Term 3

English

Home Language and Life Skills

Learner’s Activity Book
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Staying safe

Weeks 1 and 2
A night I will never forget

My name is Mallo. This is a recount of a night I will never forget. It happened in June 2020. I was eight years old. I lived in Grassy Park with my mom and my two baby sisters.

That night we had gone to bed early. In the night I felt something wet on my face. I woke up and saw it was Jumbo, my dog. He was whining and licking my face. He even put his paws on the bed. I thought, why is Jumbo licking me? Why isn’t he asleep in his basket in the passage? I sat up in bed to push him away. But Jumbo would not leave me. And it was then that I smelt the smoke!

What do you think Mallo will do?
I jumped out of bed and ran into the passage. It was filled with thick black smoke. The smoke was coming from under the door of the living room. I held my hand over my mouth and nose to stop the smoke going into my lungs. Then I ran through the smoke into mom’s room. Mom and the babies were asleep so Jumbo and I woke Mom up. Mom quickly dialled 1011. I ran to the window and shouted for help in my loudest voice. I hoped our neighbours, Uncle Fred and Aunty Mimi, would hear me.

Were you right? What do you think Mallo will do next?
Mom was giving the emergency responder our address so I went to the cot where my two baby sisters were asleep. I knew I couldn’t take the babies into the passage because of the smoke. Then I saw the neighbours had heard me and were in our yard. I opened the window, picked up Zodwa, who was closest, and took her to the window. I passed her through the window into Uncle Fred’s arms. After that I lifted Zaza out of the cot and passed her out too. Finally, I lifted Jumbo up and pushed him out of the window to safety. He jumped into the yard and stood there barking for me to come out too.

Were you right? What do you think Mallo will do next?
But Mom and I could not fit through the burglar bars. So we knew we would have to go back into the passage and get out through the kitchen door. Mom grabbed two scarves and wet them with the water that was next to her bed. Then she wrapped the wet scarves around our heads. We each took a deep breath and went as quickly as we could through the thick smoke to the back door. We had to keep together and feel our way because we couldn’t see much. Finally, we felt the door and turned the key. Then we ran out into the fresh air.

Were you right? How do you think the story will end?
Mom rushed to the babies and I hugged Jumbo. Just then I heard the sound of the fire engine. The firemen soon put out the flames in the lounge but said we should sleep at our neighbours’ house that night because of the smoke. After that they showed us that the fire had been started by an electric heater in the living room. It must have set the curtains and couch on fire. The fireman told us to always remember to turn off the heater at night.

The fireman called me a hero. I said Jumbo was the hero. It was a night I will never forget.

What do you like about the ending?
Ways electrical fires can start

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Danger</th>
<th>Example</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Illegal connections</td>
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</table>
Handwriting

MONDAY
×

TUESDAY
×

WEDNESDAY
×

THURSDAY
×

FRIDAY
×

8 • WEEK 1
Kies 2 woorde en gebruik elkeen in 'n sin.

1

2
Ek swem in die branders.

Elro borsel sy tande.

Daar is lammers op die plaas.

Die vlinders is pragtig.

Susan hou van appels.

Waar swem ek?
# Staying safe

<table>
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<tr>
<th>What I know</th>
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<table>
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<th>What I want to know</th>
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</table>
What catches my eye?

1. What part of the picture do you look at first?
2. How did the artist make your eyes go to that part of the picture?
3. How do you feel when you look at the picture?

“Impression: Sunrise” by Claude Monet
## Soek die woorde

<table>
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<th>hakkel</th>
<th>wakker</th>
<th>sommer</th>
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<td>gogga</td>
<td>koffie</td>
<td>lekker</td>
<td>watter</td>
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| o | z | c | w | a | t | t | e | r | g | k |
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| y | s | u | u | d | o | u | u | i | a | t |

Kies 2 woorde en gebruik elkeen in 'n sin.

1. 

2. 

---

WEEK 1 • TUESDAY • 13
Comprehension

Read A night I will never forget.

Read and think

1. This story is a recount of something that really happened. Who is writing the recount?

2. Why did the fireman say Mallo was a hero?

3. Why did Mallo say Jumbo was a hero?

4. List two things that show Mallo and Mom knew about fire safety?
My name is Sibusiso. A school day I will never forget happened when I was seven years old. We had moved to Durban and it was my first day at the new school.

I walked into the classroom with my mom. I was anxious. All the children stopped working and stared at me. The teacher said, “Class, this is Sibusiso. He comes all the way from Pietermaritzburg. Who would like to be his friend?” I waited but no one spoke. There was just silence!

Then a boy sitting near the front smiled at me. I smiled back shyly. He stood up and said, “I will be Sibusiso’s friend.”

I will never forget that day because that boy became my best friend. His name is Neren and we are still friends today.

Choose one. Complete in your exercise book.
1. Write about how you made a friend.
2. Write about when you moved to a new town.
Live wire!

Write a caption under each picture.

1.

2.

3.

4.
Voltoo die sinne

Kies die korrekte spelling van die woord tussen hakies.

1. Ek en my maats speel (soker/sokker).
   Ek en my maats speel ________________.

2. In die oggend drink ons (koffie/kofie).
   In die oggend drink ons ________________.

3. Daar is 'n groot (trekker/treker) op die plaas.
   Daar is 'n groot ________________ op die plaas.

4. Benji skrik groot vir die (goga/gogga).
   Benji skrik groot vir die ________________.

5. Ek was al vroeg (wakker/waker).
   Ek was al vroeg ________________.

6. Skool is baie (leker/lekker).
   Skool is baie ________________.

   Jana sit in die ________________.
Vocabulary

then
soon
finally
After that
hero

1. Underline the vocabulary words in the story. Some appear more than once.

2. Fill in the correct vocabulary word.

My weekend

On Sunday we went to the church and t___________ to the shops. A________________________ we went home. F___________ we had something nice to eat. S___________ it was bedtime. It was a happy day.

3. Write a sentence about your hero:

My hero is __________________________

because ___________________________

4. Write the vocabulary words in alphabetical order.

________________________ ; __________________________;
________________________ ; __________________________

Note to versioners: Please change sentences as necessary to suit your vocabulary words/language.
My name is Anthony. On my tenth birthday I had a birthday treat I will never forget. My aunt took me on the Gautrain. The Gautrain is the fastest train in South Africa.

My aunt fetched me and we drove to the station. Then we went down four very long escalators until we were deep underground. We got on the train and sat in comfortable, blue seats.

After a few minutes the train started to move. It was so quiet and smooth I hardly felt it moving. Then it went faster than I could imagine, sometimes underground where it was very dark, and sometimes on the surface. I could see things whizzing by.

We travelled to the airport in only 12 minutes. At the airport, my aunt bought us hamburgers at a restaurant. It was a birthday treat I will never forget.

Choose one. Complete in your exercise book.

1. Draw a picture of the Gautrain. Say why you would like to go on it one day.
2. Write about what you did on your birthday.
Always put out candles, fires and heaters before going to bed. Keep candles 30 cm away from anything that could catch on fire.

Write a sentence about what is happening in each set of pictures.

Write a sentence about how you can prevent a fire at home.
Skryf sinne

Gebruik die woorde uit die raam om die storie te voltooi. Kyk na die prente om jou te help.

vlieg     vlinder     vlerke     vyf
vuur     vark     voël     veld

Dit is ____________________ -uur.

Die ____________________ sien 'n ____________________

in die verte. Sy ____________________ vinnig na
die ____________________. 'n Veldbrand is gevaarlik.

Haar ____________________ raak moeg, maar

sy moet hulp soek. 'n ____________________ en

'n ____________________ het gelukkig ook die
gesien en hulp gaan kry.

Vinnig is die ____________________ geblus.
Read the sentences.

1. It happened in June 2020.
2. I lived in Grassy Park.
3. This is a recount of a night I will never forget.
4. My name is Mallo.
5. I was eight years old.

Write the number of the sentence that tells you ...

- who is writing the recount
- the age of the writer
- when this recount happened
- where the writer lived
- what the recount is about

Re-write the five sentences as a paragraph. Write them in a sensible order.
My name is Felicia. A journey I will never forget happened when I was six. We went to visit our granny in Limpopo.

We got into the car before sunrise. My sister and I soon fell asleep in the back seat. When I woke up, I saw on the speedometer that dad was going very fast. Then I saw a traffic sign. I said, “Look dad, the traffic sign says 120 but your speedometer says 140. My teacher says you must always obey traffic signs.” Dad laughed and slowed down. He said, “Thanks for reminding me. I see you are learning a lot at school!”

Later, we stopped for lunch. Dad put petrol in the car. Mom gave us sandwiches and tea. Then we travelled for another four hours. We arrived at granny’s house just as it was getting dark. But we got there safely. I will never forget that long journey!

Complete both answers in your exercise book.
1. Do you think Felicia was right to tell her dad to slow down? Why?
2. Write about when you went somewhere in a car.
Diktee
The aquarium

My name is Marie. An outing I will never forget is when our Grade 2 class went to the aquarium.

My mom gave me a packed lunch and took me to school early. There was a bus waiting. We sang songs as we drove to the aquarium. When we arrived, the teachers told us to stay together and to each hold hands with a friend. I held Zodwa’s hand.

First, we saw hundreds of beautiful fish swimming in huge tanks. Then we went through a tunnel with fish all around us. After that we went to an outdoor area where I helped to feed penguins.

We had our sandwiches in the lunch area and played on some playground equipment while the teachers rested. Finally, we went to the shark tank and saw the sharks being fed. The sharks had rows and rows of teeth.

Soon it was time to get back on the bus. I was so tired I fell asleep on the way home! It was an outing I will never forget.

Choose one. Complete in your exercise book.

1. Draw and label something you might see in an aquarium.
2. Write about why you would like to go to an aquarium one day.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MONDAY</th>
<th>TUESDAY</th>
<th>WEDNESDAY</th>
<th>THURSDAY</th>
<th>FRIDAY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
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<td>May Pete March May</td>
<td>May Pete March May</td>
<td>May Pete March May</td>
<td>May Pete March May</td>
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</table>
Voltooi die blokkiesraaisel

**DWARS**

1. [Image 1]
2. [Image 2]
3. [Image 3]
4. [Image 4]
5. [Image 5]
6. [Image 6]
7. [Image 7]
8. [Image 8]

**AF**

1. [Image 1]
2. [Image 2]
3. [Image 3]
4. [Image 4]
5. [Image 5]
6. [Image 6]
7. [Image 7]
Lees die sinne

Die wolwe huil na die maan.

Ons haal krewe uit.

Ek skryf briewe aan my maats.

Die polisie vang die diewe.

Die duiwe vlieg oor ons skool.

Aan wie skryf ek briewe?
Harmful substances

Harmful substances are things that can hurt us if we eat them, smell them or sometimes even if we just touch them. This includes medicines. Always ask an adult before touching, eating or sniffing something you don’t know.

Circle all the harmful substances in the picture.

Write sentences about keeping your home safe from harmful substances.
Kies die korrekte spelling van die woord tussen hakies.

