Term 1

English

Home Language and Life Skills

Learner’s Activity Book
Acknowledgements
This integrated programme for Home Language and Life Skills was developed by a Funda Wande team, in collaboration with individuals from the curriculum directorates of the Department of Education in the Western Cape, Eastern Cape and Limpopo, academics and teachers.

The development of these books was made possible through the financial support of the Allan Gray Orbis Foundation Endowment, the FEM Education Foundation, the Michael & Susan Dell Foundation and the Zenex Foundation.

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Creative Arts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independent Reading</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
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<tr>
<td>Write</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Welcome to Grade 3!

Week 1
Write the lower-case letters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>H</td>
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<td>I</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>P</td>
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<td>M</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>L</td>
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<td>Q</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How many letters can you read in 1 minute?
## Tick the sounds you know.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sound</td>
<td>Sound</td>
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<td>Sound</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Language-specific content - versioners please add sounds*

## Write the sounds you hear.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Porcupines use their quills to protect themselves. They stamp their feet and shake their quills to frighten away other animals. If the animal doesn’t go away, the porcupine runs backwards so their sharp quills get stuck in the other animal. Porcupines can hurt lions, leopards, dogs and even people.

A porcupine can grow new quills when their quills fall out. When baby porcupines are born, their quills are soft. They take about five days to get hard.

1. Tick all the things porcupines do to protect themselves.
   - stamp their feet
   - bite other animals
   - shake their quills
   - run into the other animal
   - shoot their quills at other animals

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

   Why?

   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
Siyamthanda Kolisi is the captain of the South African rugby team. He was the captain when South Africa won the Rugby World Cup in 2019. This is his life’s story.
Siya was born on 16 June 1991 in Eastern Cape. As a child, he lived with his grandmother. She loved Siya but she did not have much money. Siya was often cold and hungry when he was a child.
Siya started school in 1998. At school, he loved sport. He would run for 5 km every day before school. One day he saw a group of men running. They were part of a rugby team called the African Bombers. Siya went to watch them train and practise. He soon joined in and learned to play rugby.
When he was 12, the school team went to play in a big schools’ rugby tournament in Mossel Bay.

At the tournament everyone saw how well Siya played. He was given a rugby scholarship to a boarding school called Grey Junior School in Gqeberha. He went there in Grade 7 and was a good student. He loved being at boarding school and tried hard.
Siya went on to Grey High School. He played rugby for his school and in his final year of high school was chosen for the Eastern Province schools rugby team. When he left school, he moved to Cape Town and went to play for the Western Province rugby team. A year later he began to play for the Stormers team. He also got married when he was living in Cape Town.
In 2013 Siya was chosen for the South African rugby team, called the Springboks. He played against many other countries. In 2018 he became the captain of the Springbok team. It was his dream come true.
Comprehension 1

Read The Siya Kolisi story.

Read and think

1. Who is this story about?

2. Is Siya Kolisi a real person? (yes or no)

3. Is this story non-fiction (true facts) or fiction (imaginary)?

Search and find

4. What is the South African rugby team called?

5. How many schools did Siya go to?

6. In which year did Siya play rugby for South Africa?
Comprehension 2

Re-read *The Siya Kolisi story.*

### Search and find

1. Find the **word** in the text that means a *team leader.*
   
   Write it down.

2. Write the **sentence** that tells us that Siya did not have a lot of money when he was young.

3. In which two cities has Siya lived?

### On my own

4. Why do you think Siya has been able to achieve his dream?

5. What is your dream?
Practise these letters in your exercise book each day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONDAY</th>
<th>TUESDAY</th>
<th>WEDNESDAY</th>
<th>THURSDAY</th>
<th>FRIDAY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i, ii</td>
<td>t, tt</td>
<td>i, it</td>
<td>t, ti</td>
<td>it, ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Khangela la magama angezantsi.

