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PRIMARY FOUR SCIENCE HOMEWORK

WEEK FOUR 20TH APRIL, 2020

TOPIC ONE: PLANT LIFE

Propagation:

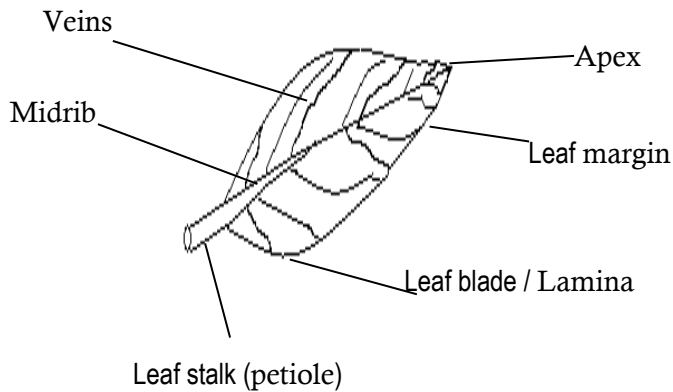
Propagation is the way some plants can be grown using any part of the parent plant besides seeds and fruits.

Ways of propagation.

- Using bulbs- Onions, Garlic
- Using rhizomes- Ginger, Canna lilly, turmeric
- Using corns – Coco yams, Gladiolus, Cracus.
- Using stem tubers- White yams, Irish potatoes
- Using stem cuttings- Cassava, Sugarcane
- Using vines- Sweet potatoes
- Using leaves- Bryophyllum
- Using crown - Pineapples
- Using suckers- Banana, Sisal, Pineapples

LEAVES

Part of a leaf



Functions of each part

Leaf stalk (petiole): To supply water to the leaf from the branch / stem.

Leaf base: Fixes the leaf on the stem.

Midrib . Mid vein: Transports water and nutrients from the leaf stalk to veins

Veins:

1. Supply water and minerals from the mid vein to all parts of the leaf.
2. Collect manufactured food from all parts of the leaf to the mid vein.

Stomata:

1. For breathing
2. For transpiration

Lamina (leaf blade)

1. For making food / photosynthesis.

Leaf venation

This is the arrangement of veins in the leaf.

Types of leaf venation

1. Net work leaf venation
2. Parallel leaf venation.

Parallel leaf venation



Example of plants with parallel venation

1. All cereals such as maize, millet, rice, sorghum
2. Grass
3. Sugar cane.

Net work leaf venation



Examples of plants with network venation

1. All legumes such as beans, peas, soya beans, ground nuts
2. Jack fruit
3. Mango plant.

Types of leaves

1. Simple leaves
2. Compound leaves

Simple leaves

These are leaves with one leaflet on the leaf stalk.

Characteristics of simple leaves

1. They have one leaflet on the stalk.
2. They have one leaf stalk

Kinds of simple leaves

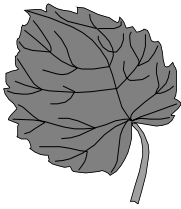
- Simple entire



Plants with simple entire leaves

1. Mango
2. Jackfruit
3. Avacado.

- Simple serrated leaves



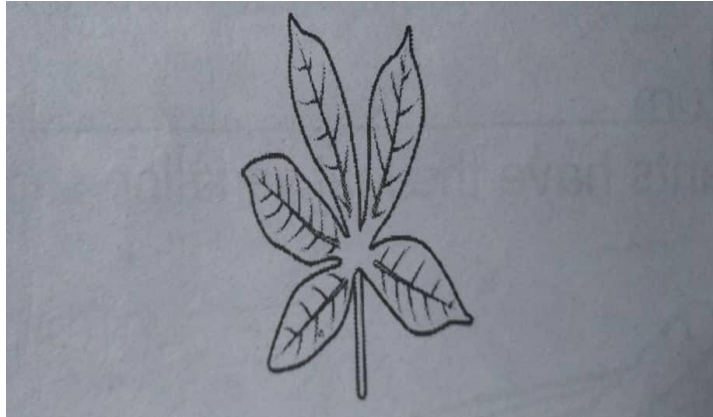
Example

Black jack.

