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<th>Phonics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![Book Icon]</td>
<td>![Pencil and Paper Icon]</td>
<td>![ABC Icon]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning Knowledge</td>
<td>![Sun Icon]</td>
<td>![Microphone Icon]</td>
<td>![Backpack Icon]</td>
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<td>![Colours Icon]</td>
<td>![Pen Icon]</td>
<td>![Scissors Icon]</td>
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<td>Write</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
South Africa, our special home

Weeks 1 and 2
Shall we pretend we are going on a road trip around South Africa?

What interesting things could we see in each province?
In the Northern Cape, the Big Hole in Kimberley was a diamond mine and is now a museum.

The Western Cape is well known for its natural beauty.

Table Mountain in Cape Town is famous all over the world.
In North West, we could enjoy some water sports at Hartbeespoort Dam. The dam wall was built in 1896.

In Limpopo we could learn about an ancient civilisation at Mapungubwe. People built a city there a thousand years ago.
Mpumalanga is famous for the Kruger National Park, the biggest wildlife park in South Africa.

Gauteng has many interesting places to visit. The water towers in Soweto used to be a power station. Nowadays, you can bungee jump from the towers.
On the way through the Free State we can visit the Golden Gate National Park. The mountains shine like gold in the sun.

In KwaZulu-Natal, there is a special sculpture that helps us to remember our first president, Nelson Mandela.
The Eastern Cape has many wonderful things to see. The beaches at Gqeberha are a good place to relax.

And back to the Western Cape. We can learn more about South Africa’s history by visiting Robben Island.
Let’s learn about South Africa

**Capitals:** Pretoria and Cape Town

**Other important cities:** Johannesburg, Durban and Bloemfontein

**Provinces:**
- Northern Cape
- Western Cape
- Eastern Cape
- North West
- Gauteng
- Limpopo
- Free State
- Mpumalanga
- KwaZulu-Natal

**Oceans:**
- Indian Ocean
- Atlantic Ocean

**What do we produce?**
- Mining, manufacturing
- Maize, fruit, sugar

**Climate:**
- Most of South Africa: Summer rain
- Western Cape: Winter rain

**Official languages**
khw \_ii

ukhwalimanzi iiimpukane

ukhwele ikhwapha umkhwetha

khwe-ze-la ii-mbo-va-ne um-khwe-pha

Umkhwetha ubone umkhwepha ugcwele iiimbovane.
Handwriting

Sentence: language specific.

Letters in 1 minute ____________

Rule a line.
South Africa is special

Match the pictures and sentences.

We have so many different cultures.

We believe that girls and boys can do any job.

We have 11 different languages.

We can vote for our leaders.

I think South Africa is special because __________________________

Sawubona
Molweni
Goeie môre
Thobela

Hello
Khetha igama elichanekileyo ukugqibezela isivakalisi.

1. **Iinkukhu** zibeke amaqanda amaninizi.

2. ________________ sakhe siyathanda ukumlinganisa xa efunda iincwadi.

3. Andiyithandi indawo emdaka ngoba igcwala ________________.

4. Uye ________________ ihashe ukuya edolophini.

5. ________________ ubamba iintlanzi emlanjeni.

6. Uyabuya ngomso ________________ wasenhaya, siza kuba nomgidi.

DATE

12 • WEEK 1 • TUESDAY
Stick the sentence strip.

I painted a rainbow nation map.

| I talked about the colours of the rainbow. | 😃 | 😐 | 😞 |
| I made coloured fingerprints. | 😊 | 😐 | 😞 |
| I filled the map with a rainbow. | 😊 | 😐 | 😞 |
| I drew somewhere I want to visit in South Africa. | 😊 | 😐 | 😞 |
Look at the map on page 2.

Which province names include compass directions? Where does the sun rise and set?
oo

nkw

oonomadukudwane

isikhonkwane

oonomeva  ooduladula  oonopotyi

i-sa-nkwa-ne  oo-ta-ta  ii-nkwa-li

Oomalume abanenkwethu bathwele izankwane.
Give information about your province.

Important towns: ____________________________.

Most common languages: __________________________.

What we produce: ____________________________.

Our weather: ____________________________.
My country

Read the poem. Answer the questions.

I love my country!
It’s like our flag.
Blue like the oceans and the sky.
Green like the crops and forests.
Yellow like the minerals from our mines.
Red, black and white like the courage of our people,
Moving forward in unity.

What do you love about your country?


What do you love about your province?


Bhala isivakalisi ngomfanekiso ngamnye.

isikhonkwane

oonopotyi

inkwili

oonopopi
Compasses

What did you find out?
Ukufunda amagama ngexesha elibekiweyo

Mangaphi amagama ongawafunda ngomzuzu?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>igusha</th>
<th>ujingi</th>
<th>phatha</th>
<th>phakama</th>
<th>umva</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ngoko</td>
<td>uyoyika</td>
<td>amagama</td>
<td>ifoto</td>
<td>nguye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imbewu</td>
<td>ipilisi</td>
<td>bhaka</td>
<td>idolo</td>
<td>dlula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jikeleza</td>
<td>yima</td>
<td>ingaba</td>
<td>ibali</td>
<td>mhle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lumka</td>
<td>igolide</td>
<td>ingxolo</td>
<td>yakha</td>
<td>xuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qhekeza</td>
<td>igogogo</td>
<td>ifowuni</td>
<td>linda</td>
<td>umvundla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qhuba</td>
<td>ayeke</td>
<td>vula</td>
<td>luma</td>
<td>ubhuti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ufuna</td>
<td>azama</td>
<td>vala</td>
<td>xhuma</td>
<td>ngomso</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amagama awafunde ngokuchanekileyo __________________.
Write something you learnt about South Africa.
Fundani ngababini

INTshona Koloni idume ngobuhle bayo bendalo.
INTtaba yeTafile eseKapa idume kwihlabathi liphela.
EMntla Koloni, umngxuma omkhulu oseKimberley, yayingumgodi wedayimani, ngoku uliziko lolondolozo lwembali (museum).

