Acknowledgements

This integrated programme for Home Language and Life Skills was developed by a Funda Wande team, in collaboration with individuals from the curriculum directorates of the Department of Education in the Western Cape, Eastern Cape and Limpopo, academics and teachers. The development of these books was made possible through the financial support of the Allan Gray Orbis Foundation Endowment, the FEM Education Foundation, the Michael and Susan Dell Foundation and the Zenex Foundation.

Image credits:

Many thanks to Anja Stoeckigt for her contribution to the primary illustrations found in this book.

Other illustrations provided by: Zinelda McDonald: pp. 2-7 and 108; Nelri Malan: pp. 8, 11, 23, 26, 46, 69, 84, 92 and 135; Creative House: pp. 16, 179, 183, 189 and 195; Jiggs Snaddon-Wood: pp. 32, 70, 122, 125 and 131; Alex Latimer: pp. 78-83, 93, 110 and 113.

Cover: Anja Stoeckigt

Photo credits:

Page 61: Paul Weinberg (Nelson Mandela voting at the 1994 elections); Page 67: South Africa History Online (Charlotte Maxeke as a young woman); Page 99: Bernard DUPONT (mongoose and hippo); Page 99: Francesco Veronesi (vulture); Page 99: ERIK KILBY (tortoise); Page 99: Zeynel Cebeci (rat); Page 99: Gwendolen (baboon); Page 116: jbdodane (Orange River); Page 118: Aliwal2012 (Gariep Dam); Page 119: water alternatives (Katse Dam); Page 128: JacoRoselt (hydro power plant); Page 137: Comingio Merculiano (octopus); Page 143: Katsushika Hokusai (The Great Wave painting); Page 166: bernidup (leopard tortoise); iStock: Page 90: jxfzsy (silk worms on leaf), Page 117: Ultima_Gaina (river running into the sea), Page 120: Merrillie (earth dam).

All other images provided with premium usage by Freepik, Rawpixel and Pexels.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week 1</th>
<th>The seasons</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Week 2</td>
<td>The seasons</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 3</td>
<td>Seasons, plants and animals</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 4</td>
<td>Seasons, plants and animals</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 5</td>
<td>Animals – wild and tame</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 6</td>
<td>Animals – wild and tame</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 7</td>
<td>Water creatures</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 8</td>
<td>Water creatures</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 9</td>
<td>Animal homes</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icons</td>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>Writing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning Knowledge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creative Arts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Four seasons

Spring

Summer

Autumn

Winter
It’s spring!
The air is warm – mmmmm!
The days are long, the nights are short.
New leaves grow,
Baby animals are born.
It’s spring!
It’s summer!

The air is hot – whew!
The days are long, the nights are short.
The leaves are green,
Animals are growing.
It’s summer!
It’s autumn!
The air is cool – brrrr!
The days are shorter, the nights are longer.
Coloured leaves fall down.
Animals get ready to sleep.
It’s autumn!
It’s winter!
The air is cold – shiver!
The days are short, the nights are long.
The leaves are gone.
Some animals sleep.
It’s winter!
Four seasons!
They are all different.
We enjoy them all.
Spring! Summer! Autumn! Winter!
Four seasons!
Why do we have seasons?

We have different seasons because of the way the earth moves around the sun. The earth takes 1 year to orbit the sun.

Every day the earth rotates once. This causes day and night. Earth is tilted at a slight angle as it rotates. This means that different parts of the planet are closer to the sun at different times.

The closer a place on earth is to the sun, the hotter it will be. It is summer in the half of the earth that is closest to the sun as it orbits, while the other half is having winter.
MONDAY WEEK 1

PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC
My news
Name the seasons

1. In South Africa it is _____________ in December.
2. In South Africa it is _____________ in April.
3. In South Africa it is _____________ in July.
4. In South Africa it is _____________ in September.
WEEK 1 TUESDAY

PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC
Stick the sentence strip.

I made a season tree.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I used different colours.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I filled the page.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I tidied up afterwards.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When it is summer in the Southern Hemisphere, it is winter in the Northern Hemisphere.

What season is in the Southern Hemisphere and Northern Hemisphere now?
PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC
A shape poem
Seasonal activities
Talk about the picture.
WEEK 1  THURSDAY

PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC
Seasons around the world

What did you find out?
PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC
What I do in each season

In summer

In autumn

In winter

In spring
Read in pairs

? ?

