

DAISY CENTRE AND SCHOOL

STANDARD 5 MATHEMATICS

FRACTIONS

Subtraction of fractions using L. C. M

Example 1

$$1/6 - 1/9$$

Find the L. C. M of 6 and 9 which is 18.

Rename the two fractions using L. C. M as;

$$1/6 = 3/18$$

$$1/9 = 2/18$$

$$\text{Therefore } 3/18 - 2/18 = \frac{3 - 2}{18}$$

$$= \frac{1}{18}$$

Example 2

$$4/5 - 3/4$$

Find the L. C. M of the denominators 5 and 4 which is 20

Rename the two fractions using L. C. M as;

$$4/5 = 16/20$$

$$3/4 = 15/20$$

$$\text{Therefore } 16/20 - 15/20$$

$$= \frac{16 - 15}{20}$$

$$= 1/20$$

Exercise

Primary mathematics pupils book page 47

1. Use the L. C. M for each of the following to work them out.

a) $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}$

b) $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$

c) $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{5}{8}$

d) $\frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{4}$

e) $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{6}$

f) $\frac{5}{5} - \frac{3}{8}$

g) $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{9}$

h) $\frac{5}{8} - \frac{1}{3}$

2) Mary was told to subtract $\frac{1}{6}$ from $\frac{2}{3}$. What answer did she get?

3) Cheptoo has $\frac{2}{5}$ of a litre of milk in a sufuria. Her baby will drink $\frac{1}{4}$ litres of milk. How much milk will remain in the sufuria?

4) Lilian subtracted one sixth from three eighths. What answer did she get?

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STANDARD 5 MATHEMATICS

SOCIAL STUDIES CLASS 5 ASSIGNMENT

1. What is a map _____

2. Name five elements of a good map?

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

3. Name five examples of rift valley lakes

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

4. Name types of soil

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

5. Which soil is also called young soil _____

6. Name five uses of soil

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

7. Draw the formation of rift valley

8. Draw the formation of relief rainfall

9. Name the towns that experience relief rainfall

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

10. Draw the formation of convectional rainfall

11. Name the towns that experience convectional rainfall

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

12. Ewaso Nyiro North drains its water in _____

13. Name rivers that drain into Lake Victoria?

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

14. Name rivers that drain into Indian Ocean?

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

15. The highest mountain in Kenya is _____

16. What is climate? _____

17.Name the factors affecting climate in Kenya

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

18.What is weather _____

19.Name weather instruments and their uses

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

20.The steep slopes of the rift valley are called _____

21.Draw mountain vegetation and name

*****STAY SAFE*****

DAISY CENTER AND SCHOOL

P.O.BOX 1485-50100

KAKAMEGA

STANDARD FIVE .

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Digestion is the chemical breakdown of that food into small particles that can be absorbed by the body.

Digestion starts from the mouth and end in the small intestines/ ileum.

In the mouth, starch or carbohydrates are digested.

Food is rolled to round balls called boluses.

Boluses go down the gullet to the stomach through a process known as peristalsis.

The stomach then produces Gastric juice which digests proteins.

The gastric juice has an acid which kills germs. This acid is called Hydrochloric acid.

The liver produces bile juice which is stored in the gall bladder.

The pancreas produces pancreatic juice which mixes in the duodenum.

The pancreatic juice turns milk into curd.

The mixture digests fats and oils in the duodenum.

The small intestines complete digestion.

NOTE: Vitamins are not digested but absorbed directly through the stomach walls. The same