- **Simple lobbed leaves**



- Simple palmate leaves



Example

Pawpaw

- Simple lanceolate leaf
Illustration



Examples of
Maize , sorghum , wheat , grass

- Simple divided leaf
Illustration



Compound leaves

These are leaves with more than one leaflet on the stalk.

Characteristics of compound leaves

- They have many leaflets.
- They have many leaf stalks.
-

Kinds of compound leaves.

- Compound pinnate leaves e.g. acacia.



- **Compound bi – pinnate** leaves e.g. Jacaranda



- **Compound trifoliate** e,g. beans, soya.



- **Compound digitate of cassava**



Uses of leaves to people

- (i) Some leaves are eaten as food e.g. cabbage
- (ii) For sale
- (iii) For making shelter for man.
- (iv) For decoration e.g. palm leaves.
- (v) For beverage e.g. tea leaves.
- (vi) For herbal medicine e.g. mango guavas etc.
- (vii) For feeding domestic animals.
- (viii) For making mats.

Uses of leaves to a plant

- (i) For making food (photosynthesis)
- (ii) For breathing
- (iii) For transpiration.
- (iv) Some store food as the plants e.g. onions.
- (v) Some leaves are used for propagation eg. bryophyllum

Transpiration

It is the process through which plants lose water to the atmosphere through leaves.

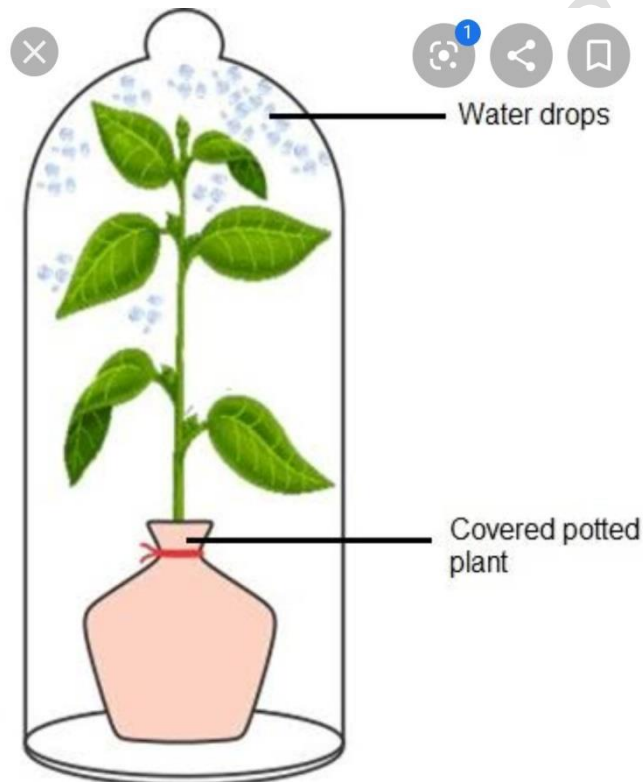
Importance of transpiration to plants.

- It cools the plants on hot days.
- It helps the plants to suck more water from the soil.

Importance of transpiration to the environment.

- It helps in rain formation.

An experiment to prove that transpiration takes place in leaves.



How plants control the rate of transpiration

- By shedding off the leaves in dry season.
- Some plants have small leaves.
- Some plants have thick leaves with few stomata.
- Some plants have wax on their leaves e.g. banana.
- Some plants have thorns on stems and leaves e.g. cactus, aloevera.
- Some plants develop needle like structured leaves

Factors affecting the rate of transpiration

<u>Factor</u>	<u>Effect</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Size of the leaves:• Temperature• Humidity• Light intensity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The bigger the leaves, the higher the rate of transpiration• The higher the temperature, the higher the rate of transpiration.• The higher the humidity, the lower the rate of transpiration.• The more the sunlight the higher the rate of transpiration.