Khetha amagama amathathu, uze ubhale isivakalisi esifutshane ngegama ngalinye.

1

2

3
Zincinci izihlangu zikaLifa.

Umama unxibe inxili.

Abantwana badlala elunxwemeni.

Inxanxadi lihleli emthini.

Ngubani onxibe inxili?
Growing

New born
Very small babies need to be fed, washed, kept warm and loved.

Baby
Babies can drink from a bottle and then a cup. They learn to roll over, then to sit and then crawl.

Toddler
Toddlers can walk, say some words, point to things and hold a spoon.

Pre-school child
Pre-school children can run, play with other children, and ask and answer questions.

School-age child
School children can dress themselves and get ready for school. At school they learn to read, write and count.

Write about a little child you know.
I know a ______________________ (baby/toddler etc.)
called ______________________ (name).
He or she can ______________________
Lines and shapes

Trace over a spiral, a horizontal line, a curved line.

horizontal  vertical  curved  spiral  zig-zag
Fakela isandi esishiyiweyo.

1. i____ li
2. u____ me
3. inxa____ di
4. izihla____
5. ame____
6. isihlwa____ zi
7. ihlwe____
8. i____ wa
Temba Bavuma – cricketer

Temba Bavuma was born in Cape Town in 1990. He learned to play cricket at school. He became a good batsman. When he was 24 years old, he was chosen to play cricket for South Africa.

Read and think
Is this a true story?

Search and find
Where was Temba born?
What can they do?

Tick what we can do at different ages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>baby</th>
<th>child</th>
<th>adult</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>read</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drink</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skip</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive a car</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smile</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>climb trees</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vocabulary and language

Complete each sentence using one of the words.

boarding school  Rugby World Cup

tournament  captain  scholarship

1. Siya Kolisi is the ___________________________ of the South African rugby team.

2. South Africa won the ___________________________ in 2019.

3. The school team went to play in a schools rugby ___________________________.

4. Siya was given a ___________________________ to go to Grey Junior and High School.

5. The school was a ___________________________ so he ate and slept at school.
Amanda Dlamini was born in KwaZulu-Natal. She learned to play soccer at school. She played for a boys’ team when she was 10. When she was older, she played for a women’s team. When she was 19 years old she played for Banyana Banyana. By 2016 she had played 100 games for South Africa!

Search and find
Where was Amanda born?

Read and think
Why do you think Amanda played for a boys’ team when she was young?
About me

Fill in the form.

1. Name:

2. Date of birth:

3. Place of birth:

4. Current address:

5. Name of parent/guardian:

6. Name of school:

7. Colour in the province where you were born.

[Map of South Africa with provinces highlighted]
Gqibezela izivakalisi ngamagama achanekileyo.

1. Bekusitsha **ihlathi** elingasekhaya.

2. Usana lwasekhaya ___________________ seenwele.

3. ULinda usebenzisa ___________________ xa ebhala.

4. USipho akadlali kakuhle, uyathanda ___________________ abanye abantwana.

5. Uchumile ___________________ wesikolo sethu, kukhula imifuno eluhlaza.

6. Umama uthe ubawela isiselo ___________________.

DATE ____________________

WEEK 2 • THURSDAY • 25
Caster Semenya was born in Limpopo. When she went to high school she did athletics. She always won the 800 metre races. She went to two Olympic Games. She won a gold medal for South Africa at each game.

Search and find
How many gold medals has Caster Semenya won?

On my own
What are the Olympic Games?
Ukufunda amagama ngexesha elibekiweyo.

Funda la magama neqabane lako.
Phawulani amagama eningakwaziyo ukuwafunda.
Fundani amagama eningawazanga.

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

Ngoku funda ngomzuzu omnye. Mangaphi amagama owafundileyo?
Amagama owafunde ngokuchanekileyo: ____________
Zama ukwenza ngaphezulu kwenqaku lako lakuqala.
Wayde van Niekerk was born in the Western Cape in 1992. He liked rugby and athletics at school. He ran 200 metre races at his high school and always won. When he was 20 years old, he changed to 400 metre races. He broke the world record and won a gold medal at the 2016 Olympic Games.

