HOLIDAY PACKAGE 4
MATHEMATICS FOR P.2

Name: …………………….…………… **Stream** ………..…

ADDITION OF METRES AND CENTIMETRES WITH REGROUPING

Examples

a)

H	T	O
m	**c̦ m**	
2	4 6	
+ 1	1 5	
3	**6 1**	

Working

H = Hundreds, **T** = Tens, **O** = Ones

O → 6 + 5 = 11

T → 1 + 4 + 1 = 6

H → 2 + 1 = 3

b)

H	T	O
m	**c̦ m**	
4	2 7	
+ 3	2 7	
7	**5 4**	

Working

H = Hundreds, **T** = Tens, **O** = Ones

O → 7 + 7 = 14

T → 1 + 2 + 2 = 5

H → 4 + 3 = 7

Activity 1

Add and show the correct working

	m	cm
(a)	2	1 3
	+ 1	1 8

	m	cm
(b)	3	2 6
	+ 2	2 6

	m	cm
(c)	5	4 5
	+ 1	0 7

	m	cm
(g)	6	2 3
	+ 1	0 7

	m	cm
(d)	3	5 3
	+ 3	1 8

	m	cm
(h)	6	0 8
	+ 0	5 4

	m	cm
(e)	1	3 4
	+ 1	3 8

	m	cm
(i)	2	1 3
	+ 0	7 9

	m	cm
(f)	1	3 5
	+ 4	2 5

	m	cm
(j)	4	2 6
	+ 4	4 5

Example

	H	T	O
	m	**c**	**m**
		1	
	8	5	5
+ 0		0	5
8		**6**	**0**

Working

H = Hundreds, T = Tens, O = Ones

O → 5 + 5 = 10

T → 1 + 5 = 6

H → 8 + 0 = 8

2

Activity 2

<u>Write, count and add</u>

	m	cm
(a)	2	2 3
+	2	3 7

_____

	m	cm
(b)	4	1 5
+	4	1 6

_____

	m	cm
(c)	7	4 2
+	0	2 9

_____

	m	cm
(d)	5	1 1
+	1	1 9

_____

	m	cm
(e)	2	7 6
+	5	1 7

_____

	m	cm
(f)	8	3 8
+	0	2 8

_____

	m	cm
(g)	5	1 9
+	1	1 2

_____

	m	cm
(h)	4	4 4
+	3	1 6

_____

Solving word problems involving addition of metres and centimetres

Example

Namusisi is 3m 21cm tall.
Nalumansi is 4m 32cm tall.

What is their total height?

H	T O	Working
m	**c m**	H = Hundreds, T = Tens, O = Ones
3	2 1	O ⟶ 1 + 2 = 3
+ 4	3 2	T ⟶ 2 + 3 = 5
7	**5 3**	H ⟶ 3 + 4 = 7

Who is taller?

Nalumansi is taller.

Who is shorter?

Namusisi is shorter.

Activity 3

Read and show the working

1. Mr. Lubega is 9m 13cm tall.
   Mrs. Lubega is 4m 10cm tall.

   (a) What is their total height?

(b) Who is taller ?

(c) Who is shorter ?

2. Goretty is 6m 13cm tall.
    Georgia is 3m 11cm tall.

    a)   What is their total height ?

    b)   Who is taller ?

    c)   Who is shorter ?

3. Kibuuka is 5m 12cm tall.
    Kizito is 3m 10cm tall.

    a)   What is their total height ?

    b)   Who is taller ?

    c)   Who is shorter ?

Solving word problems involving subtraction of metres and centimeters

Example

    Rose is 8m 35cm tall.

  Rebecca is 7m 13cm tall.

   What is the difference between their height?

H	T O	Working
m	**c m**	**H** = Hundreds, **T** = Tens, **O** = Ones
8	3 5	**O** $\longrightarrow$ 5 – 3 = 2
– 7	1 3	**T** $\longrightarrow$ 3 – 1 = 2
1	**2 2**	**H** $\longrightarrow$ 8 – 7 = 1

Who is taller ?

Rose is taller.

Who is shorter?

Rebecca is shorter.

Activity 4

Read and show the working

1. Musisi is 8m 22cm tall.

  Musoke is 4m 11cm tall.

   (a) What is the difference between their heights?

(b) Who is taller ?

(c) Who is shorter ?

2. My mother is 3m 15cm tall.
   My grandmother is 2m 12cm tall.

   (a) What is the difference between their heights ?

