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English
Home Language and Life Skills
Learner’s Activity Book
Acknowledgements
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beginning Knowledge</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>Write</td>
<td>Cut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Insects

Weeks 1 and 2
Nombulelo walked slowly into class. She wished she didn’t have to go inside. She was not happy at her new school in the city. She missed her old school in the country. She used to live with her granny on a farm. But now she lived with her mother in the city.

She missed her friends. At her new school, the other children teased her. They laughed and called her ‘country girl’. They said she was stupid and knew nothing because she came from the farms. No one played with her and this made her very sad.
As Nombulelo got closer to the classroom, she heard screams and shouts coming from inside. She saw that the children were pointing at something under the teacher’s table. Miss Naidu, the teacher, looked terrified.

‘Watch out Nombulelo!’ shouted Siya, the biggest boy in the class. ‘There are six ugly insects under Ma’am’s desk’.

‘Don’t touch them or come closer children. They have spikes,’ said Miss Naidu shakily.

‘They are getting closer to Ma’am,’ screamed Babalwa, ‘Be careful Ma’am.’
Nombulelo was surprised. She had seen many of these ugly insects in her granny’s vegetable fields. Granny liked them because they ate the snails that ate her cabbages. If you moved slowly, from the side, they wouldn’t harm you.

‘These are not ugly or dangerous insects. They are just corn crickets,’ said Nombulelo loudly. ‘I will take them outside’. Nombulelo calmly picked up the waste paper bin and walked towards the insects.

‘Nombulelo is so brave,’ whispered Babalwa. ‘I could never do that!’
Nombulelo stood still near the insects. Then she quickly put the bin over them. She took a thin book off Miss Naidu’s desk and slowly and carefully slipped it under the upside-down bin. Then she picked up the book and the bin together and slowly walked towards the open door. Once outside, she put the bin down on the thick grass at the edge of the playground. Then she lifted the bin up and stepped back.

The insects stood still for a moment and then jumped into the grass. She turned and walked back to class with the book and the bin.
All the other children clapped when Nombulelo went into class.

‘Thank you so much Nombulelo,’ said Miss Naidu. ‘I didn’t know what to do with those insects.’

Nombulelo smiled. ‘It was nothing,’ she said. ‘Granny always taught me not to kill insects because they are so useful.’

‘Nombulelo is brave and also clever and kind,’ said Louise. ‘She knows so much,’ said Pieter.

Nombulelo felt warm inside. And she felt for the first time that she might like this school after all.
Information report

Corn crickets

**Classification:** Corn crickets are insects. Insects are small creatures with three body parts and six legs.

**Appearance:** Corn crickets are a brown colour. They have a head, a thorax and an abdomen. They have six legs. There are four short legs and two long legs. On their heads they have two, long feelers, a large mouth and two eyes. There are sharp spikes on their legs and abdomen.

**Habits:** Corn crickets eat plants and animals. They are useful because they eat snails and rotting plants. If attacked, they bite, kick, scratch or spray a smelly black liquid. Because of their long legs, they can jump high. You only find corn crickets in southern Africa.
Handwriting

MONDAY

ab cd ef gh ij kl

TUESDAY

mn op qr st uv wx

WEDNESDAY

bi om cu dt ry re

THURSDAY

ax gr fm wr qu ok

FRIDAY

yl ju zs ih xp ls

8 • WEEK I
Voltooie die blokkiesraaisel

DWARS

1. [Afbeelding van een kind]
2. [Afbeelding van een schip]
3. [Afbeelding van een schelp]
4. [Afbeelding van een kaart]
5. [Afbeelding van een olifant]
6. [Afbeelding van een bed]
7. [Afbeelding van een zon]
8. [Afbeelding van een pers]

AF

1. [Afbeelding van een kind]
2. [Afbeelding van een doos]
3. [Afbeelding van een schelp]
4. [Afbeelding van een kaart]
5. [Afbeelding van een olifant]
6. [Afbeelding van een bed]
7. [Afbeelding van een zon]
8. [Afbeelding van een pers]
Ek tel ’n skulp op.

Mamma brei ’n serp.

Die son skyn warm.

Ek hou van sing.
# Insects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What I know</th>
<th>What I want to know</th>
<th>What I learned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Week 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Week 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DATE**

**WEEK 1 • MONDAY**
Symmetry

Draw a line to make two equal halves.
Skryf die woorde reg

1. rtie
2. aamts
3. lpsku
4. rpmsu
5. rpdo
6. rfge
7. odr
8. aakrt
Comprehension

Read Nombulelo and the ugly insect.

Search and find

1. What is the real name of the ugly insect?

2. Where were the insects in the classroom?

Read and think

3. Why did the children tease Nombulelo?
   Because she

On your own

4. Write a sentence about someone you know who comes from a different place. Say why you like them.

Signature: __________________________
Date: __________________________
What is the smallest animal you have ever seen? Was it an ant? Was it a flea? Was it a mosquito?

Ants, fleas and mosquitoes are all insects. They are small animals with six legs. Some insects are so small that you have to use a magnifying glass to see what they look like.

Insects are the largest group of animals on earth. There are nearly a million different kinds of insects.

1. How long is the ant next to the ruler? ____________

2. Use the words to complete the sentences.

   - magnifying glass  mosquito  fleas
   - a ________________ are very small insects that live on cats and dogs.
   - b A __________________________ makes things look much bigger than they really are.
   - c A __________________________ makes a buzzing noise at night and it can bite you.
Label the parts of a bee.

- leg
- compound eye
- feeler
- head
- wing
- abdomen
- thorax
Voltooi die rymsinne

1. Ek het jou hulp nodig, my maat, want ek soek na ’n mooi ____________________.

2. Andre is nou baie dors. Hy drink so woes dat die water ____________________.

3. Waarvoor is Piet die heel bangste? Hy is regtig, régtig bang vir ’n ____________________.

4. Ons staan in ’n kring, sodat ons mooi kan ____________________.
# Vocabulary

- **classification**: what it usually does
- **appearance**: group of animals
- **habits**: stomach
- **thorax**: what it looks like
- **abdomen**: chest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary word</th>
<th>Letters</th>
<th>Syllables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>classification</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The praying mantis has three body parts and six legs. It is an insect. The front legs are very long. They look like arms.

The praying mantis has a very long neck. Its head is the shape of a triangle. It has two pairs of wings, which it uses to fly.

The praying mantis eats small insects like flies and moths. It has a row of sharp spikes on its front legs to hold its prey, which it usually eats head first. Sometimes praying mantises eat each other!

1. Use the words to complete the sentences.
   
   | prey | sharp | spikes |
   |
   a. He used a ___________________________ knife to cut the meat.
   b. Lions hunt to catch their ___________________________.
   c. The thorn tree had sharp ___________________________.

2. Why does the praying mantis have sharp spikes on its front legs? ___________________________

   ___________________________
Draw an insect

Find an insect in the playground. Observe it carefully.

What is your insect called?
How many legs can you see?
How many body parts can you see?
What else can you see?

Draw a diagram of your insect. Label your diagram.

legs compound eyes feelers head abdomen thorax wings
Skryf jou eie sinne

serp

warm

boks

mors
Complete the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. **Classification:** Corn crickets _____________. (insects, are)

2. **Appearance:** _____________. They are a brown _____________. (They, colour)

3. **Habits:** They _____________. plants and animals. (Habits, eat)

Choose another type of insect and write about it.

- butterflies
- ants
- bees
- praying mantis

1. **Classification:** _____________. are insects.

2. **Appearance:** They are a _____________. colour.

3. **Habits:** They eat _____________.

Signature: ____________________
Date: ____________________
Is a spider an insect?

The spider has two body parts and four pairs of legs. It is not an insect.

Spiders eat small insects such as flies, ants and moths, which they trap in their webs. Some spiders can make poison that they shoot into their prey.

Spiders are the only animals that digest food outside of their bodies. They spray their prey with a fluid that turns its body into liquid. Then the spider sucks up the liquid.

1. How many legs does a spider have? Tick the correct box.
   - four
   - six
   - eight

2. Use the words to complete the sentences.

   - poison
   - digest
   - web

   a. Humans ___________________________ food in their stomachs.

   b. Some snakes, scorpions and spiders use ___________________________ to kill their prey.

   c. Insects can get caught in a spider’s ___________________________.

WEEK 1 • THURSDAY • 23
Diktee
The cockroach has three body parts and three pairs of legs. It is an insect. Cockroaches also have two pairs of wings and most can fly. They can run very fast.

Cockroaches like to live in warm, dark parts of our homes. They eat plants, insects, leftover food on dirty plates and even garbage. They can bring disease into our homes.