? IKimberley inomgodi wantoni?

EKwaZulu-Natal kukho umfanekiso oqingqiwayo osinceda ukuba sikhumbule umongameli wethu wokuqala, uNelson Mandela.
IMPuma Koloni inezinto ezininzi ezimangalisayo esinokuzibona. Iilwandle zaseGqéberha yindawo entle yokuphumla.

? Yintoni entle eMpuma Koloni?
Visit South Africa

Travel to South Africa and find out for yourself!

- Wonderful beaches
- Wildlife up close
- Friendly people
- Great food
- Outdoor adventures
- Perfect weather

WEEK 2 • MONDAY • 23
ntl

intlanzi

intloko  intlama  entlango

u-no-ntla-lo-ntle  ii-ntla ntsi  i-ntlu-tha

Unontlalontle ubaphathele abantwana intlanzi entle.
Handwriting

Sentence: language specific.

Letters in 1 minute ____________

Rule a line.
## Compare the flags

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Colours</th>
<th>Shapes</th>
<th>Pictures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Flag" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Flags" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Flags" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Flag" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Flags" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Flags" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Flag" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Flags" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Flags" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Flag" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Flags" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Flags" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fakela isandi esishiyiweyo.

1. intloko
2. i ____ ma
3. umkhwe ____
4. i ____ nzi
5. isikho ____ ne
6. entla ____
7. ____ nopotyi
8. ii ____ ntsi
I designed a flag for my class.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I talked about the colours to use on the flag.</th>
<th>Happy</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Sad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I talked about a picture to draw on the flag.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I helped to draw and colour the flag.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I worked well with my group.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Union Buildings

This building was built in 1910 and is still used by the South African government.

Where is this building? Whose office is here?
Ndimbone ngenkqayi uNqonkubela eza kunqonqoza.
Our National Anthem

Read the words with your teacher.
Practise the anthem.

Nkosi sikelel’ Afrika
Maluphakanyisw’ uphondo lwayo
Yizwa imithandazo yethu
Nkosi sikelela thina lusapho lwayo

Morena boloka setjhaba sa heso
O fedise dintwa le matshwenyeho
O se boloke (Ntate) o se boloke setjhaba sa heso
Setjhaba sa South Afrika (South Afrika)

Uit die blou van onse hemel
Uit die diepte van ons see
Oor ons ewige gebergtes
Waar die kranse antwoord gee

Sounds the call to come together
And united we shall stand
Let us live and strive for freedom
In South Africa our land
Bhala amagama ngendlela echanekileyo.

1. inkqasinto  inkqantosim
2. iyinkqa
3. uzankqonkqokuku
4. unkasinkqa
5. inzintla
6. ibankubulungwe
7. imantla
8. iyozintli
Comprehension

Read the story **All around the country**.

1. Where can you see Table Mountain?
   - Eastern Cape  
   - Western Cape  
   - Northern Cape

2. Where do the mountains shine like gold?
   - Limpopo  
   - Mpumalanga  
   - Free State

3. Put the provinces in the order they were visited.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>KwaZulu-Natal</th>
<th>Western Cape</th>
<th>Limpopo</th>
<th>Eastern Cape</th>
<th>North West</th>
<th>Free State</th>
<th>Mpumalanga</th>
<th>Northern Cape</th>
<th>Gauteng</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

4. Which place would you like to visit the most?
The Union Buildings

What did you find out?
My news

Write something you learnt about your province.
Fundani ngababini

EMntla Ntshona siyakwazi ukonwabela imidlalo yasemanzini kwIDama iHartbeespoort. Udonga Iwedama Iwakhiwa ngowe-1896.

? Lwakhiwa ngowuphi unyaka udonga Iwedama?

Xa sibuyela eNtshona Koloni. Singafunda banzi ngembali yoMzantsi Afrika ngokutyelela isiqithi iRobben Island.

? Yintoni esinokuphinda sifunde ngayo eNtshona Koloni?
Keeping in touch

Weeks 3 and 4
Before there was writing, people had to tell each other everything they needed to know. They also had to remember what they had heard.

Later, people drew pictures to help remember what had happened. We can still see some of these pictures in caves.
Drawing pictures took a long time, so people started to make simple symbols that stood for ideas.

If they wanted to tell someone about heat or light, they might draw a picture of the sun.
About 5 000 years ago, the rulers of Mesopotamia used a sharp stick to make marks on clay. This tablet gives information about crops. The circle was a way of counting.

Egyptians started drawing symbols that connected to sounds in speech. This kind of writing was called hieroglyphics. They wrote on paper made from reeds.
In China, people use symbols to stand for ideas. Look at all the ideas in the symbol for listen! The Chinese write from the top to the bottom of the page.

Arabic is written and read from right to left. Arabic writing has 28 letters which stand for sounds.

