 33g	h. 744g		
7.	a. 44kg	b. 1623l	c. 240ml	d. 16l	e. 18ml	



Bilingual Concept Builder Notes

Competency 1

Pupils will learn to read time to exact hour and minute on an analogue clock and a digital clock as well as draw hands of clock on an analogue clock or digits on a digital clock to show a specific time.

Stimulus: Begin your lesson with the display of the wall clock. For demonstration, use a large size actual analogue wall clock with numerals on the dial, and prominent hour and minute hand. Better to not have second hand as it will distract pupils. Now set the time of the clock to show half past hour, quarter past hour, and quarter to hour. Explain them, during an hour, the minutes hand moved one complete rotation from 12 to 12 while the hour hand moved from 1 to 2 only. Show them that in five minutes, the minute arm moves from one number to the next one. This demonstration clearly shows that the minute arm moves 12 times faster than the hour arm. Explain to them that there are 60 minutes in an hour. Demonstrate some examples of a few minutes past hour and a few minutes to an hour on the wall clock.

Classwork: Complete exercise A.

Competency 2

Pupils identify which part of the day is a.m. and which one is p.m. They should be able to understand the meaning of a.m. or p.m. with a given time and put a.m. or p.m. with respect to its occurrence in a specific half of the day.

Rationale: Show the class the distribution of 24 hours of a day into two halves i.e., a.m. and p.m. Use the explanation given on page 70 to clarify the concept of a.m. and p.m.

Classwork: Start Exercise B and let the students complete it themselves.

Competency 3

Pupils will learn to find the time before and after the given specific time by subtracting and adding duration mentioned in hours respectively. They will also have the same skill to solve real-life related given problems.

Rationale: Teachers must keep in mind that time is purely an abstract idea, widely misunderstood, and misused by the majority of people. While teaching tiny tots, we should focus on two aspects of the word 'time'. Firstly, for 'specific time at a particular geographic location' which is indicated by watches / clocks. Secondly, the term 'time' is used for 'duration'. We must embark on the discrimination of 'specific time' and 'duration' in the minds of pupils. We can find 'time' before or after a 'duration' by subtracting or adding the same duration to the present time.

قابليت ا

طلبہ اینالوگ اور ڈیجیٹل گھڑی پر وقت کو گھٹے اور منٹ میں پڑھنا سیکھیں گے۔ محرک: طلبہ کو ایک اینالوگ دیواری گھڑی دکھاتے ہوئے سبق کا آغاز نیجے۔ گھڑی کے ڈائل پر اعداد اور گھنٹہ اور منٹ ظاہر کرنے والی سوئیاں نمایاں ہوں۔ طلبہ کی ذہنی میسوئی نے لیے سینڈ والی سوئی نہ ہو تو بہتر ہے۔ اب آپ گھڑی کا وقت پہلے (ساڑھے ، یون ، سوا گھنٹہ) پر باری باری سیٹ کر کے طلبہ کو دکھائے اور ان کی وضاحت بھی نیچے کہ ایک گھنٹے کے دوران ، منٹ والی سوئی نے اپنا ایک چگر (۲ سے ۲ ات والی سوئی حرکت کر کے ا سے ۲ پر پیچی ۔ طلبہ کو یہ بھی تھی کہ ایک گھنٹے کے دوران ، منٹ والی سوئی نے اپنا ایک چگر (۲ سے ۱۳ تک) مکمل کیا جب کہ گھنٹے طور پر پہۃ چلتا ہے کہ منٹ کی سوئی کی رفتار گھنٹے کی سوئی 8 منٹ میں ایک عدد سے دوسرے عدد پر پیچتی ہے۔ اس سے واضح دولار پر ایہ چات ہے کہ منٹ کی سوئی کی رفتار گھنٹے کی منٹ والی سوئی 8 منٹ میں ایک عدد سے دوسرے عدد پر پیچتی ہے۔ اس سے واضح مور پر پہتہ چلتا ہے کہ منٹ کی سوئی کی رفتار گھنٹے کی موٹی کی رفتار سے ۱۳ گنا زیادہ ہے۔ وضاحت کیچھے کہ ایک گھنٹے میں ۲۰

کلاس ورک: مشق A کو کلمل کیجیے۔

قابلیت ۲ طلبہ پیچانتے ہیں کہ دن کا کون ساحصتہ صبح a.m. ہے اور کون ساحصتہ شام p.m. ہے وہ a.m. اور p.m. کا مطلب سبحضے کے ساتھ جانیں گے کہ اس مناسبت سے دن کے کس حصّے میں وقت کو a.m. سے اور کس حصّے کو p.m. سے ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ استدلال: طلبہ کو دن کے ۲۴ گھنٹوں کی تقسیم دو مساوی حصّوں میں a.m. اور p.m کے ساتھ دکھائیے۔ a.m. اور p.m. کا تصو کے لیصفحہ ۲۰ پر دی گئی وضاحتوں کو استعال سیجیے۔ کلاس ورک: مشق B شروع کروائیے اور بقیہ شق طلبہ کو خود حکمل کرنے دیجیے۔

