

Activities

A Build multiplication tables.

◀ Conceptual Understanding, Experiential Learning, Collaboration

YOU WILL NEED: An A4 sheet of paper, a packet of straws, a packet of bindis of the same colour and a glue stick

STEPS:

1. Work in groups of three.
2. Start by building the multiplication table of 6. Student A takes 6 straws and pastes them on an A4 sheet of paper.
3. Student B takes one straw and pastes it across the six straws.
4. Student C pastes a bindi on the points where the straws cross each other.

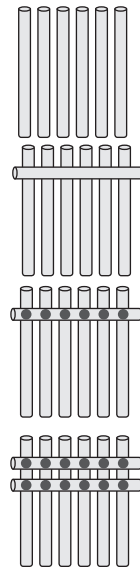
They count the bindis to get $1 \times 6 = 6$.

5. The students take turns to paste another straw across the standing straws.
6. They paste a bindi on the points where the straws cross each other.

They count the total bindis to get $2 \times 6 = 12$.

7. The students take turns to paste straws across on the standing straws and build the 6 times table.

They use the same method to build the multiplication tables of at least two other numbers.



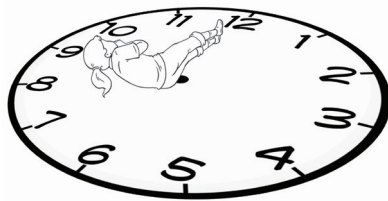
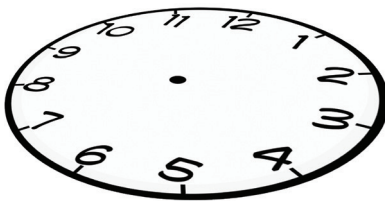
B Role play to tell the time.

◀ **Experiential Learning, Collaboration,
Application of Knowledge**

YOU WILL NEED: Chalk, a notebook, pencil and eraser

STEPS:

1. Work in pairs.
2. Use chalk to draw a clock on the ground.
3. Student A lies straight on the ground. She/He uses her/his legs to show the minute hand and torso to show the hour hand of the clock.
4. Student B observes Student A and tells the time.
5. They record the time in their notebook. They write the time in two different ways.
6. The two students take turns to role play and tell the time.



9 o'clock

9:00

Note to the teacher: The floor should be cleaned before starting this activity.

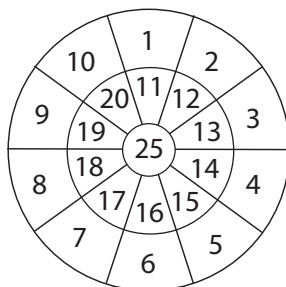
C Hit the target and add.

◀ Conceptual Understanding,
Problem-solving, Collaboration

YOU WILL NEED: A chart paper, marker, colourful stones, notebook, pencil and eraser

STEPS:

1. Work in groups of four.
2. Draw a target board as shown on chart paper.
3. Place the chart paper on the floor or on a table.
4. The students of the first group drop 3 stones one by one on the target board.
5. In their notebook, they record the numbers their stones land on. Then they find the sum of the numbers.
6. Each group repeats steps 4 and 5 till they have written 4 sums. They add the 4 sums.



The group that has the highest number as their sum is the winner.

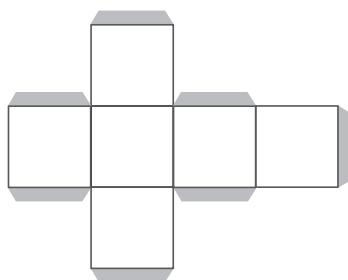
D Let us subtract numbers.

◀ Problem-solving, Creativity

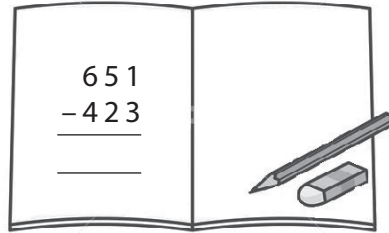
YOU WILL NEED: A pastel sheet, marker, crayons, pair of scissors, glue stick, notebook, pencil and eraser

STEPS:

1. Work in pairs.
2. Draw the given template of a dice on a pastel sheet.
3. Colour the shaded parts and cut it.
4. Fold inward along the shaded parts.



- Apply glue on the shaded parts and join the adjacent faces. This is a dice.
- Draw 1 to 6 dots on each face of the dice. Remember that the opposite faces of a dice always have a total of seven dots on them.
- Student A throws the dice thrice. She/He counts and writes the number of dots in the ones place, the tens place and the hundreds place.
- Student B does the same.
- Both the students find the difference between the two numbers in their notebook and check their answers.



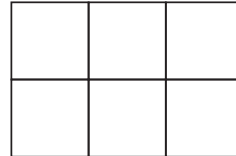
E Divide numbers to play bingo.

◀ Conceptual Understanding, Experiential Learning, Application of Knowledge, Critical Thinking

YOU WILL NEED: A sheet, pencil and eraser

STEPS:

- The students draw a 2×3 grid in their notebooks.
- They write any 6 numbers from 1 to 9 in the grid.
- The teacher calls out any 6 division questions, for example, $18 \div 3$.
- The students find the quotient and cancel that number in their grid if it is present.
- The game continues. The first student to cancel all the six numbers correctly calls BINGO and is declared the winner.