I feel happy when my granny tells us stories in the evening.
Many languages are written using the alphabet that was first used in Ancient Rome. There are 26 letters in this alphabet. Each letter stands for a sound. We read this alphabet from left to right, from the top to the bottom of the page.

This alphabet can be written in lots of different styles.

molwêni
Dumelang
goëie môre
sawubona

HELLO!
Writing is very important. People can read things that were written anywhere in the world.

Writing also helps us to share our ideas and words with people who will come after us.
Long ago in Egypt people used a picture writing called **hieroglyphics**.

The symbols were written on special paper called **papyrus**.

Look at the hieroglyphics alphabet. Can you write your name using these symbols?
Ndw

Indwe

Indwazela

Undwendwe

Isindwe

U-ku-ndwe-ba

I-ndwa-ba-ne

U-ya-tha-

Ndwa

Umntwana uthandwa ngokundweba kwakhe.
Handwriting

Rr Mm

Sentence: language specific.

Letters in 1 minute ____________

Rule a line.
### Secret messages

Give each letter a number and write a secret message using this code.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>d</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>f</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>z</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Message: ____________

Here are some other fun ways to write a secret message:
- Write words backwards, e.g. Monday = yadnom
- Use a matchstick and lemon juice to write on paper. The message will be invisible until you put it in the hot sun.
Khetha igama elichanekileyo ukugqajbezela isivakalisi.

1. Umnqwazi wezithwalandwe weniwa **ngesindwe**.
2. Kuyacaca bekugawula imithi ngoba kuzele ____________.
3. Ekhaya kufike ____________ lusiphathele izipho.
4. ____________ yintaka yesiswe yaseMzantsi Afrika.
5. Wathi esa zingela wabona ngentaka ____________.
6. Iplagi yombane yayonakele kwade kwatakwa ____________.

50 • WEEK 3 • TUESDAY
Stick the sentence strip.

I made a Chinese fan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I looked at Chinese art.</th>
<th>😊</th>
<th>😐</th>
<th>😞</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I painted a nature picture on my paper.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I copied Chinese writing on it.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I folded the paper to make a Chinese fan.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How writing has changed

Long ago people wrote with pens and ink. Their writing had a lot of curls. Nowadays, people use simpler styles of writing.

Ask an elder to tell you about writing when they were at school.
qhw

ukuqhwitha

qhwaba uyaqhwalela isaqhwithi

u-ku-qhwa-ya u-ku-qhwe-tha u-qhwe-mesh-a

Isaqhwithi siqhwithize sawisa imithi.
A letter

Write a letter about secret writing.

[Name of school]  
[Town]  
[Post code]  
[Date]

Dear __________________________

This week we learnt about __________________________

My favourite part was __________________________

See if you can work out this message:

Your friend,
Long ago, people used drums to send signals to people far away. The signals warned other people of danger or passed on good news.

Every drum beat meant something special. People were trained to beat the drums and send messages.

Nowadays, drums are used mostly for ceremonies, music and dancing.
Bhala isivakalisi ngomfanekiso ngamnye.

uqhqwemesha

uyaqhwalela

ukuqhwitha

indwe
How writing has changed

What did you find out?
### Ukufunda amagama ngexesha elibekiweyo

**Mangaphi amagama ongawafunda ngomzuzu?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ujingi</th>
<th>phakama</th>
<th>phatha</th>
<th>igusha</th>
<th>umva</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uyoyika</td>
<td>ifoto</td>
<td>amagama</td>
<td>ngoko</td>
<td>nguye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipilisi</td>
<td>idolo</td>
<td>bhaka</td>
<td>imbewu</td>
<td>dlula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yima</td>
<td>ibali</td>
<td>ingaba</td>
<td>jikeleza</td>
<td>mhle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>igolide</td>
<td>yakha</td>
<td>ingxolo</td>
<td>lumka</td>
<td>xuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>igogogo</td>
<td>linda</td>
<td>ifowuni</td>
<td>qhekeza</td>
<td>umvundla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayeke</td>
<td>luma</td>
<td>vula</td>
<td>qhuba</td>
<td>ubhuti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>azama</td>
<td>xhuma</td>
<td>vala</td>
<td>ufuna</td>
<td>ngomso</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amagama awafunde ngokuchane kileyo ___.
Write about something you learned about writing.
Fundani ngababini

Ukuzoba imifanekiso kwakuthatha ixesha elide, ngoko abantu baqala ukwenza iimpawu ezilula ezimele izimvo. Ukuba bafuna ukuzelela umntu ngobushushu okanye ngokukhanya, babenokuzoba umfanekiso welanga.

Babezoba umfanekiso wantoni xa bexelela umntu ngobushushu okanye ngokukhanya?

AmaJiphutha aqala ukuzoba iimpawu ezihambelana nezandi kwintetho. Olu hlobo lokubhala lwalubizwa ngokuba yihayiroglifikhi. Babebhala ephepheni elenziwe ngeengcongolo.

Lalenziwe ngantoni iphepha ababebhala kulo?
Giving clear directions

How do we tell people how to get to places?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Illustration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>go straight</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Diagram" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turn right</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Diagram" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turn left</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Diagram" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go past</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Diagram" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cross</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Diagram" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What other words can you use to give directions?