Factors

- Speed of wind
- Number of leaves on a plant

Photosynthesis

It is the process by which green plants make their own food.

Photo : means light.

Synthesis: means to make.

Conditions for photosynthesis

Chlorophyll: traps sunlight energy

Sunlight provides energy to the leaf.

Carbondioxide and water: raw materials.

NB: The raw materials for photosynthesis are carbondioxide and water.

The bi – product of photosynthesis is oxygen

The product of photosynthesis is starch

ACTIVITY FOR DAY ONE

1. What is propagation?

2. In which way is an onion propagated?

3. How is the propagation of Irish potatoes different from that of sweet potatoes?

4. Apart from bananas, name any other crop propagated by using suckers.

5. State one characteristic of a stem tuber.

6. Name the crops or plants propagated through the following ways:

a. Leaves _____

b. Stem cuttings _____

7. Besides using suckers, state any other ways pineapples can be propagated.

ACTIVITY FOR DAY TWO

8. What name is given to the green pigment of the leaf?

9. State any two importance of leaves to plant

i) _____

ii) _____

10. Mention the part of a leaf that attaches it to the stem

11. What name is given to the tip of a leaf?

12. Draw a leaf and show the following parts; Midrib, Veins



13. Name any two plants whose leaves are eaten as food by people.

i) _____

ii) _____

14. Which term describes the arrangements of veins in a leaf?

ACTIVITY FOR DAY THREE

15. Name the two types of leaf venation

i) _____

ii) _____

16. What is network leaf venation?

17. How do we call the type of venation where veins run from leaf stalk to apex?

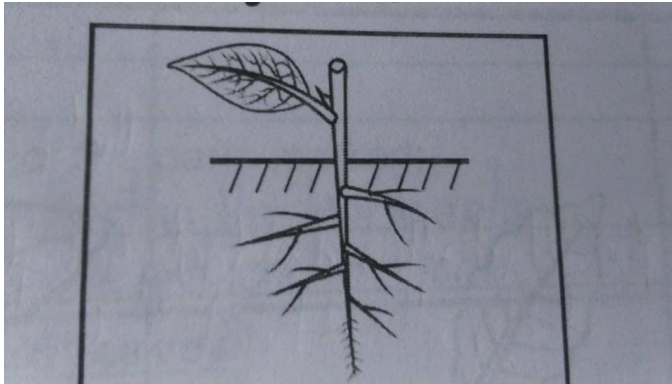
18. In the space below, draw a leaf with network leaf venation.



19. State any one plant with network leaf venation.

20. State any one plant with parallel leaf venation.

Study the diagram below showing a certain plant and use it to answer questions that follow.



21. Name the type of leaf venation shown in the leaf on the plant above

ACTIVITY FOR DAY FOUR

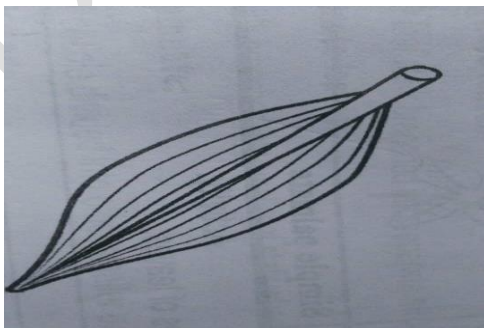
22. Which root system does the plant above have?

23. Write any two plants with such a leaf venation and root system.

i) _____

ii) _____

Study the diagram below showing a leaf and use it to answer the questions that follow.