Search and find
Which two distances has Wayde van Niekerk run?

and

On my own
Name another South African athlete who has won a gold medal.
**Handwriting**

Practise these letters in your exercise book each day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONDAY</th>
<th>×</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>n</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>×</td>
<td>ni</td>
<td>ni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TUESDAY</th>
<th>×</th>
<th>m</th>
<th>m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>×</td>
<td>mn</td>
<td>mn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEDNESDAY</th>
<th>×</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>×</td>
<td>pm</td>
<td>pm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THURSDAY</th>
<th>×</th>
<th>r</th>
<th>r</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>×</td>
<td>tr</td>
<td>tr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRIDAY</th>
<th>×</th>
<th>ni</th>
<th>nm</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>×</td>
<td>mo</td>
<td>ir</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WEEK 3 • 29
Tshatisa umfanekiso negama.

- ibhola
- ingalo
- ingubo
- ilanga
- ubhontsi
- ibhedi
- phunga
- ibhotile
- thunga
- ucango
Bathi besatheza ehlathini babona ihlosi.

Ubhuti ungenele ukhuphiswano lokwenyuka intaba.

ULiya ulunywe yinyoka wadumba ingalo.

ULizo ubuye emnyama lilanga laseBhayi.

Utata wam uyawuthanda umbhoxo.

Ngubani olunywe yinyoka?
Timeline for Siya Kolisi

A timeline shows us when things happened in the correct sequence.

- **1991**: Born in Eastern Cape
- **1998**: Started school
- **2003**: Captain of primary school rugby team
- **2004**: Went to boarding school
- **2009**: Captain of Grey High School team
- **2011**: Moved to Cape Town. Played for Western Province Rugby team
- **2013**: Chosen to play for South Africa (the Springboks)
- **2018**: Captain of the Springboks

In each row, write 1 or 2 to show what happened first or second.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Went to boarding school</th>
<th>Captain of primary school rugby team</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Played for South Africa</td>
<td>Captain of the Springboks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Played for Western Province</td>
<td>Played for South Africa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Isinye ne sininzi

Isinye kuxa sithetha ngesibizo esinye. Isininzi kuxa sithetha ngezibizo ezingaphezulu kwesinye/ezininzi. Izimaphambili zezibizo ziyehluka kwisinye nakwisininz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Isinye</th>
<th>Isininzi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ilori</td>
<td>ilori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umntu</td>
<td>abantu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Fill in the prefixes for singular or plural.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Isinye</th>
<th>Isininzi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>um</td>
<td>bhoxo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>imi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bhoxo</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ntwana</td>
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<td>ntwana</td>
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<td>thi</td>
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<td>tya</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tya</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kolo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kolo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Bhala la magama esininzi ezincwadini zenu.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>
Pretty Yende - opera singer

1985  Born on 6 March in Mpumalanga
1997  Began to sing in the church youth group
2001  Heard opera on TV
2003  Went to Cape Town to study opera
2005  Went to Italy. Won many prizes
2008  Became famous. Made an opera record

Search and find
Where was Pretty born?

On my own
Have you ever heard opera singing? Where?
Animal and human babies

Read these timelines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timeline for a baby elephant</th>
<th>Timeline for a human baby</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 hours stands up</td>
<td>1 hour can see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 hours begins to walk</td>
<td>2 hours drinks milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 hours drinks milk</td>
<td>1 month smiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 month can see</td>
<td>6 months milk teeth appear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 year can eat grass and leaves</td>
<td>1 year begins to walk and talk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compare the babies. Write **elephant** or **human**.

