## P.5 MATHEMATICS SCHEME TERM II

WK	PD	THEME	TOPIC	SUB	COM	PETENCES	CONTENT		METHOD	LIFE SKILLS	ACTIVITIES	REF	T/L
				TOPIC	Subject	Language							AIDS
1	1				The learner; Identifies types of fraction	The learner;	Converting fractions Mixed to improper Examples						
					Changes mixed fractions to improper		Change $4\frac{2}{3}$ to an improper fraction	1					
					Changes improper fraction to mixed.		$4\frac{2}{3}$						
							(DxW)+N						
							D $(3x4)+2$						
							$\frac{(3x4)+2}{3}$						
							$\frac{12+2}{3}$						
							$\frac{14}{3}$						
							3						
							Improper to mixed Example	4 x 0 = 0					
							Write $\frac{27}{4}$ as a mixed number	4 x 1 = 4					
							4 2 7	4 x 2 = 8					
							0x4= <u>-0</u> \ 2 7	4 x 3 = 13					
				Su			6x4= <u>- 2 4</u> 3	4 x 4 = 16		tion	Φ	uc	
		_		Conversion in fractions			$6\frac{3}{4}$	4 x 5 = 20	-Guided discussion - Observation	- Effective communication - Problem solving	- Describing - Grouping items - Doing written exercise	- Chalk board illustration	MK book 5 page 116
		Numeracy	Fractions	Conversi					-Guided c	- Effective - Problem	- Describii - Groupin - Doing wr	- Chalk bc	MK book

1	2	Numeracy	Fractions	Equivalent fraction	The learner; Describes what an equivalent fraction is.  States the equivalent fractions of any given fraction	The learner; Reads, pronounces and spells the fraction	Equivalent fractions Note  Equivalent fractions are two or more fractions with the same value.  To get an equivalent fraction multiply both the top and bottom number by the same counting number  Example  1. Write the first five equivalent fractions of $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{3x2}{4x2}, \frac{3x3}{4x3}, \frac{3x4}{4x4}, \frac{3x5}{4x5}, \frac{3x6}{4x6}$ $\frac{6}{8}, \frac{9}{12}, \frac{12}{16}, \frac{15}{20}, \frac{18}{24}$	- Guided discovery - Guided discussion - Observation	- Problem solving - Critical thinking	Descry the word equivalent fraction     Stating fractions	- Chalk board illustration	- MK book 5 page 117 – 118
1	3			reducing fractions	The learner; Describes what reducing a fraction is. States the steps followed when reducing fractions reducing any given fraction	The learner;	Reducing fractions $\frac{\text{Examples}}{\text{Reduce the following fractions}}$ $\frac{12}{24}$ $\frac{2 \mid 12 \mid}{2 \mid 6 \mid}  \frac{2 \mid 24 \mid}{2 \mid 12 \mid}$ $\frac{3 \mid 3 \mid}{3 \mid}  \frac{3 \mid}{1 \mid}$ $\frac{2 \times 2 \times 3}{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3}$ $\frac{1 \times 1 \times 1}{1 \times 1 \times 2 \times 1}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	- Question and answer technique	- Effective communication - Problem solving	- Descry - Stating - Reducing to the lowest terms	- Chalk board illustration	- MK pupils' book 5 page 117 – 118
1	4	Numeracy	Fractions	Ordering fractions	The learner; States the LCM of the fraction  Gets the value of each fraction  Compares fractions using symbols	The learner;	Ordering fractions Examples  Arrange $\frac{3}{8}$ , $\frac{7}{12}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ in descending order $\frac{2 \mid 8 \mid 12 \mid 8}{2 \mid 4 \mid 6 \mid 4}$ $\frac{2 \mid 2 \mid 3 \mid 2}{3 \mid 1 \mid 3 \mid 1}$ $(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 3)$ $4  6$ $= 24$ $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{8} \times 3 = 9$ $1$	- Guided discussion - Guided discovery - Observation	- Effective communication - Problem solving	- Descry words - Arranging fractions - Doing w written exercise	- Chalk board illustration	

