

# ST AGNES JUNIOUR SCHOOL

## LESSON ONE

### **Numerical formation using basic digits up to a 3 – digit number Teaching learning activity**

- Forming numbers from digits.

#### **Examples**

**Note:** The basic digits are 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 used to form numbers.

Examples

Use these given digits to form 2 digit numbers.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{(a) } 6, 3 = 63 & \text{(b) } 9, 7 = 97 \\ & = 36 & = 79 \end{array}$$

Form 3 digit numbers using digits

$$\begin{array}{l} 3, 5, 9 = 359 = 539 = 935 \\ = 395 = 593 = 953 \end{array}$$

#### **EXERCISE**

1. Form three digit numbers using the given digits.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| a) 7, 0, 8 | c) 9, 4, 5 |
| b) 2, 7, 8 | d) 6, 5, 3 |

2. Use the given digits to form three digit numbers.

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| i) 1, 5, 0  | iii) 5, 3, 8 |
| ii) 4, 7, 2 | iv) 6, 9, 2  |

## LESSON TWO

### **Forming the largest and smallest numeral from digits**

#### **Teaching learning activity**

- o Identifying the largest and smallest digits
- o Arranging digits in ascending and descending order

#### **Examples**

1. Using the digits 4, 5 and 2

(a) Form the largest 3 digit number  
= 542

(b) Form the smallest 3 – digit number  
= 245

2. Using 7,0 and 6

Form the smallest and largest 3 digit numbers.

Smallest

Largest

**Exercise**

1. Given, 1, 6, and 8.

a) Form the smallest three digit number.

b) Form the biggest three digit number.

c) Find the sum of the smallest and biggest numbers formed.

d) Find the difference between the largest and smallest number formed.

**LESSON THREE**

**ROMAN NUMERALS UP TO C (100)**

**Teaching learning activity**

- o Identifying basic, repeated, addition and subtraction of Roman numerals.
- o Roman numerals are written using capital letters.

Basic Roman numerals

1 = I                      10 = X                      100 = C                      5 = V                      50 = L

Repeated Roman numerals

2 = II                      3 = III

20 = XX                      30 = XXX

Addition Roman numerals

6 = VI                      7 = VII                      8 = VIII

60 = LX                      70 = LXX                      80 = LXXX

Subtraction Roman numerals

4 = IV                      9 = IX

40 = XL                      90 = XC

a) 1

d) 40

b) 20

e) 30

c) 9

## LESSON FOUR

### Changing Hindu Arabic numerals to roman numerals

#### Teaching learning activity

- o Expanding the given number using values

#### **Examples**

Convert the following into Roman numerals.

1. 25          T      O  
                  2      5      = 20 + 5  
                                  = XX + V  
                                  = XX + V  
                                  = **XXV**

2. 84          T      O  
                  8      4      = 80 + 4  
                                  = LXXX + IV  
                                  = **LXXXIV**

MK Mathematics Bk. 4 Pg. 33

#### Exercise

1. Convert the following hindu Arabic numeral into roman numerals.
  - a) 53
  - b) 78
  - c) 99
  - d) 23
  - e) 38
2. Acen is 13years old. Write her age in Roman numerals.

## LESSON FIVE

### CHANGING ROMAN NUMERALS TO HINDU ARABIC NUMERALS UP TO C

#### Teaching learning activity

- o Identifying position of Roman numerals correctly.

#### **Examples**

Express these as Hindu Arabic numerals

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{ LXIX} &= \text{LX} + \text{IX} \\ &= 60 + 9 \\ &= 69 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \text{ XLVIII} &= \text{XL} + \text{VIII} \\ &= 40 + 8 \\ &= 48 \end{aligned}$$

Activity: MK Maths 2000 Bk. 4 Pg. 34 – 35

### **Exercise**

1. Convert the following into Hindu Arabic numerals.

a) LX

b) XL

c) IX

d) XXIV

e) LXIX

f) XXXIII