- behind
- along
ngcw

ingcwaba

ingcwama ukungcwenga umngcwabo

i-ngcwe-le ngcwa-li-sa ii-ngcwa-ngu

Ubungcwalisekile umngcwabo kaLingcwalise.
Handwriting

Sentence: language specific.

Letters in 1 minute ________

Rule a line.
We can share information without talking. Look at the picture and see how these people are using their bodies to “talk”.

Match the words to the correct part of the picture.

- Hello!
- That way!
- I don’t know
- I understand
- Where?
Fakela isandi esishiyiweyo.

1. ingcwa ba
2. i ma
3. uku tha
4. uku nga
5. isa thi
6. umngcwa
7. ngcwangu
8. ii ntsi
I folded my paper in half carefully.

I chose warm colours for one half of the picture.

I chose cool colours for the other half of the picture.

I tidied away all my tools.

---

**I drew a mood picture.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>🧡</th>
<th>😐</th>
<th>😞</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I folded my paper in half carefully.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I chose warm colours for one half of the picture.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I chose cool colours for the other half of the picture.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I tidied away all my tools.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Maps can help us to find our way around. Sometimes, maps are on paper. Maps can also be on a phone, tablet or computer.

Look for a map of your area. Can you find your school on it?
Date: 68 • Week 4 • Wednesday

**Phonics Language Specific**

** ngx **

i-ingxangxasi

umngxuma  ingxobenga  ingxangxosi

i-ngxa-ngxo-  i-si-ngxo-bo  ngx-a-la

Ndibone ingximbela yomfo ingxala into engxoweni.
Write a poem

Use the letters to write a poem.

X
X
X
X
X
X
X
X
X
X
Directions

Read the directions. Where is Paul going?

1. Start at Paul’s house. Walk along Main Road.
2. Cross West Street and Hadeda Avenue.
3. After the restaurant, turn left.
4. Walk along School Road.
5. Go past Jennilee’s house and the police station.
6. Your destination is on your right. Where are you?

Give your partner directions to go from school to somewhere on the map.
Bhala amagama ngendlela echanekileyo.

1. ingxasingxa  ingxangxasi
2. ingxasingxo
3. ukungangcwe
4. ibongangxo
5. ibangcwa
6. isilaqhwa
7. isibongxoxo
8. umangxum
Comprehension

Look at the map on page 70.

1. The supermarket is on ________________.
   - Jabu Ndlouvuu Street
   - Protea Street

2. Jennilee’s house is on ________________.
   - School Road
   - West Street

3. Paul’s house is on ________________.
   - Madiba Street
   - Main Road

4. The police station is on ________________.
   - Hadeda Avenue
   - Madiba Street

5. The police station is __ east __ west of the school.

6. The school is on ________________ Road.

7. ________________ is on the corner of School Road and Main Road.

8. If you are at Tutu Park, you need to walk down ________________ Street or Protea Street to reach the school.
Maps

What did you find out?
Dictation
My news

Write about something fun you did at school this week.
Fundani ngababini

ETshayina, abantu basebenzisa iimpawu ezimele izimvo okanye iingcinga ezithile. Jonga zonke iimbono kuphawu olumele ukumamela! AmaTshayina abhala ukusuka phezulu ukuya ezantsi ephepheni.

? Aqala ngaphi ukubhala amaTshayina?

IsiArabhu sibhalwa sifundwe ukusuka ekunene ukuya ekhohlo. Umbhalo wesiiArabhu unoonobumba abangama-28, abamele izandi.

? Bangaphi oonobumba abamele iizandi kwisiArabhu?
What happens at night

Weeks 5 and 6
One night Sipho had a strange dream. He dreamed that he met an old man. In his dream the old man spoke to him.

The next morning Sipho told granny about his dream.
Granny asked Sipho what the man looked like. Then she showed Sipho a photo of his grandfather.

“I think this is a very special dream,” said Granny.

Sipho told Granny, “The old man told me that I must watch *Khumbul'ekhaya* on TV with you.”

That’s the man in my dream!

This is your grandfather.
That night Sipho and his granny watched *Khumbul’ekhaya* on TV. An old lady appeared on the screen. “I’m looking for my brother’s family,” she said.

Sipho’s granny gasped. “Hawu!” she said, “That is a picture of your grandfather!”
The lady on TV said, “I am Duduzile Gumede. My brother’s name is Bheki Gumede. We lived in Eshowe.”

“I can’t believe it!” said Granny. She called the number right then.
The Khumbul’ekhaya TV crew brought Duduzile to Granny’s house. The two old ladies sat and talked and talked. They cried and hugged each other and laughed and cried again.
Duduzile hugged Sipho and said he looked just like his grandfather.

Sipho said “He made us find you. In my dream.” “Maybe he did,” said Granny and she smiled.
Making bread

Bakers work at night to make bread that is fresh in the morning. Bread takes a long time to make because the yeast needs to grow and make the bread fluffy.

1. Mix yeast with water and wait till it bubbles.
2. Mix in flour and salt and knead it until it is smooth.
3. Leave till it grows to twice its size.
4. Put into tins and let rise again.
5. Bake in a hot oven.
6. The bread is ready to be packed and sold.

What kind of bread do you like?
nts

intsikizi

iintsana  intsasa  intsimbi

i-ntsi-la  i-ntso-nte-la  i-ntsugu-zi

Iintsana zikaNontsikelelo zidlale intsasa yonke.
Handwriting

Sentence: language specific.

Letters in 1 minute

Rule a line.
What happens when we add yeast to sugar water?