24. Name the type of leaf venation shown in the diagram above.

25. Which group of plants have the leaf venation shown in the diagram above?

26. Name the type of root system that is likely to develop on the plants with such a leaf.

27. Write any two plants with such a leaf structure.

i) _____

ii) _____

ACTIVITY FOR DAY FIVE

28. Write the two types of leaves.

i) _____

ii) _____

29. What are simple leaves?

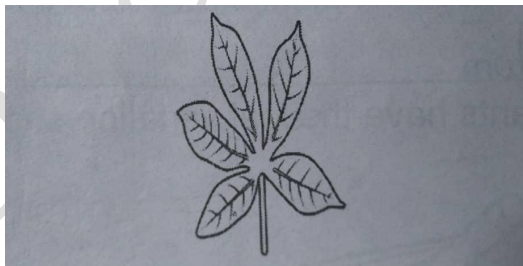
i) _____

ii) _____

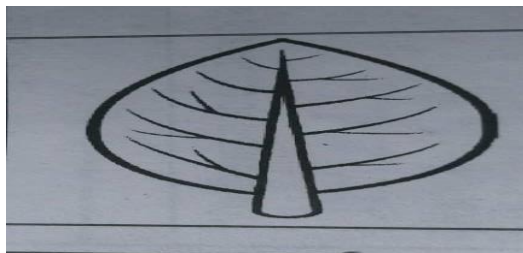
30. What name is given to leaves which have their lamina divided into leaflets on the same leaf stalk?

Name the simple leaves below

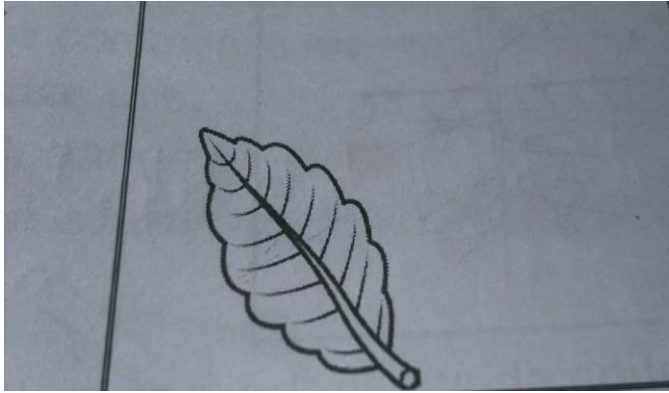
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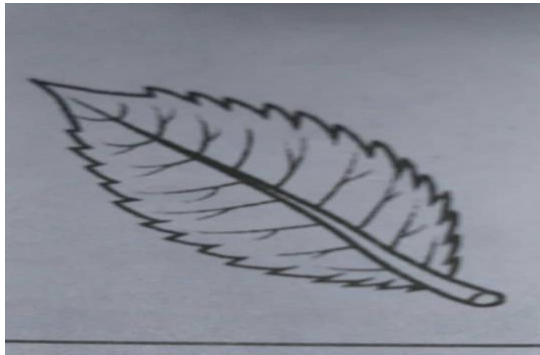
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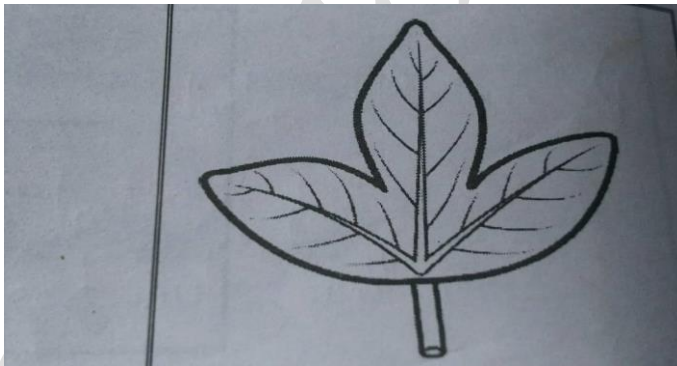
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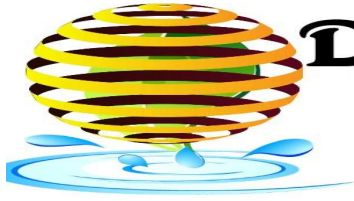
33.