   (b) Who is taller ?

   (c) Who is shorter ?

3. Daniel is 7m 22cm tall.
   Juliet is 3m 12cm tall.

   (a) What is the difference between their heights ?

   (b) Who is taller ?

(c) Who is shorter ?

4. Mr. Nyanzi is 6m 37cm tall.
   Mrs. Nyanzi is 4m 16cm tall.

    (a) What is the difference between their heights ?

    (b) Who is taller ?

    (c) Who is shorter

Subtraction of metres and centimetres

Examples

a)
```
   H   T O
   m   c m
   7   4 0
 − 2   3 0
   5   1 0
```

Working
H = Hundreds, T = Tens, O = Ones

O → 0 − 0 = 0

T → 8 − 7 = 1

H → 9 − 5 = 4

b)
```
   H   T O
   m   c m
   9   8 5
 − 5   7 1
   4   1 4
```

Working
H = Hundreds, T = Tens, O = Ones

O → 5 − 1 = 4

T → 4 − 3 = 1

H → 7 − 2 = 5

Activity 5

<u>Subtract in metres and centimetres.</u>

	m	cm
(a)	3	4 0
	− 2	2 0

	m	cm
(b)	2	5 8
	− 1	4 1

	m	cm
(c)	5	6 7
	− 4	3 2

	m	cm
(d)	6	5 9
	− 5	1 4

	m	cm
(i)	7	8 8
	− 3	4 4

	m	cm
(e)	7	9 5
	− 6	8 4

	m	cm
(f)	9	7 8
	− 8	1 4

	m	cm
(g)	9	8 5
	− 7	7 4

	m	cm
(h)	8	9 0
	− 5	7 0

	m	cm
(j)	4	9 9
	− 1	8 8

Subtraction of metres and centimetres with regrouping.

Examples

H	T	O
m	**c**	**m**

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & _4^7 \\ 7 & \not{5} & 6 \\ -3 & 1 & 9 \\ \hline \underline{4} & \mathbf{3} & \mathbf{7} \end{array}$$

Working

O → 16 − 9 = 7

T → 4 − 1 = 3

H → 7 − 3 = 4

Activity 6

Subtract in metres and centimetres

(a)
	m	cm
	5	4 2
−	3	1 5

(d)
	m	cm
	6	8 3
−	4	2 8

(b)
	m	cm
	9	6 2
−	6	2 7

(e)
	m	cm
	3	7 1
−	2	5 6

(c)
	m	cm
	7	5 1
−	4	2 9

(f)
	m	cm
	5	3 0
−	3	1 7

	m	cm
(g)	2	6 0
	− 1	3 5
	————	

	m	cm
(i)	7	9 3
	− 4	1 5
	————	

	m	cm
(h)	8	3 1
	− 5	0 9
	————	

	m	cm
(j)	5	6 2
	− 1	1 9
	————	

Reading and writing number names (from 100 – 110)

100 – One hundred

101 – One hundred one

102 – One hundred two

103 – One hundred three

104 – One hundred four

105 – One hundred five

106 – One hundred six

107 – One hundred seven

108 – One hundred eight

109 – One hundred nine

110 – One hundred ten

Activity 7

<u>Write the number names</u>

a) 107 _____

b) 101 _____

c) 104 _____

d) 106 _____

e) 109 _____

f) 110 _____

g) 105 _____

h) 102 _____

i) 108 _____

j) 103 _____

k) 100 _____

<u>Writing number names</u>

Examples

(a) 103 = 100 + 3

One hundred + three

One hundred three

(b) 105 = 100 + 5

One hundred + five

One hundred five

Activity 8

<u>Write the number names</u>

(a) 104 ....

(f) 102 ....

(b) 107 ....

(g) 101 ....

(c) 106 ....

(h) 110 ....

(d) 108 ....

(i) 103 ....

(e) 109 ....

