Learner Activity Book Term 2

English
Home Language and Life Skills

Term 2

Learner:

Incomplete draft text for reference only, not for teaching purposes.
Term 2
English
Home Language and Life Skills
Learner’s Activity Book
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icons</th>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>Writing</th>
<th>Phonics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning Knowledge</td>
<td>Creative Arts</td>
<td>Independent Work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>Write</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Icons**
- **Reading**
- **Writing**
- **Phonics**
- **Beginning Knowledge**
- **Creative Arts**
- **Independent Work**
- **Colour**
- **Write**
- **Cut**
The seasons

Weeks 1 and 2
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 titled 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.
Abadlali babone inyoka edlelweni.
My news
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.

Name the seasons
**WEEK 1 TUESDAY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phawula igama elichanekileyo ukugqibezele isivakalisi.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Usana loyika</td>
<td>2 Umdlali ukruneke wadumba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔ inyoka</td>
<td>○ isandla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ inja</td>
<td>○ unyawo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Usisi uneqhakuva</td>
<td>4 UMxolisi ukhaphela iinkomo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ esidleleni</td>
<td>○ ebuhlanti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ esandleni</td>
<td>○ edlelweni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 ULulama uyayithanda __________ etyebileyo.</td>
<td>6 Abantu abagulayo basiwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ inyama</td>
<td>○ edolophini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ isonka</td>
<td>○ esibhedlele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Sifike kutyiwa __________ sasemini.</td>
<td>8 Eli pere libolile ndibona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ isidlo</td>
<td>○ imbovane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ amasi</td>
<td>○ imibungu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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?
lw

dw

ulwandle idwala

ulwimi

ilulwane

izilwanyana

e-si-ko-lwe-ni

u-lu-dwe

u-ku-lwa

Umama ubhala uludwe lwezinto aza kuzithenga.
A shape poem
Seasonal activities
Talk about the picture.
Bhala izivakalisi ngala magama.

elwandle

ukulwa

uludwe
Seasons around the world

What did you find out?
**Fundela iqabane lakho la magama ngomzuzu omnye. Phawula igama ophele kulo.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>amagama</th>
<th>abanye</th>
<th>abazali</th>
<th>amandla</th>
<th>aboni</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bhaka</td>
<td>akeva</td>
<td>ancume</td>
<td>babona</td>
<td>bahlala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bhaxa</td>
<td>avuma</td>
<td>besiva</td>
<td>emotweni</td>
<td>batyala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bobabini</td>
<td>baleka</td>
<td>ethetha</td>
<td>ifikile</td>
<td>cheba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bulisa</td>
<td>epakini</td>
<td>ezama</td>
<td>ingaba</td>
<td>cima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chatha</td>
<td>halala</td>
<td>ezelwe</td>
<td>ingubo</td>
<td>funda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fumana</td>
<td>idama</td>
<td>indlovu</td>
<td>ingxolo</td>
<td>ibhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iminwe</td>
<td>impilo</td>
<td>isepha</td>
<td>isantya</td>
<td>ifama</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amagama awafunde ngokuchanekileyo: ________
What I do in each season

In summer

In autumn

In winter

In spring
Kusentwasahlobo!
Umoya ufudumele – mmmmmm!
Iimini zinde, ubusuku bufutshane.
Amagqabi amatsha ayakhula,
Amantshontsho ezilwanyana ayazalwa.
Kusentwasahlobo!

? Injani imo yezulu entwasahlobo?

Kusehlotyeni!
Umoya ushushu – yhuu!
Iimini zinde, ubusuku bufutshane.
Amagqabi aluhlaza,
Izilwanyana ziyakhula.
Kusehlotyeni!

? Anjani amagqabi emithi ehlotyeni?
How do apples grow?

Winter
The apple tree rests. It has no leaves but there are buds that 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.
**WEEK 2**

**MONDAY**

**tw**

**emotweni**

- **tweza**
- **twabulula**
- **emotweni**

- **i-twe-ze-ki-le**
- **twa-bu-lu-la**
- **e-fo-twe-ni**

Umntwana utwabulula iwulu emotweni.
My news
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.
Fakela isandi esishiyiweyo.