1. Which baby walks first? ____________

2. Which baby begins to drink milk first? ____________

3. Which baby is able to see first? ____________
Gqibezela izivakalisi ngamagama achanekileyo.

hlosi  ingalo  intaba  bhola
ilanga  ucango

1 Abadlali be _______________ ekhatywayo baphumelele.

2 Umama uthi udinwe ingathi ebenyuka _______________.

3 Ligqatsile namhlanje _______________.

4 Musa ukuluvala kakubi _______________.

5 Wophuke _______________ kumdlalo wombhoxo.

6 Abazingeli badibene _______________ ehlathini.
Trevor Noah - comedian

1984: Born in Soweto, Gauteng
1990: Started school in Johannesburg
2002: Completed school
2003: Worked as a comedian
2004: Hosted different TV programmes in South Africa
2011: Moved to the United States
2015: Hosted a big American TV show

Search and find
To which country did Trevor Noah move?

On my own
What does a comedian do?
Facts about me

List the years you have been alive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Born</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Colour in your birthday month.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Colour in the provinces you have lived in.

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

Write one thing you do now that you couldn’t do when you were born.
Siya Kolisi was born on 16 June in Eastern Cape. When Siya was 12, his school team played in a rugby tournament in Mossel Bay. At the tournament everyone saw how well Siya played. He was given a rugby scholarship to a boarding school in Gqeberha.

He loved being at boarding school. He played rugby for his school and in his final year of high school was chosen for the Eastern Province schools rugby team.

Now read for one minute. How many words did you read? Try to beat your score.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of words I read.</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Brenda Fassie – singer – songwriter

1964: Born Cape Town, 3 November
1970: Started school
1977: Moved to Johannesburg to sing
1983: First album released
1998: Won awards for Memeza album
2004: Best song of the decade (10 years): Vul’indlela

Read and think
How old was Brenda when she moved to Johannesburg?

On my own
Write the name of a song sung by Brenda Fassie.
Lira - singer

- 1979: Born in Gauteng on 14 March
- 1986: Started school in Daveyton
- 1996: Matriculated
- 1997: Studied accounting
- 2003: First album: *All my love*
- 2010: Performed at FIFA World Cup and Nelson Mandela’s 92nd birthday
- 2016: 6th album reached gold
- 2016–2019: Panelist on *The Voice South Africa*

Search and find
In which province was Lira born?

On my own
Who is your favourite South African singer?
Feelings

Weeks 4 and 5
Sindi’s granny was coming to visit. She lived in another country, far away. She was coming to South Africa by aeroplane. Sindi told her two best friends, Nosipho and Alma, about the visit. She wondered if her granny would be like their grannies.
The big day came. A taxi stopped at their house. A lady stepped out. But she looked more like a film star than a granny! On her head, she wore a large, colourful head-tie. Her outfit was made from fabric with beautiful patterns. She also had the dangliest earrings and highest heels Sindi had ever seen.
The lady screamed when she saw Sindi. She said, “Dear little Sindi. I am MmaSparkles, your grandmother.” She rushed to hug Sindi. Sindi couldn’t breathe because of the perfume and all the fabric around her.

Sindi hoped the neighbours weren’t watching.
MmaSparkles spoke in a strange accent Sindi had never heard before. The doorbell rang again. Sindi knew it was her two friends. What would they think? Would they laugh at her granny? Sindi felt very embarrassed and thought of not answering the door. But too late, MmaSparkles had opened the door. She invited them in. “Come in dears. You must be little Sindi’s friends!”
MmaSparkles loved children. She painted the girls’ nails bright red. She let them try on her shoes. She made them beautiful head-ties just like hers. “This is what we wear to weddings in Nigeria. I wear one when I am on TV,” she told them. She played them some music from Nigeria and showed them a Nigerian dance. The girls had never met a granny like this. They had such an exciting morning.
Soon it was time to go. “Oh Sindi, you have a wonderful granny,” said Nosipho. “She is so exciting,” said Alma. “You are lucky!” Sindi realised she wasn’t embarrassed about her granny anymore. She was proud of her glamorous granny who came from a faraway land.
Comprehension 1

Read Sindi’s granny comes to visit.