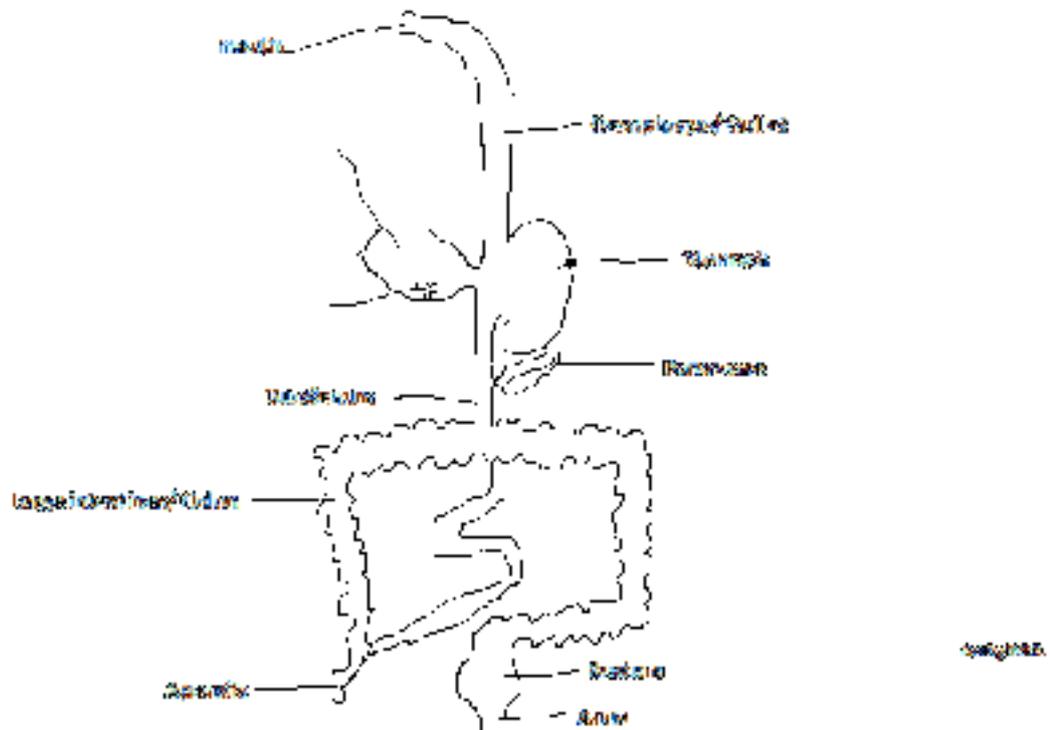
Applies to glucose and alcohol.

The rectum stores undigested food.

Food stays in the stomach for about 4 hours.

Villi are small finger like structures that help in absorption.

Large intestines absorb water and mineral salts with the help of villi. Villi are also present in ileum.



THE ALIMENTARY CANAL.

This is a tube that runs from the mouth to the anus.

Liver and pancreas are not part of alimentary canal.

Questions

1. What is digestion?
2. Where are proteins digested?
3. Where is starch digested?
4. For how long does food stay in the stomach?
5. Where are fats and oils digested?
6. What is the function of colon?
7. Gastric juice contains which acid?
8. What is peristalsis?
9. What is the function of Hydrochloric acid?
10. Where does absorption of water and mineral salts take place?

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KAKAMEGA

STANDARD FIVE.

Living as a witness to the true meaning of a Christian witness.

- I. A Christian witness is a person who tells the truth about God.
- II. John the Baptist prepared the way for Jesus.
- III. He baptized many people.
- IV. He said that there was coming a prophet who was greater than him.
- V. John the Baptist referred to Jesus as the lamp of God.
- VI. John baptized Jesus and he saw the Spirit come down like a dove.
- VII. He baptized with water but Jesus baptized with the Holy Spirit.
- VIII. John witnessed what he saw about Jesus.

Question on living as a witness to the truth.

1. What do we mean by the term Christian witness?
2. ----- prepared the way for Jesus.
3. Who is being referred as greater?
4. Jesus referred to Jesus as the -----?
5. The Spirit came down in form of a -----?

When people pretend.

- I. The religious leaders sent the spies to Jesus. They pretended to be sincere.
- II. They asked Jesus some questions to test him.
- III. They asked if they could pay taxes to Caesar.
- IV. Jesus realized that they were pretending. He used a coin to explain that they should give Caesar what belonged to Caesar and to God what belonged to God.
- V. Pretence can lead to self-defeat, shame etc.

Questions to when people pretend.

1. Spices were sent by -----
2. Give one question that the religious leaders asked Jesus.
3. When Jesus realized that people were pretending he used a ----- to explain.