1. twa bu lula
2. twe a
3. emo ni
4. efo eni
5. i zekile
6. ikwa ra
7. u lusa
8. isi ere
I finished my Autumn art.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Happy</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Sad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I completed and coloured the leaves.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I pasted my leaves onto the tree.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I tidied away my equipment.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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?**
Ingcongconi ithe ngcu engceni.
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?
Misa igama ngendlela efanelekileyo.

1. zatwe
2. izetwekile
3. ingconingco
4. iindongco
5. etwemoni
6. iimbungca
7. ibingci
8. emtshanitwe
Comprehension

Read the poem Four seasons.

1 The four seasons are ________________________,
____________________, ______________________ and ______________________.

2 Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></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?

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Dictation

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My favourite season is ___________________________.

I like it because ____________________________________________.

I also like ________________________________________________ because ________________________________________________.

Another reason is ___________________________________________.
Kusekwindla!
Umoya upholile – brrrr!
Iimini ziya zisibamfutshane, ubusuku buya busibabude.
Izilwanyana zilungiselela ukulala Kusekwindla!

Kutheni kusibamnyama msinyane ekwindla?

Kusebusika!
Umoya uyabanda!
Iimini zimfutshane, ubusuku bude.
Amagqabi awekho.
Ezinye izilwanyana zilele.
Kusebusika!

Zeziphi iimpahla ozithanda iimini zisibamnyama?

Zuzela: Kutheni kusibamnyama msinyane ekwindla?
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
- water
- light
- warmth
- nutrients

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?
Umngwébi uNgwebe uLizo olisela.
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?
Phawula igama elichanekileyo ukugqibezele isivakalisi.

1. **ugweba** isela.
   - umgwebi
   - nenkomo

2. Umama ubhaka
   - amarhewu
   - amagwinya

3. Umama ugalela
   - igwele
   - inyongo

4. Utatomkhulu une
   - zigweqe
   - mali

5. Isepha yenza
   - ukutyya
   - ugwebu

6. Umakhulu utshaya
   - igwada
   - inyongo

7. USipho uyawoyika umlo,
   - likroti
   - ligwala

8. ULIzo ubona
   - ikati
   - isagwityi
Stick the sentence strip.

I made a woven mat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>🤡  🙄  🙄</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I made a loom.</td>
<td>🤡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I chose bright wool or plastic.</td>
<td>🙄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I wove the mat on the loom.</td>
<td>🙄</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?
Kwakhiwa izindlu ekwarini.
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
Bhala izivakalisi ngala magama.

ikwati

ikwayala

isikwere
Where do birds go to in winter?

What did you find out?
Ukufunda amagama ngexesha elibekiweyo

Fundela iqabane lakho la magama ngomzuzu omnye. Phawula igama ophele kulo.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>khona</th>
<th>kwezi</th>
<th>nguye</th>
<th>hlala</th>
<th>zonke</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yonke</td>
<td>ipere</td>
<td>xhuma</td>
<td>ifoto</td>
<td>ixabiso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mhlophe</td>
<td>intlanzi</td>
<td>umbalisi</td>
<td>uluso</td>
<td>watya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vuthela</td>
<td>khangela</td>
<td>mhlawumbi</td>
<td>memeza</td>
<td>umvundla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hambisa</td>
<td>iqhosha</td>
<td>wahleka</td>
<td>impahla</td>
<td>wacinga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unyawo</td>
<td>intaka</td>
<td>edolophini</td>
<td>ebhedini</td>
<td>waqonda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>izilwanyana</td>
<td>ekhohlo</td>
<td>baninzi</td>
<td>elandelayo</td>
<td>inyanga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ucango</td>
<td>utatomkhulu</td>
<td>udyakalashe</td>
<td>ngqukuva</td>
<td>ngaphaya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amagama awafunde ngokuchanelekileyo: _________
Write riddles

What am I?

1

I am a ____________________.

2

I am a ____________________.