Cockroaches are survivors. They can live for two weeks without water and four weeks without food. They can live for one week without a head!

Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Number of body parts</th>
<th>Number of legs</th>
<th>Is it an insect?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Praying mantis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spider</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockroach</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Handwriting

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday
Soek die woorde

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stamp</th>
<th>smelt</th>
<th>skaars</th>
<th>plank</th>
<th>brand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prent</td>
<td>kring</td>
<td>klits</td>
<td>trots</td>
<td>frank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b c e e u z u f p c
p s m e l t g r r d
l s k a a r s a e p
a i w u a r k n n n k
n t r o t s r k t l
k b r a n d i h s i

Kies 3 woorde en gebruik hulle elkeen in ’n sin.

1

2

3
Ek teken ’n mooi prent.

Ons speel in ’n kring.

Die vuur brand.

My roomys smelt.

Mamma klits die eiers.

Wat het gesmelt?
Butterflies fly from flower to flower and feed on nectar. They carry pollen on their bodies. This pollinates the flowers so that the plant will produce a fruit or vegetable.

Ladybeetles eat small bugs on plants like aphids, mites, lice, mealybugs and other small insects that can cause problems in the garden.

Some mosquitoes spread diseases that make people and animals very sick. Mosquitoes get infected when they bite a person or animal who has a disease and then they spread the disease.

Flea bites are painful and cause itching and swelling. Some people and animals are allergic to flea saliva. Fleas can carry disease from one animal to another.
Vul die ontbrekende klanke in

1 klits

2 swe

3 ing

4 pre

5 erp

6 elt

7 br

8 ank
Comprehension

Read Nombulelo and the ugly insect.

On your own

Use your own words to sum up the story.

1. **Character:** The main character is ____________

2. **Setting:** The story takes place in a ____________

3. **Story summary:**

   Nombulelo was unhappy because ____________

   Under the teacher’s table she saw ____________

   The other children were ____________

   Nombulelo was brave and took ____________

   The teacher and children ____________

Signature: ____________________________

Date: ____________________________
How do insects protect themselves?

Many animals kill and eat insects. So insects have to protect themselves.

Wasps and honey bees sting their enemies. They have bright stripes to warn their enemies of danger.

Flies and butterflies can fly away from their enemies. Cockroaches can run very fast to get away.

The praying mantis uses camouflage to hide. It is green and looks like the stem or leaf of a plant. Its enemies cannot see it easily.

Fill in the missing words in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insect</th>
<th>How it protects itself</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cockroach</td>
<td>It uses camouflage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wasp</td>
<td>It flies away from its enemies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# What am I?

Match the picture and the description. Draw a line.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>bee</strong></th>
<th>I carry germs from dirty places to your food. Spiders like to eat me.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>dung beetle</strong></td>
<td>I have a curled tail with a sting on the end. I sting if I am frightened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>scorpion</strong></td>
<td>I carry pollen from one flower to another as I collect nectar to make honey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>fly</strong></td>
<td>I collect dung from animals and bury it in the ground. This fertilises the ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dragonfly</strong></td>
<td>I like to live in kitchens and come out at night to eat food. Sometimes I carry disease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>cockroach</strong></td>
<td>I have a long abdomen. I eat mosquitoes and mosquito eggs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Skryf sinne

Gebruik woorde uit die blok en skryf ten minste 5 sinne. Skryf die woorde wat jy gekies het met ’n kleurpotlood. Jy kan meer as een van die woorde per sin gebruik.

klomp         kramp        swerm        stamp        stert
tronk         skelm        smelt        grond         skaars

1

2

3

4

5
# Vocabulary and language

## Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>English word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a group of animals</td>
<td>with the same characteristics</td>
<td>classification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>what it looks like</td>
<td></td>
<td>appearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>what it usually does</td>
<td></td>
<td>habits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Read the sentences.

**Classification:** Corn crickets are insects.

**Appearance:** They are a brown colour.

**Habits:** They eat plants and animals.

**Write one of these sentences in English.**
What do insects eat?

Many insects feed on plants. Caterpillars eat the leaves of plants. Wasps eat ripe fruits such as peaches. They also eat small insects.

Some insects such as bees and butterflies have a proboscis, which they use to suck nectar from flowers.

Female mosquitoes use a proboscis to suck the blood from animals including humans. They also suck nectar from flowers.

Some insects such as praying mantises catch and eat other insects. Insects like flies feed on dead animals.

1. Use the words to complete the sentences.

   *suck*          *proboscis*          *nectar*

   a. Flowers produce a sweet liquid called ____________.  
   b. Bees use their ____________ to suck nectar from flowers.  
   c. You can use a straw to ____________ cool drink from a can.

2. Name three insects that have a proboscis.

   ____________  
   ____________  
   ____________
Helpful and harmful insects

Write the names of the insects in the correct columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Helpful</th>
<th>Harmful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>butterfly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dung beetle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>locust</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dragonfly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mosquito</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ladybeetle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WEEK 2 • WEDNESDAY • 37
1 Mamma **klits** die beslag vir die koek.

2 Ek teken ’n mooi ____________________.

3 My juffrou is ____________________ op my.

4 Miere bly onder die ____________________ grond.

5 Die brandweer blus die ____________________.

6 Die atleet kry ’n ____________________ in sy been.
Nombulelo walked slowly into class. She wished she didn’t have to go inside. She was not happy at her new school in the city. She missed her old school in the country. She used to live with her granny on a farm. But now she lived with her mother in the city. She missed her friends. At her new school, the other children teased her. No one played with her and this made her very sad.
Social insects

Honey bees are social insects. They live together in a hive and have different jobs. The queen lays eggs. Drones are male honey bees who mate with the queen and then die. Worker bees are females who keep the hive clean and look after young bees. They guard the hive and collect nectar, which they store as honey.

Ants are also social insects and live together. They live under the ground in colonies. They also have drones who mate with the queen and workers who look after the young, collect food and guard the colony.

Use the words to complete the sentences.

queen ants social drones workers honey bees

a Insects that live together and have different jobs are called ___________ insects.

b ___________ live in colonies.

c ___________ live in hives.

d The ___________ mate with the queen and then die.

e The ___________ lays the eggs.

f ___________ look after everything.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>staan</th>
<th>swaai</th>
<th>niks</th>
<th>melk</th>
<th>arm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>twee</td>
<td>trap</td>
<td>self</td>
<td>mens</td>
<td>dors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlak</td>
<td>klaar</td>
<td>dalk</td>
<td>prent</td>
<td>maats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlag</td>
<td>vrou</td>
<td>dans</td>
<td>hemp</td>
<td>nerf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stap</td>
<td>swaar</td>
<td>kant</td>
<td>sorg</td>
<td>warm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twintig</td>
<td>trein</td>
<td>kamp</td>
<td>werk</td>
<td>mors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlieg</td>
<td>klein</td>
<td>terg</td>
<td>fiks</td>
<td>boks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kloof</td>
<td>vraag</td>
<td>park</td>
<td>ramp</td>
<td>sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vries</td>
<td>twis</td>
<td>fluks</td>
<td>punt</td>
<td>kerm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stoom</td>
<td>klei</td>
<td>kolf</td>
<td>lens</td>
<td>gerf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hoogste telling: ________ woorde
Insects we can eat

Many people eat insects. In Limpopo, people eat mopane worms. Mopane worms are caterpillars that feed on the leaves of the mopane tree. People dry them in the sun and cook them. They taste a bit like biltong.

All over Africa, people eat termites. When it rains, termites fly. People collect them, take their wings off and fry them. They also eat them raw. People say they are very tasty!

Fried termites

Ingredients
Termites
Oil

Method
1. Collect some ________________.
2. Take off their ________________.
3. Put some oil in a frying ________________.
4. Fry the termites.
5. When they are ready, ________________ the termites.
Life cycles

Weeks 3 and 4
Zeb was a tadpole. And he had over a hundred tadpole brothers and sisters! He was the youngest and smallest. The tadpole family all lived in the cool, deep waters of a pond. High above they could see light from the sun but they stayed under the water.

Zeb was very happy swimming with his brothers and sisters among the water plants. There was plenty of food. He slept on a leaf with 20 of his brothers.
The only scary thing in the pond was the terrible Barbel Gang. The barbels lived in the mud at the bottom of the pond. They had long whiskers and sharp teeth. They loved to eat tadpoles!

They came out when the sun shone and would try to catch tadpoles.

Zeb always made sure he was hiding under a leaf when he heard BUBBLE BUBBLE BUBBLE.
One day Zeb noticed that there seemed to be fewer brothers and sisters to play with. They were disappearing! It was a mystery! He could count only 90 tadpoles!