1. What do you think will happen to the balloon? Why?

2. Watch the balloon carefully for 10 minutes. What do you see?

3. Put your ear next to the balloon. What do you hear?
Khetha igama elichanekileyo ukugqijbezela isivakalisi.

1. Iinkomo zibotshwe ngentsontela.
2. Yintaka emnyama kakhulu ____________.
3. Umama uyathandwa kukuphuma ______________ emzimbeni wakhe.
4. ______________ yintaka enesifuba ezimthubi.
5. Umakhi usebenzisa ______________ xa esomba.
6. Utitshala ubetha ______________ yokungena esikolweni.
Stick the sentence strip.

I made a dream jar.

I drew stars, moons and suns and coloured them in.

I cut the shapes out carefully.

I decorated my jar with the shapes.

I wrote dreams on paper and put them in the jar.
The sky above us

The sky is a huge layer of gas, called the atmosphere. It looks different at different times of the day.

*Why does the sky look blue in the day but dark at night?*
ntsh

intshili

intshulube intshantshongo intshontsho

i-ntsha-tsho-ba i-ntsho-lo i-ntsha-tshe-li

Sekuqale ukukhula iintshatshoba neentshatha emasimini.
Write a recipe for a sandwich.

What to do:

1

2

3

4

5

Enjoy your sandwich!
My hopes and dreams

Write one answer in each block.

School
I hope ...

Friends
I hope ...

When I grow up
I wish ...

For the earth
I wish ...
Bhala isivakalisi ngomfanekiso ngamnye.

iintshiya

intshili

intshontsho

intshulube
The sky above us

What did you find out?
**Mangaphi amagama ongawafunda ngomzuzu?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>linda</th>
<th>uhambile</th>
<th>watya</th>
<th>inqatha</th>
<th>kwakhona</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ihobe</td>
<td>funisa</td>
<td>izilwanyana</td>
<td>elandelayo</td>
<td>utsotsi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qhekeza</td>
<td>umsebenzi</td>
<td>inyanga</td>
<td>umakhulu</td>
<td>xhela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uyoyika</td>
<td>cotha</td>
<td>nyamezela</td>
<td>ebaleni</td>
<td>umphathiswa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipere</td>
<td>umntwana</td>
<td>intloko</td>
<td>itshintshi</td>
<td>batsala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isele</td>
<td>umntu</td>
<td>ikhwapha</td>
<td>wacinga</td>
<td>bophelela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emva</td>
<td>utata</td>
<td>ungaze</td>
<td>unyawo</td>
<td>thuthuzela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vuthela</td>
<td>ingqukuva</td>
<td>ingalo</td>
<td>nyathela</td>
<td>thimla</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amagama awafunde ngokuchanekileyo __________________.
My news

Write about your dream job.
Fundani ngababini


? Ixhego lathi baze benze ntoni uSipho nomakhulu?


? Lathi likhangela ntoni ixhegokazi?
The moon is the easiest thing to see because it looks the biggest. The moon goes around the Earth. It has no light of its own. We can see the light of the Sun reflected off the surface of the moon.

Stars are huge, glowing balls of gas. They give off their own light. The closest star to Earth is the Sun. At night most of the small lights we see in the sky are stars. Most stars are very, very far away.

You can sometimes see satellites moving across the sky. When the Sun shines on them, you can see them in the night sky. On some nights, you can see the International Space Station without a telescope for a few minutes. Look for a bright, fast light that does not flicker.

The Milky Way is the galaxy that we live in. It is a grouping of about 200 billion stars. At night it looks like a bright white stripe in the sky.
Iindlovu neendlulamthi zizilwanyana zaseendle.
Handwriting

Copy and rule a line.

Three sentences here to be copied below.
Three sentences here to be copied below.
Three sentences here to be copied below.
What’s in the night sky?

1. True or false?
   There are billions of stars in our galaxy. ____________________________________________

   The Moon has no light of its own. ___________________________________________________

2. ✔ if it gives off its own light.
   ✗ if it reflects the sun’s.

   ○ Sun
   ○ Milky way
   ○ Space station
   ○ Satellites
   ○ Stars

3. Match the words to the pictures.

   ![Galaxy](image1)
   ![Sun](image2)
   ![Satellite](image3)

   satellite
   galaxy
   ball of glowing gas
Fakela isandi esishiyiweyo.

1. indlo ndlwane
2. ii thi
3. i ntela
4. i zi
5. intshu be
6. indle
7. i ntsho
8. i lamthi
Stick the sentence strip.

I made a black and white picture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I planned my picture on scrap paper.</th>
<th>![Green Emoticon]</th>
<th>![Yellow Emoticon]</th>
<th>![Red Emoticon]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I cut shapes out of newspaper and white paper.</td>
<td>![Green Emoticon]</td>
<td>![Yellow Emoticon]</td>
<td>![Red Emoticon]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I stuck the shapes onto black paper.</td>
<td>![Green Emoticon]</td>
<td>![Yellow Emoticon]</td>
<td>![Red Emoticon]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I tidied up afterwards.</td>
<td>![Green Emoticon]</td>
<td>![Yellow Emoticon]</td>
<td>![Red Emoticon]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The moon doesn’t always look the same. Sometimes we can see the whole moon, and sometimes only a part of it.