3

I am a ____________________.
WEEK 3

**Ukufunda ngababini**


? Ingaba uyabuthanda ubusika? Ngoba kutheni?


? Kwakutheni ukuze umlilo ukhawuleze ukuba mkhulu?
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.
WEEK 4 MONDAY

nq

inqanawa

inqindi

amанqina

umnqathe

i-nqa-ku

i-nqa-wa

um-nqo-nqo

Inqununu inike abafundi amанqaku amahlanu.
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?
Fakela isandi esishiyiweyo.

1. i_  nqi  ndi
2. um_____ nqo
3. um_____ the
4. inqa____ a
5. inq_____ nawa
6. inqak____
7. inqu____ nu
8. i_____ entsu
I made a Freedom Day poster.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I coloured and cut out the National symbols.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I made a slogan for my poster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I talked about my poster with a friend.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Famous South African freedom fighters

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?
UNqaba ungqube ingqiniba yakhe.
Our seed experiment

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>

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.
Misa igama ngendlela efanekileyo.

1. ingqogo  igongqo
2. umshongqu
3. indongqo
4. ingqasa
5. inibangqi
6. ithingqi
7. iyingqa
8. shangqu
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>The next morning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At night</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?

- [Blank lines for responses]
Danger!

Write your own story about doing something dangerous.
Ekhayeni uMakhulu wathi, “Kutheni ukhangeleka wothukile nje?”
“Akukho nto imbi?”
USipho wajonga phandle wabona umsi omninzi.

Ingaba umlilo unobungozi?
Njani?

UMaZaca wakhwaza wathi,
“Ncedani! Ncedani! Umlilo!
Ncedani iinkomo zam!”
USipho wabaleka waya esangweni likaMaZaca. Wakhupha iinkomo.

Wabaluncedo njani uSipho?
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!

MaZaca’s Fresh Farm Foods offer:
- Milk for 2 litres at R25
- Butter for 500 g at R40
- Maas for 500 ml at R10
- Eggs for 1 dozen at R12

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

Call me: 084 444 4456 or visit me at MaZaca’s Farm, Ndaleni Road
Abasebenzi abathutha amanzi baninzi.

Abasebenzi abathutha amanzi baninzi.
My news
Match the farm animals and products

A cow gives us

A chicken gives us

A sheep gives us

A bee gives us
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Exercise</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Usisi ucheba uBaleka ii______ nzipho</td>
<td>Inwele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lixesa lokuhuma</td>
<td>Lenkomo, labasebenzi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Utyiwa zizihlangu kuba zinkulu _____ zakhe</td>
<td>Iinzwane, izandla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Utatomkhulu ufuye _____ yekomomo</td>
<td>Ithole, inkunzi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ULulama ubethe uLona</td>
<td>Ebunzi, esandleni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mihle _____ kaVuyolwethu</td>
<td>Iminwe, imilenze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kubalulekile ukusela _____ rhoqo</td>
<td>Amanzi, amasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>USipho uyasindwa kuba le nto ayiphethayo</td>
<td>Ibomvu, inzima</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stick the sentence strip.

I made an animal mask.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I planned my mask.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I cut the eyes out carefully.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I coloured my mask in.</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?
nkw

inkwenkwe

inkwali

inkwili

iinkwenkwezi

i-si-kho-nkwa-ne

i-sa-nkwa-ne

i-nkwe-thu

Le nkwenkwe inenkwenkwenkwezi. enini.
Our seed experiment 3

Compare your two seeds again.

We planted the seeds ______ days ago.