Each day there were fewer and fewer. The next day he counted only 80, the next day 70, then 60, then 50, then 40, then 30 and soon there were only the 20 brothers left, the ones who slept on the same leaf as Zeb.

Zeb searched everywhere for the missing tadpoles. He thought the horrible Barbel Gang had eaten them all.
That night Zeb went to sleep with his 20 brothers. But when he woke up he was all alone! Every one of them had disappeared. He was the last tadpole left.

He hid for most of the day but he became very hungry. When the sun was high, he crept out to look for food. Suddenly he heard BUBBBLE BUBBLE BUBBLE. One of the Barbel Gang was right behind him!

Zeb panicked. What could he do? He looked up at the light from the sun. He jumped off the leaf and swam upwards towards the light.
Zeb jumped as far as he could and broke through the surface of the water. He realised he could breathe the air!

Then he looked around. On a log, floating in the water, were all his tadpole brothers and sisters! Only now they weren’t tadpoles anymore, they were frogs. Zeb looked at himself and saw that he had also become a frog!

The mystery was solved and now Zeb was safe from the Barbel Gang forever. He could play with his brothers and sisters again.
Frogs

Classification: Frogs are amphibians. Amphibians are a group of animals that live partly in water and partly on land.

Appearance: Frogs are a green or brown colour and have smooth skin. They have four legs. Their back legs are large and the toes are webbed. Frogs have a wide mouth and a long, sticky tongue. They have bulging eyes.

Habits: Frogs can jump and they can swim. Their strong back legs and webbed toes help them. They eat mosquitoes, flies and other insects, which they catch with their tongue. There are many different types of frogs and they all live near water.
Handwriting

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday
Voltooi die blokkiesraaisel
Die padda spring.

Ons speel op die strand.

Mamma stryk ons klere.

Ek hou van stroop.

Pappa draai die skroef vas.

Wat doen die padda?
# Life cycles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What I know</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What I want to know</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What I learned</td>
<td>Week 3</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Week 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Art gallery

1. What do you see in this painting?
2. How many caterpillars can you see?
3. How many moths can you see?

Metamorphosis by Maria Sibylla Merian

DATE

WEEK 3 • MONDAY
Skryf die woorde reg

1. rtie
2. strnda
3. oopstr
4. ngispr
5. fyskr
6. foeskr
7. oskrm
8. ngstri
Comprehension

Read The mystery of the disappearing tadpoles.

Read and think

1. What was the mystery in the title?

2. What did Zeb think had happened to the tadpoles?
   He thought

3. Why was Zeb the last tadpole to become a frog?
   Because

On your own

4. Would you like to have 100 brothers and sisters? Say why or why not.

Signatures:

Date:
Tortoises are slow-moving, gentle creatures. They have shells to protect them. Tortoises have a long lifespan, often longer than humans. The largest kind of tortoises are called Giant Tortoises.

Jonathan is the name of a friendly Giant Tortoise who lives in the garden of a big house. He is the oldest tortoise in the world. He is 190 years old. He loves to eat bananas, cabbages and apples and he sleeps a lot.

1. Can humans live 190 years?

2. Write a sentence about why tortoises are interesting creatures.
Introduction
Butterflies go through many changes in their life. This is called the life cycle of a butterfly.

Stage 1
A butterfly lays eggs on a leaf. Inside the eggs, tiny caterpillars form.

Stage 2
The caterpillar begins to eat its way out of the egg.

Stage 3
The caterpillar eats the leaves on the plant it was born on. It continues to eat and grows larger.

Stage 4
When the caterpillar gets too big for its skin, it sheds its skin. A new skin is already underneath. It can do this several times.

Stage 5
Once the caterpillar becomes very large, it will make a pupa or cocoon. It will change inside the pupa.

Stage 6
After two weeks, the butterfly comes out from the pupa. Its wings are wet and small at first. Once the butterfly’s wings are dry, the butterfly can fly away, look for food and lay eggs.
Voltooi die rymsinne

1. Eers het ek my toon gestamp.
   Net daarna kry my been ’n ____________.

2. Kom, jy moet ’n maatjie bring.
   En dan speel ons in ’n ____________.

3. Ons gesin eet graag gesond.
   Ons gunstelingkos is groente uit die ______________.

4. As Mamma roep, hardloop ek soos blits.
   Dis my beurt om die eiers te ____________.
**Vocabulary**

- tadpole
- disappearing
- amphibian
- mystery
- sticky

**Match the vocabulary word and meaning.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary word</th>
<th>Letters</th>
<th>Syllables</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>disappearing</td>
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<td>a baby frog</td>
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<td>tadpole</td>
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<tr>
<td>lives partly on land and partly in water</td>
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<td>mystery</td>
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<td>vanishing</td>
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<td>amphibian</td>
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<td>clings like glue</td>
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<td>sticky</td>
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<tr>
<td>difficult to understand</td>
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</table>

Write the words and complete the table.
Whales are huge, gentle animals that live in the sea. They are the biggest animals in the world. They also have long lifespans. One kind of whale, called a Bowhead Whale, can live for over 200 years! These whales are the longest-living animals on earth. Bowhead whales live in the coldest part of the sea and eat tiny sea plants and animals. But these beautiful whales are almost extinct because people have killed so many of them.

1. Do Bowhead Whales live longer than humans?

2. What does extinct mean?

3. Whales live in the sea. What do you think the biggest land animal is?
A life cycle

Draw a flow chart of the life cycle of the butterfly. Use the information on page 58.

1. The butterfly lays eggs.
2. A caterpillar hatches.
3. The caterpillar eats leaves.
4. It sheds its skin when it gets big.
5. It turns into a pupa.
6. A butterfly hatches from the pupa.
Skryf jou eie sinne

smelt

klits

skelm

plank
Complete the sentences using these words.

animals  amphibians  in  land

Classification: Frogs are _________________________________. These are a group of ________________________________ that live partly ________________________________ water and partly on _________________________________.

Choose another animal to write about. Use information from the table.

Classification: ________________________________ are _________________________________. These are a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animals</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grasshoppers, moths</td>
<td>Insects</td>
<td>Three body parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frogs, toads</td>
<td>Amphibians</td>
<td>Live partly on land and partly in water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogs, lions</td>
<td>Mammals</td>
<td>Warm-blooded with hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbels, sharks</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>Live and breathe in water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocodiles, snakes</td>
<td>Reptiles</td>
<td>Cold-blooded with scales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickens, ostriches</td>
<td>Birds</td>
<td>Have wings and feathers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Signature: ________________________________
Date: ________________________________
Have you ever seen little flies with red eyes buzzing around the fruit on a tree or in your home? These are called fruit flies. They are tiny insects with a big job. They have the job of clearing up rotting fruit. They are also food for other animals, like frogs and lizards.

Fruit flies are interesting because have a very short lifespan. They live for only two weeks! This is one of the shortest lifespans of any animals on earth. Before they die, the female fruit fly lays about 500 eggs.

1 Write a sentence about how fruit flies are useful.

2 Write about the oldest or youngest person you know.
Diktee
Like animals, different kinds of flowers have different lifespans. There is one flower that only lasts for one day. It opens in the morning and dies on the same evening. It is called a Daylily. It is grown all over the world because it is so beautiful.

South Africa’s national flower, the King Protea, lasts much longer. It can last more than two weeks. If you cut the flower and put it in water it can last 16 days.

1. Which flower has a shorter lifespan, the Daylily or the King Protea?

2. Draw a flower that you have seen. Draw it carefully with the correct colours.
Kies 3 woorde en gebruik hulle elkeen in ’n sin.

1

2

3
Die man dra ’n swaar sak.

Ek is lief vir my pa.

Ek vra ’n vraag.

Sy eet jellie en vla.

Die wa is vol hout.

Wat is op die wa?
Life cycle of a frog

Write the stages of a frog’s life cycle to match the pictures.
Use the information on page 49.

1. frog
2. eggs
3. tadpole
4. baby frog

WEEK 4 • MONDAY • 71
Vul die ontbrekende klanke in

1 b  o
2 gl
3 p
4 m
5 dr
6 w
7 vl
8 vr
Comprehension

Re-read The mystery of the disappearing tadpoles.

On your own

Use your own words to sum up the story of Zeb.

1 Character: The main character is ________________________

2 Setting: The story takes place in a ________________________

3 Story summary: ________________________

Zeb lived in a pond with his ________________________.

There was a mystery. Zeb’s brothers and sisters were ________________________.

Zeb thought ________________________.

Then Zeb jumped to ________________________.

He found his brothers and sisters had become ________________________.
The blue eggs (Chapter 1)

Once, in the veld in Africa, there was a thorn tree. In the trunk of the tree, there was a hole. And in the hole was a warm nest, lined with grass and feathers. And in the nest were four beautiful blue-green eggs that were slowly turning light brown.