? ?
How do apples grow?

**Winter**
The apple tree rests. It has no leaves but there are buds that buds will grow into leaves or flowers.

**Spring**
Small pale green leaves grow and white flowers open. Bees come to the flowers. Pollen sticks to their legs and gets taken to other flowers that grow into seeds.

**Summer**
The seed grows into an apple. The outer part becomes fleshy and sweet. The inside becomes an apple core.

**Autumn**
The apples are ripe and people can pick them. We eat the outside part. We can plant the seeds to grow new apple trees.
PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC
My news

- [ ]
- [ ]
- [ ]

WEEK 2

MONDAY
Apple tree seasons

Put the pictures in order. Finish the sentences.

In __________________________ the fruit starts to grow.
In __________________________ the apple tree rests.

In __________________________ the apples are ready to eat.
In __________________________ bees come to the apple flowers.
Put the pictures in order. Finish the sentences.
I completed and coloured the leaves.
I pasted my leaves onto the tree.
I tidied away my equipment.

Stick the sentence strip.
Bees are important for pollinating flowers. Bees transfer pollen between plants, allowing them to grow seeds and fruit.

What other insects can help pollinate plants?
PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC
A thank you note

Dear ______________

Thank you for ______________.

I really enjoyed ______________.

Love from your friend
Dora gets it wrong!

Talk about the picture.

Who is wearing the wrong clothes for the season?
PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC
Comprehension

Read the poem *Four seasons*.

1. The four seasons are ____________________________, ____________________________, ____________________________ and ____________________________.

2. Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>The air is</th>
<th>The leaves are</th>
<th>The animals are</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autumn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pollination

What did you find out?
Dictation
My favourite season is ____________________________.

I like it because ____________________________.

I also like ____________________________ because ____________________________.

Another reason is ____________________________.
Read in pairs
Seasons, plants and animals

Weeks 3 and 4
It was winter. Sipho and Amos had cold feet. There was no rain. All the grass was dry.
Jakob told Sipho to make a fire in the grass. Sipho lit a fire in the grass.

The wind made the fire big. The boys ran away. The teachers shouted. “Look! There is a fire!” Sipho and Amos were scared.
At home Granny said, “Why do you look so nervous?” “Nothing’s wrong,” said Sipho.

Sipho looked outside. He saw a lot of smoke.
In the night the wind woke Sipho up. MaZaca shouted, “Help! Help! There is a fire! Help my cows!”

Sipho ran to MaZaca’s gate. He let the cows out. They ran away from the fire.
Sipho saw all the grass was burnt. The cows had no grass to eat.

MaZaca said, “My cows have nothing to eat, but they are not burned because this boy is a hero!”

Gogo was very proud of Sipho.
But Sipho was ashamed. He looked at what the fire had burned.

He hoped Granny did not know he started the fire.
What do plants need to grow?

Like you, plants need food and water, warmth and space. When they have these things, they grow well.

- **Air**: To grow strong
- **Light**: To make food
- **Water**: To stay alive
- **Warmth**: For seeds to germinate
- **Nutrients**: For seeds to germinate

Which season is best for growing plants?

- Are all seasons warm enough?
- Do all seasons have enough sunlight?
- Do all seasons have enough water and rainfall?
PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC
Will a plant grow if it is cold?
Experiment:
Will a plant grow if it is cold?

What do you need?
- 2 saucers
- paper towel or toilet paper
- a few sunflower seeds
- water

What must you do?
1. Put the paper towel on the saucers.
2. Gently water the paper.
3. Put some seeds on each saucer.
4. Put one saucer in the sun. Put the other saucer in a cold place like a fridge.
5. Water both saucers every day. Don’t make them too wet.
6. Check the seeds every day to see if they grow.

What happens?
Do plants grow as quickly in a cold place as in the sun?
Do plants grow as quickly in winter as in summer?
PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC
Stick the sentence strip.

I made a woven mat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I made a loom.</th>
<th>![Green Emoji]</th>
<th>![Yellow Emoji]</th>
<th>![Red Emoji]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I chose bright wool or plastic.</td>
<td>![Green Emoji]</td>
<td>![Yellow Emoji]</td>
<td>![Red Emoji]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I wove the mat on the loom.</td>
<td>![Green Emoji]</td>
<td>![Yellow Emoji]</td>
<td>![Red Emoji]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In autumn you often see swallows sitting on the wires next to the road. They are getting ready to fly away to a warmer place.