Sun

I can see ______

______

______

This is what the seed looks like:

The seed in the sun ______

The seed in the cold ______

Cold

I can see ______

______

______

This is what the seed looks like:
Which farm animals do you like the most?
Bhala isivakalisí ngala magama.

inkwali

inkwili

iinkwenkwezi
Farming silkworms

What did you find out?
Fundela iqabane lakho la magama ngomzuzu omnye. Phawula igama ophele kulo.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>indalo</th>
<th>nguye</th>
<th>vuthela</th>
<th>zonke</th>
<th>hlala</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>isandla</td>
<td>xhuma</td>
<td>hambisa</td>
<td>ixabiso</td>
<td>ifoto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khetha</td>
<td>udyakalashe</td>
<td>unyawo</td>
<td>ngaphaya</td>
<td>ngqukuva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nantsi</td>
<td>umbalisi</td>
<td>ipere</td>
<td>watya</td>
<td>uluso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nathi</td>
<td>mhlawumbi</td>
<td>utatomkhulu</td>
<td>umvundla</td>
<td>memeza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngoku</td>
<td>wahleka</td>
<td>intlanzi</td>
<td>wacinga</td>
<td>impahla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>njalo</td>
<td>edolophini</td>
<td>khangelala</td>
<td>waqonda</td>
<td>ebhedini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phakama</td>
<td>baninzi</td>
<td>iqhosha</td>
<td>inyanga</td>
<td>elandelayo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amagama awafunde ngokuchanekileyo: ________
Make an advertising poster
Kudaladala, uQwarhashe wayenesikhumba esimenyezelayo esimnyama. Esi sikhumba sasibengezela oku kwedayimani elangeni. Abazingeli belali ekufutshane babefuna ukumenza mbuna.

Ingaba sikhona esinye isilwanyana esimnyama osaziyo?

UQwarhashe wabaleka waya kuzimela kwingca ende emhlophe, kodwa abazingeli bamleqa. Wazimela phakathi kwemithi, kodwa abazingeli bamleqa.

Angazimela phi uQwarhashe?
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.
UXolisa ugx eleshe igxiya emgxobhozweni.
My news
WEEK 6  TUESDAY

What do they eat?

Sort the animals. Write their names.

Carnivore

Omnivore

Herbivore

lion  wild dog  elephant  giraffe  baboon

mongoose  hippo  ant  tortoise  ostrich
Fakela isandi esishiyiweyo.

1. umgx 〇 bhozo
2. igxi
3. igxa 〇 si
4. igxa 〇 ba
5. lesha
6. u 〇 gxa
7. gxi 〇 ka
8. i 〇 udululu
**WEEK 6 TUESDAY**

Stick the sentence strip.

I made camouflage art.

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

Cheetah

Pickergill’s reedfrog

Knysna seahorse

Cape vulture

What do these animals have in common?
Uphethe ingxowa ezele ziingxam.
The life of chickens

Write each sentence in the correct order.

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

2. Baby chicks inside the eggs grow.

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

4. After six months to lay the chicken is ready 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.
Misa igama ngendlela efanelekileyo.

1. ugxalu
2. indongxorha
3. iwangxo
4. ingxosingxa
5. ingongxi
6. umamngxu
7. isabongxo
8. isingxangxa
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?
WEEK 6  FRIDAY

Dictation

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

Sesiphi esinye isilwanyana osaziyo esinombala omhlophe?

“Ndimnyama namhlophe ngoku! Ndiyakwazi ukuzimela emithini nasengceni! Abazingeli abasokuze bandibone!” watsho uQwarhashe.

Sesiphi isilwanyana sasendle osithandayo?
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.

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.

Dragonflies eat insects. Birds and frogs eat them.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Illustration</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>qh</td>
<td></td>
<td>iqhosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umqhagi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iqhina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iqhaga</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umqheba</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iqhekeza</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isiqholo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i-qli-ya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a-ma-qha-shu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u-m-ku-bi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amaqhude anyuka iqhina.
My news
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.
Phawula igama elichanekileyo ukugqibezele isivakalisi.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>_____ ukhonya qho ekuseni.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ umqhagi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o umlozi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Umama uthwele _____ entle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o ilokhwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o iqhiya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Qhobosha _____ ehempe yakho.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o amaqhoshsha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o izandla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>UChuma unxibe ihempe kunye _____ .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o nethole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o neqhina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ULulama uvimbe uLona _____ .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o amaqhashhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o amafutha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>_____ uqhuba imoto entsha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o umntwana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o umqhubi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sifike kutshixwe _____ elikhulu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o ngeqhaga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o ntambo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Andiyithandi ikomityi eyophuke _____ .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o umlomo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o umqheba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stick the sentence strip.