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PRIMARY FOUR ENGLISH HOMEWORK

WEEK FOUR 20TH APRIL, 2020

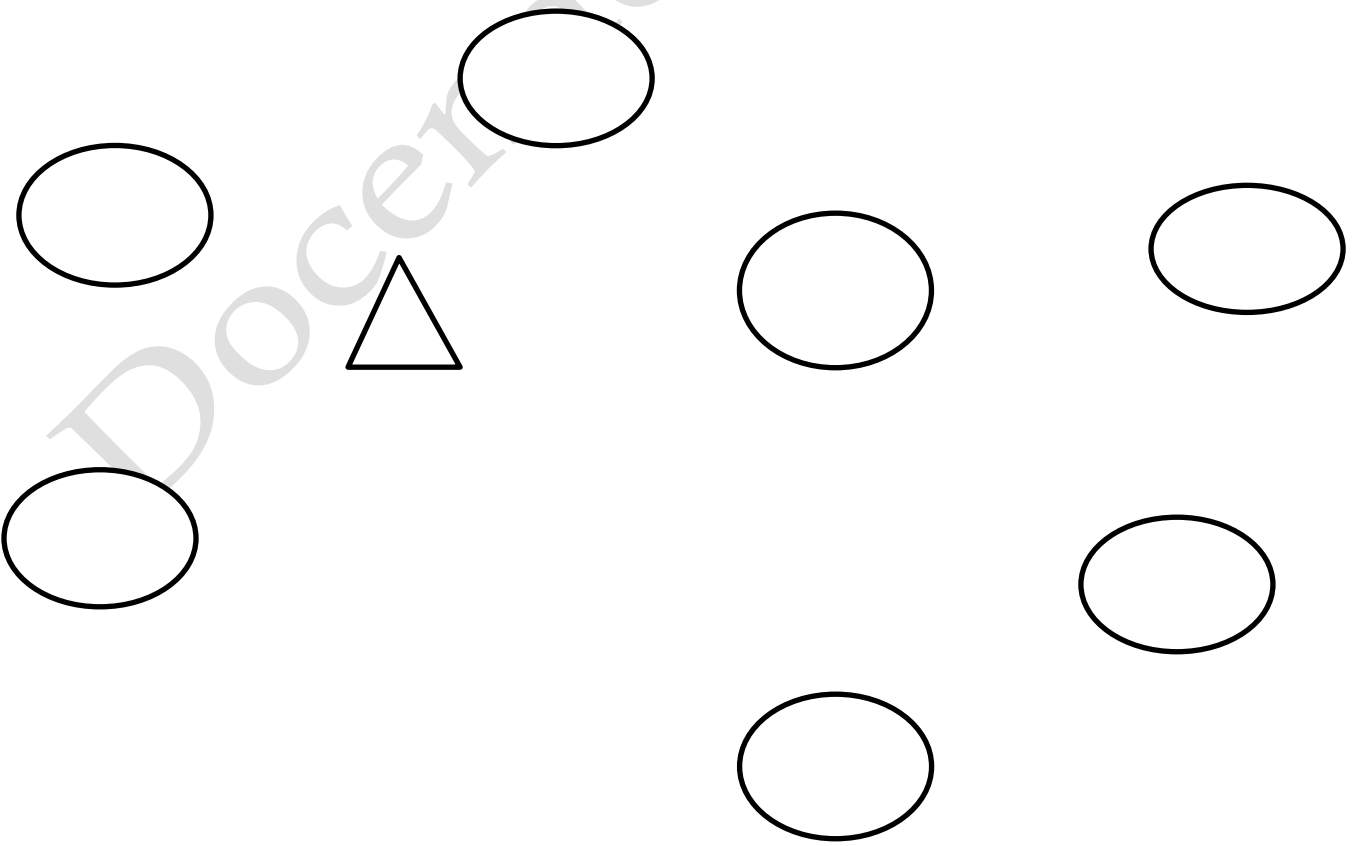
TOPIC TWO: GIVING DIRECTION

A. Rearrange the sentences to make a meaningful story.

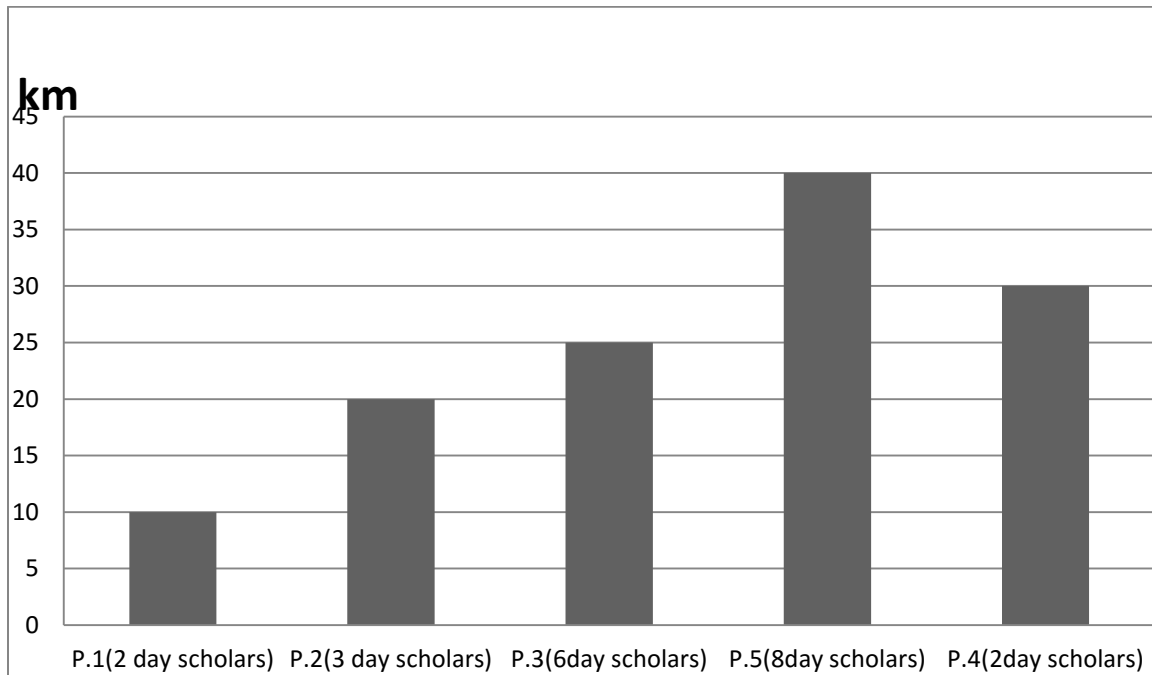
- a) There wasn't any amount of water in the pot.
- b) On deeping the cup into the pot,
- c) On his way to the well, he saw a gardener digging near the junction.
- d) Since it was his time to go to that well.
- e) He then entered his house to drink water.
- f) After the day's work, David felt very thirsty.
- g) David greeted the gardener and asked her to show him the right path to the well.
- h) David decided to go and fetch water at the well.
- i) David thanked the gardener and followed the path he was shown up to the well
- j) The gardener accepted and showed him the right path to take.

B. Read the instructions below and show how you would reach Nagojje Primary School by use of arrows .

- a. start your journey from home
- b. from your home, move 1km to Anthony stage
- c. from Anthony stage, move 6km to Mbalala trading centre
- d. from Mbalala trading centre, move 4km to Namawojjolo stage
- e. from Namawojjolo stage, move 2km to Cement factory
- f. from the Cement factory, move 2km to Namataba stage
- g. from Namataba stage, move 8km to Nagojje trading centre
- h. from Nagojje trading centre, move 4km on left hand straight to Nagojje Primary School



C. The graph below shows the distance covered by day scholar of Kiswa Primary School every day. Use it to answer questions correctly



(i) Which school shows day scholars in the graph?

(ii) Which classes do not have any day scholars?

(iii) Which class has the highest number of day scholars?

(iv) How many Kilometres do the day scholars of P.3 cover every day?

(v) Which class covers the least distance every day?

(vi) How many more day scholars does P.5 class have than P.4 class?