Drawing shapes

Examples

(a) Circle
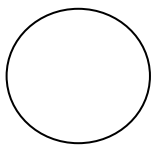
(b) triangle
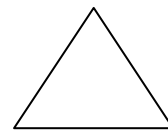
Activity 9

<u>Read and draw these shapes</u>

1. Cone	5. Square
2. Cylinder	6. Kite
3. Semi-circle	7. Oval
4. Rectangle	8. Curve

Naming of shapes

Examples
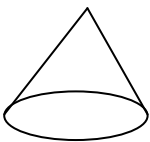
(b) Cone
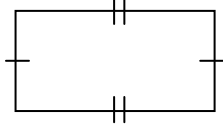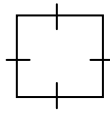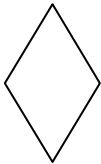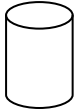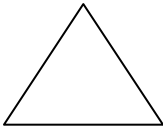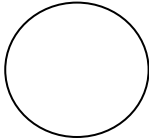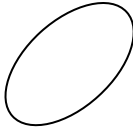
(b) curve

Activity 10

<u>Read and draw these shapes</u>

1. _____	5. _____
2. _____	6. _____
3. _____	7. _____
8. _____	8. _____

END

HOLIDAY PACKAGE
ENGLISH FOR P.2

Name: …………………………………. Stream …………..

HUMAN BODY AND HEALTH

<u>Personal Hygiene</u>

Vocabulary: toothbrush, soap, toothpaste, water, shoe polish, knife,

comb, rag, pencil, duster, broom.

Structure: What do you use to ………?

I use a ….. to ……..

Examples: I use a toothbrush to brush my teeth.

I use a knife to peel matooke.

I use a rag to mop the house.

I use a comb to comb my hair.

Activity 1
Answer the question by using the given words.

What do you use to …….?

1. toothbrush: _____

2. soap: _____

3. water: _____

4. shoe polish: _____

5. knife: _____

6. comb: _____

7. rag: _____

8. pencil: _____

9. duster: _____

10. broom: _____

Vocabulary: brush, boil, go, eat, drink, smoke, wash, cover, sweep, say your prayers, Sunday, Saturday.

Structure: When do you ……?

(Days of the week)

I ………. on ………..

Example: I brush my shoes every Monday.

I go to church every Sunday.

I smoke the toilets every Tuesday.

I wash the clothes every Saturday.

Activity 2

Answer the questions correctly

1. When do you brush your slippers?

   _____

2. When do you boil eggs?

   _____

3. When do you go to church?

   _____

4. When do you eat rice and chicken?

   _____

5. When do you take milk?

   _____

6. When do you smoke the toilets?

   _____

7. When do you wash the clothes?

   _____

8. When do you cover the food?

_____

9. When do you sweep the classroom?

_____

10. When do you say the prayers?

_____

Vocabulary: eat, drink, bananas, potatoes, meat, fish, beans, fruits, Vegetables, eggs, millet, orange, banana, potato, …….

Structures: What is this?
                    This is a/an …………

            What are these?
                    These are …………….

Examples: This is a banana   These are bananas
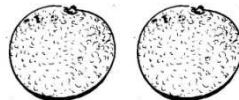
This is an orange.   These are oranges

Activity 3
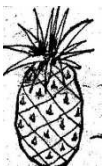
What is this?   What are these?

_____   _____

_____   _____

_____   _____

_____   _____

_____   _____

_____   _____

_____   _____

_____   _____

_____   _____

_____   _____
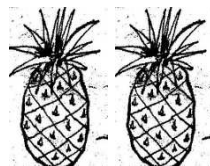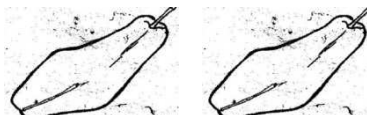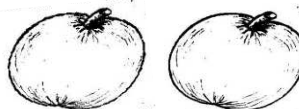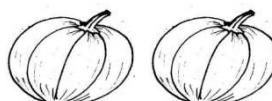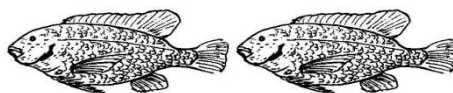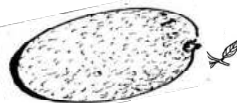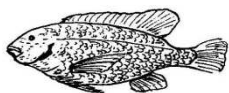
Classification of foods

Vocabulary: eat, drink, fruits, vegetables, beans, fish, meat, bananas, milk.

Structure: What are you eating/drinking?

I am eating/drinking ……………………

Examples: I am eating fruits.

I am drinking water

I am eating meat

Activity 4

Answer the questions in full sentences

What are you eating?

1. meat: _____

2. fruits: _____

3. chicken: _____

4. bananas: _____

5. vegetables: _____

6. beans: _____

7. fish: _____

8. potatoes: _____

What are you drinking?

9. water: _____

10. juice: _____

Vocabulary: beans, potatoes, fish, rice, meat, eggs, tomatoes, apples, pumpkins, millet.