I made a crocodile.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|
| I planned my construction.                        |
| I cut the teeth carefully.                        |
| I painted the rough skin.                         |
| I worked well with my partner.                     |
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?
tsh

umatshisi

umtshayelo  itshokolethi  umtshakazi

tsha-ye-la
i-kha-phe-tshu
u-m-tsha-to

Ebemhle umtshakazi emtshatweni.
Creatures that live in fresh water

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

   ____________________________.
Bhala isivakalisi ngala magama.

umtshayelo

umatshisi

itshokolethi
Water power

What did you find out?
Ukufunda amagama ngexesha elibekiweyo

Fundela iqabane lakho la magama ngomzuzu omnye. Phawula igama ophele kulo.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lwakhe</th>
<th>izinyo</th>
<th>ilanga</th>
<th>jikeleza</th>
<th>phuma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ngoko</td>
<td>iziqhamo</td>
<td>imbewu</td>
<td>lumka</td>
<td>sethu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uqhiba</td>
<td>latsho</td>
<td>imilenze</td>
<td>misa</td>
<td>suka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ukuya</td>
<td>rhoqo</td>
<td>indawo</td>
<td>qhekeza</td>
<td>thawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ukwenza</td>
<td>sithe</td>
<td>iqanda</td>
<td>qhuba</td>
<td>thina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uloliwe</td>
<td>thenga</td>
<td>ithole</td>
<td>ufuna</td>
<td>ubusuku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uncedo</td>
<td>thenga</td>
<td>phatha</td>
<td>ujingi</td>
<td>ulwimi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unyana</td>
<td>ukufika</td>
<td>umlomo</td>
<td>uyoyika</td>
<td>usela</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amagama awafunde ngokuchanekileyo: ________
If I were a crocodile
Umlambo ngamanzi amaninzi endalo, ahamba phezu komhlaba. Imilambo izisela abantu, izityalo nezilwanyana amanzi acocekileyo kuwo wonke uMhlaba.

Ingaba asuka phi amanzi asemlanjeni?

UMzantsi Afrika awufumani mvula eyaneleyo. Amadama agcina amanzi ukuze abantu nezilwanyana zibe namanzi awoneleyo okusela, okunkcenkceshela izityalo, nokugcina imizi-mveliso iqhubeka.

Anceda entweni amanzi omlambo?
# Amazing facts about sea creatures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where it lives</th>
<th>What it eats</th>
<th>Amazing fact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Octopus</strong></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>Oceans, rockpools, coral reefs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shark</strong></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>Deep ocean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Starfish</strong></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>Rockpools, coral reefs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crab</strong></td>
<td>Tiny plants, mussels and worms. They are omnivores.</td>
<td>A crab’s shell is actually its skeleton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seashores, rockpools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Whale</strong></td>
<td>Shrimps, octopuses and krill. They are mostly carnivores.</td>
<td>Whales are the biggest mammals on earth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warmer waters of deep ocean, near coasts in winter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Utata ufuye iiinkomo, iiibhokhwe, iiigusha neenkukhu.
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 about 3 sea creatures.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

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

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

1 2 3 4 5

Fill in the sounds.

1 germ

2 df

3 df

4 m_____r

5 l______f

6 l______f
I made a poster about sea creatures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>😃</th>
<th>😐</th>
<th>😞</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I coloured sea creatures.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I planned and made a poster.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I worked with the group.</td>
<td></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?
OO

oololiwe

oonomeva ooduladula oonomyayi

oo-bhu-ti

oo-qo-ngqo-thwa-ne

oo-no-nka-la

Ootitshala babize oomama nootata esikolweni.
Dear

Thank you for

. I learnt about

. I enjoyed

. Best wishes,

Thank your teacher for an outing.
A trip to the beach

Talk about the picture.

How can we keep safe at the beach?
Misa igama ngendlela efanelekelile yo.