1	5			Addition of fractions	The learner; States the LCM of the denominators Addes the fractions  The learner; States the LCM of denominators	The learner;  The learner;	$ \frac{5}{8} \frac{2}{x^{24}} = 5 \times 3 = 15 $ 9, 14, 15 $ \frac{3}{8}, \frac{7}{12}, \frac{5}{8} $ Additions of fractions  Examples  Add: $1\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{6}$ $ = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{13}{4} + \frac{5}{6} $ $ \frac{3}{3} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{3} $ $ \frac{(6x3) + (3x13) + (2x5)}{12} $ $ \frac{18 + 39 + 10}{12} $ $ (2 \times 2) \times 3 $ $ = \frac{67}{12} = 5\frac{7}{12} $ 4 \times 3 = 12  Subtraction of fractions Examples Subtract:	- Observation - Guided discovery	- Effective communication - Problem solving	- Stating the LCM - Adding the fractions	- Chalk board illustration	- MK pupils book 5 page 121-125
		Numeracy	Fractions	Subtraction of fractions	Subtracts fraction with different denominators		$ 5 \frac{1}{4} - 2 \frac{1}{2} $ $ 5 \frac{+1}{x^4} - 2 \frac{+1}{+2} $ $ \frac{(4x)+1}{4} - \frac{(2x^2)+1}{2} $ $ \frac{20+1}{4} - \frac{4+1}{2} $ $ \frac{21}{4} - \frac{5}{2} \qquad \text{LCD} = 4 $ $ \frac{21-10}{4} $ $ = \frac{11}{4} 2^{\text{r3}} $	- Observation - Guided discovery	- Effective communication - Problem solving	- Stating the LCM - Adding the fractions	- Chalk board illustration	- MK pupils book 5 page 121-125

							$=2\frac{3}{4}$					
2	2			Mixed operation on addition and subtraction	The learner; Identifies various operations Re-arranging the operations following BODMAS	The learner;	Mixed operations       Examples       Workout	- Guided discussion - Observation	- Effective communication - Problem solving	- Re-arranging	- Identifying - Re-arranging	- MK book 5 page 128 – 129
2	3	Numeracy	Fractions	Multiplication of fractions	The learner; Multiplies top and bottom numbers directly.  Reduces the fractions where necessary		Multiplication of a fraction Examples Multiply: $2\frac{1}{3}$ of 27 $2\frac{+1}{x^3} \times 27$ $\frac{(3x^2)+1}{3} \times 27$ $\frac{6+1}{3} \times 27$ $\frac{7}{3} \times \frac{9}{3}$ $7 \times 9 = 63$	- Observation - Question and answer technique	- Critical thinking - Problem solving	- Multiplying - Reducing	- Counters	
2	4			Find the reciprocal of fractions	The learner; Explains the meaning of reciprocal States the formula for reciprocal	The learner;	Finding the reciprocal of fractions Examples  Find the reciprocal of $1\frac{1}{2}$	Expla ratio natio n storm storm storm in on in on in on in one of the contract	- Effect ive com muni catio	- Expla in in - Statin 9	- Chalk board illustr ation	- MK book

Γ								1 ÷ Given Number.			
						Finds the reciprocal		1			
						·		$1 \div 1 \frac{1}{2}$			
								2			
								4 3			
								$1 \div \frac{3}{2}$			
								$\frac{1}{1} \times \frac{2}{3}$			
								$\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{\pi}{3}$			
								$=\frac{2}{3}$			
								3			
								2			
								$\frac{3}{4}$			
								4			
								1 3			
								$1 + \frac{3}{4}$			
								$1 \times \frac{4}{3}$			
								3			
								4			
								$=\frac{4}{3}$			
F	2	5				The learner; Gets the reciprocal of the second fractions.	The learner;	Division of fraction Example			
	2					reciprocal of the		Example 1			
								Work: $2 \div \frac{1}{2}$			
						Divides the fraction effectively					
								$\frac{2}{1} \div \frac{1}{2}$			
								$\frac{1}{1}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$			
								$\frac{2}{1} \times \frac{2}{1}$			
								1 1			
								4			
					tions			$\frac{4}{1}$			
					f frac			1			
			Numeracy	Fractions	Division of fractions			4	ı		
			Nun	Frac	Divi			4			
			i l	i l		i e					