1. Ons neem graag *(foto’s/voto’s)* van onsself.
   Ons neem graag ________________ van onsself.

2. Mamma se *(foon/voon)* het geval, nou is dit *(flenters/vlenters)*.
   Mamma se ________________ het geval, nou is dit ________________.

3. As dit donker is, gebruik ek ’n *(flits/vlits)*.
   As dit donker is, gebruik ek ’n ________________.

4. Ek help my ouers, want ek is *(fluks/vluks)*.
   Ek help my ouers, want ek is ________________.

5. Ek ry baie vinnig met my *(fiets/viets)*.
   Ek ry baie vinnig met my ________________.

6. My hond kom as ek vir hom *(fluit/vluit)*.
   My hond kom as ek vir hom ________________.

7. As ek verjaar, gaan ons *(fees/vees)* vier.
   As ek verjaar, gaan ons ________________ vier.
Comprehension

Read A night I will never forget.

On your own

Use your own words to sum up the recount.

First Mallo was woken by

Then he smelt

He passed his baby sisters

Finally he and his mom covered their faces with

and

The family, and Jumbo, were safe!
The big day (Chapter 1)

I am Mdu. Bheki is my friend. We are in Grade 3.

My dad came to visit in a new car. We could not stop looking at the car. It had very fancy lights. It had very low wheels. I asked my dad to take us for a ride. He said yes. He said if it was okay with my mother he would take us to football at Moses Mabhida. He said Amazulu were playing Chippa United.

Bheki and I were so happy. We love Amazulu. We really wanted to go. My mother did not want to let us go. We begged her. We said “Please let us go! Please!”

She said yes. She said to my dad, “Look after them!”

Off we went, very fast, in the new car. We hoped our friends saw us in the new car.

What words in the story tell you that Mdu’s dad does not live with Mdu?
Safety signs

Signs are one way of letting people know about danger. There are many signs to keep us safe.

What do these signs tell us?

Red signs tell you things that you must not do.

- STOP
- No smoking
- No entry
- No swimming

Blue signs tell you things you must do.

- Parking
- Downward arrow
- Bicycle
- Wheelchair

Green signs give information.

- Assembly point
- Street sign
- Information

Yellow signs are warning signs.

- Caution: thunder
- Caution: roadworks
- Caution: pedestrian crossing
- Caution: slippery when wet
Maak sinne

Kleur die maats in wat vrolik lyk. Gebruik dan die woorde onderaan daardie maats om sinne mee te maak.

wonderlik  haastig  vriendelik  smaaklik  lastig
dadelik  maklik  treurig  besig  eerlik

1

2

3

4

5
**Vocabulary and language**

Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary word</th>
<th>English word</th>
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<td>after that</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>finally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soon</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>hero</td>
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</table>

**Read the paragraph.**

My name is Mallo. This is a recount of a night I will never forget. It happened in 2020. I was eight years old. I lived in Grassy Park.

**Write the two underlined sentences in English.**

---

**Signature:**

**Date:**
The big day (Chapter 2)

Bheki and I had never been to a big football match. We were very happy. The stadium was huge! It was full of people. “Follow me!” said my dad. We followed him through crowds of people. Everyone was shouting. We sat high up and watched the game. We shouted for our favourite player, Dumisani Zuma. He nearly scored a goal. Every time he got the ball we shouted “Msholozi!”. We shouted as loudly as we could.

At half time my dad said he would buy us wors rolls. We were even more happy. “Follow me!” said my dad. He bought us huge wors rolls. We put lots of tomato sauce on them. My dad was talking on his cell phone. He did not see that we were stuck in the crowd. He left us behind. We could not see him. I shouted for him, but he did not answer.

What words in the story tell you that Mdu’s dad was not walking with the boys?
Make a safety sign

With a partner, plan and make a sign to warn people of danger.

1 Where do you need a safety sign at school?

2 Think about your sign:
   • What needs to be on the sign? 
   • Where can you put your sign so that other people will see it?
   • How can you make it easy for other people to understand the danger?

3 Plan your sign – draw a small picture of how your sign will look.

4 Make your sign and tell your class about it.
Skryf die woorde reg oor

1. rtie
2. liklsmaa
3. oeimlik
4. devrielikn
5. likou
6. svrlikee
7. likkma
8. hfolik
Read this twice. How many words did you read?

I jumped out of bed and ran into the passage. It was filled with thick black smoke. The smoke was coming from under the door of the living room. I held my hand over my mouth and nose to stop the smoke going into my lungs. Then I ran through the smoke into mom’s room. Mom and the babies were asleep so Jumbo and I woke Mom up. Mom quickly dialled 10111. I ran to the window and shouted for help in my loudest voice.

<table>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of words I didn’t know.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
The big day (Chapter 3)

Bheki and I got lost in the crowd when my dad got wors rolls for us. I shouted for my dad but he did not answer. Bheki said we should climb high in the stand and try to see where my dad was.

We climbed up in the stand and looked for him. We could not see him in the crowds of people. We tried to find the place where he took us to sit. But we did not know where to go. I spilt my cool drink. Bheki dropped his wors roll. Someone stood on it.

I hoped my dad would find us. We sat down and shared Bheki’s cool drink. We shared my wors roll. We were scared. We did not know what to do. We did not know how to find my dad. We did not know how to get home.

1. How would you feel if you were with Mdu and Bheki?
2. Can you think of anything they could do to solve their problem?
## Spoedlees woorde

### Lees vir een minuut.

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<td>familie</td>
<td>wonderlik</td>
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<td>taamlik</td>
<td>fraai</td>
<td>dadelijk</td>
<td>hulle</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Hoogste telling: __________ woorde
The big day (Chapter 4)

Bheki and I were scared because we were lost. Then we saw Bongani. He is a big boy we know. “Hey, Mdu!” he said, “Where’s your dad? I saw you with him in his smart new car.” Even though we were lost, I still felt glad that Bongani saw me in that car.

We told Bongani how we got stuck in the crowd and lost my dad. I was nearly crying because my dad was going to be angry. “Don’t worry,” said Bongani. He wanted to call my dad’s phone, but we did not know the number. Then we remembered – our teacher made us learn our mothers’ numbers. I said my mother’s number. Bongani texted her. She called Bongani. He told her where we were. She said she would tell my dad where to find us.

Bongani shook his head. “There is one very angry person,” he said, “and it’s not your dad! In fact, I feel sorry for your dad!”

Who do you think is angry? Who do you think this person is angry with?
Pollution

Weeks 3 and 4
The Umgeni River

Rivers flow from mountains to the sea. They flow over thousands of kilometres, past towns and farms. Sometimes rivers become polluted on their journey to the sea.

This chart shows the journey of one South African river. It is the Umgeni River in KwaZulu-Natal.
The Umgeni River starts in a vlei near the Drakensberg Mountains. This is called the source of the river. Long ago, San people lived there. They lived by hunting animals and drinking the fresh, clear water of the Umgeni River. They wore animal skins for clothes. They left behind beautiful paintings on the rocks in caves. They made paint out of things like blood and clay mixed with river water.

The vlei and the mountains are now part of a nature reserve. That means that we are not allowed to make roads or have buildings there. Here the water of the Umgeni River is fresh and clear.

What is the name of the river?
As the Umgeni River flows to the sea, there are many dams along the way. The dams collect water so that it can be purified and piped to taps for drinking. The water is also used to irrigate crops. Sometimes the dams are used for water sports.

The first dam in the Umgeni River is called the Midmar Dam. Midmar Dam is famous for a swimming race called the Midmar Mile. Every year thousands of people swim across Midmar Dam in this race.

Next, the Umgeni River reaches the little town of Howick. There is a very high waterfall there called the Howick Falls. Some people think that a mythical creature called Inkanyamba lives in the pool below the waterfall.

After the Howick Falls the river flows through farmland and then into another big dam, the Albert Falls Dam. A hydropower plant is being built at Albert Falls Dam. This plant will make more electricity for ESKOM one day.

Which two dams are discussed on this page?
The Umgeni River then flows past the big town of Pietermaritzburg and into another dam called the Nagle Dam. There is a special canoeing school at Nagle Dam called Change a Life. Through this canoe school many young Zulu people have learnt to canoe. Every year they race in a famous canoe race on the Umgeni. It is called the Duzi Canoe Marathon.

Below Nagle Dam, another river, the Umsunduzi River flows into the Umgeni River. The water of the Umsunduzi is not clean. It has a lot of dirt and chemicals from houses, hospitals and factories.

A healthy river has a lot of different kinds of fish and tiny animals living in the water. Dirt and chemicals in the Umsunduzi and Umgeni rivers have killed many of these fish and tiny creatures.

**Which river joins the Umgeni River near the Nagle Dam?**
The Umgeni River flows from Pietermaritzburg through the Valley of a Thousand Hills, where there are many homesteads, and into the city of Durban. Durban has many factories and houses. The Umgeni River becomes even more dirty and smelly here. It has become polluted.

Finally, the river flows into the sea. Polluted rivers also pollute the sea.

But rivers can slowly clean themselves. The tiny creatures that live in the river can take the poisons out of the river. It’s funny to think that these tiny animals can clean our river water for us. We must look after them and not poison them with chemicals.

Why should we look after little water creatures?
The Umgeni River can be very dangerous when there is a lot of rain. In 2022 there was heavy rain and floods in KwaZulu-Natal. The Umgeni River flowed over its banks. The water washed away the homes of more than 4000 families. It washed away bridges and roads. Many people died.

The army and many ordinary people did their best to help people who had lost their homes. Some children had to shovel mud out of their schools that had been flooded.

The floods washed a lot of rubbish into the sea and onto Durban’s beaches. The floods also broke a lot of pipes, from toilets and factories. The dirty water from the pipes went into the sea.

People slowly cleared the rubbish on the beach but the sea will take years to become clean again.

What is a flood?
Handwriting

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

One two three One two One three two

Four five six Four six Four five six

Seventy eight nine nine eight seven

Ten eleven twelve eleven Ten twelve

Thirteen twenty thirty thirty Thirteen twenty
Voltooi die sinne
Pas die onderstreepte woord reg aan.

1. Die som was **moeilik**.
   Dit was ’n ____________________ som.

2. Die kos was **smaaklik**.
   Dit was ______________________ kos.

3. Ons juffrou is **vriendelik**.
   Ons het ’n ______________________ juffrou.

4. Die uitstappie na die waterpark was **heerlik**.
   Dit was ’n ______________________ uitstappie na die waterpark.

5. Die gogga is baie **lelik**.
   Dit is ’n baie ______________________ gogga.

6. Ons sing ’n liedjie wat **vrolik** is.
   Ons sing ’n ______________________ liedjie.

7. Die droom wat ek gehad het, was **vreeslik**.
   Ek het ’n ______________________ droom gehad.

8. Ons nuwe hondjie is **oulik**.
   Ons het ’n ______________________ nuwe hondjie.
Die maats speel graag sokker.

Mamma drink elke oggend koffie.

Skool is lekker.

Ek is elke dag vroeg wakker.

Ons ry sommer saam met hulle.