Search and find

1. Which two countries are in the story?

and

Read and think  Circle the correct answers.

2. When her grandmother arrived, Sindi felt
   embarrassed / frightened / proud / calm.

3. After MmaSparkles was kind to her friends, Sindi felt
   embarrassed / frightened / proud / calm.

On my own  Complete the sentences.

4. I am proud of ____________________________
   because _________________________________

5. I felt embarrassed when ____________________
   ________________________________________
Read Sindi’s granny comes to visit.

Search and find

1. Find the page that has the words “You are so lucky.”

   Page __________

Read and think

2. Who said “You are so lucky”? ________________

3. Do you think Sindi is lucky? Why/why not?

   Because _____________________________________

On my own

4. Write a sentence about something you feel lucky about.

   I am lucky ___________________________________
## Handwriting

Practise these letters in your exercise book each day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>Letters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MONDAY</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUESDAY</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEDNESDAY</td>
<td>w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THURSDAY</td>
<td>y, yt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRIDAY</td>
<td>ni, ti, wy, yi, tu, pi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WEEKEND**

- **MONDAY**
- **TUESDAY**
- **WEDNESDAY**
- **THURSDAY**
- **FRIDAY**
Khangela la magama angezantsi.

ibhabhathane xhela xhentsa ingubo ixhalanga
inxeba ihlwili ixhwele intaka ixhwili

Khetha amagama amathathu uze ubhale isivakalisi esifutshane ngemagama ngalinye.

1

2

3
Funda izivakalisi

Utata usikwe yimela wanenxeba esandleni.

Ixhalanga yintaka etya inyama yezinye izilwanyana.

Usisi ebegula waze wanyangwa lixhwele.

Ihlwempu licela amalizo.

Ibhabhathane liyazithanda iintyatyambo.

Yintoni le ithanda iintyatyambo?
What do you see in this painting?

Is she happy or sad?

Fakela isandi esishiyiweyo.

1. xho
2. iiintsi
3. izixho
4. ixhwi
5. ela
6. i_____ane
7. i_____imbi
8. x_____tha
There are many countries in Africa. In some of these countries beautiful fabric is made. The fabric is usually made into clothes. The fabric and patterns are different in different countries. In this map each country is shown by a different fabric pattern.

Search and find
Write the word that means the same as material:

On my own
Which pattern do you like best?
Copy it here:
It is Sports Day. Pitso is in the relay race. Pitso is worried he will drop the baton.

Pitso remembers his father’s words.

Pitso calms down. He tells himself, “I can do this!”
Vocabulary and language

Complete each sentence using one of the words.

- proud
- head-tie
- patterns
- fabric
- accent

1. On her head, MmaSparkles wore a beautiful ____________________.

2. Sindi’s grandmother wore clothes made from colourful ____________________.

3. Sindi felt ____________________ of her grandmother from Nigeria.

4. MmaSparkles spoke with a different ____________________.

5. There are different ____________________ on fabric from different countries.
Clothes from Nigeria

In Nigeria, there is a style of clothes called Aso-Oke. Aso-Oke clothes are made for special occasions. For women, there is a blouse, called a buba, and a long skirt called an iro. There is also a beautiful head-tie called a gele. Men wear a loose shirt and trousers. Over the shoulder, men and women wear a sash. Aso-Oke clothes can be made of any fabric. They are often made in bright colours.

Search and find

**Circle the correct answers.**

Aso-Oke clothes come from **South Africa / Nigeria / Lesotho**.

Aso-Oke clothes can be **any colour / red and green only / white and gold only**.

The Nigerian word gele means **blouse / skirt / head-tie**.