Where do swallows go to in winter?
PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC
Our seed experiment

Write what we did when we planted our seeds.

On ______________________ we planted ______________________ seeds.

I worked with ______________________.

First, we ______________________.

Next, we ______________________.

Then we ______________________.

Lastly, we ______________________.

We will ______________________.
How did Sipho feel?
Circle the words about Sipho’s feelings.

- proud
- sad
- ashamed
- scared
- happy
PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC
Where do birds go to in winter?

What did you find out?
Timed word reading

How many words can you read in a minute?

Highest score: ________ words
Write riddles

What am I?

1

I am a _______________________.

2

I am a _______________________.

3

I am a _______________________.

Highest score: ____________________ words
WEEK 3

Read in pairs

? ?

? ?

_________________________
Freedom Day is a special day in South Africa. On this day we remember the first democratic elections in South Africa. For most South Africans, this was the first time that they had been allowed to vote and choose the people they wanted in the government. In many places there were long queues but people waited patiently. President Nelson Mandela was elected the first president of the democratic South Africa.

We remember this special event every year on 27 April and we call this public holiday Freedom Day.
PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC
My news
All about Freedom Day

What happened on 27 April 1994?

When do we celebrate Freedom Day?

Who became the first South African president in 1994?

Why were the elections on that day different?
PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC
I coloured and cut out the National symbols.

I made a slogan for my poster.

I talked about my poster with a friend.
Charlotte Maxeke was a leader who worked for the freedom of black South Africans. She is sometimes called the Mother of Black Freedom. Many streets, hospitals and schools in South Africa are named after her.

What famous people who worked for freedom were born in your province?
Our seed experiment 2

Compare your two seeds.

We planted the seeds ________ days ago.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sun</th>
<th>Cold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I can see</td>
<td>I can see</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sun</th>
<th>Cold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is what the seed looks like:

This is what the seed looks like:

The seed in the sun ________.

The seed in the cold ________.
Granny remembers a special day

Talk about the picture.
WEEK 4
THURSDAY

PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC

Granny remembers a special day
Talk about the picture.
Comprehension

Read the story of Fire in winter.

1. What did Jakob tell Sipho to do?

2. Match the time of day and what Sipho did.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time of Day</th>
<th>During the fire</th>
<th>After the fire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At school</td>
<td>Lit a fire in the grass</td>
<td>Let the cows out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After school</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At night</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The next morning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Felt scared Granny would find out</td>
<td>Felt worried about the fire</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Complete the table.

MaZaca

Sipho
Famous South African freedom fighters

What did you find out?
Dictation
Danger!

Write your own story about doing something dangerous.
Read in pairs
Animals – wild and tame

Weeks 5 and 6
Long, long ago, Zebra had shiny black skin that shone like a diamond in the sun.

The hunters wanted to tame him.

“The other villagers will envy us,” they said. “Let’s catch him and tie him up!”
Zebra ran to hide in the long, white grass, but the hunters chased him.

He hid amongst the trees, but the hunters chased him.
Zebra ran and ran. He came to a clearing.

He saw a pot of white paint.

He said, “I will paint my hide so that the hunters don’t think I am beautiful.”
Zebra kicked the bucket of paint over.

He rolled over until his hide was covered with stripes of white paint.
“I am black and white now! I can hide in the trees and the grass! The hunters won’t see me!” Zebra exclaimed.

When he heard the hunters coming he stood very still. They thought he was a tree and walked away.
And that is why today all zebras have black and white striped hides.
Products from farm animals

MaZaca’s Fresh Farm Foods

From the farm to you!
Our cows and hens eat the best so they give the best!

Milk
Butter
Maas
Eggs

R25 for 2 litres
R40 for 500 g
R10 for 500 ml
R12 for 1 dozen

Hurry! Hurry! Hurry!
Offers only for first 101 customers!

Call me: 084 444 4456 or visit me at MaZaca’s Farm, Ndaleni Road
PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC
My news
Match the farm animals and products

A cow gives us ________________________________

A chicken gives us ________________________________

A sheep gives us ________________________________

A bee gives us ________________________________
WEEK 5 TUESDAY

PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC
**TUESDAY**  
**WEEK 5**

Stick the sentence strip.