Then, after a month, something exciting happened. The eggs began to crack open!

1. What do you think will hatch out of the eggs?

2. What else can you see in the tree?
Title: Life cycle of a frog

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stage 1</td>
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<td>Stage 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stage 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write an information text
Skryf sinne

Gebruik woorde uit die blok en skryf ten minste 5 sinne. Skryf die woorde wat jy gekies het met ’n kleurpotlood. Jy kan meer as een van die woorde per sin gebruik.

bo    glo    pa    vra    dra
kla    ja    ma    wa    vla

1

2

3

4

5
**Vocabulary and language**

Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>English word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vanishing; not seen</td>
<td>disappearing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baby frog</td>
<td>tadpole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>difficult to understand</td>
<td>mystery</td>
<td>??</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>animal that lives partly on land and partly in water</td>
<td>amphibian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clings like glue</td>
<td>sticky</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Read the sentences.**

**Classification:** Frogs are amphibians. Amphibians are a group of animals that live partly in water and partly on land.

**Write the first sentence in English.**

---

**Signature:**

**Date:**
Out of those eggs, came four little baby birds. They were blind and wet and had no feathers. They could not look after themselves. But their mother was there to keep them warm. Their father brought the mother and the chicks food.

The mother and father birds kept watch for animals or bigger birds that might harm the babies. Every day they grew bigger and stronger and their feathers began to grow.

1. Was your prediction correct?

2. What could eat the little chicks?

3. What do you think will happen next?
Compare two life cycles

These two creatures both start their life cycle as eggs.

**Life cycle of a chicken**
1. The mother hen lays eggs in a nest. She sits on the eggs to keep them warm.
2. The egg hatches out after 21 days.
3. The young chick stays with its mother for about 2 months. Its mother teaches it to find food.
4. The adult hen lays eggs.

**Life cycle of a turtle**
1. The mother turtle lays eggs in a hole in the sand on a beach. She leaves her eggs.
2. The egg hatches out after about 50 days.
3. The young turtle crosses the beach to the sea. It lives alone and catches its own food.
4. The adult turtle lays eggs.

What is the same?

What is different?
1. Ek kyk graag na die wolke bo in die lug.

2. My _________ is baie slim en sterk.

3. Ek help vir Mamma om die pakkies te _________.

4. My gunstelingnagereg is jellie met _________.

5. As jy nie weet nie, kan jy maar _________.

6. As ek mooi vra, sê my ouers dalk _________.
Zeb was a tadpole. And he had over a hundred tadpole brothers and sisters! He was the youngest and smallest. The tadpole family all lived in the cool, deep waters of a pond.

One day Zeb noticed that there seemed to be fewer brothers and sisters to play with. They were disappearing! It was a mystery! He could only count 90 tadpoles! Each day there were fewer and fewer. Soon there were only 20 left.
After two weeks, the mother bird flew out of the nest. But she came back all through the day to bring the chicks food. Their father also brought them food. The chicks grew fatter and stronger. They grew beautiful feathers.

Soon their wings were strong enough to fly. One day, they stood on the edge of the nest and looked at the ground. Then they spread their wings, and .... flew! They had never been taught to fly. They just knew how.

1. How do you think the birds felt when they flew for the first time?

2. What do you think will happen next?
Spoedlees woorde

Lees vir een minuut.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>swaai</th>
<th>niks</th>
<th>arm</th>
<th>serp</th>
<th>melk</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>trap</td>
<td>self</td>
<td>dors</td>
<td>kaart</td>
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<td>klaar</td>
<td>dalk</td>
<td>maats</td>
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<td>trein</td>
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<td>slurp</td>
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<td>klei</td>
<td>kolf</td>
<td>gerf</td>
<td>bang</td>
<td>lens</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Hoogste telling: __________ woorde
The blue eggs (Chapter 4)

The next day the four African Hoopoe birds flew away to start their new lives. They could look after themselves now.

They had long beaks that they could use to find insects in the grass and in animal dung. They would look for beetles, crickets, spiders and grasshoppers to eat.

One day they would each find a hole in a tree and build their own nest. They would line their nests with grass and feathers. Then they would spread their feathers to attract a partner. Soon there would be four more blue-green eggs and the life cycle would begin again!

1. Describe what a Hoopoe bird looks like.

2. Describe a pretty bird you once saw.
Recycling

Weeks 5 and 6
Once there was a giant who grew tomatoes on his farm and sold them at the market in the village. The people of the village said, ‘You are the scruffiest giant in the world. You always wear the same old piece of cloth and sandals.’ The scruffy giant wondered if he should get smart clothes.

He saw the clothes’ stall that had clothes of every size, big and small. Even clothes for giants! The giant decided to buy some smart clothes. He bought …

- a large white shirt
- a striped tie
- some thick blue trousers
- some yellow striped socks
- and some smart black shoes.

Why did the giant want smart clothes?
On the way he met a giraffe, shivering in the veld. ‘What is the matter?’ asked the giant.

‘My neck is cold,’ said the giraffe. ‘And I don’t know how to keep it warm.’

‘Here, have my new tie,’ said the giant. ‘You can wrap it around your neck.’

‘Thank you,’ said the giraffe gratefully.

Why would a giraffe’s neck get cold?
The giant walked further. He met a family of bush pigs crying in the veld.
‘What is the matter?’ asked the giant.
‘An elephant trampled on our home,’ said mother bush pig.
‘We have nowhere to sleep tonight.’
‘Here, have my shirt,’ said the giant. You can make it into a strong tent.’
‘Thank you,’ said the bush pig family gratefully.

The giant walked further. He met two baby mongooses looking sad.
‘What is the matter?’ asked the giant.
‘We lost our blankets,’ they said. ‘We will be cold all night and our mother will be angry.’
‘Here, have my socks,’ said the giant. ‘Each one will make a cosy blanket for you.’
‘Thank you,’ said the mongooses gratefully.

What are you learning about the giant?
The giant walked further. He met a large family of dung beetles scurrying about. ‘What is the matter?’ asked the giant. ‘Our home got swept away by rain,’ said the biggest dung beetle. ‘We need somewhere to live until we can make another.’ ‘Here, have my shoes,’ said the giant. ‘They are too tight for me anyway.’ ‘Thank you,’ said the dung beetles gratefully.

The giant walked further and came to a stream. He met a long line of ants waving their antennae about. ‘What is the matter?’ asked the giant. ‘We can’t cross this stream,’ said the queen ant. ‘Our bridge was swept away in the flood.’ ‘Here, have my belt,’ said the giant. ‘It will make a sturdy bridge.’ ‘Thank you,’ said the ants gratefully.

How much new clothing does the giant have left?
The giant walked further. He only had his trousers left ... and they began to fall down because he had no belt. So, he took them off and put his cloth around his body again. Two porcupines running away from a lion saw the trousers. ‘Quick, a place to hide from lion,’ they said. And they crawled into the trouser legs gratefully.

The giant arrived back on the farm, looking as scruffy as when he left. ‘Oh dear, I am still the scruffiest giant in the world,’ he said.

Is this a good ending for the story?
When he got to his hut, there was a surprise! All the animals the giant had helped were waiting for him. They had prepared a delicious supper. They had also written a thank you letter.

Dear Giant,

Thank you for helping us.
Your tie keeps giraffe’s neck warm.
Your shirt is a house for the bush pig family.
Your socks are blankets for the baby mongooses.
Your shoes are homes for all the dung beetles.
Your belt is a bridge for the ants.
And your trousers keep the porcupines safe.
You are the kindest giant in the world.

Love from all the animals

How do you think the giant felt when he read this letter?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONDAY</th>
<th>TUESDAY</th>
<th>WEDNESDAY</th>
<th>THURSDAY</th>
<th>FRIDAY</th>
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**Handwriting**

- MONDAY
- TUESDAY
- WEDNESDAY
- THURSDAY
- FRIDAY
Voltooi die blokkiesraaisel

DWARS

1. 1
2. "Hat"
3. "Bread"
4. "Smile"
5. "Hand"
6. "Dog"
7. "Horse"
8. "Dinner"

AF

1. "Superhero"
2. "Bed"
3. "Bread"
4. "Smile"
5. "Dog"
6. "Wheel"
7. "Dinner"
8. "Horse"
Die perd galop.

Mamma sny die brood.

Pappa dra ’n hoed.

Ek stap met my hond.

Ek betaal met geld.

Waarmee betaal ek?
# Recycling

<table>
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<th>What I know</th>
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<th>What I learned</th>
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<tr>
<td>Week 5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 6</td>
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</table>
1. Is this picture of a 2D or 3D artwork?
2. How do you think this sculpture was made?
3. What is in the background?
4. What is in the middle ground?