قابلیت ۳ قابلیت ۳

طلبہ دیے گئے مخصوص وقت سے پہلے اور بعد کے او قات کو بالتر تیب گھنٹوں میں جمع اور تفریق کر ناسیکھیں گے۔ وہ اسی مہارت کو استعال کرتے ہوئے عبارتی سوالوں میں دیے گئے مسّلوں کو بھی حل کرسکیں گے۔

استدلال: اسائذہ کرام کویہ بات یاد رکھنی چاہیے کہ وقت خالصتاً ایک تجریدی خیال ہے جسے وسیع پیانے پر غلط تمجھا جاتا ہے اور لوگوں کی اکثریت اس کا غلط استعال کرتی ہے۔ کم عمر کے بچوں کو پڑھاتے ہوئے ہمیں لفظ وقت کے دو پہلوؤں پر توجّہ دینی چاہیے اوّل کسی مخصوص جگہ پر مخصوص وقت جو گھڑیوں میں دیکھا جا سکتا ہے۔ دوم وقت کی اصطلاح مدّت کے لیے بھی استعال ہوتی ہے۔ لہٰذا ہمیں 'مخصوص وقت' اور 'دورانیہ' کافرق بچّوں کے ذئن میں واضح کرنے کا آغاز کر دینا چاہیے۔ ہم موجودہ وقت میں اسی دورانے کو جمع یا تفریق کر کے مدّت سے پہلے یا بعد میں 'وقت' معلوم کر سکتے ہیں۔

کلاس ورک: مشق C اور D میں دیے گئے سوالات کے جوابات دینے کے لیے کتاب میں دیے گئے نمونہ کیلنڈرز کا استعال تیجے۔

Classwork: Use the specimen calendars given in the book to answer the questions given in Exercises C and D.

Competency 4

Pupils will learn to read the given Solar Calendars by identifying the day on a specified date, date on a specific day, number of days in a month, etc.

Stimulus: Better find the current Solar year calendars showing all 12 months on one page. Demonstrate how to use a calendar to find the day on a specific date. Jot down the names of the months on the board and with help of the class find how many days are there in a specific month and write this information with the name of each of month.

Classwork: Use the calendars to answer the questions given in Exercise E.

قابلیت ۲ طلبت کی کی کی کی کو سمجھ کر مخصوص تاریخ پر دن، مخصوص دن کی تاریخ، مہینے میں دنوں کی تعداد کو شاخت کر نا سیکھیں گے۔ استدلال: موجودہ شمسی سال کا ۱۲ مہینوں پر شتمل ایک صفح والا کیلنڈر کمرۂ جماعت میں لا کر طلبہ کو دکھایتے اور کیلنڈر کی مدد سے کسی مخصوص تاریخ پر دن تلاش کرنے کا طریقہ بھی بتائے۔ بورڈ پر مہینوں کے نام ککھے اور طلبہ کے ساتھ مل کر کیلنڈر میں دیکھیے کہ کسی مخصوص مہینے میں کتنے دن ہیں۔ اب اس معلومات کو مہینے کے نام کے ساتھ لکھ دیتے۔

کلاس ورک: مشق E میں دیے گئے سوالات کے جوابات دینے کے لیے کیلنڈر کا استعال کیجیے۔

Scheme of Work

Estimated Number of Periods: 09

Specific Learning Outcomes	Number of periods
Read and write time from analogue and digital clocks.	2 Periods
• Use a.m. and p.m. to record the time from 12-hour clock.	2 Periods
 Add measures of time in hours. Solve real-life situations involving measures of time for addition of hours. 	2 Periods
 Subtract measures of time in hours. Solve real-life situations involving subtraction of measures of time in hours. 	2 Periods
Read and write days and dates from the calendar.	1 Period

Prior Knowledge Assessment

- Read and write time from analogue and digital clock.
- Recognise a.m. and p.m.
- Use Solar and Lunar calendar.

Resources

Suggested manipulatives that can be used to create interest and create a link to the topic.

• For reading and writing time from **analogue clock** and **digital clock**, use real clocks.

Analogue Clock

Draw clocks with different times written in hour and minute and in words.

• For **a.m. and p.m.** time use cards.

Front

A.M.



Back

Digital Clock

Draw clocks with different times written in hour and minute and in

words.