3	1				The learner; Defines the word decimal	The learner;	Changing common fractions to decimals Examples					
					States the number of decimal places  Changes a fraction to decimal		Change $\frac{2}{10}$ to a decimal fraction $\frac{0.2}{10\sqrt{2}}$ $10 \times 0 = 0$					3
				Changing common fractions to decimals			$0x10 = \frac{0}{20}$ $2x10 = \frac{20}{00}$ $10 \times 1 = 10$ $10 \times 2 = 20$ $10 \times 3 = 30$ $10 \times 4 = 40$	- Guided discussion - Observation	- Effective communication	- Defining the word - Stating - Changing a fraction to decimal	- Use of chalk board illustration	- MK pupils' book 5 page 141 – 143
3	2	Numeracy	Fractions	Changing decimals to common fractions	The learner; Identifies the number of decimals  Changes from decimal to a common fraction	The learner;	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c } \hline \textbf{Changing decimal to a common fraction} \\ \hline \textbf{Example} \\ \hline \textbf{Change 0.5 to a common fraction} \\ \hline \textbf{5} \\ \hline \textbf{10} \\ \hline \textbf{5} \\ \hline \textbf{5} \\ \hline \textbf{2} \\ \hline \textbf{1} \\ \hline \textbf{5} \\ \hline \textbf{5} \\ \hline \textbf{1} \\ \hline \textbf{2} \\ \hline \textbf{x1} \\ \hline \end{bmatrix} $	- Explanation - Question and answer	- Critical thinking - Problem solving	- Identifying the number of decimals - Changes from decimal to a common fraction	- Chalk board illustration	- MK pupils' book 5 page 141 – 143.
3	2			ordering decimals using symbols >, < or =	The learner; Draws a number line  Shows the decimals on a number line  states the order of decimals on the number line  Compares decimals basing on a number line	The learner;	Ordering decimals using symbols >, < or = Note On a number line. Any decimal to the right is bigger than that on its left.  See in the lesson notes	- Observation - Demonstration	- Effective communication	- Drawing lines - Doing a written exercise	- Use of a chart showing a number line	
3	4	Numeracy	Fractions	Ordering decimals	The learner; Changes the decimals to common fractions Finds the LCM of denominator Gets the value of a fraction Arranges the	The learner;		- Guided discussion - Brain storming	- Problem solving - Effective communication	Find LCM of the denominator Arranging the fraction	- Chalk board illustration	- MK pupils' book 5 page 146 – 148

					fractions in the given order		$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					
3	5	Numeracy	Fractions	Addition of decimal fractions	The learner; Identifies the number of places Arranges decimals vertically according to their place value order	The learner;	Addition of decimal fractions  Examples Add: 14.9 + 8.02 14.90 +8.02 22.92  44.2 + 0.01 44.20 +00.01 44.21					
4	1			Subtraction of decimal fractions	The learner; Identifies the number of places Arranges decimals vertically according to their place value order  The learner'	The learner;	Subtraction of decimal fractions Examples Subtract: 2 - 0.1  2. 10  -0.1 1.9  Workout 605.3 -14.8 590.5	- Brain storming - Question and answer technique	- Problem solving - Effective communication	- Arranging vertically - Re-grouping	- Chalk board illustration	- Understanding Maths book 5 page 131
4	2		Geometry	parallel lines	The learner' Identifies parallel lines  Draws parallel lines		A line is a set of points extending in both directions without end.	- Demons tration - Guided discover y		- Drawing - Answeri ng question	- Pair of compas ses	

4	3	Geometry	Constructing parallel	The learner; Identifies the steps taken when constructing parallel lines.  Uses a compass to construct parallel lines	The leaner; Spells, read and write words like -Construction -Parallel -Lines	A B is parallel to CD, CD is parallel to EF, GH is parallel to IJ  Constructing parallel lines Draw line AB and mark point P, through which the line parallel to AB will pass.  Perpendicular lines	- Demonstration - Guided discovery	- Drawing - Answering questions	- Pair of compasses	
4		Geometry	Constructing perpendicular bisectors	States the steps followed when dealing with perpendicular bisectors.  Identifies the meaning of perpendicular bisectors	Reads, spells and writes new words -Perpendicular -Bisect -Bisector	These are any two lines which form a right angle (90°) when they meet.  A  C  B  AB is perpendicular to CD.  Constructing a perpendicular  bisector	- Demonstration - Guided discovery	- Drawing - Answering questions	- Pair of compasses	