Nelson Mandela capture site, KZN
Skryf die woorde reg

1  rtie
2  dhoe
3  dbroo
4  ndmo
5  ndoh
6  prde
7  ldge
8  ehld
Comprehension

Read The kindest giant in the world.

Search and find

1. Which two kinds of insects did the giant help?

________________________ and ____________________

Read and think

2. Do you think the giant prefers to be kind or smart? ________________

   Explain why you think that. ________________________________________

3. How did the animals show that they were grateful?

   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

4. How do you know this is a story and not true facts?

   Because ________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

Signature: __________________________
Date: ______________________________
The river

1. The river was clean. Fish and frogs lived in there and animals could drink the water. Children liked to play there.

2. People began to throw their rubbish in the river.

3. The water became polluted. The plants in the water died. The fish and frogs died. Animals got sick if they drank the water.

4. The children didn’t play at the river anymore.

Why is a polluted river a problem?
Which bin?

Maya and Mandla have brought their recycling to the recycling centre. Which bin should they use?

Write the name of each item in the correct bin.

Glass
- cooldrink bottle
- newspaper

Cans and tins
- tin
- water bottle
- can

Plastics
- carton

Card and paper
- yoghurt tub
- jar
Voltooi die rymsinne

held perd hond mond
kind rond brood hoed

1. Die man vang die dief en kry die ou tannie se geld.
   Hierdie man is sowaar ’n _____________.

2. Al is jy klein of al is jy groot,
   almal hou van ’n lekker vars ________________.

3. Die gawe man maak so as hy groet:
   Hy knik sy kop en lig sy _________________.

4. Ek gaan stap graag met my hond,
   ons stap tot by die rivier se _________________.

WEEK 5 • WEDNESDAY • 101
Vocabulary

- mongoose
- scruffy
- dung beetle
- smart
- bush pig

**Match the vocabulary word and picture.**

**Write the words and complete the table.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary word</th>
<th>Letters</th>
<th>Syllables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mongoose</td>
<td>m</td>
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<tr>
<td>bush pig</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>dung beetle</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scruffy</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smart</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The veld

1. Animals, birds and insects lived in the veld. They liked the trees for shade and for fruit. Children liked to play there.

2. People began to throw their rubbish in the veld. They also made fires.

3. The veld became burnt and polluted. The trees died. The birds and animals moved away. Children hurt themselves if they played there.

4. The children didn’t play in the veld anymore.

Why did the children, animals, birds and insects leave?
Know your plastics

Groups 1, 2 and 4 plastics are recycled most often in South Africa. The others are only recycled sometimes.

Can these be recycled in South Africa?
Write often or sometimes.
Skryf jou eie sinne

hond

land

woud

brood
Language

Complete the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. ‘What ________ the ________?' ________ the giant.
   (asked, matter, is)

2. ‘My ________ is cold!’ said ________ giraffe.
   (neck, the)

3. ‘_______,’ have ________' new tie,' ________'
   the ________'. (said, Here, my, giant)

Circle words to make your own story

1. ‘What is the matter?’ asked the dog / the fairy / the lion / the old woman.

2. ‘My feet / head / hands / ears are cold / dirty / sore,’ said the monkey / girl / old man.

3. ‘Here, have this blanket / these gloves / this medicine / this soap,’ said the dog / the fairy / the lion / the old woman.
The beach

1. Sea animals, like sea snails and crabs, lived near the sea. Sea birds lived on the beach. Children liked to play on the beach and paddle in the clean water.

2. People began to leave litter on the beach. Some of the litter went into the sea.

3. The sea and beach became polluted.

4. The children didn’t play on the beach anymore.

How would you solve this problem?
Diktee
Making places safe to play

1. The high school students collected the rubbish from the river. They put the rubbish into bags. They took the bags to the dump.

2. The village people cleared the veld. They called the refuse collectors to collect the bags. They planted more trees.

3. The children cleaned the beach and put the rubbish into the dustbins.

4. Little animals, insects and birds came back to these places. The children could play safely at the river, in the veld or at the beach again. They could play everywhere.

Where have you seen litter? What could you do?
Handwriting

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

Week 6
Kies 2 woorde en gebruik hulle elkeen in 'n sin.

1


2
My boetie verjaar.

Ek vertel ’n storie.

Die vrou het haar oorbel verloor.

Ek betaal vir my lekkers.

Ek het ’n mooi liedjie gehoor.

Wie verjaar?
In KwaZulu-Natal an organisation called Singakwenza (We can do it!) is recycling rubbish and using it to make toys for pre-school children.

People who work at Singakwenza train parents, creche owners and school children to make things using bottles, cardboard boxes, bottle caps, bread bags and other recycling. They make toys and teaching materials to help young children learn to get ready for reading, writing and maths.

Mrs Julie Hay, who started Singakwenza, says, “Toys made from recycling teach children just as much as toys that come from a shop. And when you make your toys from recycling, you save the environment too.”

1. Which province is Singakwenza found in?

2. What do they use to make the toys?

3. What do the children learn when they play with the toys?
Vul die ontbrekende klankte in:

1. ge___hoor
2. ___sien
3. ___bel
4. ___koop
5. ___jaar
6. ___taal
7. ___dank
8. ___veel

Dankie!
Circle the correct answer or answers.

1. The trader did not want the giant for a friend because he was scruffy / taller than anyone else / spoke a different language.

2. Who was proud to have the giant as a friend?
   - trader / village people / giraffe

3. The giant reused and repurposed / recycled / trashed his smart clothes.

4. The giant said you can use an old bucket to carry water / grow plants / litter the veld.

5. The giraffe said you can recycle pens / tins / glass bottles / buckets / plastic bottles / TVs.

Signature: ____________________________
Date: ________________________________

WEEK 6 • TUESDAY • 115
This is an African folktale about clever Jackal who always tricked the other animals.

One day, Jackal was walking in the mountains down a narrow path. There were large boulders and rocks on both sides. Suddenly, in the distance, he saw Lion. Lion was on the same path coming towards him. There was no-where to run. He knew Lion was looking for food and would eat him up if they met. Jackal had to think of a plan very quickly.

Do you think Jackal will get eaten by Lion? Say what you think will happen.
Make a toy from waste

What you need:
- 6 bottle tops (all the same size)
- A piece of cardboard from a box
- A koki pen

What to do:
1. Use the blank side of the cardboard. Draw around a bottle top to make a circle in the middle.
2. Draw six more circles around the outside to make a flower shape.
3. Write a number (1–6) in each of the outside circles.
4. Draw a flower stem and some leaves.
5. Draw dots on each bottle top, from 1 to 6 dots.
6. Put your bottle tops and card in a packet.

Play the game with a child. Show them how to match the number of dots to the numbers.
Skryf sinne

Gebruik woorde uit die blok en skryf ten minste 5 sinne. Skryf die woorde wat jy gekies het met 'n kleurpotlood. Jy kan meer as een van die woorde per sin gebruik.

bedoel          bederf          begin          gedoen          gestaan
bewerk          verloor          verstaan          verlang

1

2

3

4

5
**Vocabulary and language**

**Complete the table.**

<table>
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<tr>
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<td><img src="image" alt="scruffy" /></td>
<td>smart</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Read the sentences.**

‘What is the matter?’ asked the giant.
‘My neck is cold!’ said the giraffe sadly.
‘Here, have my new tie,’ said the giant.

**Write the first sentence in English.**

---

Signature: ____________________________  
Date: ______________________________
‘Help, Help! Come quickly! Someone help me!’ Jackal shouted loudly. He pretended he had not seen Lion.

Lion heard Jackal’s cries for help. He ran forwards and saw Jackal holding up the boulder.

Jackal said, ‘If I let go of this boulder, the mountainside will fall down on top of both of us! The rocks are all loose. This one boulder is holding everything up. You must help me hold it up!’

Do you think Lion will help Jackal? Explain why or why not.
**Reduce, reuse, recycle**

**Reduce:** Use fewer things that can only be used once

- Take your own shopping bag to the shop.

**Reuse:** Use things more than once

- Give clothes that are too small to someone else instead of throwing them away.
- Write on both sides of the paper so you don’t waste it.
- Use the water after you wash the dishes to water the garden.

**Recycle:** Make something new from a thing you usually throw away

- Take bottles and cans to the recycling centre.
- Make compost with food scraps.
1 Ek eet koek, want ek **verjaar**.

2 Ek ________________ by die snoepie.

3 Ons het die wedstryd ________________.

4 By die fees het ons musiek ________________.

5 Ons ________________ ons juffrou vir al haar harde werk.

6 Ek ________________ ál die werk wat ons doen.

Dankie!
Once there was a giant who grew tomatoes on his farm and sold them at the market in the village.