Written Assignments

	Class Assignment	Home Assignment	
Exercise A	Q1 (a, c, e, f, h) Q2 (a, b, c, e, f, h)	Q1 (b, d, g) Q2 (d, g)	
	Q3 (a, b, c, e, g, h) Q4 (a, b, d, e, f, h)	Q3 (d, f) Q4 (c, g)	
Exercise B	Q1 (a, b, c, d) Q2 (a, b, c, d)	Q1 (e, f) Q3 (c, d)	
	Q3 (a, b, e, f, g, h)		
Exercise C	Q1 (a - e) $Q2 (a, c)$ $Q3, Q4, Q5$	Q2 (b, d) Q6, Q7	
Exercise D	Q1 (a - e) $Q2 (a, c)$ $Q3, Q4, Q5$	Q2 (b, d) Q6, Q7	
Exercise E	Q1 $(a - f)$ Q2 (a, c, d, f, g, I, j)	Q2 (b, e, h, k)	

Evaluation

Ways to evaluate teaching and students learning.

- Oral assessment
- Written assessment.
- Teacher's assessment
- Peer assessment
- Personal assessment

Step by Step Solution











EXERCISE C 73 19 hours b) 215 hours c) 165 hours +65 hours + 2,3 hours +24 hours 189 hours 2 hours 0 hours Real life number stories 3. Travel time 3 hours Stay time + 5 hours Sania spent 8 hours away from home Fozia reached her destination in 6 hours Additional time to reach grandparents +2 hours Time Fozia spent travelling 8 hours 5) Aslam studies for hours Aslamplays for + 3 hours Aslam spends 5 hours doing both Washed clothes for 2 hours)id other housework fort 4 hours Time taken by Mrs Hameed hours 6 Time to reach first city hours Time to reach second city +6 hours Total time taken by the bus 13 hours

178 hours 2a) 56 hours b) 96 hours c -135 -25 hours 1 3 hours ours 43 hours 71 hours 043 hours 509 hours 308 hours 201 hours Pg 76 3) Razia spent 3 hours Her brother spent hours hour Razia spent 1 hour more doing her homework Time spent playing cricket on Sunday 5 hours Time spent playing cricket on Monday - 3 hours hours Salman played for 2 hours longer on Sunday Akram watched a circus show for 6 hours Sami watched a match for - 4 hours hours Akram spent 2 hours more watching the circus show Aslams travel time hours Fahads travel time hours Aslam spent 2 hours more

Review Exercise

I. What time do the following analogue and digital clocks show?



- 2. Draw the time on the following analogue clocks.
 - **a.** 8:25 **b.** quarter to 9
 - **c.** half past 7 **d.** 9:50
- 3. Write the time on the digital clocks
 - a. seven fifteen b. eight thirty five
 - c. nine fifty-four d. seven twenty seven
- **4.** For each activity, write a.m. or p.m.
 - Ali gets up at 6:15 in the morning to get ready for school.
 - b. The school assembly starts at 8:00 in the morning. _
 - c. Sara has lunch at I:30 in the afternoon.
 - d. Ahmed goes to the park at 5:30 in the evening.
 - e. Saad eats dinner at 9:00 at night.
 - f. Sameer sleeps at 10:00 at night.

- 5. Write the time vertically and add.
 - a. 15 hours + 17 hours
 - **c.** 95 hours + 43 hours
 - e. 333 hours + 449 hours
- 6. Write the time vertically and subtract.
 - a. 39 hours 27 hours
 - **c.** 93 hours 87 hours
 - e. 890 hours 87 hours
- 7. Solve the following real-life number stories.
 - a. Shahid studied mathematics for I3 hours and English for 9 hours in a week. How many more hours did he study Mathematics than English?
 - b. Fauzia spent 2 hours playing with her friends and her brother played cricket for 3 hours. How much time did both spend playing altogether?
 - c. A bus and a car started their journey at the same time. The bus took I6 hours, and the car took II hours to reach the same city. What is the difference in their journey time?
 - **d.** Saad spent I5 hours a week walking and I7 hours a week jogging. How much time did he spend on physical activity?
 - e. Aliya drove for 2I hours on Day I and I9 hours on Day 2. How much time did she spend driving?
- 8. Answer the following questions.
 - a. How many months are in a year? Name them.
 - b. How many weeks are in a year?
 - c. How many days are there in a year?

- **b.** 28 hours + 36 hours
- d. 123 hours + 174 hours
- **f.** 787 hours + 132 hours
- **b.** 45 hours 38 hours
- **d.** 159 hours 147 hours
- f. 727 hours 639 hours

- d. How many days are in the month of February?
- e. How many months have 30 days? Name them.
- f. How many months have 3I days? Name them.
- **9.** Look at the given page of a calendar and answer the following questions.

	November							
М	Т	W	Т	F	S	S		
			1	2	3	4		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
26	27	28	29	30				

- a. What is the last day of November?
- b. What is the date on first Saturday of the month?
- c. Which day of the week is November 14th?
- d. How many Wednesdays are in the month?
- e. How many weeks does this month have?