---

I made an animal mask.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>![Green Face]</th>
<th>![Yellow Face]</th>
<th>![Red Face]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I planned my mask.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I cut the eyes out carefully.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I coloured my mask in.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Silkworms are farm animals. The caterpillars hatch from eggs and grow and grow. Then they spin one very long strand of silk around themselves to make a cocoon. This silk is unravelled and woven into silk fabric.

What do silkworms eat?
What happens to the silkworm inside the cocoon?
PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC
## Our seed experiment

### Compare your two seeds again.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sun</th>
<th>Cold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I can see</td>
<td>I can see</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- This is what the seed looks like:
  - **Sun**
  - **Cold**

- The seed in the sun
- The seed in the cold
Which farm animals do you like the most?
PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC
Farming silkworms

What did you find out?
Timed word reading

How many words can you read in a minute?

<p>| | | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC

Highest score: _______ words
Make an advertising poster
Read in pairs
Staying alive

**Carnivores**

Carnivores eat other animals. They eat mammals, fish, birds, insects, frogs, snakes and other animals.

**Herbivores**

Herbivores eat only plants. They eat grass, nuts, seeds, flowers, fruit and vegetables.

**Omnivores**

Omnivores eat animals and plants. This can be a good way of staying alive. If they cannot find meat, they can eat plants instead.
PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC
My news
What do they eat?

Sort the animals. Write their names.

lion  wild dog  elephant  giraffe  baboon

carnivore  omnivore  herbivore

mongoose  hippo  ant  tortoise  ostrich
PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC

What do they eat?
Sort the animals. Write their names.
WEEK 6  TUESDAY

I coloured a chameleon.
I used paint or crayons to make a leopard print pattern.
I tidied away all my crayons.

I made camouflage art.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>😊</th>
<th>😐</th>
<th>😞</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I coloured a chameleon.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I used paint or crayons to make a leopard print pattern.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I tidied away all my crayons.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
South African wild animals

What do these animals have in common?

- Cheetah
- Knysna seahorse
- Pickergill’s reedfrog
- Cape vulture
The life of chickens

Write each sentence in the correct order.

1. The hen for about 21 days sits on the eggs.

2. Inside the eggs, baby chicks grow.

3. The chick breaks the shell with its beak and hatches.

4. After six months, the chicken is ready to lay eggs.
Don’t be scared

Read the poem and talk about being scared.

Once I saw a hairy lion. He tossed his mane and looked at me. I was scared, I started to cry. And then the lion said to me, “Don’t be frightened, little girl. I love my hair, just like you. If you don’t hurt me, I won’t hurt you!” And now the lion and I are friends.
Don't be scared

Read the poem and talk about being scared.
Comprehension

Read How Zebra got his stripes.
Tick the correct answers.

1. Long ago, Zebra was ____________.
   ○ white  ○ stripy  ○ black

2. The hunters wanted to catch Zebra because ____________.
   ○ he was beautiful
   ○ they wanted to eat him
   ○ the other villagers would envy them

3. _______ had a clever plan.
   ○ Chameleon  ○ Zebra  ○ Hunters

4. What was the clever plan?

5. Do you like the way zebras look now? Why?
South African wild animals

What did you find out?
Write your own story about a wild animal that changed its looks.
An animal story

Write your own story about a wild animal that changed its looks.

Long ago


One day


Now


Read in pairs
Water creatures

Weeks 7 and 8
A river is a big, natural stream of water that flows over land.

Rivers carry fresh water to people, plants and animals all across Earth.
South Africa has big rivers in most provinces. Some of the big rivers flow into the Indian Ocean. Some rivers flow into the Atlantic Ocean. Some rivers flow into other rivers.
South Africa does not get a lot of rain. Dams store water so that people and animals have enough water to drink, to water crops, and to keep factories going.
Dams have concrete walls that are built across rivers. Dams store fresh water behind the dam wall so that communities don’t run out of water.
Big dams supply the big cities with water. They are usually built on big rivers. Farmers also build small earth dams to water the crops on their farms.
Without rivers and dams South Africa would be a desert. We would not be able to live here without water.
Fresh water creatures

Kingfishers often live near water. They eat fish, crabs, frogs and insects. They dive into the water to catch food.

Crocodiles eat other animals. They do not need to eat every day. Some crocodiles eat only once a month.

Otters dive to catch prey then swim to shore to eat. They catch fish, frogs, crabs and worms.

Dragonflies eat insects. Birds and frogs eat them.