The giant decided to buy some smart clothes.

The giant met a family of bush pigs crying in the veld.

‘What is the matter?’ asked the giant.

‘An elephant trampled on our home,’ said mother bush pig. We have no-where to sleep tonight.’

‘Here, have my shirt,’ said the giant. You can make it into a strong tent.’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of words I read.</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of words I didn’t know.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lion certainly didn’t want to get crushed by mountain rocks. So he rushed to help Jackal.

Lion stood next to Jackal and helped him hold the boulder. He believed Jackal’s story.

After a minute Jackal said, ‘We can’t stand here forever. If you keep holding this boulder up, I will go and search for a long, strong log. Then we can use the log to hold up the boulder.’

‘Good idea,’ said Lion. ‘I will hold it up while you look for a log. But be quick.’

What do you think will happen next?
Spoedlees woorde

Lees vir een minuut.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>serp</th>
<th>swaai</th>
<th>nikse</th>
<th>arm</th>
<th>klits</th>
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<tr>
<td>kaart</td>
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<td>klomp</td>
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<td>dalk</td>
<td>maats</td>
<td>kramp</td>
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<td>sink</td>
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<td>dans</td>
<td>nerf</td>
<td>swerm</td>
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<td>kant</td>
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<td>trein</td>
<td>kamp</td>
<td>mors</td>
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<td>vraag</td>
<td>park</td>
<td>sing</td>
<td>stamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slurp</td>
<td>twis</td>
<td>fluks</td>
<td>kerm</td>
<td>stert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bang</td>
<td>klei</td>
<td>kolf</td>
<td>gerf</td>
<td>tronk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hoogste telling: __________ woorde
Jackal left Lion holding the boulder and pretended to look for a log. He walked further and further away from Lion.

‘I am still looking,’ Jackal shouted now and then.

Soon Jackal was so far away Lion couldn’t see him.

Lion waited and waited for Jackal. He waited until the sun was low in the sky. At last he realised he had been tricked by clever Jackal.

He stopped holding the boulder and nothing happened.

By now Jackal was far, far away so Lion had to go hungry.

Was this a good ending? Say why or why not.
Healthy eating

Weeks 7 and 8
Long ago there was a very rich king called King Midas. He was the richest man in the whole world. King Midas loved four things: He loved his only child, Marigold; he loved mealtimes; he loved his garden; and he loved gold. And I am sorry to say he loved gold most of all.

He had rooms and rooms filled with gold: gold bars, gold coins, gold jewellery – anything made of gold. Even though he had a beautiful daughter, a lovely garden and ate delicious meals every day, he was unhappy because he wanted even more gold!

Do you think the king should be happy? Why?
One day King Midas saw a strange creature in the garden. The creature was half boy and half goat. The creature had hurt himself. Although he loved gold, King Midas was a kind man and he rushed to help. He didn’t know the creature was a servant of one of the most powerful Greek gods of that time.

King Midas bandaged the creature’s leg and gave him water. The creature soon felt a little better. He said, ‘Most people would have been scared to help me. To thank you properly, I will grant you one wish. Anything at all.’

How can you tell King Midas was kind?
The king thought of all he had. He had a lovely daughter, he had enough food, and he had a lovely garden. But he didn’t have enough gold! So he said, ‘I wish everything I touched was gold.’

‘I hope you don’t regret it,’ said the creature. ‘But I will grant your wish.’

King Midas was very excited! Right away he touched a beautiful tree. Instantly it turned to gold. He ran about touching all the trees in the garden. They all turned to gold! Then he began to touch the flowers.

‘At last, I will be the richest person in the world,’ he thought. He didn’t notice that all the birds and butterflies flew away and the garden became a garden of statues.

Do you think King Midas will regret his wish? Why?
Just then the king’s chef brought his supper. It was the king’s favourite supper. It consisted of chicken, chips and vegetable soup. ‘Mmm ... delicious,’ said the king. ‘I am very hungry and thirsty after all the excitement.’

But as soon as he picked up the chicken leg, it changed to gold! He touched the plate of chips and the same thing happened. He picked up a spoon to dip into the vegetable soup and both the spoon and soup turned to gold. ‘Oh no!’ said the king. ‘What have I done? I have made a foolish wish.’

How is the king beginning to feel?
At that moment Marigold came running out to hug her father. ‘Don’t touch me, Marigold!’ he shouted. But too late! Marigold had run to give him a hug. And as soon as she touched him, she turned to gold. She became a gold statue!

King Midas began to weep. ‘I have lost everything I truly love,’ he said. ‘My daughter, my garden, fresh food to eat, water to drink. Please magic creature, take away my wish. All the gold in the world is not worth losing everything I love.’

What has the king lost? What do you think will happen?
‘You have realised that there are many things that are more important than gold,’ said the creature. ‘You were just too greedy,’ he said. ‘Very well, I will take away the magic. But just remember your foolish wish next time you think gold is the most precious thing in the world.’

And suddenly Marigold was laughing again, and the king’s food smelt good, and the trees were alive. The king drank some fresh water and hugged Marigold. He realised he had all he ever wanted. He went from being a greedy king to being a grateful king.

Is this a happy ending? Why?
Voltoo die blokkiesraaisel

1

2 3 4

5 6

7 8

9

10

DWARS

AF

1

2

3

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7

8

9

10
Ek borsel my tande.

Pappa gee vir Mamma rose.

Ons het twee katte.

Die polisie vang die diewe.

Ek klap hande.

Hoeveel katte het ons?
# Food groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What I know</th>
<th>What I want to know</th>
<th>What I learned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Week 7</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Week 8</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Balance in art

What is the difference between these two pictures?

In picture 1, all the apples are ___________________________.

In picture 2, the apples are ___________________________.

Picture 1 is not balanced. Picture 2 is balanced.

Complete this drawing so that it is balanced.
Skryf die woorde reg

1. rtie  tier
2. tetak
3. tmate
4. tdean
5. lelpi
6. lelub
7. sero
8. dehan
Comprehension

Read King Midas.

Search and find

1. What four things did King Midas love at the beginning of the myth?

2. What was his wish?

3. What happened to make King Midas want to change his wish?

4. How did King Midas change?

Signature: ____________________________
Date: ________________________________
Eating away from home

In South Africa there are many different places where you can buy cooked food.

Sometimes you see people selling street food at the side of the road. You might see mealies, shisa nyama or vetkoek.

At fast food restaurants people can buy prepared food at a counter. You can buy chicken nuggets, hamburgers or chips from some fast food restaurants.

There are also sit-down restaurants where you sit at a table and a waiter takes your order. The food is made in the restaurant kitchen. A chef is in charge of the cooking. Some South African chefs have become famous.

1. Name two jobs in a restaurant.

2. What street food have you seen?
The food pyramid

The bigger the space in the food pyramid, the more of that food group we should eat.

Draw suitable food in each space.

- Sweet and salty snacks
  - Once a week
- Oils and fats
  - Small servings daily
- Dairy
  - 2 to 3 servings daily
- Protein
  - 2 servings daily
- Carbohydrates
  - 3 servings daily
- Fruit and vegetables
  - 5 servings daily

Oils and fats give us energy and keep us warm

Dairy keeps bones and teeth strong

Protein builds our muscles and makes us strong

Carbohydrates give us energy

Fruit and vegetables give us vitamins and fibre
Voltooi die rymsinne

1. “Aan wie behoort die bulle?”
   Vra die polisie vir ________________.

2. As ek opstaan, borsel ek my tande.
   Voor ek eet, was ek my ________________

3. Mamma is kwaad oor haar matte.
   Dit was nie ons nie, maar die stoute ________________.

4. Die ou oom is vol grille.
   Hy hou niks van al die ________________ nie.
Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>greedy</td>
<td>wanting too much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>creature</td>
<td>a living being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foolish</td>
<td>a professional cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grateful</td>
<td>a professional cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thankful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write the words in alphabetical order.

1. creature
2. greedy
3. grateful
4. foolish
5. grateful
Sibahle Mtongana’s mother was a teacher but she also liked to cook meals for her family. She had a small vegetable garden and used fresh vegetables and herbs.

This made Siba interested in food and when she left school she studied nutrition. She learnt how food keeps us healthy. She began to write recipes for food magazines. One day she was asked to appear on TV cooking one of her recipes. She soon had her own TV programme called **Siba’s Table**. The programme shows Siba cooking healthy meals for her children in her Cape Town home.