Wat drink Mamma soggens?
## Pollution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>What I know</th>
<th>What I want to know</th>
<th>What I learned</th>
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<td>Week 4</td>
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<td>![L icon]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Making patterns

Patterns are everywhere! Pattern is made up of lines, shapes or colours that are repeated.

Look at these patterns from nature and guess what they are.

Use lines, shapes and colours to make a pattern on this leaf.
Skryf jou eie sinne

Kies elke keer ’n woord uit die blok om ’n sin oor die prent te skryf.

heerlike, lieflike, oulike, maklike, lelike, moeilike, vriendelike, vreeslike, hoflike, wonderlike, smaaklike
Comprehension

Read The Umgeni River.

Read and think

1. Is this a story (fiction) or true facts (non-fiction)?

Search and find

2. Where does the Umgeni River start?

3. Where does it go into the sea?

4. Write the name of the waterfall on the Umgeni River.

5. Write the names of three dams in the Umgeni River.

On your own

6. Which water sport would you like to try?
Weather and temperature changes happen naturally. But more and more, these changes are caused by humans. By building more factories, cutting down forests and polluting the earth, humans are making the weather and temperature change quickly. This is called climate change. Climate change is making the earth get hotter. It is causing droughts and floods. Greta Thunberg comes from Sweden. She was only eight years old when she became interested in stopping climate change. She began a children’s strike in Sweden. She wanted people to understand there was a problem. Children from all over the world joined her strike.

Although she is still young, she has been invited to speak at important gatherings. She says that governments need to do more to stop the climate changing. She says this is for the sake of our children’s future.

1. Write about the weather is like today. Say what weather you like.

2. Homework: Find out more about climate change.
Yola Mgogwana picks up litter every day on her way to school. She wants to keep her community clean and tidy.

Litter is rubbish in the wrong place! It is a type of land pollution. Litter happens when people leave materials that they don’t need any more lying around. This includes matter like bottles, plastics, chip packets, fast food containers and paper.

In groups, collect litter in the playground and record the different types of rubbish in a table.
Vul die ontbrekende klankte in

1. klits
2. heerl
3. last
4. stad
5. treur
6. gelukk
7. bes
8. speler
Vocabulary

source; dam; polluted; river; waterfall

1 Underline the vocabulary words in the story. Some appear more than once.

2 Fill in the correct vocabulary words. One word is used twice.

The Umgeni River

The ______________ of the Umgeni ______________ is near the Drakensberg Mountains in KwaZulu-Natal. The ______________ travels thousands of miles to the sea. On the way there are three ______________, a high ______________ and cities. The river gets dirty on its journey and becomes ______________.

3 Write the vocabulary words in alphabetical order.

___________________; _____________________; _____________________;
___________________; _____________________; _____________________;
___________________.
Ayakha Melithafa was born in Eerste River, near Cape Town. Her mother was a farmer. But droughts made growing crops difficult. Ayakha researched why this was happening. She learnt it was because of climate change. Climate change was making the earth grow hotter.

Ayakha was only 16 but she wanted to help stop climate change. She joined a South African organisation called Africa Climate Alliance. With them, she helped to organise a South African children’s climate strike. She appeared on television and in newspapers.

Ayakha says, “I want people to know that not only privileged people are aware of climate change.” She explained that climate change is affecting poorer people very badly. Like Greta Thunberg, she wants children to grow up in a healthy world.

1. What did you find out about climate change? Write 2–3 sentences.

2. Homework: Find out more about growing vegetables.
What litter did you find?

Use the table you made yesterday to answer the questions.

1. Which type of material did you find
   - the most of?
   - the least of?

2. Where did you find most of the litter?

3. Why do you think there was so much litter there?

4. What problems does litter in the playground cause?
Voltooi die blokkiesraaisel
Dirt and chemicals kill many of the fish and tiny creatures. *(and)*

Dirt and chemicals pollute a river.

A healthy river has a lot of different kinds of fish and tiny animals. *(but)*

Dirt and chemicals kill many of the fish and tiny animals.

We say the Umgeni is a polluted river. *(because)*

The Umgeni River has dirt and chemicals in it.
Robert Mazibuko spent his whole adult life teaching people how to care for the environment in KwaZulu-Natal.

As a little boy he lived on a farm and learnt about all the plants and trees that grew there naturally. After leaving school he went to an agricultural college.

He liked to share what he learnt about African plants and trees. He started the African Tree Centre to give free tree seeds and plants to people. He encouraged people to plant trees wherever there were roads, dongas or vleis. He explained that more trees would help the soil and attract birds and animals. People called Robert Mazibuko The Tree Man.

Robert Mazibuko also taught people how to grow their own vegetables. He taught them to dig a trench and fill it with soil and organic matter like grass, branches, animal droppings and old vegetables. Over time, if it is watered, this makes rich soil which helps vegetables grow. Robert Mazibuko called rich soil ‘black gold’.

1. Write what you know about growing vegetables. Write 2–3 sentences.

2. Homework: Find out why growing trees is important.
Diktee
Wangari Maathai was from Kenya. When she was young she lived on a farm. She loved working on the land with her mother. But she also loved learning. When she left school, she studied farming. She became a professor at the Kenyan university.

Some Kenyan women told her it was becoming difficult to find firewood and to grow vegetables on their land. So Wangari gave them tree seeds. She showed them how to grow trees. Wangari knew that trees were good for the land.

The women grew and planted over 30 million African trees. They also sold small trees to support their families. After some time, the trees grew into forests. These forests provided firewood and helped preserve water so that more vegetables grew.

Dr Maathai got a famous prize for her work. It is called the Nobel Peace Prize. She was the first African woman to win the prize.

Why do you think Dr Maathai won a Nobel Peace Prize?
Handwriting

South Africa Limpopo
Gauteng South Africa
Western Eastern Cape
Cape Eastern Western
Sunday forty fifty fifty Sunday forty
Monday Tuesday
Tuesday Wednesday
Thursday Friday
Friday Saturday
Skryf die regte woord
Skryf die regte woord onder elke prent.
Maak jou eie sin met elke woord.

1. Baa!

2.

3.

4.

5.
Lees die sinne

Ek neem ’n foto van ’n vlinder.

In die winter sit ons by die vuur.

Ek skyn met die flits in die donker.

Joe het ’n nuwe foon.

Die vlooi byt my hond.

Wanneer sit ons by die vuur?
Arbor Day is celebrated in the first week of September. On this day we celebrate and sometimes plant trees. In South Africa, Arbor Day was first celebrated in 1983. People realised that trees are very important to us and started a campaign to plant more trees.

**Why are trees important?**

- Trees clean the air. The air around us gets polluted by smoke and gases from factories and cars. The gas is called carbon dioxide. Trees remove carbon dioxide from the air.
- Trees cool the earth down. Trees cool the air and surface temperatures of the earth and so stop climate change.
- Trees are home to many animals. A lot of wild animals and birds rely on trees for food and shelter.
- Trees provide food and wood. Many people rely on the wood from trees for firewood and building. Most of our fruit comes from trees.
- Trees are beautiful. Looking at trees, hearing the leaves rustle, and smelling nature calms people and makes them more relaxed.

Why don’t you try and plant a tree this Arbor Day and help save the earth?

Write a paragraph about why we should plant trees in Arbor Week.
Skryf die woorde reg oor

1. rtie
2. skrê
3. rldeêw
4. rêkel
5. êblr
6. leêr
7. ûbre
8. erôm
Comprehension

Read *The Umgeni River*.

Write these sentences to form a flow chart.

- Litter from homes and towns goes into the river.
- When the Umgeni reaches the sea it is polluted.
- Chemicals from farms go into the river.
- The Umgeni River is pure at its source.
- Dirt from factories goes into the river.

How the Umgeni becomes polluted

Signature: ___________________________
Date: ____________________________
There are different invisible chemicals in the air, like oxygen and carbon. Climate change is happening because there is more carbon in the air than before. This makes the earth hotter.

Leaves on trees absorb (suck in) carbon. They transport the carbon into the roots of the tree and make the earth cooler.

There is a special African tree that does this very well. It is called a Spekboom. It has thick, fat leaves that are like sponges. They absorb a lot of carbon. The Spekboom doesn’t need much water and is easy to grow.

If everybody planted a Spekboom, or any other tree, in their yard, it would help to stop climate change.

Draw and colour in a picture of a Spekboom.
Planting trees to fight pollution

Read the flowchart on how to plant a tree. Draw a picture in each block.

How to plant a tree

1. Dig a hole bigger than the roots of the tree.
2. Put compost in the bottom of the hole.
3. Put the tree into the hole.
4. Fill halfway with soil and press the soil down.
5. Water the soil.
6. Fill the hole to the top with soil and water again.
Omkring die woorde

Omkring die woorde met ’n deelteken in die onderstaande sinne. Skryf dan daardie woorde langs die regte prente.

Ek dra ’n bril dat my oë beter kan sien.

Oupa sê daar kom môre weer reën.

Die reus gee baie groot treë.

Ek kyk op na die hoë toring.

Die voël sit op haar nes.

Daar is feë in die woud.
Vocabulary and language

Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>English word</th>
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<td>[definition]</td>
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<td>dams</td>
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<tr>
<td>[definition]</td>
<td></td>
<td>waterfall</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Read the sentences. Underline any joining words in one colour. Underline any vocabulary words in another colour.

Dirt and chemicals kill many of the fish and tiny creatures and pollute the river.

A healthy river has a lot of different kinds of fish and animals but dirt and chemicals kill many of them.

We say the Umgeni River is a polluted river because it has dirt and chemicals in it.
Trees for medicine

Some trees are used to make medicines. Laboratories test the leaves, roots and bark of trees to find out if they can heal illnesses. Pharmaceutical companies may then make pills or medicine using the chemicals from the tree.

Traditional healers also use parts of trees to make medicine. They know which trees and plants are best for different sicknesses.

Using trees for medicine has to be done carefully. If you take too much bark, too many leaves, or damage the roots, then the tree will die. If all the trees die, sick people can’t be helped.

South Africa has plants and trees that can heal certain illnesses. The Aloe plant has chemicals in the leaves that are used to make creams. Traditional healers use this plant to treat burns.

Another tree, the fever tree, has been found to contain a healing chemical. Traditional healers use the yellow bark to make tea to help people with heart problems.

Laboratories have also found healing chemicals in the baobab tree, in the leaves and fruit.

What happens if you damage the bark or roots of a tree?
How to plant a tree

Read the flow chart you completed on page 75. Write the steps of how to plant a tree.

What you need

What you must do

1

2

3

4

5

6
Voltooi die sinne

Kies die regte woord tussen hakies om die sin te voltooi.

1. Ek kan al goed met 'n (skër/skêr) knip.
   Ek kan al goed met 'n _________________ knip.

2. Oupa (se/sê) dit gaan (reên/reën).
   Oupa _________________ dit gaan _________________.

3. Die hen (lê/le) haar eiers in die nes.
   Die hen _________________ haar eiers in die nes.

4. Ek help my ouers, want ek is (fluks/vluks).
   Ek help my ouers, want ek is ________________.

5. Daar was tien (plae/plaê) in die Bybel.
   Daar was tien ________________ in die Bybel.

6. Die (voel/voël) sit in 'n (hoê/höë) boom.
   Die ________________ sit in 'n __________________ boom.

7. Daar is sewe (dae/daë) in 'n week.
   Daar is sewe ________________ in 'n week.
The Umgeni River starts in a vlei near the Drakensberg Mountains. This is called the source of the river.