4	5			Constructing angles 90°, 60°, 120°			Constructing angles  a) 900  b) 600  c) 1200	- Demonstration - Guided discovery	- Drawing - Answering questions	- Pair of compasses	
5	1	Geometry	Geometry	Bisecting angles 90°, 60°	The learner; Identifies the meaning of bisecting Bisects angles using a pair of compasses	The learner; Spells, pronounces, reads and writes the new words -Bisect -Construct -Compass point Join	Bisection 90° to get 45°  Bisection 60° to get 30°  45°	- Demonstration - Guided discovery	- Drawing angles - Constructing angles - Bisecting angles	- Pair of compasses - Rulers	
5	2			Constructing a square	The learner; Interprets the questions and draws a sketch Constructs a square correctly	The learner;	Constructing a square Example Using a pair of compasses, ruler and a pencil only construct a square of side = 5cm Sketch  5cm  5cm  5cm  b) Find its area A = S x S  A = 25cm²	- Demonstration - Guided discovery	- Drawing angles - Constructing angles - Bisecting angles	- Pair of compasses - Rulers	

5	3	Geometry		Constructing a rectangle	The learner; Interprets the question and draw the sketch correctly.  Constructs angles of 90° correctly.  Constructs a rectangle as shown in the sketch.	The learner; Reads, writes and uses the new words correctly -arc -construct -join -compass point	Construction of a rectangle Examples Using a pair of compasses, ruler and a pencil, construct a rectangle of length – 6cm ad w = 4cm Sketch  4cm 4cm 6cm  b) Find its area A = L x W A = 6c, x 4cm 6cm x 4cm A = 24cm²  Find the perimeter P = Add all sides P = (6 + 4 + 6 + 4) cm P = 20cm	- Demonstration - Guided discovery	- Drawing - Constructing a rectangle	- A pair of compasses - A pair of dividers	
5	4	Geometry	Lines of folding symmetry		The learner; Draws flash shapes correctly Shows and counts the lines of folding symmetry	The leaner; Spells, pronounces, reads and writes new words -line -symmetry -folding	Lines of folding symmetry  A line of symmetry is a line that divides a figure or an object into equal parts which do not overlap when folded.    June		- Drawing shapes - Drawing lines of symmetry	- A pair of compasses - A pair of dividers	
5	5	Geometry	Constructing a circle		The learner; Identifies the meaning of the words -circumference -diameter -radius	The learner; Spells, pronounces, reads and writes the new words -circle -radii -radius -diameter -centre -circumference	Constructing a circle A circle is any circular / round shape. Examples Use a pair of compasses to construct a circle of radius : 4cm	- Demonstration - Guided discovery	- Drawing circles - Measuring radii	- Compass rulers	

6	1		Constructing a hexagon	The learner; Draws the sketch of a hexagon  Measures the radii correctly  Constructs hexagons correctly	The learner; Spells, pronouncs, reads and writes the new words the new words -Hexagon -arcs -join	Constructing a regular Hexagon A hexagon has six sides Sketch  3cm  3cm  3cm	- Demonstration - Guided discovery	- Constructing hexagons - Measuring lines	- Compass - Rulers	
6	2	Geometry	Constructing an equilateral triangle	The learner; Draws a sketch of a triangle  Constructs a triangle in a circle correctly	The learner;	Constructing a triangle Using a pair of compasses, a ruler and a pencil, Construct an equilateral triangle in a circle of radius 4cm.  Construct an equilateral triangle in a circle of radius 3.5cm.  - Measure the sides of a triangle.  -Find its perimeter	- Demonstration - Guided discovery	- Constructing circular - Drawing	- Pair of compasses - Rulers	

6	3		The learner; Pronounces and writes the words  Defines rotation and revolution	The learner; Pronounces, writes and reads the new words -rotation -rotate -revolution	Rotation and revolution An angle is the amount of turning or opening.  A rotation / revolution is a complete turn from a point and back.  Facts 1 revolution = 4 right angles. = $4 \times 90^{\circ}$ = $360^{\circ}$ Half revolution = $\frac{1}{2} \times 360^{\circ}$ = $180^{\circ}$ .					
		Rotation and revolution angles			Quarter revolution $ \frac{1}{-4} \times 360 = 90^{\circ} $ Three quarter turn = $\frac{3}{-4} \times 360^{\circ} = 270^{\circ}$	Question and answer technique Guided discussion		Drawing a compass direction Making revolutions	A chart showing a compass direction	
		Rotatic			3 x 90° = 270°		'		'	
6	4		The learner; Names the cardinal points of a compass.  Draws a compass direction  Indicates the angles on a compass directions.  Finds the angles between points of q compass direction	The learner; Reads, pronounces, writes and spells the words -compass direction -turn -sub division	Angles on a compass direction A compass direction has 8 sub divisions / directions. In between each is 45°.  N  NE  NE  45° 45° 45° 45° 45° SE  SW  SE					
		Angles on a compass direction			Example What is the smaller angle between East and SW.  NE  450  450  450  The angle is 1350  SW  S	- Demonstration - Guided discovery		- Drawing a compass direction - Calculating angles	- Compass direction	