1. What do you learn about if you study nutrition?

2. What cooking programme have you seen on TV? What was being cooked?
A balanced diet

1. Write the name of each food group in the correct place.
   - Carbohydrates
   - Proteins
   - Fruit and vegetables
   - Dairy
   - Oils and fats
   - Sweet and salty snacks

2. Match the pictures to the correct food group.

3. Circle the correct answers.
   a. We should eat the most of sweet and salty snacks / carbohydrates / fruit and vegetables.
   b. A balanced diet is eating food from only one food group / mixed food groups / two food groups.

4. Do you think you have a balanced diet? Why/why not?
Skryf jou eie sinne

katte

tande

rose

hande
Complete the sentences using the words.

chips  consisted  favourite  vegetable

It was the king’s __________________________ supper.

It __________________________ of chicken,

and __________________________ soup.

Write your own sentences.

Yesterday, it was my __________________________.

It __________________________.
Reuben Riffel’s mother worked in a restaurant. When Reuben left school, he worked as a waiter in the restaurant. Reuben was interested in how the food was cooked and asked to work in the kitchen. Soon he was helping the chef.

One day the chef was sick and Reuben had to cook for all the customers. Everyone loved his food. That day he decided he wanted to learn to be a chef. Now he is one of South Africa’s best chefs. But he still cooks for his mother sometimes. Her favourite meal is roast duck.

1. Why did Reuben have to cook for customers unexpectedly?

2. What is Reuben’s mother’s favourite meal?

3. What is your mother or father’s favourite meal?
Diktee
Katlego Mlambo – South African chef

Katlego is a young South African chef who loves food from different countries. He has worked all over the world. When he came back to South Africa, he became the chef for a restaurant in Johannesburg.

He tried to cook South African food, like mielie meal, in new ways. A restaurant owner came to the restaurant. The food was so delicious he invited Katlego to be the chef at his restaurant in London. Katlego hopes to write a book of all his interesting recipes.

Write a recipe for making a jam sandwich.

Ingredients (what you need):

- [ ]
- [ ]
- [ ]

Method (what you do):

- [ ]
- [ ]
- [ ]
Handwriting
Soek die woorde

sanger  honger  singer  dankie  donkie
vinkie  langer  vinger  vonkel  winkel

Kies 3 woorde en gebruik hulle elkeen in ’n sin.

1

2

3
Ek wil ’n sanger word.

Peet is langer as Janu.

Daar stap ’n donkie.

Mila gaan winkel toe.

Die vinkie bou ’n nes.

Wat wil ek word?
Anytime and sometimes foods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anytime foods</th>
<th>Sometimes foods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>These are foods that are good to</td>
<td>These foods are the least healthy. That’s why they’re once-in-a-while foods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat anytime. They are the healthiest foods.</td>
<td>Examples: chips, sweets, ice cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples: fruits and vegetables, milk</td>
<td>Examples: fruits and vegetables, milk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Make a list of your favourite **anytime** foods.

Write a sentence about how you feel when you eat healthy foods.
Skryf die klanke neer

Vul die ontbrekende klanke in

1. **ge**
2. **sien**
3. **taal**
4. **jaar**
5. **hoor**

1. **kat**
2. **klip**
Complete a summary of the story Stone soup. Use the words in the box.

story  stone  pot  vegetables
village  delicious  magic  bring

Stone soup is the __________________ of Mr Z who comes to
a __________________ and says he will make soup from a
________________________.

He puts the stone in a __________________ and asks the people
to __________________ him water, a few
________________________, a bone, and some salt. When they taste
the soup, it is __________________. The village think it is a
________________________ stone but it is Mr Z who is being clever.
A staple food is basic and important in people’s everyday lives. Staple foods contain a lot of carbohydrates, which provide us with energy and make us feel full. They do not contain much protein and vitamins, so they are not enough on their own.

Different countries have different staple foods, depending on what grows well there. Most staple foods like maize (mielies), rice and wheat are grains. Others are root crops like yams or potatoes. All of these can be stored for long periods of time and do not need to be refrigerated.

1. Name three staple foods

2. What is your staple food?
Saeed learns to make good choices

Saeed had terrible toothache.

His mother took him to the dentist.

There were holes in his teeth.

The dentist put in some fillings.

She said, “Only eat sweets sometimes. Rather have fruit.”

“Brush your teeth and eat milk, yoghurt, maas and green vegetables”. 
Skryf sinne

Gebruik woorde uit die blok en skryf ten minste 5 sinne. Skryf die woorde wat jy gekies het met 'n kleurpotlood. Jy kan meer as een van die woorde per sin gebruik.

sanger      donkie      bankie      banger      langer
vinger      pinkie      winkel      vonkel      donker

1

2

3

4

5
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thankful</td>
<td>grateful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read the sentences.
It was the king’s favourite supper. It consisted of chicken, chips and vegetable soup.

Write one sentence in English.
Maize is a kind of grass with edible fruit. It is an important staple food in many parts of the world. It is also called mielies or corn. Maize seeds were brought to Africa from South America about 500 years ago. These seeds were many different colours. Now white or yellow maize is grown and eaten all over Africa. Ground dried maize is made into porridge called isidudu, mielie pap, sadza, nshima or ugali. Maize is also ground into flour to make different kinds of bread.

Some maize kernels explode when heated, giving us the delicious snack, popcorn. Cornflakes are made out of maize.

1. Is maize indigenous to Africa?
2. Is cornflour made from maize?
3. Popcorn is made from maize, but is it a staple food? Why?
Making good choices

Read the story on page 159. Answer the questions.

1 Circle the correct words.
   a Saeed had toothache because he had a **hole in his tooth** / **someone hit him** / **he bit something hard**.
   b Saeed’s mother took him to **the doctor** / **the dentist** / **school**.
   c The dentist used a **drill** / **mirror and a bright light** / **magnifying glass** to look in Saeed’s mouth.
   d The dentist **pulled out Saeed’s teeth** / **left the holes alone** / **filled the holes**.
   e The dentist gave Saeed a **sweet** / **some fruit** / **a glass of milk** after his teeth were filled.

2 The dentist told Saeed to make “good food choices”.
   Circle the foods that are good for our teeth.

![Food images: sweets, fruits, vegetables, water]

3 How can you keep your teeth healthy? Finish these sentences.
   a I should eat ____________ and ____________ to build strong teeth.
   b The ____________ in these foods help teeth grow strong.
   c I should only eat sweets ____________ .
Voltooi die sinne

1. Ek gaan graag saam met Mamma **winkel** toe.

2. Die man ry op 'n ____________________.

3. Ek het my __________ raakgesny.

4. Ben wil eendag 'n ____________________.

5. My sussie is altyd ________________.

6. Ek hou nie van die ____________________ nie.
At that moment little Marigold came running out to hug her father.

‘Don’t touch me Marigold!’ he shouted. But too late! Marigold had run to give him a hug! And as soon as she touched him ... she turned to gold. She became a gold statue.

King Midas began to weep. ‘I have lost everything I truly love,’ he said. ‘My daughter, my garden, fresh food to eat, water to drink. Please magic creature, take away my wish.’
Rice is a type of grass with edible seeds. It is staple food for more than half the people in the world, especially in Asia and North Africa. Rice grows in warm, wet climates, in flat fields filled with water. There are different kinds of rice. Brown rice is rice that has only had the hard outer layer removed. It contains more fibre and nutrients than white rice. Rice can be ground into flour to make rice cakes and pastry. The parts of the plant that are not eaten can be used to make mats, garments, fertiliser and fuel.

1. Write the word that tells us that we eat the seeds of rice plants.

2. Circle all the correct answers: Rice is a staple food in China / India / Norway.

3. Is brown rice healthier than white rice?
Spoedlees woorde

Lees vir een minuut.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>klits</th>
<th>serp</th>
<th>niks</th>
<th>arm</th>
<th>skaars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>klomp</td>
<td>kaart</td>
<td>self</td>
<td>dors</td>
<td>skelm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kramp</td>
<td>help</td>
<td>dalk</td>
<td>maats</td>
<td>smelt</td>
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<tr>
<td>swarm</td>
<td>sink</td>
<td>dans</td>
<td>nerf</td>
<td>trots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kring</td>
<td>dorp</td>
<td>kant</td>
<td>warm</td>
<td>grond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brand</td>
<td>kort</td>
<td>kamp</td>
<td>mors</td>
<td>drank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plank</td>
<td>skulp</td>
<td>terg</td>
<td>boks</td>
<td>frank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stamp</td>
<td>lank</td>
<td>park</td>
<td>sing</td>
<td>prent</td>
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<tr>
<td>stert</td>
<td>slurp</td>
<td>fluks</td>
<td>kerm</td>
<td>streng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tronk</td>
<td>bang</td>
<td>kolf</td>
<td>gerf</td>
<td>skerp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hoogste telling: __________ woorde
Wheat

Wheat is a kind of grass with edible seeds. More of the earth's surface is covered with growing wheat than any other crop. On big farms, huge combine harvesters cut wheat and separate the grains from the stalks. Wheat contains a lot of carbohydrates, but it contains more protein than maize or rice. Wheat grain is a staple food used to make flour for bread, biscuits, breakfast cereals, pasta and couscous. It can also be fermented to make alcohol and fuel. People who are allergic to wheat get bad diarrhoea if they eat it.