These clothes are worn **every day / sometimes / never**.
Ayanda gets angry

1. Ayanda’s little brother knocks over her cooldrink.

2. 

3. 

4. 

DATE

60 • WEEK 4 • WEDNESDAY
1. Ebugula, waza wanikwa iyeza **lixhwele**.

2. Umama _______________________ impahla emanzi.

3. ______________________ yinja yokuzingelana.

4. Utata usegadini kodwa akaziphethanga ________________.

5. Wabilise amanzi oku ___________________ inkukhu.

6. _______________________ ziimbovane eziluma kabuhlungu.
Long ago in Ghana, people began weaving striped fabric called Kente cloth. At first only kings were allowed to wear the cloth. The cloth was made in long, narrow strips with a pattern of stripes. These strips were joined together to form the cloth. Different patterns had different names.

On my own

Draw three of your own Kente cloth designs.
Ukufunda amagama ngexesha elibekiweyo.

Funda la magama neqabane lakho.
Phawulani amagama eningakwaziyo ukuwafunda.
Fundani amagama eningawazazanga.

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

Ngoku funda ngomzuzu omnye. Mangaphi amagama owafundileyo?
Amagama owafunde ngokuchanekileyo: _________
Zama ukwenza ngaphezulu kwenqaku lakho lakuqala.
In East Africa, a kanga is a specially designed piece of fabric that is about one metre wide and one and a half metres long. It has a pattern around the edge, called a border pattern, and a different pattern in the centre. Often a message or saying is written on the cloth. People often buy two kargas together to make a set of clothes.

Search and find

1. Kanga cloth is one and a half / one / two metres long.

2. Kanga cloth always has a central part / a border / a message.

3. The cloth is common in North / East / West Africa.

4. You can make a set of clothes with one / two / three kargas.
## Handwriting

Practise these letters in your exercise book each day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>× c</td>
<td>× a</td>
<td>× d</td>
<td>× g</td>
<td>× ma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>× cy</td>
<td>× ac</td>
<td>× di</td>
<td>× gu</td>
<td>× na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tshatisa umfanekiso negama.

- isandla
- intlama
- indlebe
- indlu
- intlanzi
- indlovu
- inkwenkwezi
- indlulamthi
- inkwenkwe
- intloko
Funda izivakalisi

Zinkulu iindlebe zendlovu.

Indlulamthi sesona silwanyana side.

Usisi uxova intlama yokwenza amagwinya.

Intliziyo yakhe yabetha kakhulu luvalo.

Kwakhiwa izindlu kwela bala lingasekhaya.

Sesiphi esona silwanyana side?
How to say sorry

1. I’m sorry.
2. I shouldn’t have shouted at you.
3. I didn’t mean to frighten you.
4. I won’t do it again.

Tell the person what you feel.
Say what you did wrong.
Show that you know how you made them feel.
Make things right.
Present and Past


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ixesha langoku</th>
<th>Ixesha eladlulayo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ndisoloko ndiphumelela.</td>
<td>Ndaluphumelela uqqatso.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Fakela izimaphambili zexesha langoku okanye zexesha eladlulayo.

waye wa la u li

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present tense prefix</th>
<th>Past tense prefix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 u hlala</td>
<td>waye hlala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ______ bhopha</td>
<td>______ bhopha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 ______ thetha</td>
<td>______ thetha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 ______ tya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 ______ thwele</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Bhala ezi zivakalisi kwixesha eladlulayo encwadini yakho.

1 Ubhala encwadini.  4 Unxiba izihlangu.
2 Batya iziqhamo.    5 Ndinukisela ziintyantyambo.
3 Sikhwela iteksi.
An African shirt

Dashiki is a kind of fabric with a pattern printed on it. The pattern is symmetrical. Sometimes the pattern is also embroidered. Dashiki is often made into shirts. You find these shirts all over Africa. They are worn by both men and women and are not tucked in.