As the Umgeni River flows to the sea, there are many dams along the way. The dams collect water so that it can be purified and piped to taps for drinking. The water is also used to irrigate crops. Sometimes the dams are used for water sports.

The first dam in the Umgeni River is called the Midmar Dam. Midmar Dam is famous for a swimming race called the Midmar Mile. Every year thousands of people swim across Midmar Dam in this race.
Most of the fruit we eat grows on trees. Oranges, apples, peaches, bananas, paw-paws, avocado pears and apricots all come from trees. South Africa has a good climate to grow fruit trees. Many people grow fruit trees in their yards. Farmers also grow fruit trees.

But some fruit in South Africa grows wild in the veld. Marula berries grow on Marula trees. They are full of vitamins to keep you healthy. Kei apples are another wild fruit you can eat or make into jam. They grow in the Eastern Cape.

When children eat fruit from wild trees they always need to check with an adult that they are safe. Some berries look pretty but are poisonous and can make us sick.

Draw some of the fruit that comes from trees.
Spoedlees woorde

Lees vir een minuut.

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<td>ledige</td>
<td>nêrens</td>
<td>vroeë</td>
<td>manlike</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Hoogste telling: ___________ woorde
At the factory the logs of wood are chipped by huge electric saws. The chips are mixed together with chemicals and liquids to make pulp. The pulp can be dyed into any colour. The pulp is then flattened and dried out to make rough paper. The rough paper is smoothed and rolled into large rolls. The rolls of paper are made into different products like exercise books or photocopying paper.

Paper can also be made from old paper or cardboard. This is called recycling. The old paper is taken to the factory and made into clean, new paper. To save trees, we should all try to recycle paper.

Write 2 sentences about how you can save paper.
How people lived long ago

Weeks 5 and 6
How to make shoes

1. Use a shoe pattern and a piece of leather.
2. Cut out the leather.
3. Sew the leather pieces together.
4. Cut out the soles/bottoms.
5. Attach the top of the shoe to the sole.
6. You now have a shoe!
This is fairy tale from long ago. A fairy tale is a type of folktale but is set in an imaginary land, in an imaginary time, and with imaginary and magical characters. Fairy tales always end happily!

Once upon a time there was a shoemaker, who became so poor that at last he had nothing left but enough leather to make one small pair of shoes. So in the evening, he slowly cut the leather into the shape of the shoes, and he left his work on the worktable to finish in the morning. He and his wife lay down sadly in their bed and went to sleep.

How could this story end happily?
In the morning, just as he was about to sit down to work, the shoemaker saw the two shoes standing quite finished on his table. He was astonished! He took the shoes in his hands to look at them more closely. He saw that they were neatly and beautifully made. There was not one bad stitch in them. He called his wife to see the wonderful shoes.

He placed the beautiful shoes in the shop window. Soon, someone stopped to look. Then the customer came into the shop, and, because the shoes were so beautiful, he paid double the usual price. Now the shoemaker had enough money to buy leather for two pairs of shoes.

Who do you think made the shoes?
The shoemaker now had new hope for the future. He cut out the new leather and left it on his worktable. He would make the two pairs of shoes in the morning. The next morning, he was about to set to work when he saw that the two pairs of shoes were already made. They were also beautiful! So he put them in his shop window and quite soon they were sold.

The shoemaker made enough money to buy leather for four pairs of shoes. He cut out the leather for four pairs of shoes and left the pieces on his worktable. The following morning he found the four pairs were made.

And so it went on. Any leather that he cut out in the evening was finished by the morning. The shoemaker’s shop became famous for its beautiful shoes. People came from all around to buy the shoes. Soon the shoemaker and his wife were no longer poor.

Why was the shoe shop famous?
One evening, not long before Christmas, the man finished cutting out the leather as usual. This time he said to his wife: “Let’s stay up tonight to see who it is that lends us this helping hand.”

“Good idea! I would like to see this kind person,” said his wife. So they hid themselves and waited and watched.

When it was midnight, they saw something magical. Two tiny little men come into the room. They were only as small as your finger! They sat down cheerfully on the shoemaker’s work table. They took all the work that was cut out and began to stitch, sew and hammer with their little fingers, singing softly as they worked.

The little men did not stop working until all the work was done and the beautiful new shoes stood finished on the table. Then they ran quickly away.

The shoemaker and his wife were astonished!

**Why were the shoes so beautifully made?**
The next morning the shoemaker’s wife said: “Those little men have saved us from being poor. We really must show that we are grateful. I don’t think they have any nice clothes because they wear rags. I will make them little shirts, coats and trousers, and knit them socks. You can make them two tiny pairs of shoes.”

The man said: “I shall be very glad to do that. It will be our way of saying thank you.”

They both worked hard and that night they laid their presents on the table instead of the leather.

At midnight the little men came bounding in but they stopped when they saw the presents. They became very excited and put on their lovely new clothes. They looked very smart and began dancing and singing with joy. Then they leapt off the table and danced out of the door.

From that time on they didn’t come anymore but the shoemaker and his wife didn’t mind. Their shoe shop was popular and as long as they lived they were never poor again.
### Handwriting

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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>January</td>
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<td>THURSDAY</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>September</td>
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<tr>
<td>FRIDAY</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Sixty /seventy / eighty
- Ninety /hundred /thousand
- Ninety
Skryf jou eie sinne

Kies 'n meervoudswoord uit die blok om 'n sin oor elke prent te skryf.

ploëë  verhoë  boë  oë  dialoë
Lees die sinne

Die siek man het ’n hoofpyn.

Die fotograf neem ons af.

Ons sing ’n loflied in die kerk.

Ek het ’n gesonde lyfie.

Die see se branders is rof.

Wat makeer die siek man?
How people lived long ago

<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 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Week 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What I know

What I want to know

What I learned

Week 5

Week 6

DATE ________________________________
African art uses wonderful patterns and colours to decorate simple things and make them beautiful.

Dr Esther Mahlangu has made Ndebele patterns famous by painting her designs on canvas as well as on buildings.

In 1990 she was asked to paint a BMW car to celebrate President Nelson Mandela’s release from prison.

In the Valley of a Thousand Hills in KwaZulu-Natal a group called the Woza Moya crafters make beautiful articles using Zulu beadwork. In 2010, all the beaders worked on a project to decorate an old chair. Each person made a piece of beadwork that showed their dreams and hopes for Africa.

The chair was displayed all over South Africa and the world. Eventually the chair was sold for R950 000 and was donated to the Desmond and Leah Tutu Foundation. You can visit it in their Cape Town office.
Kies die regte woord tussen hakies om die sin te voltoo.

1. Die kat sit in 'n (hoog/höë) boom.
   Die kat sit in 'n ____________________ boom.

2. Die (moeg/moeë) atlete het die wedloop voltoo.
   Die ________________________ atlete het die wedloop voltoo.

3. Daar is twee (ploeë/ploegte) op die plaas.
   Daar is twee __________________ op die plaas.

4. Die kunstenaars tree op (verhoë/verhoogs) op.
   Die kunstenaars tree op __________________ op.

5. Die jagters loop met pyle en (boê/boë).
   Die jagters loop met pyle en ____________________.

6. Dit is 'n (vroeê/vroëë) oggend vir die voëltjies.
   Dit is 'n ______________________ oggend vir die voëltjies.

7. Die dokter skyn met 'n liggie in my (oë/oge).
   Die dokter skyn met 'n liggie in my ____________________.
Comprehension

Read The shoemaker.

Read and think

1. Is this a fairy story? Why do you think so?

2. All the characters are imaginary but two characters are imaginary and magical. Who are they?

3. What tells you the shoemaker and his wife were kind and grateful people?

4. Say why the ending of the story was happy.
Shoes then and now

Today, there are many different kinds of shoes to choose from. People can wear smart shoes to go to work, school or church, sandals for hot weather and boots in cold weather. People wear sports shoes everywhere, not just to play sport.

Long ago shoes were made one pair at a time. The tops were often made of fabric and decorated with buttons and ribbons. The soles were sometimes made of wood.

The difficult part of making shoes was joining the tops to the soles. That was changed by a young man called Jan Matzeliger. He worked in a shoe factory. He invented a machine that could attach the tops to the bottoms of shoes. That machine made it possible for the shoe factory to make many more pairs of shoes a day. Because shoes had become easier and quicker to make, they became cheaper.

Jan Matzeliger is commemorated on a stamp.

1. Draw and label the shoes you would most like to wear.

2. Homework: Ask the oldest person you know about cars in the past.
A visit to a museum

Look at the objects in the pictures. Think about what they were used for.

✔ Make a red tick next to the objects that would be useful during load shedding.
✔ Make a green tick next to the objects that you would use if you didn’t have plastic.
### Soek die woorde

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slae</th>
<th>hael</th>
<th>krae</th>
<th>plae</th>
<th>vrae</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maer</td>
<td>lae</td>
<td>vlae</td>
<td>sae</td>
<td>dae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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| v | s | u | a | w | a | d | a | o | k |
| m | p | e | l | l | r | e | p | n | r |
| i | s | l | a | e | p | e | e | o | a |
| u | t | r | a | r | u | d | a | h | e |
| k | d | s | n | e | v | w | l | m | d |
| x | v | t | e | x | a | z | v | a | i |
| i | u | a | v | e | h | y | e | v | y |

### Kies 2 woorde en gebruik elkeen in ’n sin.

1. __________________________________________

2. __________________________________________
1. Underline the vocabulary words in the story.

2. Fill in the correct vocabulary words.

In a fiction story, all the characters are ________________.

The little men were as small as a finger and so we say they are ________________ and ________________ creatures.

People who play sport very well may become ________________.

Some shoes are more ________________ than others and everyone buys them.

We ________________ that we will have a good year this year.

3. Write the vocabulary words in alphabetical order.

________________________; ____________________________;
________________________; ____________________________;
________________________. 
When cars were first invented, they didn’t have windshields or doors. Sometimes they had only three wheels! They often used steam to make them go. Each car took a long time to make and was very expensive.

Then, in America, Henry Ford started a car factory. He wanted ordinary people to be able to afford cars. His cars used petrol. He put windshields and speedometers on his cars. They were also more comfortable and easier to drive. But he only made black cars.

Other factories all over the world began making cars in different styles. Cars became more comfortable and safer with seatbelts and airbags. And they came in many different colours.

Now we know that using petrol for cars is not very good for the climate. So people have invented cars that use electricity. These might be the cars of the future.

1. Write about what you have learnt about old cars.

2. Homework: Ask the oldest person you know about their clothes long ago.
Shoes from long ago

Match the pictures with the correct information.

Izimbadada
In South Africa, some people make shoes out of recycled car tyres. They are called Izimbadada. They are named after the sound the shoes make as you walk along. They are very popular with people who are wearing traditional dress.