Why does the moon look different at different times?
mp

impungutye

impisi  impala  impuku

i-mpa-niola  ii-mpe-thu  i-mpu-me-le-lo

Impukane ithe ngcu kwimpumlo yendoda enempandla.
My dream

Write a story about a dream.
Talk about the pictures. Which of these do you do at night? Use the words first, then and next as you talk.

Write one other thing you do:
Bhala amagama ngendlela echane kileyo.

1. ilinekampu  iimpukane
2. indlampa
3. isimpi
4. ilamthindlu
5. milompu
6. isilaq̊hwa
7. iithindla
8. umangxum
Read the story *Sipho’s Dream.*

1. Sipho’s dream was...
   - happy
   - strange
   - scary

2. Sipho told Granny they must...
   - watch TV
   - look for his aunty
   - talk about the dream

3. The lady on the TV was Sipho’s...
   - granny
   - mother
   - grandfather’s sister

4. Write numbers to put the events in order.
   - A lady was looking for her brother.
   - Sipho and Granny met the lady.
   - Granny called the number on the TV.
   - Sipho and Granny watched TV together.

5. I think Sipho felt ______ and ________ when he met Duduzile, because ____________________.
Look at the moon

What did you find out?
My news

Write about what you do before you go to sleep.
Fundani ngababini


? Ngubani igama likatatomkhulu kaSipho?


? UduDuduzile wathi uSipho ufana nabani?
Night animals

Weeks 7 and 8
Once upon a time, long, long ago, a very old lady had come to the end of her life. Her life had been very happy.
She lay in her bed wishing to hear the owl call one last time.

The owl heard her wish. He called to her “Woo, wooo! Woo wooo!” he said. Then he flew off to hunt for rats.
The old woman’s son felt sad that his mother had died. He thought it was the owl’s fault that his old mother had died.
He told people who lived near him to chase owls away. He said that if he had chased the owl away his mother would still be alive. The people chased the owls away from the village.
The owls flew away from the village. They went to hunt rats in other places.

The few rats in the village had been hiding from the owls. But the owls were gone. The rats ran out of their holes.
The rats ate all the food in the village. They grew fat and had lots of baby rats. Then snakes came to eat the rats.

That is why, where people chase owls away, there are lots of rats that eat their food. And there are many snakes that come to eat the rats.
# Night creatures

Read about these creatures that come out at night.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>How it moves</th>
<th>What it eats</th>
<th>Body covering</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jackal</strong></td>
<td>Walks, trots, runs</td>
<td>Small buck, reptiles, insects, birds, fruit, berries</td>
<td>Brown and black fur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Can run at 60 kph</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Porcupine</strong></td>
<td>Walks, waddles, runs</td>
<td>Bark, bulbs, fallen fruit and roots</td>
<td>Fur and quills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Can run at 3 kph</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Owl</strong></td>
<td>Flies, hops on the ground</td>
<td>Rats, mice, small mammals and birds, insects, especially moths</td>
<td>Feathers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Can fly at 60 kph</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aardvark</strong></td>
<td>Walks, runs</td>
<td>Ants and termites that it digs out with its strong sharp claws</td>
<td>Coarse hairs far apart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Can run at 40 kph</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which creature would you find the most scary? Why?
ngq

ingqolowa

ingqola  ingqiniba  ingqangqolo

i-si-ngqa-la  i-si-ngqu-sho  i-ngqe-le

UNgqukuva ungene wanguqala ngqo kwisingqusho.
Handwriting

Sentence: language specific.

Letters in 1 minute ______________

Rule a line.
More about night creatures

Match the words and creatures.

- **lightest**
- **softest**
- **sharpest**
- **fastest**
- **eats only meat**
- **eats only plants**
- **eats meat and plants**

Why do you think owls catch and eat moths?
Khetha igama elichanekileyo ukugqajibezele isivakalisi.

1. Umgubo wokubhaka weniwe "ngengqolowa".
2. Ubhuti ushukuma _______________ xa ethetha.
3. UBonga ushiye _______________ impompoza amanzi.
4. Utata unqube _______________ yakhe edongeni.
5. Lwakhala usana kuba luvaleke _______________.
6. Umama usebenzisa _______________ ukungqusha umbona.
I coloured my paper with a colourful background.

I covered the background with thick black crayon.

I scratched a picture so that the background showed through.

I told my friends about my picture.
Owls are common birds in most of South Africa. They hunt mostly at night and can see very well in the dark. They hunt rats and mice.

How can owls help people?
mv

imvulophu

imvubu

izimvi

imvana

i-mvu-me

i-mva-ka-lo

i-mvi-wo

UNomvundlana udlala emvuleni emva kwemini.
Write about a creature that comes out at night.

These words may help you:

- food
- prey
- night
- it looks...
- size
- it moves...
Day or night?

When are these animals most active?

Match the creatures to the scene.
Bhala isivakalisi ngomfanekiso ngamnye.

izimvi

imvana

imvulophu

imvula
What did you find out?
### Timed Word Reading

How many words can you read in a minute?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>uhambile</th>
<th>watya</th>
<th>kwakhona</th>
<th>inqatha</th>
<th>linda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>funisa</td>
<td>izilwanyana</td>
<td>utsotsi</td>
<td>elandelayo</td>
<td>ihobe</td>
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<td>ebali</td>
<td>uyoyika</td>
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<tr>
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<td>intloko</td>
<td>batsala</td>
<td>itshintshi</td>
<td>ipere</td>
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<tr>
<td>umntu</td>
<td>iskwapha</td>
<td>bophelela</td>
<td>wacinga</td>
<td>isele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utata</td>
<td>ungaze</td>
<td>thuthuzela</td>
<td>unyawo</td>
<td>emva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingqukuva</td>
<td>ingalo</td>
<td>thimla</td>
<td>nyathela</td>
<td>vuthela</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amagama awafunde ngokuchanekileyo ________.
My news

Write about a night creature you have seen.
Fundani ngababini

Le nkondekazi yangqengqa ebhedini yayo inqwenela ukuva isikhova sikhala okokugqibela.
Isikhova sawuva umnqweneno wayo.
Sakhala, “Woo, wooo! Woo, woooo!”.
Emva koko, sabhabha saya kuzingela iimpuku.