Projects

A Find out.

◀ Conceptual Understanding,
Experiential Learning







Look for 3-digit numbers (100 to 200) in a newspaper or magazine. Cut out the numbers with the help of an adult. Arrange these numbers in ascending order. Paste them on a sheet of chart paper. Write their number names.

B Find more or less.

◀ Application of Knowledge, Experiential Learning,
Conceptual Understanding

Fill a 1-litre bottle it with water. Take some containers such as glass, mug, pot, cup, bucket, jug, bowl, pan and so on. Pour water from the bottle into the glass.

Check whether it can hold more or less than one litre. Refill the 1-litre bottle again. Check other containers in the same way. Record your observation in the given table.

| Containers | less than 1 litre | more than 1 litre |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
|  | | |
|  | | |
|  | | |
|  | | |
|  | | |
|  | | |






C Prepare a pictograph.

◀ Creativity, Application of Knowledge, Problem-solving

Find out the favourite fruit of each student in your class. Draw the given table. Paste pictures of the fruits and draw smileys for the number of students.

Look at the table to answer these questions.

1. Which is the most favourite fruit?
2. Which is the least favourite fruit?
3. How many students like both apple and banana?
4. Which fruit is liked more: orange or guava? By how many?
5. Which fruit is liked less: mango or apple? By how many?

| Favourite fruit | Number of students |
|---|--------------------|
|  | |
|  | |
|  | |
|  | |
|  | |

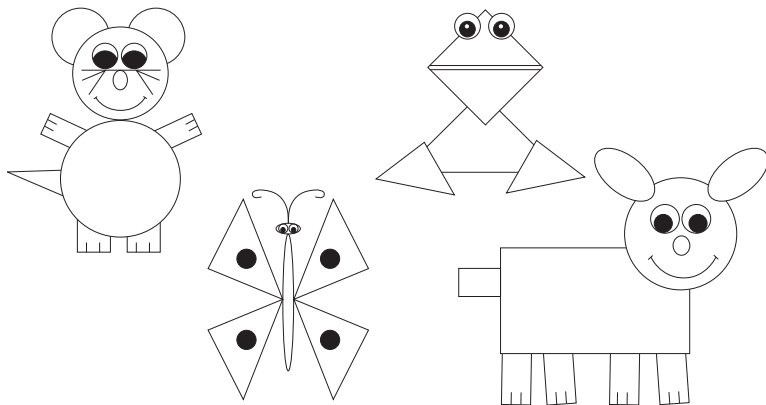
D Use shapes to make animals.

◀ Multidisciplinary Approach, Creativity, Collaboration, Critical Thinking

Form groups of 4–5 students each. Each group will do the following.

1. Cut out shapes of squares, triangles, circles, rectangles and ovals from sheets of coloured paper.
2. Use these shapes to make two animals.
3. Draw their face and paste googly eyes.
4. Paste the animals on a sheet of a chart paper. Display the animals on the class bulletin board.

Make at least two animals that are symmetrical.



SAFAL

Sample Questions

- A** Look at the given figure to answer the questions.



- What is the total number of angles?
 -
 -
 -
 -
- What is the number of right angles?
 -
 -
 -
 -
- What is the number of acute angles?
 -
 -
 -
 -
- How many lines of symmetry can be drawn in the letter U?
 -
 -
 -
 -

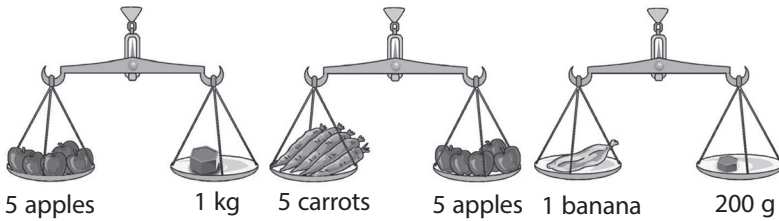
- B** Mayank has marked some activities for September on his calendar. Read it to answer the given questions.

| SEPTEMBER | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----|----------------------|-----|-------------|
| SUN | MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT |
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 abacus class | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 visit old-age home | 10 | 11 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 dance class | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 19 | 20 picnic | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 swimming |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 visit grandma | | |

- On which day of the week does Mayank have a dance class?
 - Monday
 - Tuesday
 - Wednesday
 - Friday

2. What has he planned for 20 September?
 - a. He visits an old-age home.
 - b. He goes for swimming.
 - c. He goes for a picnic.
 - d. He has an abacus class.
3. On which day will the next month begin?
 - a. Monday
 - b. Tuesday
 - c. Wednesday
 - d. Friday
4. On which Saturday of the month will he go swimming?
 - a. First
 - b. Second
 - c. Third
 - d. Fourth

C Karuna has a vegetable and fruit shop. She is weighing fruit and vegetables to sell.



Answer these questions.

1. What is the weight of 5 apples?
 - a. 100 g
 - b. 500 g
 - c. 1000 g
 - d. 1500 g
2. What is the weight of 5 carrots?
 - a. 100 g
 - b. 500 g
 - c. 1000 g
 - d. 1500 g
3. What is the weight of 1 banana?
 - a. 2 g
 - b. 20 g
 - c. 200 g
 - d. 200 kg
4. How many carrots can balance 5 bananas?
 - a. 4
 - b. 5
 - c. 6
 - d. 8