Structure: Do you like ………?
Yes, I do.
No, I don't

Do you like rice?
Yes, I do.

Do you like pumpkins?
No, I don't

Activity 5
Use Yes, I do/No, I don't to answer these questions

1. Do you like eggs?

_____

2. Do you like milk?

_____

3. Do you like beans?

_____

4. Do you like potatoes?

_____

5. Do you like tomatoes?

_____

6. Do you like meat?

_____

7. Do you like millet?

_____

8. Do you like fish?

_____

9. Do you like apples?

_____

10.   Do you like pumpkins?

_____

Vocabulary: eat, drink, bananas fruits, vegetables, beans, fish, meat, millet, eggs.

Structures: What are you eating?
            I am eating ……..
            What is she/he eating?
            She/He is eating ……..

Examples: What are you eating?
            I am eating bananas

I am eating potatoes
I am eating fish

What is she/he eating?
She is eating meat.
He is eating fruits.
She is eating eggs

Activity 6

Answer the questions in full sentences

What are you eating?

1. vegetables: _____

2. fish: _____

3. beans: _____

4. millet: _____

5. fruits: _____

What is she/he eating?
He/She is eating ……..

6. meat: _____

7. bananas: _____

8. potatoes: _____

9. eggs: _____

10. fish: _____

Food and Nutrition

Effects of poor feeding

Vocabulary: fat, thin, well, happy, sad, small, pain, sick, weak, strong, dull.

Opposites

e.g   fat - thin   strong - weak

happy - sad   dull - bright

small - big

Activity 7

Write the opposites of the following words

fat   -   _____   poor   -   _____

sad   -   _____   blunt -   _____

big   -   _____   shallow -   _____

weak -   _____   deep -   _____

active -   _____   narrow -   _____

sick   -   _____   up   -   _____

good   -   _____   tall   -   _____

clean -   _____   bright   -   _____

come -   _____   smooth -   _____

inside -   _____   kind   -   _____

Opposites (Revision)

Example: Give the opposites of the underlined word.

1. Mummy is <u>fat</u>.   -   Mummy is **thin**.
2. Daddy is <u>strong</u>.   -   Daddy is **weak**.
3. Moses is <u>happy</u>.   -   Moses is **sad**.

Activity 8

Re-write the sentences and give the opposites of the underlined words

1. Mary is <u>thin</u>.   -   _____

2. Peter is <u>weak</u>.   -   _____

3. He is <u>sick</u>.   -   _____

4. She is <u>happy</u>.   -   _____

5. The knife is <u>blunt</u>.   -   _____

6. John is a <u>good</u> boy.   _____

7. Mary is <u>tall</u>.   -   _____

8. The food is <u>inside</u> the store.

_____

9. The river is <u>deep</u>.   -   _____

10. The road is <u>narrow</u>.   _____

11. The utensils are <u>clean</u>.   _____

12. Daddy is <u>rich</u>.   -   _____

13. The board is <u>rough</u>.   _____

14. Mummy is <u>kind</u>.   -   _____

15. She is very <u>bright</u>. -   _____

<u>OUR ENVIRONMENT</u>

Common animals

Vocabulary: cow, dog, goat, sheep, rabbit, cat, pig etc.

Structure: What is this?

This is a …………………….
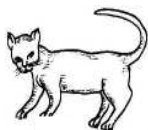
Examples: This is a cat.
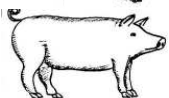
 This is a pig.
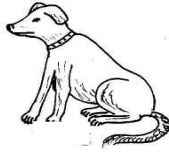
 This is a dog.

Activity 9

Read and draw the pictures

1. This is a dog.

2. This is a cow.

3. This is a pig.

4. This is a rabbit.

5. This is a camel

6. This is a goat.

7. This is a sheep.

8. This is a donkey.

9. This is a horse.

10. This is a cat.

Common Animals

Vocabulary: lion, elephant, hyena, snake

Structure: What is this?

Examples: This is a snake.

          This is a Zebra.

Activity 10

Read and draw the pictures

1. This is a lion.

2. This is a zebra.

3. This is a giraffe.

4. This is an elephant.

5. This is a hyena

6.   This is a tortoise.

7.   This is a snake.

8.   This is a leopard.

9.   This is a Chimpanzee.

10. This is a monkey.

Activity II: Ref: Junior Literacy Book 2 pages 45 – 46

Name: …………………………………… **Stream** ………..…

Common Animals

Environment is people and their surroundings.