(vii) What does the graph show?

(viii) How many day scholars are in Kiswa Primary School altogether?

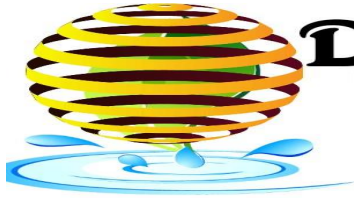
(ix) What is a day scholar?

(x) Why do you think P.5 day scholars covered the longest distance?

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PRIMARY FOUR SOCIAL STUDIES HOMEWORK

WEEK FOUR 20TH APRIL, 2020

TOPIC: IMPORTANT PLACES IN OUR DISTRICT

Dear pupils we did not complete learning all the important places in our district, so these notes should be read with understanding before tempting the activity.

1. Administrative centres in our District

Administrative centres are places where leaders have their offices

Examples of administrative centres:

- District headquarters
- County headquarters
- Sub-county headquarters
- Parish headquarters

District headquarters

These are the main offices of the district

Offices in our district

- ✓ The offices of Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)
- ✓ The office of Resident District Commissioner (RDC)
- ✓ The office of District Police Commander (DPC)
- ✓ The office of District Director of Health Services (DDHSs)
- ✓ The office of District Chairperson
- ✓ The office of District Agricultural Officer

Our district headquarters are found in Mukono town

The importance of district headquarters:

- ❖ District headquarters provide agricultural services
- ❖ District headquarters provide jobs
- ❖ District headquarters issue trading licenses
- ❖ District headquarters provide referral health services

Problems facing Mukono district;

- ✚ Poor road network
- ✚ Shortage of government funds to all sectors
- ✚ Shortage of personnel to work in all sectors
- ✚ Remoteness of some parts of the district
- ✚ Corruption of some civil servants in the district
- ✚ Shortage of good housing for some staff causing absenteeism among civil servants

Solutions to some of the problems facing the district;

- Construction of better houses to the staff
- Educating the public about their responsibilities
- Ensuring community monitoring on social service delivery
- Extending electricity to remote areas
- Taking corrupt leaders to courts of law
- Providing jobs to the people

2. Post office in our district

A post office is one of the important places in our district where letters and parcels are sent and received.

One needs to have a box number in order to send and receive letters and parcels.

The main post office in our district is in Mukono town, we also have another small post office in Mbalala, near the police station along the Mukono- Jinja high way.

Importance of a post office

- Post offices help in making phone calls
- Post offices sell stamps
- Post offices provide us with banking services
- Post offices provide us with transport services
- Post offices create employment

3. Banks

A bank is a special place where money and other important documents are kept safely.

Types of banks

- Central bank(**not found in our district**)
- Commercial banks

Commercial banks in our District

Commercial banks are special places where money and other important documents of the public are kept safely. Commercial banks serve the public

Examples of commercial banks in our district:

- ✓ Centenary bank
- ✓ Finance trust bank
- ✓ Stanbic bank

Uses of commercial banks

- Commercial banks keep money safely
- Commercial banks give interest on money saved

- Commercial banks provide loans to the people
- Commercial banks provide jobs
- Commercial banks teach people how to save money

The central bank

The Central bank is special place where money and other important documents and minerals of the government are kept safely. The central banks serves the government.

The central bank is called Bank of Uganda.

The head of the central bank is called **the Governor**

Function of the central bank:

- Central bank controls all commercial banks
- Central bank prints paper money and mints coins
- Central banks gives license to other bank
- Central bank gives loans to the government