OXFORD

Answer Key								
Ι.	Add the following].						
	a. I 2 3 4		7	70	2	С.	6	592
	+ 4 3 3 I		+	23	٩		+ 6	7 I 5
	d. 9800	e.	7	60	4	f.	3	3 0 5
	+ 2 4 6	i i	+	83	٩		+ 9	988
		_						
2	Add the following	r						
	a. 5679 + 2310		8000		<i>/</i> .0	~	4060 -	L 7617
	u. 5079 + 2510	U.	0000	כס ד <i>ו</i>	40	C.	4000-	F 2047
	d. 1653 + 2174	e.	9016	+ 157	8	f.	7654 -	+ 6789
3.	Add 100 to each a	of the fol	lowing	g num	bers.	•		
	830	367			1321		50	146
4.	Add 1000 to each	of the fo	ollowir	ng nui	mber	s.		
	700	806			7019		32	247
-	Add the fellowing)
5.	-		rs mei	2				
	a. + 3 =			b.	25 -	+ 28 =		
	c. 50 + 70 =			d.	61 +	- 37 =		

ļ	Answer Key		
I.	 a. 8 o'clock d. 5 minutes to 5 g. four forty-five 	 b. 20 minutes past e. 9 hours h. twelve twenty-fiv 	f. two twenty
4.	a. a.m. b. a.m.	c. p.m. d. p.m.	e. p.m. f. p.m.
5.	a. 32 hours	b. 64 hours 9	c. 138 hours
	d. 297 hours	e. 782 hours	f. 9I9 hours
6.	a. 12 hours	b. 7 hours 9	c. 6 hours
	d. I2 hours	e. 803 hours	f. 88 hours
7.	a. 4 more hours	b. 5 hours	c. 5 hours
	d. 32 hours	e. 40 hours	
8.		ary, February, March, A ber, October, Novemb	
	b. 52 weeks	c. 365 days	d. <u>89</u> in leap year
	e. 4 months; April,	June, September, Nov	6 1
	f. 7 months; Janua December	ry, March, May, July, A	ugust, October,
۹.	a. Friday	b. 3 rd November	c. Wednesday
	d Four	Four weeks	

d. Four e. Four weeks

Bilingual Concept Builder Notes

Geometry

Competency 1

Pupils will be able to identify point, line, line segment, and ray in the given diagrams and name them.

Rationale: The term 'Point' is the most fundamental concept of Abstract Geometry. It has no dimension, neither length nor with and nor height.

Explain to your class that point is a very thin dot, which helps us to locate a position. It has no discussion neither length, width of height. A point is named after a capital English alphabet.

Stimulus: To illustrate the importance of a point, do a simple activity. Ask your pupils to volunteer to write 'x' on board. You should stand at the back of the class. Give a piece of chalk and duster to the volunteer and let them write 'x' somewhere on board. While standing at the back, you have to guide the volunteer to write 'x' at a specific position. Wherever he writes, give them guidance to write a little on the left side, a bit above, a little on right, or a little above. Don't move from your place and from a distant position, keep telling them that position of 'x' is not correct. After some time, ask your class why your colleague couldn't write 'x' at the correct position? Tell them that positions on board are not clearly defined.

Now put five dots at a distance on the board and name them as A, B, C, D, and E like shown below:



Now call five pupils one by one and tell them to do the following:

- 1) Draw a triangle at point C.
- 2) Draw a square at point B.

قابلیت ا طلبہ دیے گئے خاکوں نقطہ (point)، ک*لیر/*خط (line)، قطعۂ خط (line segment) اور شعاع (ray) کو شاخت کر کے ان کے نام بتا سکیں گے۔ استد لال: نقطے کی اصطلاح، جیومیٹری کا ایک بنیادی تصوّر ہے۔ اس کی نہ لمبائی نہ چوڑائی اور نہ ہی اونچائی ہے۔ طلبہ کو بتائیے کہ نقطہ بہت ہی باریک اور چھوٹا ہوتا ہے جو ہمیں جگہ یا مقام کا پیۃ لگانے میں مدد دیتا ہے۔