1. Circle the staple crop that has the most protein:
   - maize
   - rice
   - wheat

2. What is the name of the big machine that harvests wheat?

3. If you are allergic to wheat, should you stop eating it?
Poem 1: Creatures all around

Author: Funde Wande

How many millions of ants in the world?
How many worms have you seen?
All have a use in nature
All keep our planet green.

How many millions of grasshoppers,
How many bees in their hives?
All have a use in nature
All keep our planet alive.

Some make food, some are food,
Some help plants to grow
But all have a use in nature
Something we all should know.

What is this poem about? Which words did you like?
Poem 2: Caterpillar, butterfly

Author: Funde Wande

Caterpillar eating
Eating soft green leaves.
Biting, chomping, munching,
Until the stars come out.

Caterpillar sleeping
In her warm bed of silk,
Dreaming, softly sleeping,
Until the moon is high.

Caterpillar changing
In her snug cocoon.
Shifting, moving, changing,
Until the sun comes up.

Butterfly waking
From her sleepy dreams.
Now fluttering, swooping, flying,
Until the day is done.

What is this poem about? What picture did you see in your mind when you read each verse?
Poem 3: With a friend

Author: Funde Wande

I can talk with my friend
and walk with my friend,
We will be friends forever.

I can play with my friend
and stay with my friend,
We share our lunch together.

I can learn with my friend
and compete with my friend,
And sometimes disagree!

I can laugh with my friend
and make jokes with my friend,
She means so much to me!

What is this poem about?
Which words rhyme in this poem?
Poem 4: I love the earth

Author: Funde Wande

I love the earth,
The mountains and seas
And all the plants,
The flowers and trees.
I love all the animals
And fishes in the sea
For I am a part of Mother Earth
And Mother Earth is part of me.

This earth belongs to all of us.
This is our only home.
Let’s help to keep it safe and clean
Together, not alone.
Poem 5: Feelings (adapted)

Author: Funde Wande

These things make me cheerful
Sunshine on my skin
When I do good work at school
And sometimes when I win

These things make me sad
A rainy and cold day
Unkind words and unkind looks
When friends walk away

These things make me scared
A big snake or a shark
Loud thunder and lightning
Or shadows in the dark

These things make me calm
Stroking my dog and cat
Family all around me
A healthy meal to eat

What is this poem about? How does it make you feel?
Khanya is in Grade 3. He loved the poem *With a Friend* and wrote a review.

**Poem review**

**Title:** With a Friend  
**Author:** Funde Wande  
**Form:** This poem has four verses. Some of the words rhyme.  
**Summary:** This poem is about things you do with your friend. It says you can disagree with your friend, but still like them.  
**Opinion response:** I liked this poem. It reminded me of my friend and me. We do lots of things together. We sometimes have an argument but we laugh afterwards.  
**Favourite word or line:** "We will be friends forever."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Practice Letters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monday</strong></td>
<td>Xi Zu Av Bl Br</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>br Av Xi Zu Bl</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tuesday</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jo Jr De Kl Fr Ha</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wednesday</strong></td>
<td>Lm Mo Na Op Qr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lt Na Lm Qr Mo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thursday</strong></td>
<td>Uv Ux Yz To Xx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zw Yz Xx Uv Ux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Friday</strong></td>
<td>Em In Kh Lh Fv We</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Th Wk Em Fv Kh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

176 • WEEK 9
Voltooi die blokkiesraaisel

1. [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
2. [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
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**DWARS**

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7. [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Monday, 9th October 2022
11.30 am

Dear Diary,
Today it is hot and sunny. There is a little wind. The weather is good.
At lunchtime we had pap and pilchards. My favourite! I sat with Simphiwe. It is his favourite too.

Khanya

---

Write your diary for today.

My diary

(Day and date) Monday, ________________________________
(Time) ________________________________
(Opening) Dear Diary,
(Weather today) Today is ________________________________
(Food I ate today) I ate ________________________________
(Thoughts) ________________________________
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What I know</th>
<th>What I want to know</th>
<th>What I learned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Week 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More creatures
Bug art

Look carefully at the photographs.

What can you see?

Do you think the creatures are real?
Why?

Do they look real?

What do you think the spider, the ants and the cockroach are made of?

These models were made by a sculptor. Can you make a larger-than-life model of an insect or other bug?
Skryf die woorde reg

1. rtie
2. sknysno
3. euoovrdr
4. popuihs
5. skkadoe
6. striakds
7. oombouish
8. sknoeksbo
Poem review

Choose another poem. Write a review.

Title: ____________________________

Author: ____________________________

Form: This poem has ____________ verses.

Summary:


Opinion and response to the poem:


Favourite word or line: ____________________________

Signature: ____________________________

Date: ____________________________
Dear Diary,

Today it is hotter than yesterday. At break I played soccer with Simphiwe and some of the other boys. It was so hot! After a while I had to drink some water and sit in the shade. I don’t know how the others kept on playing!

Khanya
Fun facts about bugs

Read these fun facts about the insects the little spider hunted.

1. Houseflies taste with their feet!
   Their feet are like our tongues but are 10 million times better at tasting!

2. Flies can see behind them!
   They have amazing compound eyes.

3. House flies can walk upside down!
   Each foot makes a substance like glue to help them stick to any surface – even the ceiling.

4. Mosquitoes grow up fast!
   The life cycle of some mosquitoes – from egg to adult – is 7-10 days.

5. Only female mosquitoes bite!
   They suck blood to get the protein they need to produce eggs.

6. Mosquitoes are more active when the moon is full!
   Mosquitoes are 500 times more active at full moon because it is easier to see.

1. Which fact about flies did you find most interesting? Write it in your own words.

   ____________________________________________________________

2. Which fact about mosquitoes did you find most interesting? Write it in your own words.

   ____________________________________________________________
Voltooi die rymsinne

1. Ek dink Mamma het dalk groot geskrik toe sy sien daar’s niks meer in die _____________.

2. Wie hardloop lekker op die plaas rond?
   Dis ons staatmaker, die ou ______________.

3. Die muis is tuis in my sussie se ________________.

4. In die somer het die reën verdwyn.
   Nou het ons weer lekker ________________.
### Vocabulary

Match the vocabulary word and meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>diary</td>
<td>type of imaginative writing, short and rhythmic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poem</td>
<td>a book used to keep record of events, thoughts, observations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verse/stanza</td>
<td>diary text written at one time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diary entry</td>
<td>what you notice around you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>observations</td>
<td>opposite of paragraph</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write the vocabulary words in alphabetical order.

1. observations
2. diary entry
3. diary
4. poem
5. verse/stanza

Underline five words you like from the poems or diary entries.
Dear Diary,
Today it rained on the way to school. Now it is hot again. Terrible day! I dripped rainwater on my handwriting book. Ma’am shouted at me. Then my pencil broke and I had to borrow Lulu’s sharpener. She was so cross. I hope the day gets better!

Khanya
More fun facts about bugs

Read these fun facts about the insects we saw on the Museum.

1. Which fact about ants did you find most interesting? Write it in your own words.

2. Which fact about cockroaches did you find most interesting? Write it in your own words.
Skryf jou eie sinne

tuinslang

blomtuin

strikdas

boekrak
Language

Make three sentences from the groups of words. Add the correct punctuation.

hot, sunny, today, is
is there wind a little
good the is weather

Write your own sentences about the weather today.

Suggestions: cloudy, hot, warm, cool, cold, rainy, strong wind

Today is ____________________________

There is ____________________________

The weather ____________________________
Dear Diary,

Today there are dark clouds in the sky. It is cool. Today I feel very proud. I said a poem with Simphiwe and everyone clapped. Ma’am said I recited the poem beautifully. I really like poetry.

Khanya
Diktee
Dear Diary,
Today is sunny again. There are a few soft, white clouds in the sky.
Next week is the last week before holidays. Simphiwe is excited and so am I. We are going to The Rand Easter Show with my mom. I can’t wait.

Khanya

Write your diary for today.

My diary

(Day and date) Monday, ____________
(Time) __________________________
(Opening) Dear Diary,
(Weather today) Today is ____________

(What I hope to do in the holidays) __________________________

(Thoughts) __________________
I can write these letters

a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
j
k
l
m
n
o
p
q
r
s
t
u
v
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z