Main components of the environment

      Living things

      Non-living things

Components of the environment (Living and non-living)

      animals   air   sun   stars   plants   soil

      people   birds   land   water bodies   insects

Activity 1

1. What is environment?

    _____

2. Write the two main components of the environment.

    _____

3. Name any two living components of the environment.

    _____

4. Use the words given to complete the table correctly.

      (insects, land, soil, animals, sun, plants)

Natural living things	Natural non-living things
1-	1-
2-	2-

Living things

Living things are things which have life.

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Examples of living things

     animals   birds   insects   people

Main groups of living things

     plants   animals

Characteristics of living things

- They grow
- They respire
- They locomote
- They reproduce

- They respond to stimuli
- They feed
- They excrete

Non-living things

Non-living things are things which do not have life.

Examples of non-living things

    stones, air, chairs, tables, hills, mountains

Characteristics of non-living things

- They do not grow
- They do not respire
- They do not locomote
- They do not reproduce

- They do not respond to stimuli
- They do not feed
- They do not excrete

Activity 2

1. What are living things?

   _____

2. Why is a tree a living thing?

   _____

3. Why do you think a chair is a non-living thing?

   _____

4. Name the two main groups of living things.

_____   _____

5. Write any two artificial non-living things.

_____   _____

Groups of Animals

a) Domestic animals

b) Wild animals

Domestic animals

Domestic animals are animals kept at home.

Examples of domestic animals

cow   sheep   donkey   rabbit   dog   lion

horse   camel   goat   cat   pig

Meat got from animals

sheep	-	mutton
rabbit	-	rabbit pie
cow	-	beef
pig	-	pork
fish	-	fillet

Activity 3

1. What are domestic animals?

_____

2. Name any two domestic animals.

_____   _____

3. Write one product got from a cow. _____

4. What do we get from a rabbit

_____

Uses of domestic animals

1. They provide milk e.g. goats, cows

2. They provide meat e.g. cows, pigs, sheep and goats.

3. They are used for transport e.g. donkey, camel, horse.
4. We sell them and get money.
5. We use oxen for ploughing gardens.
6. Some are used for security e.g. dogs
7. Cats chase away snakes and rats from our homes.
8. We get manure from the animals
9. Cats and dogs are kept as pets.

How are domestic animals dangerous?
1- Dogs can bite people.
2- Some can destroy our crops
3- Cats can spread diseases
4- They can spoil our property at home.
5- Their wastes (faeces and urine) may dirt the compound or houses.

How to care for domestic animals
1) By giving them shelter.
2) By treating them when they fall sick.
3) By feeding them.
4) By guarding them from dangerous animals

Activity 4

1. How are domestic animals useful to people?

   _____

2. Which animals are used for ploughing?

   _____

3. Give one way in which domestic animals can be dangerous to people.

_____

4. How can we care for domestic animals?

_____

5. Apart from a cow, write any other two domestic animals that can eat grass. _____ , _____

Wild Animals

Wild animals are animals which live in the bush or forest.
Or: Wild animals are animals which live on their own.

Examples of wild animals

lizards   rats   elephants   zebra   chimpanzee   crocodiles
tortoise   leopard   giraffe   rhino   hippopotamus   lion
monkey   hare   bush buck etc.

Wild animals that hide in people's homes

rats   lizards   frogs   snakes etc

Some wild animals are aquatic animals. **Aquatic animals** are animals that live in water e.g. fish, crocodiles, hippopotamus, frogs etc.

Activity 5

1. What are wild animals?

_____

2. Give any two wild animals.

_____   _____

3. Which wild animals can hide in people's homes?

_____

4. Define aquatic animals

_____

5. Give any two aquatic animals.

_____   _____

Uses of wild animals

1- They provide skins and hides used to make shoes and drums.
2- People pay money to our country to see animals.
3- Wild animals make our country look beautiful.
4- They provide meat for food e.g. antelopes

How wild animals are dangerous

1) Monkeys spoil our crops.
2) Lions and leopards can kill people.
3) They attack and kill domestic animals e.g. leopards.
4) Monkeys can spread diseases e.g ebola.
5) Rats eat our food.

Ways of caring for wild animals
1- By treating them when they are sick.
2- By stopping hunting them.
3- By giving them food.