محر ک: نقط کی اہمیت کی وضاحت کے لیے ایک سادہ می سر گرمی تیجیے ۔ طلبہ سے کہیے آپ میں سے کوئی ایک آکر بورڈ پر 'x' کیھیے۔ آپ خود کمرۂ جماعت میں پیچیے جاکر کھڑے ہوجائے اور آنے والے طالب علم یا طالبہ کو چاک اور ڈسٹر دے دیجیے۔ پیچیے کھڑے ہو کر آپ خود سے آنے والے طالب علم کو بورڈ پر کسی اور جگہ 'x' کیھنے کے لیے کہیے۔ آپ پیچھے کی طرف اپنی مخصوص جگہ پر کھڑے رہیے اور 'x' کو کسی مخصوص جگہ پر لکھنے کے لیے پچھ اس طرح کی ہدایت دیجے کہ وہ 'x' کو بورڈ پر کسی خاص جگہ پر ہی لکھے وہ جہاں کہیں بھی لکھے اس کی رہنمائی کیچیے کہ وہ دائیں طرف تھوڑا او پر کھیں یا تھوڑا سا دائیں طرف کو نیچ کی جانب لکھے اپنی مخصوص جگہ پر رہتے ہوئے مسلسل طالب علم کو ہدایت دیتے رہتے کہ 'کی جگہ درست نہیں ہے۔ پچھ تھوڑا سا دائیں طرف کو نیچ کی جانب لکھے اپنی مخصوص جگہ پر رہتے ہوئے مسلسل طالب علم کو ہدایت دیتے رہتے کہ 'کی کہ درست نہیں ہے۔ پچھ دیر بعد طلبہ سے پوچھے کہ آپ کا ساتھی طالب علم صحیح جگہ پر 'x' کیوں نہیں لکھ سکا؟ پھر اضی در ہے ماں کی جگہ ہو دائیں طرف تھوڑا او پر کھیں ہی دیر بعد طلبہ سے پوچھے کہ آپ کا ساتھی طالب علم صحیح جگہ پر 'x' کیوں نہیں لکھ سکا؟ پھر اخصی جائی کہ کر کی جگھے کہ وہ دائیں طرف تھوڑا او پر کھی ہے تہ پر کی خور



اب بورڈ پر مختلف مقامات پر پانچ نقطے لگائے اور ان کے نام D ، C ، B، A اور E رکھیے جیسا کہ ذیل میں دکھایا گیا ہے۔

اب ایک ایک کر کے پانچ طالب علموں کو بلا کر درج ذیل کام کر وائے۔

جنو میٹر کی

- ا) نقطه C پر ایک مثلث بنایئے۔
- ۲) نقطه B پر ایک مربع بنائے۔
- ۳) نقطه A پر ایک دائره بنائے۔

- 3) Draw a circle at point A.
- 4) Write the word 'POINT' at point E.
- 5) Write the word 'GEOMETRY' at point D.

Now tell them how everybody could locate his place of work because of points.

Take two points A and B on the board as shown below:



Onside all the points between two given points and A and B, all the points beyond A and B. This set of all points is called a line named line AB. Line has no end point, it always goes on and on beyond both the given points.

Take two points C and D on the board as shown below:



Conside all the points between C and D and all the points beyond D in the same direction. This set of all points is called a Ray named Ray AB. Ray has one end point, it always goes on beyond one of the given points.

Take two points E and F on the board as shown below:



Take all the points between E and F. This set of all points is called a Line Segment named Line Segment EF. Line Segment has two end points. Line Segment EF is a part of Line EF which exists



between the given points E and F on the Line EF. It has a fixed length.

The length of a given line segment can be measured with the help of a ruler or measuring tape.

Classwork: Help your pupils to identify Points, Lines, Rays, and Line Segments and name them with the given points in Exercise A.

Competency 2

Pupils will be able to measure the length of the given line segments to the nearest centimeter and millimeter. They will also draw the line segment of the given length.

Rationale: Elaborate to your pupils that to measure a length, we start counting from the zero the ruler. Use examples given on Page 82.

Classwork: Carry out activities given in Exercise B.

Competency 3

Pupils will be able to identify the shape of square, rectangle, and triangle in the given objects. They will also learn to identify the radius and diameter of the given circles and draw as well.

Rationale: Elaborate to your pupils the definition of circle and the components of circle given on Page 84.

Classwork: Let your pupils carry out activities given in Exercise C under your supervision.

Competency 4

Pupils will learn to identify the basic 3D shapes i.e., cube, cuboid, and prism in the given objects.

Rationale: The concept of 3D cannot be grasped without seeing and touching the objects. 3D objects exist as individual identity while 2D objects are non-existent, they are drawn on papers or flat surfaces. They have only length and width, no height. 3D objects have all three dimensions i.e., length, width, and height. There is no other conceptual way to explain 3D shapes to young pupils except to show them models. Arrange models, made up of wood, clay or cardboard of three basic 3D shapes i.e., Cube, Cuboid, and Pyramid to let the pupils have clear visualization of the objects.

Classwork: With the help of models, let the pupils identify 3D shapes in the given objects of Exercise D.

Competency 5

Pupils will learn to identify symmetrical shapes and draw a line of reflective symmetry in the given shapes.

Stimulus: To inculcate the concept of Reflective Symmetry among your pupils, divide your blackboard in two equal halves by drawing a line in the middle as shown in the image below. Write some letters of English alphabets in both the halves of the board as shown. Now ask your pupils very specifically to discriminate the letters of English alphabet between the two sides on the basis of their shape. They will come up with a number of unique responses. Latter show them that the letters of

125

 A
 Y
 Q
 R

 A
 M
 Q
 R

 E
 P
 S

 X
 H
 F

left-hand side of the board can be divided in two equal parts by drawing a line.