6	5		The learner; Defines clock wise and anticlockwise Draws a compass direction showing clockwise and anticlockwise	The learner; Reads, pronounces, writes and spells the words -compass direction -clock wise -anti clock wise	Clockwise and anti-clockwise Clockwise is the right hand turn.  N  Right hand turn or (Clockwise)			
		Clockwise and ant clockwise direction			Anti-clockwise is the left hand turn  N  Anticlockwise (left hand) (Anticlockwise)  S  Examples		- Making turns - Drawing compass direction	

7 1		The learner; Defines the types of angles, acute, right, obtuse, reflex  State examples of the different types of angles	The learner; Spells, reads, pronunces and writes the words - angle -right angle -acute -straight line -reflex -obtuse	Types of angles Acute angle Angles that are less than 90°.				
				Right angle These are angles that add up to 90°.				
				Obtuse angle These are angles greater that 90° but less than 180° i.e. 91 – 179.				
				Straight lines angles Angles that add up to 1800  1800  1800				
	Geometry Types of angles			Reflex angles Angles greater than 180° but less than 360° i.e. 181° – 350°.	- Guided discussion	- Drawing angles - Answering questions	- A chart showing types of angles	

7	2	Geometry	Measuring angles	The learner; Identifies the parts of a protractor  Uses a protractor to measure drawn angles correctly.	The learner; Spells, reads, pronounces the new words -Protractor -Angle	Measuring and drawing angles We use a protractor to measure angles. It has two scales Inner scale and outer scale  Examples: Measure the following angles  x=  p=  Finding unknown angles (Right angle)	- Demonstration - Guided discovery	- Measuring angles	- A protractor	
7	3		Finding unknown angles	The learner; Defines complementary angles.  Finds the unknown angles from complementary and supplementary angles	The learner; Spells, reads, pronounces and writes the new words -collect like terms -solving -unknown -complementary -supplementary	Find the following angles $y + 40^{\circ} + 20^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$ $y + 40^{\circ} + 20^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$ $y + 60^{\circ} + 20^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$ $y + 60^{\circ} + 60^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$ $y$	- Question and answer technique - Guided discussion	- Drawing - Finding unknown angles	- A chart showing straight and right angles	

						y = 30°				
7	4			The learner; Defines complementary angles.  Finds the unknown angles from complementary and supplementary angles	The learner; Spells, reads, pronounces and writes the new words -collect like terms -solving -unknown -complementary -supplementary	Centre angles         Examples         y+150°+ 90° = 360°       x + 130° + 90° = 360°         y+240°=360°       x + 220° = 360°         y+240° - 240° = 360° - 240°       x + 220° - 220° = 360° = - 220°         y+0 = 120°       x + 0° = 140°         y= 120°       x = 140°	- Question and answer technique - Guided discussion	- Drawing - Finding unknown angles	- A chart showing straight and right angles	
7	5	Data handling	Reading and interpreting tables	The learner; Draws the table correctly Interprets the tables correctly	The learner; Spells, pronouncesm reads and writes the new words -table -inteprets -highest -difference	Reading and interpreting tables A farmer recorded the number of pineapples he harvested each month.  Month JAN FEB MARCH APRL MAY JUNE Pineapples 420 360 330 380 400 480  a) What was the highest number of pineapples harvested -480 pineapples  b) What was the difference between the highest and lowest number of pineapples harvested.  Difference = 480 -330 150  c) Find the sum of all pineapples	- Question and answer technique	- Drawing tables - Answering questions	- A chart showing a table	

8	1		The learner; Draws bar graphs correctly.  Interprets bar graphs correctly  Answers the questions about the graph correctly	The leaner; Spells, pronounces, reads and writes the new words - Bargraph -Scale -x-axis -y-axis -axis	Interpreting bar graphs  x-axis  500  450  400  350  250  200  150  100  MON TUE WED THUR FRI SAT SUN y-axis  a) How many cars were sold on Thursday? b) Which 2 days had the same number of cars sold?	- Guided discussion - Guided discovery		- A chart showing a bar graph	
8	Data handling	Drawing bar graphs	The learner; Draws tables correctly.  Interprets the tables correctly  Draws bar graphs correctly	The learner; Spells, pronounces, reads and writes the new words -table -graph -bar graph -axis	Drawing bar graphs The table below shows food liked by pupils in P.5 class.    No. of pupils   10   15   5   20   25   10     Types of food   Potatoes   Millet   Posho   Cassava   Matooke   Yams	- Guided discovery - Question and answer technique	- Drawing graph - Interpreting tables	- A chart showing tables - A chart showing graph	