Activity 6

1. How are wild animals useful to people?
   _____

2. How are leopards dangerous to people?
   _____

3. How can we care for wild animals?
   _____

4. Apart from elephants, write any other two wild animals that eat grass.
   _____   _____

5. Apart from hyenas, give any other two wild animals that eat meat.
   _____   _____

Animals and their young ones

Animal		young one		Animal		young one
sheep	-	lamb		goat	-	kid
dog	-	puppy		cat	-	kitten
cow	-	calf		fish	-	fry
elephant	-	calf		lion	-	cub
people	-	baby		frog	-	tadpole
pig	-	piglet		monkey	-	baby
horse	-	foal				

Match animals to their young ones

Cow	kitten
Goat	baby
Elephant	money
Rabbit	calf
Person	

Animals and their homes

Animal		home		Animal		home
Lion	-	den		Rabbit	-	hutch/burrow
Dog	-	kennel		Fish	-	water
Goat	-	shed		Snake	-	grass
Sheep	-	pen/fold		Cat	-	basket
Rat	-	burrow		Cow	-	kraal/byre
Hen	-	pen		Pig	-	sty
Horse	-	stable		Monkey	-	trees
People	-	house		Birds	-	nest

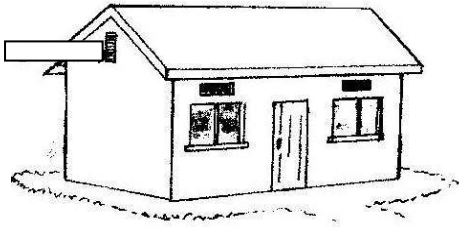## Activity 7

1. Name these animal homes

_____   _____
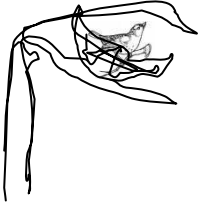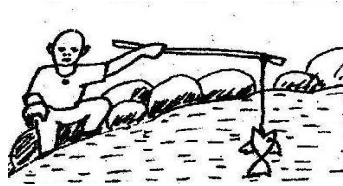
2. Use this structure to answer the questions that follow.

_____

a) Which animal stays in that home?

_____

b) How does that animal move?

_____

c) Name its young one.

_____

d) What does that animal use to protect itself?

_____

Animals and birds movements

Baby	-	crawls	bird	-	flies/walks
snake	-	slithers	cow	-	runs/walks
man	-	walks/runs	frog	-	hops
grasshopper		jumps	fish	-	swims
caterpillar	-	wriggles			

Reasons why animals move from one place to another.

To look for shelter

To look for food

To hid from enemies

To get protection

To run away from bad weather conditions.

To find company

Activity 8

1. Use this diagram to answer the questions correctly.

   a) Name that animal.   _____

   b) How does it move?

   _____

   c) Where does it live?

   _____

   d) Why does it move from one place to another?

   _____

2. Which animal moves by wriggling?

   _____

3. How does a baby move?

   _____

Animal sound

Animal		sound		Animal		sound
monkey	-	chatters		horse	-	neighs
cow	-	moos/mows/lows		cat	-	purrs
man	-	talks/speaks		elephant	-	trumpets
bee	-	buzzes/hums		snake	-	hisses
sheep	-	bleats		lion	-	roars
goat	-	bleats		bird	-	sings
pig	-	grunts		baby	-	cries

Why do animals make sound?

- To show hunger
- To look for their young ones
- To show happiness
- To look for their parents
- To look for protection
- To find direction
- To find company
- To show fear

Activity 9

1. Name the two animals that bleat

   _____

2. Which animal roars

   _____

3. Why do animals make sound

   _____

Animal weapons

A weapon is anything used by an animal to defend itself from enemies.

Animal	Weapon	Animal	Weapon
crocodile -	tail/teeth	cow -	horns
snake -	fangs	monkey -	hand
man -	hands/legs	dog -	claws/teeth
snail -	hides in a hard shell	bird -	beak/claws
Chameleon -	changes its body colour	pig -	teeth
bedbug -	bad smell	cat -	claws/teeth
millipede -	coils itself		

Activity 10

a) Name that animal.

_____

b) How does it move

_____
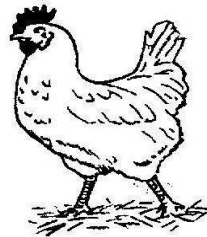
c) Where does it live

_____

d) What does it use to protect itself

_____

e) Apart from protection, name any other use of a beak to a bird.

_____

END