Veldskoen
When Dutch settlers first came to the Cape, they saw that the Khoisan people wore simple leather shoes to protect their feet. The shoes were sewn together and had no nails in them. Veldskoen means “skin shoes”. They became popular because they were strong and easy to repair.

Gumboots
Miners in the gold mines wore rubber gumboots to protect their feet from the deep water in the mines. They used to stamp and slap their boots to send messages to one another because they couldn’t talk to each other underground. Gumboot dancing became popular during the miners’ free time. Nowadays, gumboots are made of plastic but gumboot dancing is still popular.

Takkies
In South Africa many people call shoes for sport “takkies” or “tekkies”. These shoes are made from canvas and have rubber soles. Nowadays, takkies are popular because they are comfortable and not expensive. Black takkies are sometimes decorated with beads and worn with traditional African clothes.
Skryf die regte woord langs die eerste prent. Skryf dan die meervoud langs die tweede prent.
**Language**

**Match the beginnings, joining words and endings of these sentences.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>‘I don’t think they have any nice clothes</th>
<th>but</th>
<th>left it on his worktable.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He cut out the new leather</td>
<td>because</td>
<td>the shoemaker and his wife didn’t mind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From that time on they didn’t come anymore</td>
<td>and</td>
<td>they only wear rags.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Divide the compound sentences into two separate sentences.**

He cut out the new leather for two pairs of shoes **and** left it on his worktable.

Sentence 1:  

Sentence 2:  

From that time on they didn’t come any more **but** the shoemaker and his wife didn’t mind.

Sentence 1:  

Sentence 2:  

Signature:  

Date:  
A long time ago, when people lived by hunting, their clothes were made from the skins of animals. Today animal skins may be worn for special occasions.

Once people could make fabric, they began to sew more detailed clothes. In Africa, fabric made from cotton, like Kente cloth, was used. In other places wool and silk fabric was used. Some clothes used a lot of fabric.

Over the years, clothes have become easier to wash and more comfortable. Now there are hundreds of fabrics to choose from, some from nature and some artificial. Each year designers design new styles of clothes using the fabrics. Virgil Abloh is a famous clothes designer who works in the USA. He designs clothes that are very popular.

Making clothes is not always good for the planet because they use so many resources. Clothes factories can pollute rivers. We should try to reuse or recycle our clothes rather than buy new ones.

1. Write about what you have learnt about clothes long ago.
2. Homework: Ask the oldest person you know about electricity long ago.
Diktee
Making electricity – then and now

There are different ways to make electricity. Some are better than others.

Most electricity is generated (made) by machines that are run by steam. Water is heated so that it boils and becomes steam. Coal, gas and oil can be used to heat the water. But burning these things is harmful to life on the Earth. Also, there is only a certain amount of coal, gas and oil in the world, and we can’t make more of them. What happens when they run out? How else can we get electricity?

Engineers are inventing new ways to produce electricity that are better for the planet Earth. Falling and flowing water can be used to make electricity (hydro-electric power in dams). We can also generate electricity from the sun’s rays (solar power) and from wind. Even sea waves can be used to make electricity! These new ways will help to prevent climate change.

When our power stations break, we have loadshedding. Write about what you do when there is loadshedding at night.
Handwriting

The cat is here

My dad plays soccer

Cape Town is the capital

Paul likes maths

I live in Limpopo
### Rangskik in volgorde

Rangskik die woorde in die korrekte volgorde.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dinsdag</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vrydag</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Woensdag</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dinsdag</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saterdag</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maandag</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Kies 2 woorde en gebruik elkeen in 'n sin.

1. 

2.
Lees die sinne

Die katjie is spelerig.

Die atleet is vinnig.

Die skilpad loop stadig.

Ouma se kos is smaaklik.

Die slang is giftig.

Wie is vinnig?
Making shoes

**Investigate**

1. What features are important in a pair of shoes? Tick all the words that you agree with.

- colourful
- comfortable
- keep your feet warm
- fashionable
- keep your feet dry
- pretty
- strong
- expensive

2. What parts of a shoe are important? Make a list.

3. If you made a pair of shoes at home, what materials could you use?

**Design**

Draw a shoe you would like to make. Label the parts.
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</tbody>
</table>

**Skryf die woorde reg oor**

1. rtie  →  tier
2. aaMngad
3. dagWnsoe
4. Vrdyag
5. daginsD
6. Dddonager
7. gadretaS
8. Snodga
Listen to *Things my granny’s granny told her.*

**On your own**

Fill in the missing words.

1. Long ago, houses in KwaZulu-Natal were made of ____________.

2. What kind of cattle did my granny’s granny’s father love? ____________.

3. What was stored under the cattle kraal? ____________.

4. What insects eat grass and sticks? ____________.

5. What did granny put around the huts to keep the insects away? ____________.

[Versioners: questions can differ from the English if English is too long.]
A letter from the past – headrest

Some old objects are like a letter from the past. They tell us what life was like long ago.

Long ago in many parts of Africa, people didn’t use pillows when they went to sleep. They used wooden headrests. These beautiful headrests were passed down from parents to their children. People said if you slept on a headrest, you would dream the dreams of your ancestors. Many headrests are now in museums.

What do these headrests tell us about people long ago?
They tell us that there were many trees because headrests were made of wood. The carving on the headrests tells us that the people had sharp tools to carve with. Because the headrests are raised off the ground, they tell us that people wanted their heads off the ground as they slept. This might have been so that insects didn’t worry them.

Would you like to sleep with your head on a headrest? Say why or why not.
Make your own shoes

**What you need:**
- A large piece of cardboard
- A pencil
- Scissors
- Strong glue
- Pegs or paperclips

**What to do:**

1. Draw around your own shoe to make a template for the sole.

2. Trace the template 4 times onto thick cardboard and cut out.

3. Stick 3 of the soles together with glue and wait for them to dry.

4. Cut strips of cardboard to make the top of your shoe. Measure them around your foot. Leave enough cardboard to tuck under the sole.

5. Stick the strips of cardboard with the ends under the sole and the top fitting your foot.

6. Stick the last sole.

7. Decorate your shoes.
Soek die woorde

Maandag        Dinsdag        Woensdag        Donderdag
Vrydag        Saterdag        Sondag

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<td>w</td>
<td>a</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Kies 2 woorde en gebruik elkeen in ’n sin.

1

2
Complete the table. Which words have similar meanings?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary word</th>
<th>English word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>magical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>popular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>imaginary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>famous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read the sentences.
- From that time on they didn’t come any more but the shoemaker and his wife didn’t mind.
- He cut out the new leather for two pairs of shoes and left it on his worktable.
- I don’t think they have any nice clothes because they only wear rags.

Underline **and, but and because** in one colour.
Underline any vocabulary words in another.
Statues made long ago are like a letter from the past.

Long ago, there were African kings who lived in a country called Benin. The kings had a very big palace, as big as a village. They wanted the palace to look beautiful so they employed artists to decorate the palace. The artists made metal statues of the important people who lived there.

Later Benin became part of the country of Nigeria. Because the statues were made of metal, people called the statues the Benin Bronzes (Bronze is a metal).

**What do the Benin Bronzes tell us about people long ago?**

They tell us that the kings of Benin were very rich and powerful because they had palaces and employed many people. The statues show us what the people in the palace looked like and what they wore. Because the statues are made of metal, like bronze, we know that Benin people had mines to dig metal from the ground, and could melt metal.

Draw a statue you would like to make.
Think about your shoes

Answer the questions about the shoes that you made.

1. Make a tick in the correct column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did the shoes fit?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Could you wear them without them breaking?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did they look good?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did they protect your feet from the ground?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Could you wear them anywhere?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Were you happy with your shoes? Explain why.

3. If you ticked ‘No’ for a statement, how could you improve that section?
1. ________ gaan ons skool toe, begin die week se werk.

2. ________ doen ons sport; dit maak ons fiks en sterk.

3. ________ sing ons lekker saam, en speel ons op die trom.

4. ________ moet ons hard leer om die toets deur te kom.

5. ________ is dit lekker lag; ons weet dis amper tyd vir braai en swem en vir ontspan, en vir ’n sportwedstryd.

6. ________ is besig; ons help in die kombuis.

7. ________ gaan ons kerk toe, en rus dan by die huis.

Vul die dae van die week in die regte volgorde van Maandag tot Sondag in die gedig in.
The next morning the shoemaker’s wife said: “Those little men have saved us from being poor. We really must show that we are grateful. I don’t think they have any nice clothes because they only wear rags. I will make them little shirts, coats, and trousers, and knit them socks. You can make them two tiny pairs of shoes.”

The man said: “I shall be very glad to do that. It will be our way of saying thank you.”

They both worked hard and when everything was ready, they laid their presents on the table instead of the leather.
The San people who lived in South Africa very long ago used beads to make jewellery. The beads were made from ostrich eggshells. Later, people made beads from little stones, clay or bone. Then traders from other countries brought glass beads to South Africa. One bag of beads cost a cow. The beads were made into beautiful clothing and jewellery. They were worn by men and women for special ceremonies, like weddings.

What does old beadwork tell us about people long ago?
Beadwork from very long ago tells us that people first made beads using materials from nature. The objects made show that the people could design and make beautiful patterns with beads. When we see things that are made with glass beads, we know the people of that time traded with other countries. This is interesting because it was before we had cars, trains or aeroplanes.

Draw a necklace you could make from beads. Use a circle to show each bead.
Lees vir een minuut.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dae</th>
<th>oë</th>
<th>droë</th>
<th>vroeë</th>
<th>ploeë</th>
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<td>haastige</td>
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<td>sae</td>
<td>oulike</td>
<td>geëet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rustige</td>
<td>nodig</td>
<td>Woensdag</td>
<td>slae</td>
<td>maklike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seël</td>
<td>stadig</td>
<td>wonderlike</td>
<td>Donderdag</td>
<td>plae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vêr</td>
<td>kêrel</td>
<td>ledige</td>
<td>wêreld</td>
<td>Vrydag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krae</td>
<td>sê</td>
<td>voël</td>
<td>breë</td>
<td>skêr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saterdag</td>
<td>lae</td>
<td>hoë</td>
<td>maer</td>
<td>môre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lêer</td>
<td>Sondag</td>
<td>vrae</td>
<td>moeë</td>
<td>hael</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nêrens</td>
<td>veilig</td>
<td>dialoë</td>
<td>mae</td>
<td>verhoë</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hoogste telling: ___________ woorde
A long time ago, people in Africa made strong clay pots. These pots were sent all over the world because they were stronger than pots made in other places. People used the pots to store food and drink. The pots were different sizes and shapes. Sometimes they were decorated with bumps and patterns.

What do the old pots tell us about people long ago?
The pots from long ago tell us that people of that time dug different kinds of clay from riverbanks. It tells us they had learnt to soften and shape the clay to make the pots. It also tells us they built very hot, outdoor ovens to bake the pots because baked pots are strong and waterproof. The designs show us which patterns people liked in those days.

Have you seen any clay pots?
Explain what they looked like or draw them.
Space

Weeks 7 and 8
Marlene loved school and she loved her Grade 3 teacher, Mrs Daniels. She loved Mrs Daniels because she was kind and made learning fun.