1. ootibhu  
2. maooma  
3. oobekre  
4. oomevano  
5. nomooyayi  
6. oonkanola  
7. ooladuladu  
8. ooweloli
Comprehension

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

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? ________________
Oceans

What did you find out?
A class trip

Write your own story about a class trip.
Ukufunda ngababini


Zeziphi ezinye izinto abalimi abawasebenzisela zona amanzi?

Kungaba sentlango eMzantsi Afrika ngaphandle kwemilambo namadama. Besingeke sikwazi ukuhlala apha ngaphandle kwamanzi.

Singawonga njani amanzi?
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.
nw

unwabu

umnwe

iinwele

iminwe

uyadinwa

ukonwaba

nwenwa

u-ku-nwe-ba

i-nwe-bu

u-ko-nwa-ya

UNwabisa wonwaya intloko.
Facts about bees

Write a fact about bees on each cell of the honeycomb.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Phawula igama elichanekileyo ukugqibe zela isivakalisi.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Uliya utsala ____ zikaSiya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✔ iinwele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ mpumullo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>_____ lujika-jika umbala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ udonga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ unwabu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Musa ukunxiba ijezi encinci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ uayayinweba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ uayayicutha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Umntwana ucishelelwe _____ lucango.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ iiinzwane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ iminwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Solatha _____ omnye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ ngomnwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ ngomqala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ndiphandlwwe _____ yesigcawu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ yisanti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ yinwebu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>UNono _____ isandla kuba siyarhawuzela.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ uhlamba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ uzonwaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Usapho lwam _____ isidlo sangokuhlwa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ lupheka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ lonwabela</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I filled my hexagons with patterns.
I cut the hexagons out carefully.
My friends and I joined our hexagons into a big poster.

I made a hexagon poster.
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?
ngw

ingwenya

ingwamza  ingwane  ingwe

i-ngwe-nye  ii-ngwe-nye

i-ngwa-na

i-ngwe-vu

Ingwevu idibene nengwe isitya.
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.

[Blank lines for student to write their list]
Bhala isivakalisi ngala magama.

ingwe

iingwenye

ingwamza
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?
Fundela iqabane lakho la magama ngomzuzu omnye. Phawula igama ophele kulo.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ukuya</th>
<th>rhoqo</th>
<th>indawo</th>
<th>qhekeza</th>
<th>thetha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ukwenza</td>
<td>sithe</td>
<td>iqanda</td>
<td>qhuba</td>
<td>thina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uloliwe</td>
<td>thenga</td>
<td>ithole</td>
<td>ufuna</td>
<td>ubusuku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lwakhe</td>
<td>izinyo</td>
<td>ilanga</td>
<td>jikeleza</td>
<td>phuma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngoko</td>
<td>Iziqhamo</td>
<td>imbewu</td>
<td>lumka</td>
<td>sethu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uncedo</td>
<td>thenga</td>
<td>phatha</td>
<td>ujingi</td>
<td>ulwimi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unyana</td>
<td>ukufika</td>
<td>umlomo</td>
<td>uyoyika</td>
<td>usela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uguqiba</td>
<td>latsho</td>
<td>imilenze</td>
<td>misa</td>
<td>suka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amagama awafunde ngokuchanekileyo: ___
Write a story

The ____________, the _______________

and the ________________
Ukufunda ngabababini

Amakhwenkwe abona indlwane yeenkonjane phantsi kophahla lwesikolo. UYakobi wayigibisela ngamatye. UAmosi wagibisela ilitye labetha indlwane yeenkonjane. Kwawa phantsi iqhekeza lendlwane.

Wenza ntoni uAmosi?

Hayini, Hayini! Iinkonjane zabhabhela kufuphi zikhala kakhulu. ULindi wabangxolisa. UAyanda wayelila ngoba wayekhathazekile. Waphuma utitshala. Wayibona lento yenziwa ngamakhwenkwe.

Kutheni uLindi ebangxolisa nje?
Cut-out pages
New leaves grow.

Baby animals are born.

The air is warm — mmmmmmm!

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!
FREEDOM DAY POSTER

WEEK 4
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.