Small fish mostly eat insects and small creatures like shrimp. Bigger fish often eat smaller fish.

Tadpoles live and breathe in water. Frogs breathe air and can live on land or in the water. They eat insects.
PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC
Fresh water creatures

Match the names and the information.

- **tadpole**: It can be found in both salt and fresh water. Big ones sometimes eat little ones.
- **crocodile**: It is an insect. It hatches underwater. The adult hovers as it flies.
- **otter**: It is a mammal. It catches fish in rivers and dams, but it eats them on land.
- **dragonfly**: It is a young frog. It lives in the water all the time. As it grows, it develops legs.
- **fish**: It lives mostly in rivers. It eats other animals. It likes to sleep on sandy river banks in the sun.
PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC
I made a crocodile.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>🎁</th>
<th>😐</th>
<th>😞</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I planned my construction.</td>
<td>![Smiley Face]</td>
<td>![Neutral Face]</td>
<td>![Sad Face]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I cut the teeth carefully.</td>
<td>![Smiley Face]</td>
<td>![Neutral Face]</td>
<td>![Sad Face]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I painted the rough skin.</td>
<td>![Smiley Face]</td>
<td>![Neutral Face]</td>
<td>![Sad Face]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I worked well with my partner.</td>
<td>![Smiley Face]</td>
<td>![Neutral Face]</td>
<td>![Sad Face]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Electricity can be made using the power of water flowing out of a dam. The water spins huge wheels called water turbines. The spinning turbines run machines called generators, which make electricity.

What dams on the Orange River are used to generate electricity?
Creatures that live in fresh water

Write a paragraph about a creature that lives in fresh water.

[Blank lines for writing]

130
Keeping safe near rivers

Read and answer the questions.

Be very careful when you play near a river. If you fall in, the current can carry you away. Rivers sometimes flow very quickly and there are often rocks and other things hidden below the surface. It is dangerous even if you are a good swimmer.

1. You need to be careful when you play near a river.
   Yes ☐ No ☐

2. It is safe to swim in a river if you are a good swimmer.
   Yes ☐ No ☐

3. You can be washed away by the _____________.
   current ☐ rocks ☐ swimmer ☐

4. Write one sentence to say why it is important to be safe near rivers.
   ____________________________________________________________.
Water power

What did you find out?
Timed word reading

How many words can you read in a minute?

Highest score: ________ words
If I were a crocodile
Read in pairs

??
## Amazing facts about sea creatures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Where it lives</th>
<th>What it eats</th>
<th>Amazing fact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Octopus</strong></td>
<td>Oceans, rockpools, coral reefs</td>
<td>Small fish, crabs and other sea creatures. They are carnivores.</td>
<td>Octopuses have three hearts and blue blood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shark</strong></td>
<td>Deep ocean</td>
<td>Fish, squid and even other sharks. They are carnivores.</td>
<td>Sharks can smell one drop of blood in a swimming pool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Starfish</strong></td>
<td>Rockpools, coral reefs</td>
<td>Mussels, oysters and even seaweed. They are omnivores.</td>
<td>A starfish finds its prey using its sense of smell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crab</strong></td>
<td>Seashores, rockpools</td>
<td>Tiny plants, mussels and worms. They are omnivores.</td>
<td>A crab’s shell is actually its skeleton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Whale</strong></td>
<td>Warmer waters of deep ocean, near coasts in winter</td>
<td>Shrimps, octopuses and krill. They are mostly carnivores.</td>
<td>Whales are the biggest mammals on earth.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WEEK 8 MONDAY

PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC
My news
A poster about sea creatures

Make a poster with your group.

Tick when you have completed each section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Find out more</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan your poster. You must have:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• a heading</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• some drawings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• some facts about 3 sea creatures.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Make your poster.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Write a heading.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Draw your pictures.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Write your facts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Work together.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Display your poster. Put your poster up in the classroom. |  |
Write the sounds.

Fill in the sounds.

1 2 3 4 5

1 g e r m

2 d ______ f

3 d ______ f

4 m ______ r

5 l ______ f

6 l ______ f
I made a poster about sea creatures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I coloured sea creatures.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I planned and made a poster.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I worked with the group.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sea water is salty, but many different types of animals live in it. The ocean is divided into five main areas: the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Arctic and the Southern ocean.