This week Mrs Daniels was teaching the class all about the moon. The class learned that the moon was a huge rocky ball that goes round and round our world. Mrs Daniels reminded the children that our world is called Earth. She said that the Earth is also a rocky ball floating in space, but it is much bigger than the moon.

Some of the children did not think this was true.
“No miss, if the Earth was in space, it would fall down,” said Pieter.
“What would it fall onto?” Mrs Daniels asked. Everyone thought hard but they did not have any ideas.

Why did Mrs Daniels have two balls in her hands?
Mrs Daniels told the children how the moon seems to change shape over the month. Sometimes it looks round, like a ball. This is called Full Moon. Sometimes it looks like half a circle, like a cut orange, and sometimes it is in a crescent shape, like a thin banana.

Then Mrs Daniels made the classroom dark. She shone a torch onto the football on her table. “Pretend this torch is the sun,” she said, “and the football is the moon.” She shone the torch on the front of the ball. It looked completely round. Then she shone the torch from the side. The ball looked like half a circle because of the shadow.

**Why did Mrs Daniels make the classroom dark?**
As she walked home from school that day, Marlene could not stop thinking about what the teacher had told them. That night Marlene showed her Ouma what the teacher had showed the class, using a torch and an orange. “Pretend the orange is the moon and the torch is the sun,” said Marlene. “You will only see part of the moon depending on where the sun is shining.”

Because it was a warm night, they both went outside and looked at the moon in the sky. Tonight the moon looked just like a banana. “Just think if we went there,” said Marlene. “Yes,” said Ouma, “We would look down at the Earth.” Marlene said, “I wonder what the Earth would look like from the moon? I wonder what colour it would be?”

What colour do you think the earth is?
When Marlene went to bed she was still thinking about the moon. Just when she felt ready to sleep, she heard a loud, roaring noise. She saw a flying car outside the house! It was a shiny, silver colour and had wings!

“Marlene, Marlene, get in,” said a voice from the flying car.

Then Marlene was in the flying car. Fire came out of the back of the car. It roared up into the night sky, going faster and faster. It flew through the stars towards the moon.

Suddenly there was a big bump.

“We have landed on the moon, Marlene,” said the voice in the car, “Get out, and look around you.”

What or who was talking to Marlene?
Marlene got out of the car and stood on the surface of the moon. There were no plants, no water and no people. The moon was covered in soft, grey dust with a few grey rocks. She looked up and saw hundreds of shining stars. They were very bright.

Then she turned around and saw a huge blue ball hanging in the sky. She got such a surprise that she sat down with a bump. Dust flew up all around her.

“What do you think that blue ball is, Marlene?” said the voice in the car.

“Oh! Oh!” said Marlene, “It’s the Earth! It is just so beautiful! Hanging in the sky like that! And it’s blue. That must be because of all the sea!”

The sky was so bright, Marlene closed her eyes for a second.
When Marlene opened her eyes, it was morning and she was in her bed at home. She jumped up and ran to Ouma who was in the kitchen making breakfast.

“Ouma!” she said, “I had an amazing dream! Let me tell you.”

“Wait a minute,” said her ouma, “you’re full of grey dust! Where did that come from?”

Marlene looked down at her pyjamas and saw they were covered in soft, grey dust! She suddenly wondered, was it a dream or did it really happen?

What do you think?
Handwriting

Mr Brown is my teacher is Mr

The choir sings hymns

We have thirty-two teeth thirty-two We

Durban is in Kwa Zulu Natal

Mars and Pluto are planets Pluto and
Skryf die woorde reg oor

1. rtie
2. ssievi
3. ksaies
4. okiekst
5. kkieistr
6. fiefis
7. blkkieo
8. piliep
Ons hys die vlae.

Die hael slaan hard neer.

Ek hoor die slae van donderweer.

Juffrou sê ons mag vrae vra.

Daar is sewe dae in ’n week.
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Week 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shapes in art

Everything around us is made out of shapes.

The two main types of shapes in art are geometrical shapes and organic (free-form) shapes.

1 Geometrical shapes are sometimes man-made.
2 Organic shapes are often from nature.

1 What sort of shapes do you think we would see mostly in space?

2 Draw some of the shapes we think about when we talk about space.
Omkring die woorde met 'n dubbelklank in die onderstaande sinne. Skryf dan daardie woorde langs die regte prente.

Ek gooi die laaste blokkie in die sakkie.

Oupa het 'n klein vissie gevang.

Mamma skep my pap in 'n bakkie.

Ek draai die proppie van die bottel af.

Die bedrieër gee 'n skelm laggie.
Comprehension

Read Marlene and the moon.

Search and find

True or false. Write T or F.

1. Marlene’s grandmother was Mrs Daniels. ________________

2. The earth is bigger than the moon. ________________

3. Marlene dreamt she went to the sun. ________________

4. She travelled there in a flying car. ________________

Read and think

5. Why did Mrs Daniels make the classroom dark?

_________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________

6. Describe the surface of the moon.

_________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________
Long ago, before people went into space, they sent animals into space to see if they could send a living organism into space and bring it back alive and unharmed.

America sent two monkeys, called Patricia and Mike, into space in a rocket. Also on this flight were two little white mice, called Mildred and Albert. The part of the rocket containing the animals came back to earth by parachute. All the animals were fine and went to live in a zoo.

Russia sent dogs into space to prepare for sending human beings there. The first dog in space was called Laika. Later, America and Russia sent other kinds of animals, like chimpanzees, fish and squirrels.

Unfortunately, some animals died when rockets crashed. But all the animals taught the scientists a lot about space travel and this made it safer for human beings to be sent to space.

Do you think it is right that animals were sent into space before human beings? Explain why or why not.
**Our solar system**

Read the information about our solar system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planet</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Mercury**| - smallest planet of our solar system  
              - closest planet to the Sun and the Earth  
              - fastest planet in the solar system  
              - has no moons                         |
| **Venus**  | - second planet from the Sun  
              - the same size as Earth  
              - hottest planet of the solar system  
              - very bright but has no moons         |
| **Earth**  | - third planet from the Sun  
              - fifth largest planet of our solar system  
              - has one moon  
              - 70% of surface is covered by water  
              - home to creatures and plants         |
| **Mars**   | - fourth planet from the Sun  
              - called Red Planet because of iron on surface  
              - cold and dry with ice at the poles  
              - has two moons: Phobos and Deimos     |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planet</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jupiter</td>
<td>fifth planet from the Sun, largest planet of the solar system, gas giant with more than 80 moons, looks colourful because of the storm clouds around it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturn</td>
<td>sixth planet from the Sun, second largest planet of our solar system, gas giant with rings and more than 80 moons, the lightest planet and is not completely round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranus</td>
<td>second furthest planet from the Sun, orbits on its side and has 27 moons, fourth largest planet and is an ice giant, has small rings around it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neptune</td>
<td>furthest planet from the Sun, made of dense gas and has 14 moons, ice giant with heavy winds and storms, looks blue from earth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Voltooi die sinne

Verander die onderstreepte woorde na die verkleiningsvorm.

1. Adam vat ’n **sluk** water.
   Adam vat ’n ___________ water.

2. Mamma sit ’n **strik** in my hare.
   Mamma sit ’n ___________ in my hare.

3. Daar is ’n **klip** in my skoen.
   Daar is ’n ___________ in my skoen.

4. Mamma sit die **bak** in die **kas**.
   Mamma sit die ___________ in die ___________.

5. Ava trek haar mooiste **rok** aan.
   Ava trek haar mooiste ___________ aan.

6. Ek soek die laaste **stuk** van die legkaart.
   Ek soek die laaste ___________ van die legkaart.

7. Die hond hou daarvan om ’n **stok** te gaan haal.
   Die hond hou daarvan om ’n ___________ te gaan haal.
Fill in the correct vocabulary word.

1. The Earth and other planets are ______________________ in space.

2. The ______________________ is the planet that we live on.

3. Mrs Daniels told the children to ______________________ the football was the moon.

4. Marlene shone the ______________________ on an orange.

5. When the moon is in a ______________________ shape it looks like a banana.

Write the vocabulary words in alphabetical order. Practise first.

________________________, ______________________,  
________________________, ______________________,  
________________________.

Write a sentence with one of the vocabulary words.

________________________
A person who has been trained to travel in space is called an astronaut. More than 650 people have been into space. Some people are in space right now, living in a spaceship.

Yuri Gagarin was the first person to go into space, in 1961. Later that year Alan Shepherd went right around Earth. This is called orbiting Earth. Just two years later in 1963, the first woman in space, Valentina Tereshkova, orbited the earth.

For the last 60 years, astronauts have been going into space in groups of two or more people. They have come from many different countries. Over the years, astronauts have spent longer in space and travelled further away. In 1969, astronauts first walked on the moon.

It is not easy being in space. But it is beautiful to see the Earth and stars from space.

Would you like to be an astronaut? Write a paragraph to say why or why not.
What planet am I?

1. I am the third planet from the Sun. Human beings live on me.
   I am ________________________________ .

2. I am the closest planet to the Sun, and I am very small.
   I am ________________________________ .

3. I look very blue. I am the farthest planet from the Sun. I have 14 moons. I am ________________________________ .

4. I am known as the “Red Planet”. I am the fourth planet from the Sun. I am ________________________________ .

5. I am extremely cold. I am known as an “Ice Giant”.
   I am ________________________________ .

6. I am the hottest planet with many volcanoes and mountains.
   I am ________________________________ .

7. I am the largest planet in the solar system. I am a very stormy planet. I am ________________________________ .

8. I am a very big planet with beautiful rings.
   I am ________________________________ .
Voltooi die blokkiesraaisel

**DWARS**

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10


**AF**


**DWARS**


**DATE**

WEEK 7 • THURSDAY
Look at the story on page 128.

1. Find the compound sentence that has **and** as the joining word. Underline the sentence and circle the joining word.
2. Find the compound sentences that has **because** as the joining word. Underline the sentence and circle the joining word.
3. Make compound sentences that make sense using this table. Choose a joining word. Leave out repeated words or use pronouns, like *it* or *she*. Write the sentences in your exercise book.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Space is black.</th>
<th>Space has no air.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marlene loves school.</td>
<td>Marlene learns interesting things there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The moon has no plants.</td>
<td>The moon has soft grey dust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Earth is a planet.</td>
<td>The Earth is blue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The moon looks like a banana.</td>
<td>The sun shines on a small part of the moon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mars is red.</td>
<td>Mars is a fiery planet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Satellites are machines that are sent into space to orbit the Earth. These satellites have a purpose.

Some satellites have cameras to photograph Earth. From high up the satellite can photograph huge clouds, storms or deserts. The photographs help us predict the weather and plan for farming.

Some satellites help with communication. They help TV stations, radio stations and the internet reach across the Earth. If you have ever seen a TV programme from another country, or researched facts on the internet, a satellite is helping you!

Satellites are controlled by ground stations on Earth. They are sent into space by rockets. Once they are orbiting the Earth they will go round and round the earth for thousands of years.

There are between 12 000 and 20 000 satellites orbiting the earth right now. You can sometimes see them moving at night.