Sabhabha saya kwenza ntoni isikhova?

Unyana wenkondekazi waba buhlungu kukuwesleka kukamama wakhe. Wayecinga ukuba kungenxa yempazamo yesikhova ukuba umama wakhe asweleke.

Unyana wayecinga umama wakhe usweleksiwe yintoni?
Seeing in the dark

Animals that are active at night can see in the dark.

An owl has very big eyes. They take up half the space in its head.

The pupil of a crocodile’s eye is like a slit. It can get wider to let in more light.

Cats have a layer in their eyes that reflects light. This helps them to hunt in the dark.

Have you ever seen animal eyes shining in the dark? What animal did you see?
ngw

ingwane

amangwevu

ingwevukazi

ingwenkala

i-ngwi-qi

ii-ngwe-le

i-ngwa-m-za

Ingwanyalala iginye ingwiqi yakubona iingwele.
Handwriting

Sentence: language specific.

Letters in 1 minute ____________

Rule a line.
What happens to your eyes in the light?

1. Look at your partner’s eyes. Can you see all the parts?

2. Go out into the sunlight.

3. One partner: close your eyes and cover them with your hands. Count to 10 slowly.

4. Open your eyes and let your partner look at your pupils (the black part of the eye).

How does the size of the pupil change in the light?

Does this mean it lets in more or less light?
Bhala izandi

1. isikhonkwane
2. i_____e
3. um ____abo
4. ii ____ ulamthi
5. i_____amza
I made a porcupine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I painted sticks to look like porcupine quills.</th>
<th>😊</th>
<th>😐</th>
<th>😞</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I modelled a porcupine body out of clay.</td>
<td>😊</td>
<td>😐</td>
<td>😞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I made eyes, nose and feet and stuck the quills into the body.</td>
<td>😊</td>
<td>😐</td>
<td>😞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I showed my friends my porcupine.</td>
<td>😊</td>
<td>😐</td>
<td>😞</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Last term we looked at a painting by Vincent van Gogh called “Sunflowers”. This painting by him is called “Starry Night”.

What colours can you see in this painting? How does it make you feel?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ngc</th>
<th>ingcungcu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ingca</td>
<td>iingcingo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngco-tsha</td>
<td>i-ngcu-ka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unong condo uyangcucalaza.
An animal fable

Write your own story about an animal.

Use these words:
Once upon a time  In the end
Facts about porcupines

Read the paragraph by yourself.

Porcupines have sharp quills on their backs. These quills are made from hairs that are joined together. Most porcupines have about 30,000 quills.

When baby porcupines are born, their quills are soft. They take about five days to get hard.

Porcupines use their quills to protect themselves. They stamp their feet and shake their quills to frighten away other animals. If the animal doesn’t go away, the porcupine runs backwards so their sharp quills get stuck in the other animal.

A porcupine can grow new quills when their quills fall out.
Comprehension

Read Facts about porcupines on your own.

1. Porcupine quills are made from _______________.
   - hair
   - thorns
   - sticks

2. Write T for True and F for False.
   Porcupines protect themselves by
   - Stamping their feet ________
   - Biting other animals ________
   - Shaking their quills ________
   - Running into the other animal ________

3. Can newborn porcupines protect themselves?
   - Yes
   - No

   Why? __________________________________________

4. How many quills do porcupines have?
   __________________________________________

5. Can porcupines lose all their quills? Give a reason for your answer.
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
Bhala amagama ngendlela echanekileyo.

1. iingongci
2. ukutshangco
3. unubemngcu
4. iimbungca
5. ingcuncgu
6. ibumvu
7. inibangqi
8. inamva
Starry Night

What did you find out?
Dictation
My news

Write about an animal you would like to see.
Fundani ngababini

Waxelela abantu ababehlala kufuphi naye ukuba bagxothile izikhova. Wathi ukuba ebesigxothile isikhova umama wakhe ngeyesaphila. Abantu bazigxotha izikhova elalini.

Wathi abantu mabazithini izikhova?


Zazizimela phi iimpuku?
Special times with family

Week 9
Dora’s mother told her that her aunt would be getting married in the December holidays and that she wanted Dora to be a flower girl at the wedding.

Dora was very excited. She had never been to KwaZulu-Natal where her aunt lived.
“Yo!” she said, “Me, a flower girl! I can’t wait to tell my friends!” She danced around and waved her arms in the air. Her mother and granny laughed.

Then Dora asked, “What does a flower girl do? What will I wear?”
Her mother said, “We will get you a beautiful dress with a big bow at the back and you will wear flowers in your hair. You’ll have an important part in the wedding.”
Suddenly Dora was worried. “Will I be flower girl by myself? I think I might be a bit nervous to be in the church by myself.”