Now show them that the letters of left-hand side of the board can be divided in two equal parts by drawing a line.



The letters on the left-hand side are symmetrical. Most of them have one line of symmetry while the letter 'X' has two different lines of symmetry.

Rationale: Elaborate to your pupils the concept of Reflective Symmetry as given on Page 88.

Classwork: With the help of side by side working on blackboard, let the pupils complete Exercise E.

A Y M	Q R
E	G S
X H	F

کلاس ورک: نمونوں کی مدد سے طلبہ شق D میں دی گئی اشیامیں سے 3D اشیا کو بہ آسانی شاخت کر سکیں گے۔



بائیں طرف کے حروف ہم آ ہنگ متشاکل ہیں۔ ان میں سے زیادہ تر میں توازن کی ایک لکیر ہے جب کہ حرف'X' میں الیی دو مختلف لکیریں ہیں۔ استدلال : طلبہ کو صفحہ ۸۸ کی مدد Reflective Symmetry سے کا تصوّر سمجھائے۔ کلاس ورک: بلیک بورڈ پر ساتھ ساتھ کام کرتے ہوئے طلبہ کو مشق E حکمل کرنے دیتے۔

Competency 6

Pupils will learn to calculate perimeter of the given closed shapes simply by adding the lengths of sides.

Stimulus: To introduce the concept of 'Perimeter' make some simple shapes with the help of wooden sticks. Join the sticks with scotch tape. Let the students identify the shape first, then break any one joint and make straight line of all the sticks. Now measure the length of the straight line and ask your pupils what the length is showing with respect to the original shape. Now tell them the sum of the length of all the sides is called perimeter of the shape. Follow the method demonstrated below to find the perimeter of a triangle:



In the same way, show the perimeter of a rectangle and a square.

Classwork: With the help of graphical demonstration on blackboard, let the pupils complete Exercise F.



اسی طرح سے ایک مربع (square) اور ایک منتظیل (rectangle) کا احاطہ بھی معلوم کر کے دکھائے۔ کلاس ورک: بلیک بورڈ پر دکھائے گئے عملی مظاہرے کی مدد سے طلبہ کومشق F مکمل کرنے کے موقع دیجے۔

Scheme of Work

Estimated Number of Periods: 11

Specific Learning Outcomes	Number of periods
Recognise point, line, ray and line segment.	1 Period
• Draw and measure line segments to the nearest centimetre and millimetre.	2 Periods
Classify figures according to number of sides as quadrilaterals (rectangles, squares and triangles).	1 Period
• Identify centre, radius and diameter of a circle.	1 Period
 Describe 3D objects (cubes, cuboids, and pyramids) with respect to the number of edges and faces. Differentiate 3D objects (cubes, cuboids, and pyramids) with respect to the number of edges and faces. 	2 Periods
Identify reflective symmetry in (2D) shapes.Identify and draw lines of symmetry.	2 Periods
Calculate the perimeter of square, rectangle, and triangle.	2 Periods

Prior Knowledge Assessment

- Two-dimensional figures (square, rectangle, triangle, circle, semicircle, quarter circle).
- Straight lines and curved lines.
- Drawing straight lines.
- Three- dimensional objects (cube, cuboid, cylinder, cone, and sphere).

Resources

Suggested manipulatives that can be used to create interest and create a link to the topic.

- For **2-dimentional** shapes use pictures where these shapes can be easily identified.
- For **3-dimensional** objects use any available real-life objects.

Written Assignments

	Class Assignment	Home Assignment
Exercise A	Q1	
Exercise B	Q1 (a, b, c, e) Q2 (a, b, c, f, h)	Q1 (d, f) Q2(d, e, g, i)
Exercise C	Q1, Q2, Q3 (a, b)	Q3 (c)
Exercise D	Q1, Q3	Q2
Exercise E	Q1, Q2, Q3 Any four shape	Q3 Remaining four shape
Exercise F	Q1 (a, c) Q2, Q3, Q6	Q1 (b) Q4, Q5

Evaluation

Ways to evaluate teaching and students learning.