Write a paragraph about an interesting TV programme you saw from another country.
Diktee
We know the Earth is polluted and that is one cause of climate change. But did you know space is also polluted? It is polluted with space junk.

Some space junk is from spaceships or rockets that crashed into each other or stopped working. There are 34 000 big pieces of space junk in space.

Some space junk is satellites that have stopped working. They can no longer send messages to Earth but they continue to orbit the Earth. There are more than 3 000 dead satellites in space.

Some space junk is very small, smaller than 10 cm. There are over 30 000 small pieces of junk in space.

Space junk seldom falls to earth. It usually burns up when it comes close to Earth. But space junk is dangerous because it can crash into important satellites and spaceships. They have to swerve to avoid the junk.

Luckily new satellites are built to self-destruct when they stop working.

Write a paragraph about how you think we can reduce space junk.
My birthday is on Saturday. Oh is My

I live in Umtata in Umtata. I live

There is Thembisa Hospital. There is

New Year is the 1st of January. New is

Today is the 3rd of September. Today is of
Voltooi die spelreël

Kies 'n woord uit die blok en skryf dit langs die regte prent.

- hopie
- rosie
- grafie
- strepie
- knopie
- ogie
- hasie
- kasie

---

---

---

---

---

---

---
Lees die sinne

Ek ry op my klein perdjie.

My sussie teken ’n prentjie.

Die visserman vaar met sy bootjie.

Mamma kook rys in ’n klein potjie.

Die eendjie swem in die dam.

Wat swem in die dam?
Astronauts

An astronaut is a person specially trained to be part of an expedition to space on a spacecraft. Both men and women can be astronauts. Most astronauts are good at maths and science.

Astronauts wear special space suits when they launch into space in a rocket. Once they are in space they can wear normal clothes.

Some astronauts work on the International Space Station that stays in space permanently orbiting the Earth. Astronauts can live on this station for weeks or even months. They may have different jobs there. Some astronauts repair the space station. Some carry out experiments in space and some communicate with Earth. To live in space, astronauts need to be supplied with air. They also need special beds, chairs and toilets because there is no gravity in space. This means that they float around if they are not attached to the walls, ceiling or floor of the space station.

Tell your friend what skills you think an astronaut needs.
Kies 2 woorde en gebruik elkeen in 'n sin.

1

2
Daedalus made ___1___ from bird’s ___2___ and wax.

He and his son, Icarus, ___3___ off the ___4___ . Daedalus told Icarus not to ___5___ too close to the ___6___ but he didn’t ___7___ . He flew higher and ___8___ and the wax in his wings ___9___ . He fell down into the ___10___ .

**Words**

1. _______
2. _______
3. _______
4. _______
5. _______
6. _______
7. _______
8. _______
9. _______
10. _______

*Versioners: Please change sentences as appropriate for your language. Words are random so delete 10 words of your choice.*
Many artists have tried to paint the night sky. This painting of the night sky was done by a man called Jean-Francois Millet.

Millet lived on a farm when he was a boy. His family were farmworkers. He became an artist but he loved painting people on farms.

In this painting he painted a night sky with many stars. Two of the stars look as if they are falling to earth. These moving stars are sometimes called shooting stars. Shooting stars are rocks that get too close to Earth and have exploded in the sky.

Write a paragraph about the painting. You can write about
• What you see in the foreground, middle ground and background
• What colours Millet used
• Whether you like the painting and why
Read the information on some space explorers.

Since the first person went to space in 1961, hundreds of people have travelled on spaceships. Most of them were astronauts, but some were scientists who did experiments and some were “space tourists” who paid to travel to space.

The first black woman in space was Dr Mae Jemison. She was born in the USA in 1956. Before she became an astronaut, she was a doctor, did relief work in Africa for the Peace Corps and did research on new vaccines. In 1992, she went to space in the space shuttle *Endeavour*.

The first person from Asia in space was Vietnamese astronaut Pham Tuan. He travelled to space in a Russian spacecraft in 1980 when he was 33 years old. He was an officer in the Vietnamese air force and was chosen as part of an international crew by the Russian space programme.

The youngest person to go to space was Oliver Daemen, an 18-year-old from the Netherlands. He was funded by American millionaire, Jeff Bezos in 2021. He did not do any work on his flight, which was only 15 minutes long.
The most famous astronaut of all is Neil Armstrong, an American who was born in 1930. He was the first person to walk on the moon during the first moon landing in 1969. As he put his left foot onto the moon’s surface he said, “One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.”

The first South African in space in 2002 was entrepreneur Mark Shuttleworth, who was born in 1973. He was one of the first space tourists and paid about 20 million dollars to take part in the flight. He spent 10 days on the International Space Station. He had to train for a whole year before he was allowed to join a space flight. He did some scientific experiments in space for South African universities.

Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country they were from</th>
<th>Astronaut or space tourist?</th>
<th>Age when they travelled to space</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mae Jemison</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pham Tuam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver Daemen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Shuttleworth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neil Armstrong</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Kleur verkleinwoorde in

Kleur slegs die verkleinwoorde in. Maak dan sinne daarmee.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kasie</th>
<th>bakke</th>
<th>knoppe</th>
<th>hasie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kasteel</td>
<td>grafie</td>
<td>knopie</td>
<td>hase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rose</td>
<td>grawe</td>
<td>knope</td>
<td>oë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rosie</td>
<td>hope</td>
<td>siwwe</td>
<td>ogie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vocabulary and language

Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary word</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>English word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Our planet is Earth</td>
<td>Earth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planets float in space</td>
<td>floating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A new moon is a crescent shape</td>
<td>crescent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We will pretend to be astronauts</td>
<td>pretend</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I use a torch in the dark.</td>
<td>torch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read the sentence.
Mrs Daniels reminded the children that our world is called the Earth.

Write the sentence in English.
A fairy moon and a lonely shore

This not a painting, it is a wood-block print. This means the artist cut wood into the shapes he wanted. Then he painted each piece of wood and stamped the wood onto the paper. He had to stamp each piece of wood in the correct place. In this way, he could do many paintings that looked the same.

The artist’s name is Hiroshige and he was from Japan. The painting shows a man walking along the Japanese sea-shore at night. He is carrying two buckets. In the sky there is round, full moon. The artist calls it a fairy moon because it looks magical. There is nobody else in the painting, so the man looks a little lonely.

Write a paragraph about the man in the picture. Use your imagination to say …

• where is he going
• what he has in his buckets
• why he is all alone
• how the moon is helping him.
**Space travel fact hunt**

Look through your LAB to find the answers to this quiz.

1. Complete the answers in the blocks.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>The first person in space was from Russia. His name is __________________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>The first person to walk on the moon was from __________________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>The youngest person to go to space was a space tourist. His name is __________________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>Which animal was the first to be sent to space in a spaceship? __________________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.</td>
<td>Astronauts wear their normal clothes when they launch in the space ship. Yes or no? __________________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td>Are all astronauts from the USA? Yes or no? __________________.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Match the names of the space explorers to the correct dates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Explorer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Mae Jemison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Yuri Gagarin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Mark Shuttleworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Oliver Daeman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Valentina Tereshkova</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Pham Tuam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Neil Armstrong</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Voltoo die sinne

Kies die regte woord tussen hakies om die sin te voltoo.

1. Ouma werk ’n (knopie/knoopie) aan my trui.
   Ouma werk ’n ________________ aan my trui.

2. Ek sien met my kleine (oggie/ogie) die son agter die wolke.
   Ek sien met my kleine ________________ die son agter die wolke.

3. Ek het met my (graafie/grafie) gespit, nou lê daar ’n (hoppie/hopie) sand.
   Ek het met my ________________ gespit, nou lê daar ’n ________________ sand.

4. Die (hasie/hassie) hop tot in die tuin.
   Die ________________ hop tot in die tuin.

5. Die muis het ’n (kassie/kasie) kom steel om te eet.
   Die muis het ’n ________________ kom steel om te eet.

6. Pappa pluk vir Mamma ’n (rosie/roosie) uit ons tuin.
   Pappa pluk vir Mamma ’n ________________ uit ons tuin.
When Marlene opened her eyes, it was morning and she was in her bed at home. She jumped up and ran to Ouma who was in the kitchen making breakfast.

“Ouma!” she said, “I had an amazing dream! Let me tell you.”

“Wait a minute,” said her gran, “you’re full of grey dust! Where did that come from?”

Marlene looked down at her pyjamas and saw they were covered in soft, grey dust! She suddenly wondered, was it a dream or did it really happen?
Another Starry Night

This painting has the same name as Millet’s painting. It is also called “Starry Night”. This painting was painted by an artist called Vincent van Gogh. He is famous now but when he was alive no one wanted to buy his paintings, so he was very poor and sad.

He liked to use very thick paint and very fat brushes. In this painting he shows a tree and a small town at night. In the middle of the town is a church. In the sky you can see the moon, some stars and some big, moving clouds. Van Gogh liked to make objects seem to move.

Write a paragraph comparing this painting to the other starry night painting. Say...

- How are the paintings different?
- How are the paintings similar?
- Which do you like better? Why?
- Who do you think is the better painter?
## Spoedlees woorde

Lees vir een minuut.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hasie</th>
<th>Maandag</th>
<th>vissie</th>
<th>koffie</th>
<th>liggie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>proppie</td>
<td>wekie</td>
<td>Woensdag</td>
<td>laggie</td>
<td>middag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rosie</td>
<td>dae</td>
<td>bakkie</td>
<td>vinnig</td>
<td>krappie</td>
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<tr>
<td>sakkie</td>
<td>strepie</td>
<td>binne</td>
<td>lippie</td>
<td>Saterdag</td>
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<tr>
<td>bogie</td>
<td>mae</td>
<td>kassie</td>
<td>fakkel</td>
<td>siffie</td>
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<tr>
<td>trossie</td>
<td>kasie</td>
<td>Dinsdag</td>
<td>rokkie</td>
<td>fontein</td>
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<tr>
<td>ogie</td>
<td>lae</td>
<td>knopie</td>
<td>pragtig</td>
<td>klippie</td>
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<tr>
<td>messie</td>
<td>grafie</td>
<td>besig</td>
<td>bokkie</td>
<td>vlooi</td>
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<tr>
<td>rokie</td>
<td>Vrydag</td>
<td>hopie</td>
<td>vlerk</td>
<td>strikkie</td>
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<tr>
<td>blokkie</td>
<td>vae</td>
<td>Sondag</td>
<td>laggie</td>
<td>Donderdag</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hoogste telling: _________ woorde
Photographs of Earth were not taken until people had flown into space. No one knew what Earth looked like from far away. After people went into space, photographs of Earth were taken by astronauts and also by satellites.

This is a famous photograph of the Earth. It was taken by an astronaut who was standing on the moon. You can see the blue of the oceans and some of the land. In this photograph, if you look carefully, you can see the continent of Africa.

This photograph of the Earth was taken by a camera on a satellite. It shows part of the Earth at night. You can see some lights. These are the lights of some big cities.