“Don’t worry,” said her mother, “Your cousin Zandile will be a flower girl too. You will both walk into the church in front of the bride.”
Dora’s mother told her that the church ceremony would be just the first part of the wedding. She said, “Then we will all have a wedding party. There will be a really big white tent. There will be lots of good food to eat and you and Zandile can dance.”
Granny said the next day they would go to the traditional ceremony at the groom’s home. “We will get you some special clothes and you will do some traditional dancing with all the other girls.

“It will be the best weekend of my life!” said Dora.
Find out about festivals

Hindus celebrate **Diwali, the Festival of Light**, at the beginning of November. Prayers last for 3 to 5 days. People light diya lamps.

Muslims celebrate **Eid Al-Fitr** at the end of Ramadan. The dates change each year. Celebrations last for 3 days. They give gifts to family and food to the poor.

Christians celebrate **Christmas** on 25 December, to remember the birth of Jesus. They decorate their homes and go to church.
qhw

iqhwintsisi

ukuqhwitha  isiqhwala  isaqhwithi

u-ku-qhwaba  i-ntlama  i-ntlu-tha

Isiqhwala sitye ilekese eqhwethayo safihla intloko ziintloni.
Handwriting

Sentence: language specific.

Letters in 1 minute

Rule a line.
### Special festivals

**Fill in the table.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Diwali</th>
<th>Eid Al-Fitr</th>
<th>Christmas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How long?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What people do 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What people do 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Umama uxove **intlama** eninzi.
2. Musa __________________ umcinga uza kutshisa.
3. Xa ungavumi uze unikine __________________
4. __________________ ebesilapha siwise imizi nemithi emininzi.
5. __________________ ziwumoshile umbona emasimini.
I made a puppet.

I looked at different kinds of wedding clothes.

I planned my puppet.

I drew and coloured my puppet.

I cut out my puppet and stuck it on the stick.
Different cultures celebrate weddings in different ways. Find out about some wedding traditions in your family.
ndw

indwazela

indwe
indwane
indweza

u-tyhu-di-sa u-ndwe-ndwe u-ku-tyho-la

Ndilubone undwendwe lulinde ngasetyholweni.
My family’s celebration

Write about a celebration in your family.

---

DATE

---
What have I learnt?

Talk about what you learnt in these themes.

I am special

Soil

What we need to live

Transport

The seasons

South Africa

Animal homes

Dreams

Which theme did you enjoy the most?
Bhala isivakalisi ngomfanekiso ngamnye.

tyhudisa

indwe

tyhila

indwane
Read the story of Dora the flower girl.

1. Who told Dora about the wedding?
   - her mother
   - her granny
   - Zandile

2. What special clothes will Dora wear?
   - a white dress
   - flowers in her hair
   - a coloured dress

3. The story ________________.
   - is happening now
   - has happened already
   - is still going to happen

4. What does a flower girl do at a wedding?
   _____________________________________________
   _____________________________________________
   _____________________________________________

5. Where will the traditional ceremony be held?
   _____________________________________________
Wedding traditions

What did you find out?
### Timed Word Reading

**How many words can you read in a minute?**

**Highest score:** _words_

#### Phonic Language Specific

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phakama</th>
<th>Umva</th>
<th>Phatha</th>
<th>Igusha</th>
<th>Ujingi</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ifoto</td>
<td>Nguye</td>
<td>Amagama</td>
<td>Ngoko</td>
<td>Uyoyika</td>
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<td>Dlula</td>
<td>Bhaka</td>
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<td>Ipilisi</td>
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<td>Mhle</td>
<td>Ingaba</td>
<td>Jikeleza</td>
<td>Yima</td>
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<td>Lumka</td>
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<td>Linda</td>
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<td>Ifowuni</td>
<td>Qhekeza</td>
<td>Igogogo</td>
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<td>Ubhuti</td>
<td>Vula</td>
<td>Qhuba</td>
<td>Ayeke</td>
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<tr>
<td>Xhuma</td>
<td>Ngomso</td>
<td>Vala</td>
<td>Ufuna</td>
<td>Azama</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Amagama awafunde ngokuchanekeleyo ____________.**
My news

Write about your favourite theme this year.
Emva koko, uDora wabuza, “Yenza ntoni intombazana yeentyatyambo? Ndiza kunxiba ntoni?”

Wabuza ntoni uDora kumama wakhe?


Yintoni le uZandile noDora umama athi bayakwazi ukuyenza?
Cut-out pages
WEEK 1

Shall we pretend we are going on a road trip around South Africa?

We can learn more about South Africa’s history by visiting Robben Island.

Shall we pretend we are going on a road trip around South Africa?
Before there was writing, people had to tell each other everything they needed to know. They also had to remember what they had heard.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>日</th>
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<tr>
<td>月</td>
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<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>tree</td>
</tr>
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<td>山</td>
<td>mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Writing helps us to share our ideas and words with people who will come after us.
Sipho told granny, “The old man told me that I must watch Khumbul’ekhaya on TV with you.”
The two old ladies sat and talked and talked. They cried and hugged each other and laughed and cried again.
Once upon a time a very old lady had come to the end of her life. Her life had been very happy.
That is why, where people chase owls away, there are lots of rats that eat their food. And there are many snakes that come to eat the rats.
Dora’s mother told her that her aunt would be getting married in the December holidays and that she wanted Dora to be a flower girl at the wedding.