- Oral assessment
- Written assessment.
- Teacher's assessment
- Peer assessment
- Personal assessment

Step by Step Solution

Exercise F	UNIT 7		Pg 90
	we = 4x Length of sides		U
P= 4×6	0		
P= 24cm			
	and the second second		2
b) Perimeter of rectan	ngle = 2(l+w)		
P= 2(9+4)			
P=2(13) 1.	3		
× ×	2		
Perimeter= 26cm 2	6		
c) Perimeter of triang	le = Add the length of	sides	
P= 5+7+8	0		
P= 20 cm			
2) Perimeter of squar	e = 4×10		
P= 40 cm			
3) Perimeter of rectang	ale= 2 (12+8)		
P=2(20)			
P = 40 cm			
4) Perimeter of trian	ale = 11+9+15		
P= 35 cm	° 11 20		
	+9 + 15		
	20 35		
$5) P = 2(L+\omega)$	6) P=4xside.		Pg 91
P=2(18+6)	P= 4 × 35	235	ň.
P=2(24)	P= 140 m	X4	
P= 48 m		140	



- I. Fill in the blanks.
 - **a.** A ______ is a line which extends in one direction only.
 - **b.** A line segment has ______ end points.
 - c. A point is shown as a _____.
 - d. A line is made up of _____ points.
 - e. M⊷→→N is a _____.
 - **f.** ← _____ is a _____.
- 2. Measure and write the length of each line segment.



5. Mark and label the centre, radius, and diameter in the given circle.



6. Complete the table given below.

Shape	Name of the shape	Number of faces	Number of edges	Number of vertices

 Identify and draw the lines of symmetry in the given shapes. Write the number of line/s of symmetry each shape has.



8. Find the perimeter of the given shapes.









- 7. Line of symmetry in given shapes: I, I, I, 0, 2, IO
- 8. a. 24cm b. 18cm c. 38cm d. 15cm

Data Handling

Bilingual Concept Builder Notes

Competency 1

Unit

Pupils will learn what is Carroll diagram and how to use it to demonstrate given information in an organised way.

Rationale: Introduce Carroll diagram to your pupils with the example given on Page 92. While inserting information in a Carroll diagram, ask questions about every bit of information and why it is inserted in a specific area of the Carroll diagram. Take your time to check every item with your pupils before inserting it into the Carroll diagram.

Classwork: Complete Exercise A with your class.

Competency 2

Pupils will learn to use 'Tally Marks' to count given objects.

Rationale: Introduce the use of tally marks to your pupils with the example given on Page 94. Elaborate how to read tally marks and how to count with tally marks separately.

Classwork: Complete Exercise B with your class.

Competency 3

Pupils will learn to count the objects with the help of pictures or icons in the form of a 'Picture Graph' (Pictogram).

Stimulus: To introduce the pictogram, first use the simplest example where each picture corresponds to an actual object.

Geometrical Shapes	Number of shapes
	15
	12
	8

In some cases, one picture represents a group of objects which is indicated with the picture graph as

قابلیت ا طلبہ کیرول ڈایا گرام (Carroll diagram) کے بارے میں جانیں گے۔ اور سیکھیں گے کہ دی گئی معلومات کو منظم طریقے سے ظاہر کرنے کے لیے اسے کیسے استعال کیا جاتا ہے۔ استدلال: کتاب کے صفحہ ۹۲ پر دی گئی مثال کو استعال کرتے ہوئے طلبہ سے کیرول ڈایا گرام(carroll diagram) کا تعارف کر واپنے کیرول ڈایا گرام میں معلومات داخل کرتے ہوئے معلومات کے ہر حصے کے بارے میں سوالات پوچھے کہ اسے، اس ڈایا گرام کے مخصوص حصے میں کیوں ڈالا گیا ہے۔ معلومات کو diagram میں ڈالنے سے پہلے اس کے ہر پہلو کو طلبہ کے ساتھ اچھی طرح سے sout کر کی کئی معلومات کر طلبہ کے ساتھ الچھی طرح سے کل کی کہ ایک اس ڈایا گرام کی کہ معلومات کو معلومات کے مراحظہ کے بارے میں سوالات پوچھے کہ اسے، اس ڈایا گرام کے محضوص حصے میں کیوں ڈالا گیا ہے۔ معلومات کو diagram میں ڈالنے سے پہلے اس کے ہر پہلو کو طلبہ کے ساتھ اچھی طرح سے source کر ہے کہ کہ کہ کہ

قابلیت ۲ طلبہ دی گئی اشیا کو گننے کے لیے ٹیلی مار کس Telly Marks کو استعال کرنا سیکھیں گے۔ استد لال: صفحہ ۹۴ پر دی گئی مثال کے ساتھ کو استعال کرتے ہوئے طلبہ کو ٹیلی مار کس Tally Marks کے بارے میں بتایئے اس پر پڑھنے کا طریفتہ سکھائیے اور اس کی مدد سے گننے کا طریفتہ بھی سمجھائیے۔ کلاس ورک: مشق B کو طلبہ کے ساتھ مل کر مکمل شیجیے۔

> قابلیت ۳ طلبہ تصاویر اور icons کی مدد سے پکچر گراف کی شکل میں اشیا کو گننا سیکھیں گے۔ محرک: پکٹو گرام (Pictogram) کو متعارف کروانے کے لیے، سب سے آسان مثال استعال سیجیے۔