How is a photograph different from a painting? Do you like to look at photographs or paintings? Write a paragraph saying which you prefer and why.
More about how people lived long ago

Week 9
Grannies and grandchildren

Scene 1

Narrator: It is close to midnight on New Year’s Eve in a waiting room at a hospital casualty somewhere in Gauteng. Two grandmothers are sitting waiting.

Mrs Ramlall: (moving to sit near Mrs Lekota) You look worried. Did I see you come in with your grandson?

Mrs Lekota: Yes. Something happened with fireworks ...

Mrs Ramlall: Oh no. My grandson too! He was holding one in his hand and it went off. His hand is hurt!

Mrs Lekota: Ah – I’m sorry. My grandson went to see why a firework was not going off – and when he looked it went off right in his face. His face is hurt. I just hope his eyes are alright.
Mrs Ramlall: Oh, these fireworks! It was better before we had them.

Mrs Lekota: Oh yes – I remember New Year’s long ago. We wore the clothes we got at Christmas and everyone was outside playing music and laughing and talking until midnight. And then we all shouted “Happy happy happy!”

Mrs Ramlall: Ah, that’s like Diwali in Umzinto for me long ago – no fireworks, just everyone lighting those small lamps we had – it was just those lights everywhere.

Mrs Lekota: Do you think children would like that now?

Mrs Ramlall: No! They want noise, noise, noise! These loud bangs!

Mrs Lekota: True!
Mrs Ramlall: What about other things in the way we lived ... they think we were mad to put cow dung on the floor, like we did in our little house!

Mrs Lekota: Ha, ukusinda! It makes a good, sweet-smelling floor. My grandmother’s floor emakhaya out of town was clean and hard.

Mrs Ramlall: And it was warm in winter and cool in summer. Now they say that it is dirty (laughs).

Mrs Lekota: (laughing) They do! But good cow dung is clean! (They both laugh.)

Mrs Ramlall: Oh, but we had good times then!

Mrs Lekota: Oh, yes! Only after we finished all the chores at home and in the garden!

Mrs Ramlall: Yes – parents were strict in those days.

Mrs Lekota: And we didn’t answer back.

Mrs Ramlall: Oh no! Anyone who got in trouble at school got into more trouble at home.
Mrs Lekota: It’s true! Now, yo! The parents cry with the children. But my father took me out of school after Grade 2. He said school was not for girls.

Mrs Ramlall: Oh, I’m sorry my friend. My father just wanted us to get top marks.

Mrs Lekota: My mother got us back into school. She said my father would get more lobola for us if we went to school until Grade 4.

Mrs Ramlall: That was clever! Lobola is when the man’s family gives the bride’s family cattle when they get married, right?

Mrs Lekota: Yes. But now people bring blankets, pay in cash …

Mrs Ramlall: For us it was the other way round. The bride’s family paid the man’s family!

Mrs Lekota: Woo! Really? Oh look, here comes a doctor – she will tell us if our boys are ok …
Scene 2

Narrator: Doctor comes into the waiting room with two young boys, one on each side of her. One has a bandaged hand, and one a bandage on his head.

Doctor: The two young men are both doing well. They were lucky they didn’t get seriously hurt.

(Turning to Mrs Ramlall) Mrs Ramlall, Neren’s hand must stay bandaged for three days. It is badly burnt. Then please bring him back to the hospital for us to change the dressing.

Mrs Ramlall: Thank you so much doctor. Neren, say thank you to the doctor. And tell him you won’t be playing with fireworks anymore. You need your hand!

Neren: Thank you doctor. I do need my hand to write my tests. Will I be able to hold a pen soon?

Doctor: You will be able to write and draw again once the skin is healed. It will take a few weeks. But listen to your granny about playing with fireworks. You could have damaged it permanently.

Neren: (looking sad) I promise I won’t play with fireworks ever again.
Doctor: (turning to Mrs Lekota) Mrs Lekota, the fireworks narrowly missed Mallo’s eye, I am glad to say. But I had to put ten stitches his forehead. You will have to come to the hospital in ten days for the stitches to be taken out.

Mrs Lekota: Thank goodness his eyes are not hurt. He dreams of being a pilot and I know pilots need perfect eyesight.

Doctor: (turning to Mallo) Well then you are a very lucky boy Mallo. That firework was only 2 cm away from your eye. Now be careful to keep the stitches clean and dry.

Mallo: I am so glad my eyes are not hurt. Thank you doctor.

Mrs Ramlall: Oh! Wait... Listen to that noise outside the hospital. I think it must be New Year!

Doctor: I think it is. Happy New Year everyone! Keep safe in the new year boys. Goodbye ladies.

Altogether: Happy New Year and thank you doctor.

Narrator: And so the two grannies and the two grandchildren went to their homes, grateful that the boys were not seriously hurt. And the boys had learnt a lesson they will never forget.
Lira is a singer
singer is a Lira a

The Umgeni River
River The Umgeni

Pretoria is in Gauteng
Gauteng is Pretoria in

I love South Africa
Africa I South love

On Arbor Day we
we plant trees.
Skryf die woorde reg oor

1. rtie
2. ieuish
3. iieiefts
4. uiiesm
5. bkoeie
6. nsieeu
7. brieief
8. rieseu
Dear Diary,
Today it is freezing cold. Granny says she will make hot stew with me tonight. I love helping granny cook because she tells me stories about the old days. She tells me how she lived on a farm. She had to do a lot of chores in the fields and in the house. I also like it when she talks about my mom and tells me what my mom was like when she was a girl. I have seen a photograph of my mom when she was at school. She looked a little like me.
Khanya
How people lived long ago

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What I know</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What I want to know</th>
<th></th>
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<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What I learned</th>
<th>Week 9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WEEK 9 - MONDAY**
Texture helps us talk about surface of a piece of art. Touch the picture on the page? How does it feel? Is it smooth? bumpy? sharp? rough? Now touch your desk or your lunchbox. How does it feel? We can add texture in different ways. We will add texture by sticking things onto a surface.

What do you need?
A piece of cardboard about 20 x 30 cm (one side of a cereal box is good)
Coloured pages from magazines
A pencil and ruler
A pair of scissors
Glue
A skewer or thin stick

What must you do?
1 Cut out the centre of your cardboard to make a frame 5 cm wide. Use a ruler and pencil to be accurate.
2 Cut the coloured paper into strips 5 cm wide
3 Roll the paper tightly around a skewer—coloured side out. Stick the edge with glue. Pull out the stick.
4 Sort your rolls of paper into colours.
5 Make a pattern with the rolls on your cardboard frame. When you are happy with your pattern, stick it down with glue.
6 Display a photo or your own art in your picture frame.
Voltooi die blokkiesraaisel

DWARS

4

5

8

9

10

AF

1

2

3

6

7
Comprehension

Read *Grannies and grandchildren*.

**Read and think**

1. Name something the two boys have in common.

2. Name two ways the two grannies’ early lives were the same.

3. Name two ways the two grannies’ early lives were different.

4. What lesson did the boys learn?

**On your own**

5. How does your family celebrate New Year?
Tuesday, 11th October 2022
12.00

Dear Diary,
Cold again. Granny is making vegetable stew tonight. While she was cooking, she told me about the old days. Turns out my mom was quite naughty when she was little. She was always playing with her friends instead of helping granny with chores. That sounds a bit like me! I run out to play with Simphiwe after school before granny can think of any chores that need doing. Although I did help her wash and peel the vegetables tonight.

Khanya
School long ago

What does each picture tell you about Granny’s school?
Voltooi die sinne

Verander die onderstreepte woorde na die verkleiningsvorm.

1  Leah skryf vir haar ouma ’n brief.
   Leah skryf vir haar ouma ’n _________________.

2  Die muis het by ons huis ingehardloop.
   Die ________________ het by ons ________________ ingehardloop.

3  My sussie het ’n nuwe fiets gekry.
   My sussie het ’n nuwe ________________ gekry.

4  Bennie trek sy mooiste broek aan.
   Bennie trek sy mooiste ________________ aan.

5  Jordan eet met ’n mes en ’n vurk.
   Jordan eet met ’n mes en ’n ________________.

6  Pappa druk sy bankkaart in die gleuf.
   Pappa druk sy bankkaart in die ________________.

7  As ek kwaad is, bal ek my vuis.
   As ek kwaad is, bal ek my ________________.
### Vocabulary

**Match the vocabulary word and meaning.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>play form</th>
<th>routine tasks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>characters</td>
<td>a way of writing for plays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scene</td>
<td>the storyteller in a play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>narrator</td>
<td>people in a play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chores</td>
<td>one part of a play in a one place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write the vocabulary words in alphabetical order.

1. characters
2. chores
3. narrator
4. scene
5. play form
6. routine tasks

188 • WEEK 9 • WEDNESDAY
Wednesday, 12th October 2022
11:45

Dear Diary,
So cold again and my shoes have a hole in them so my feet got wet going to school. I had to ask ma’am for a little cardboard to fix them until mom can buy me new shoes. Granny told me last night that although mom was naughty when she was young, she very works hard now to make sure I have everything I need for school. Mom wants me stay in school until Grade 10. Granny says I am lucky Mom thinks that because her dad said Grade 4 was good enough for his children. After that they had to help on the farm. Poor Gran.

Khanya

Write a diary entry in your exercise book.
School then and now

The column on the left tells what school was like in the story on page 184. Think about your school and fill in the column on the right.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Long ago</th>
<th>My school</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The building</td>
<td>In a house made of wattle poles and mud, with a cow dung floor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>No running water. Girls fetched water from the river.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desks</td>
<td>No desks, just long benches.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing</td>
<td>Learners wrote on slates with sharp stones.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>No books. Teacher wrote words on the blackboard.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maths</td>
<td>Sticks and stones used as counters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. What was the same?

2. What was different?

3. Which kind of school would you like best?
Skryf die regte woord

Skryf die woord langs die eerste prent.
Skryf dan die verkleinwoord langs die tweede prentjie.
Language

Read the sentences from the story.

Mrs Ramlall: Oh, but we had good times then!
Mrs Lekota: Oh, yes! Only after we finished all the chores at home and in the garden!

Answer the questions.
1. Who are the two speakers?
2. What punctuation marks are used?
3. What is writing like this called?

Write a short dialogue about Then and Now.

Grandparent: When I was young we

Grandchild: Now we

Read the dialogue with a partner.
Thursday, 13th October 2022
11:50

Dear Diary,
I have been thinking about what I want to do when I grow up. My dream is to be an astronaut because my teacher is teaching us about space. But I also want to be a mechanic and fix cars. Granny says I will always have a job if I can fix cars because there are so many cars! She says when she was a girl there were very few cars and she only went in a car for the first time when she was 10 years old! I would love to have a red Toyota car one day to take my mom and granny to the shops.

Khanya
Friday, 14th October 2022
11.50

Dear Diary,
I am so excited. Mom is taking me to the shops to buy new school shoes tomorrow because it is Saturday! I promised that in return I will help Granny more in the vegetable garden on Sundays. Granny told me when she was young, she had to work on the farm every day for two hours before school and two hours after school. She also had to help her brother with the cattle. I will try to help Granny more from now on. 

Khanya

Write a diary entry in your exercise book.
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 w x
y z

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