Which oceans are found around South Africa’s coast? Are they the same temperature?
WEEK 8 WEDNESDAY

PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC
A thank you letter

Thank your teacher for an outing.

Dear ____________

Thank you for ____________.

I learnt about ____________.

I enjoyed ____________.

Best wishes,

_____________
A trip to the beach

Talk about the picture.

How can we keep safe at the beach?
A trip to the beach

Talk about the picture.
Comprehension

Read Rivers and dams in South Africa. Tick the correct answers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of water</th>
<th>Rivers</th>
<th>Dams</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Dams are made from _____________.
   - sand
   - concrete
   - rocks and earth

3. Dams are built by _____________.
   - the government
   - teachers
   - farmers

4. Why are dams and rivers important? _______________
Read Rivers and dams in South Africa.

Tick the correct answers.

What did you find out?

Oceans
A class trip

Write your own story about a class trip.
Animal homes

Week 9
The boys found a swallows’ nest under the roof at school.

Jakob threw stones at it.

Amos threw a stone. It hit the swallows’ nest. A piece of the nest fell down.
The swallows flew around crying loudly.

Lindi was shouting because she was angry.

Ayanda was crying because she was upset.

The teacher came out. She saw what the boys were doing.
The teacher was very cross.

“Do you know why swallows build their nests on our walls?” she asked.

“They come to us because they want us to protect them.”
“Granny says swallows bring us good luck,” said Sipho.

“That’s true,” said Ayanda, “and it’s bad luck to break their nests.”

Amos felt ashamed. “I want to look after the swallows,” he said. “I’m sorry I broke the nest.”
The swallows fetched mud in their beaks to mend their nest.

Every morning the children ran to see the nest. They told the other children not to break the nest.
After two weeks the children saw the swallows taking flying ants into the nest.

At break time Amos stayed next to the nest to protect it.

Then one day the baby swallows flew out. The children were excited.

Lindi said, “You looked after them, so you won’t have bad luck.”
Bees pollinate many plants that we need for food. They live in big groups and every bee has its own job.

Most bees live in beehives. Wild bees make their hive in places like holes in trees and rocks. Beekeepers also make wooden beehives so that they can harvest the honey easily.

The main part of a beehive is the honeycomb, which is made from beeswax. The honeycomb has cells in the shape of a hexagon (they have six sides). The worker bees fill the cells of the honeycomb with honey. The queen bee lays eggs in some of the cells. After about two weeks the eggs hatch into new bees.
My news
Facts about bees

Write a fact about bees on each cell of the honeycomb.
WEEK 9 TUESDAY

PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC
Stick the sentence strip.

I made a hexagon poster.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I filled my hexagons with patterns.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I cut the hexagons out carefully.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My friends and I joined our hexagons into a big poster.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The tortoise shell is very hard and strong. Tortoises have bones attached to the inside of the shell. The shell grows with the animal.

How long can tortoises live?
PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC
Animal homes

Write 4 to 6 sentences about animal homes.

A[_________________] lives [_________________]

[_________________]

[_________________]

[_________________]

[_________________]

[_________________]
Be kind to living creatures

Make a list of ways to look after animals.
PHONICS LANGUAGE SPECIFIC
Comprehension

Read the story of The boys, the girls and the swallows’ nest.

1. Number these events in the right order.
   - The boys threw stones at the nest.
   - The swallows built a nest at school.
   - Amos protected the nest.
   - The swallows fixed their nest.

2. Look for words about the characters’ feelings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feeling words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The teacher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Who said it is good luck to let a swallow build a nest at your house?
   - Jakob
   - Ayanda
   - Sipho
   - Lindi

4. Do you agree?
Animals that carry their homes

What did you find out?
Timed word reading

How many words can you read in a minute?

Highest score: ________ words
Write a story

The ____________, the ____________

and the ______________
Read in pairs
Cut-out pages
WEEK 1

THE SEASONS

WEEK 2

New leaves grow.

Baby animals are born.

The air is warm – mmmmm!

The days are long, the nights are short.
It was winter.

Sipho and Amos had cold feet.

My cows are not burned because this boy is a hero!
Long, long ago, Zebra had shiny black skin that shone like a diamond in the sun.

He rolled over until his hide was covered with stripes of white paint.
Dams are walls of concrete that are built across rivers to block the flow of the river.

Rivers carry fresh water to people, plants, and animals all across Earth.
The boys found a swallows’ nest under the roof at school.