ACTIVITY FOR DAY ONE

1. Why should the government improve the housing conditions of the civil servants?

2. Give two problems facing the people in our district

i) _____

ii) _____

3. How can the problem of corruption be solved in the district?

4. Why should leaders provide public education to people?

5. Write the following in full

i) RDC _____

ii) CAO _____

6. How are district headquarters important to the business community?

7. Give two examples of administrative centres in our district

i) _____

ii) _____

ACTIVITY FOR DAY TWO

8. In which town is the district post office located?

9. What enables one to receive and send messages and parcels through the post office?

10. Give two importance of the post office in our district.

i) _____

ii) _____

11. Apart from sending and receiving letters and parcels. How important is a post office?

12. How do people use a post office in our district?

13. Write in full P.O. _____

14. Name one commodity that is sold in the post office.

15. Give two services that are provided by the post office to the people in our district

i) _____

ii) _____

ACTIVITY FOR DAY THREE

16. What is a bank?

17. Why is a bank important in our district?

18. Name the type of a bank that gives license to the banks in our district

19. What title is given to the people who work in banks?

20. Give one example of commercial banks in our district

21. Write three uses of central banks

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

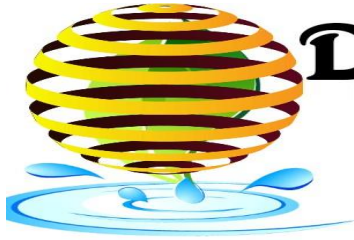
22. What title is given to the head of the central bank?

23. What is the difference between the commercial banks and the central bank?

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PRIMARY FOUR MATHEMATICS HOMEWORK

WEEK FOUR 20TH APRIL, 2020

Let us remind ourselves about the first work on sets.

1. Set $M = \{\text{counting numbers less than } 10\}$

(a) Find $n(M)$

(b) Give that:

$A = \{a, e, l, o, u\}$

$B = \{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i\}$

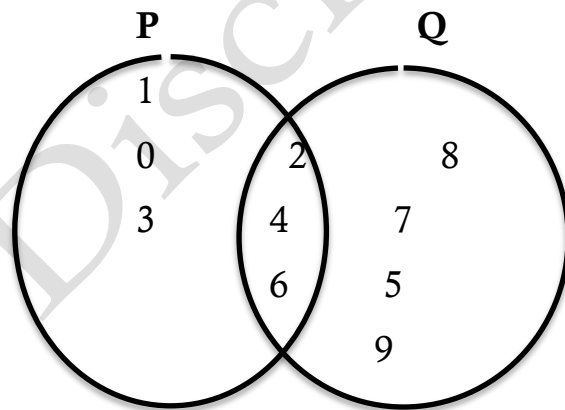
List:

i) $A \cup B =$

ii) $A \cap B =$

iii) $A \text{ only} =$

2. Study the Venn diagram below and answer the questions that follow



a) List:

i) Set P =

ii) Set Q only =

iii) $P - Q =$

b) Find:

i) $n(P \cap Q)$

ii) $n(P \cup Q)$

iii) $n(P)$ only


ACTIVITY FOR DAY TWO

3. a) A man bought 4,634 chicks, if 1,509 chicks died. How many chicks did he remain with?


b) By how much is 98677 greater than 64954?

4. a) Round off 64 to the nearest tens.

b) Round off 490 to the nearest hundreds

5. a) If  stands for 6 trees. How many trees are represented below



b) Draw pictures of cars to represent 20 cars if  stands for 5 cars.

ACTIVITY FOR DAY THREE

6. Write the following in words:

a) 47,295

b) 93,467

7. a) Find the sum of the value of 9 and 3 in 49,634.

b) Write twenty eight thousand forty nine in figures.

8. a) Mr. Okurut is 48 years old.
Write his age in Roman numbers.

b) Okello had 18Kgs of beans and Masaaba had 24Kgs of beans.

i) How many Kgs. of beans did they have altogether?

ii) Write their total Kgs. of beans in Roman numerals.

iii) How many more Kgs. did Masaaba have than Okello?

ACTIVITY FOR DAY FOUR

9. (a) In a club of nine members, each has two hundred forty cows kept. How many cows do all members have altogether

(b) Find the product of 56,555 and 5

10. Find the number expanded to get:

a) $(9 \times 10,000) + (6 \times 100) + (4 \times 10) + (7 \times 1)$

b) $60,000 + 8,000 + 500 + 20 + 3$

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