د يثابيندلنگ

جیو میٹر ی کی اشکال	اشکال کی تعداد
	15
	12
	8

کچھ صورتوں میں، ایک تصویر اسا کے ایک گروپ کی نمائندگی کرتی ہے جو تصویر گراف کے ساتھ اشارہ کرتی ہے جیسا کہ ذیل کی مثال میں سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے۔

indicated in the example below:

Geometrical Shapes	Number of shapes
$\square \bigtriangledown \bigtriangledown \bigtriangledown \bigtriangledown \bigtriangledown \bigtriangledown \bigtriangledown \bigtriangledown \bigtriangledown $	5 × 3 = 15
	4 × 3 = 12
	6 × 3 = 18

Key: Each picture represents 3 shapes

Classwork: Complete Exercise C with your class.



کلید: ہر تصویر ۳ شکلوں کی نمائندگی کرتی ہے کلاس ورک: طلبہ کے ساتھ مل کر مثق C مکمل سیجیے۔

Scheme of Work

Estimated Number of Periods: 04

Specific Learning Outcomes	Number of periods
Representation of data by:	
- Carroll diagram	2 Domin da
- Tally chart	2 Periods
Read and interpret a Carroll diagram and Tally chart.	
Read and interpret picture graph.	2 Periods

Prior Knowledge Assessment

None

Resources

Suggested manipulatives that can be used to create interest and create a link to the topic.

• For tally marks use cards. Let pupils use their own data and represent it by tally marks.

Data	Tally Marks

• For **picture graphs** use similar cards.

Written Assignments

	Class Assignment	Home Assignment
Exercise A	Q1, Q3	Q2
Exercise B	Q1 Q2	
Exercise C	Q1, Q2	Q3

Evaluation

Ways to evaluate teaching and students learning.

- Oral assessment
- Written assessment.
- Teacher's assessment
- Peer assessment
- Personal assessment

Review Exercise

I. Sort out the given numbers by a Carroll diagram.

15	IZ	Ч
		12 15
	1.2	39 42

	Even Numbers	Odd Numbers
Numbers divided by 3		
Numbers divided by 5		

2. In a Science test marks obtained by 24 students are given below: Complete the table.

 5	8	٩	7	7	3	10	٩	8	
6	5	٩	7	8	4	10	4	5	
	8	10		10	6	6	8		

Marks Obtained	Tally Marks	Number of Students
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
٩		
10		

6. Children of two sections of Class 3 were asked what their favourite drink was. The result is shown on the pictograph.

Drink	Number of children				
Milk	k 9999999				
Juice	Rue Rue Rue Rue Rue Rue				
Tea					
Milkshake	<u> </u>				

Answer the following questions.

- a. What is the favourite drink?
- b. Which drink is least popular?
- c. Which two drinks are equally liked?
- **d.** How many more children like milk as compared to tea?
- e. How many children were asked about their favourite drink.

A	nsv	vei	' K	ey																
Ι.	Add	the	e fo	ollo	wi	ng.														
	α.			2		4		b.		7		-			С.			5		
		+	4	3	3	<u> </u>			+	<u> </u>	2	3	Ч			+	6	7	<u> </u>	5
	d.		٩	8	0	0		e.		7	6	0	4		f.		3	3	0	5
		+	2		4	6			+	Ι	8	3	٩			+	٩	٩	8	8
2	لہ لہ ۸	+																		
2.						5			_									_		_
	a.	567	79 -	+ 2	310)		b.	80)00	+ (654	40		с.	40	50 -	+ 2	647	7
	d .	165	3 +	21	74			e.	9()16	+	578	8		f.	76	54 -	+ 6	789	٩
3.	Add	100) tc	e e	ach	n of	^f the	foll	ow	ving	ู ทเ	Jm	be	rs.						
		8	30				-	367					132	21			50	146		
4.	Add	100)0 t	to e	ead	ch d	of th	e fo	ollo	win	ıg r	านr	nb	ers.						
		7	00				Ę	806					70	19			32	247		
5.	Add	the	e fo	ollo	wi	ng	num	nber	rs n	ner	nta	lly.								
	α.	+	13	=	_							b.	2	5 + 3	28 =	:				
	с.	50	+ 7	0 =	= _							d.	6	+3	87 =					

145

Answer Key

	Even Numbers	Odd Numbers			
Numbers divided by	12 18 30 36 42	9 15 39			
3	54 60				
Numbers divided by	30 50 60	25 35 45			
5					

Marks Obtained	Tally Marks	Number of			
		Students			
3	1	I			
4	//	2			
5	//	3			
6	//	3			
7	//	3			
8		4			
٩	//	3			
10	///	4			

- 3. a. Milk b. Tea c. Juice and Milkshake
 - d. 6 more e. 22 children