8	Date handling  Interpreting a line graph	Draws line graphs correctly read new	ells, pronounces, ads and writes the w words correctly le graph dis	Interpreting line graphs Examples y-axis  12 10 10 8 6 4 2 10 Hakim Cate Ron Aisha Sam x-axis  i) Name the pupils with the same age. Hakim and Ron ii) How old is Aisha? Aisha is 9 years old. iii) How old is the youngest pupil? 8 years old. iv) Calculate their average age Average: Sum of item No. of items  12 + 10 + 12 + 9 + 8 5 10 10 1 5 years  Calculating the mean, mode, range and median  Examples Alim scored the following marks; 80%, 65%, 80%, 75%, 80% and 90%  i) Find the range R = H - L 90% - 65% 25% ii) Modal score 80%	- Guided discovery - Question and answer techniques		- Drawing graphs - Answering questions	- A chart showing a line graph	
8	Time Telling time using am and pm	Draws clock faces correctly.  Tells morning time correctly -clocy-telli  Tells afternoon -anti-	ells, pronouncs, adds and writes the w words ne ock face lling time te meridian sst meridian	Telling time using am or pm  - Am mean Antemeridian - Pm means post meridian  Read the morning time.  Tell the afternoon time  Tell the afternoon time  11 12 1  9 3  8 7 6 5  2:30am  Half post 2'oclock in the morning  A quarter to 7o'clock in the afternoon	- Demonstration - Guided discovery	·	- Drawing clock faces - Telling time - Subtracting time	- Clock face	

8	5		Finding duration	c n	The learner; Arranges time correctly showing minutes and hours Finds duration correctly	The learner; Spells, pronouces, reads and writes the new words -duration ending time starting time	Finding the duration  Duration is the length of time or time spent.  Example  Alex started walking from his home at 7:35am and reached the town at 9:10am. How long did to take him?  Duration = Ending time – starting time  Hrs Min 9 10 -7 35 -1 35 -1 35  It took him 1 hour and 35 minutes	- Question and answer - Guided discussion	- Subtracting time	- Clock face	
9	1	Time	Distance time table	ti c	The learner; Draws the travel time table correctly Interprets the distance time table correctly Answers the questions about the table correctly		Interpreting distance time table   Example	- Guided discovery - Question and answer technique	- Reading the time table	- A chart showing distance time table	
9	2	Time	Finding time	F s	The learner; States the formula used to find time Finds time given, speed and distance	The learner;	Finding time  Time is how long something takes to happen or occur.  Time is a result of dividing distance by speed. Time is measured in hours, minutes and seconds  Example  A taxi travelled at a speed of 70km every hour to cover a distance of 245km. How long did it take?  Time = Distance Speed  = 24km 70km/hr  245km 70  3 35 70	- Guided discussion - Question and answer technique	- Answering questions - Dividing distance and time	- Magictriangle D S T	

						$3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs				
9	3		Finding speed	The learner; States the formula for finding speed Finds speed using the given distance and time	The leaner;	Finding speed Speed is the rate at which something happens Speed = Distance Time  Example The distance from Kampala to Mbarara is 256km. a bus took 4hrs travels from kampalas to Mbarara. At what speed was it travelling? S = D T  S = 256 km 4hr  Speed = 64km/hr	- Guided discussion - Question and answer technique	- Answering questions - Dividing distance and time	- Magic traingle D S T	
9	4	Time	Finding Distance	The leaner; States the formula for finding distance Finds distance correctly	The learner;	Finding distance Distance = Speed x Time  D = S x T  Example A car travelled at a speed of 90km/hr for 3 ½ hours. Find the distance travelled by the car.  Distance = Speed x Time  90 x $\frac{7}{2}$ hrs  D = 90km x 7  D = 315km  The car travelled 315km	- Guided discovery - Question and answer technique - Discussion	- Answering questions	- Magic triangle D	

Lesson /period about conversion of time i.e.

- Expressing hours to minutes
- Expressing minutes to hours
- Expressing minutes to seconds
- Expressing hours to seconds
- Expressing seconds to hours and minutes