Search and find

Write the word that means the same on both sides:

Read and think

Does a dashiki shirt hang loose over trousers?
Hurting someone’s feelings

Talk about the picture

• What is happening in the picture?
• Why are the children being mean to the girl?
• What are they saying to her?
• How is the girl feeling?
• What would you do if you saw this happening?

Why is it important to respect other people’s feelings?
Gqibezela izivakalisi ngamagama achanekileyo.

indlovu  iintlanzi  intlama  sandla
indlulamthi  yinkwenkwezi

1. ULoli ubhala nge ___________________________ sasekohlo.

2. Umama uxove ___________________________ eninzi.

3. Ikhwezi ___________________________ echaza ukuza kokusa.

4. Indlovu ___________________________ ineendlebe ezinkulu.

5. ___________________________ sesona silwanyana side.

6. Utata uykuthanda ukuloba ___________________________.
An African dress

A *kaftan* is a type of long dress or shirt worn by men and women. It is loose fitting and usually quite long. It is very good for hot climates because it keeps your body cool. *Kaftans* are common in North African countries, like Morocco. Nowadays people all over the world wear *kaftans*.

---

**Read and think**

Why do you think people all over the world wear *kaftans*?

---

**On my own**

Would you wear a *kaftan*? Why or why not?
Plan a poster to stop bullying.

Who would it be aimed at? ________________________________

What words would you write?

- Important words: _________________________________________
- Other words: ____________________________________________

What picture would you like to draw on it?

________________________________________________________
Practise reading this text with a partner. Read smoothly. Notice punctuation.

A taxi stopped at Sindi’s house. A lady stepped out. On her head, she wore a large, colourful head-tie. Her outfit was made from fabric with beautiful patterns.

The lady said, “Dear little Sindi. I am MmaSparkles, your grandmother.” She rushed to hug Sindi. Sindi hoped the neighbours weren’t watching. MmaSparkles spoke in a strange accent Sindi had never heard before.

Sindi and her friends had never met a granny like this.

Now read for one minute. How many words did you read? Try to beat your score.
A traditional hat

Long ago isiZulu women wore a special hairstyle after they married. It showed that the wearer was no longer single. Nowadays they can wear a hat called a *isicholo*. It is woven from reeds or grass into the shape of the traditional hairstyle. It is traditionally dyed red and decorated with beads. Today many woman wear *isicholo* hats for special occasions.

Draw any hat you would like to wear.
Xi-Tsonga people live in the northern part of South Africa. You will also find Xi-Tsonga people in other African countries. In the past, Xi-Tsonga women would wear special skirts for traditional dancing. The skirts were called Xibelani. Today, women still like to wear skirts like this for special occasions. The skirts are tightly pleated. You need more than 18 metres of fabric to make one skirt.

Search and find

Why do you need so much fabric to make Xibelani?

Circle the correct answer.

*Xibeni* were traditionally worn by Xi-Tsonga / IsiZulu / Sepedi women. The skirts have many buttons / pleats / zips. Xi-Tsonga speaking people live in South Africa / South Africa and other African countries / Zimbabwe.
Keeping safe

Weeks 6 and 7
Percy Pig learns a lesson

M’aam Pig told the class, “There is a maths test tomorrow.” Percy was scared he would fail the test. So he made a plan. After school, he bought a red lollipop.
The next day, Percy’s mom called out. “Wake up Percy. Time for school. Get up quickly. I have to go to work.” Mom Pig was a nurse.
“I am feeling sick, Mom. My throat is sore,” said Percy.
“Let me see,” said Mom Pig. She looked at his throat.
“Oh, I see your throat is very red!” She didn’t see the lollipop stick under the bed.
“Here, I will put this thermometer in your mouth for a few minutes,” said Mom Pig.

A little while later she came back and took it out. She looked at the numbers. “Oh dear. You have a high temperature. You had better stay at home. No school for you today. I will get Aunty-Pig-from-next-door to look after you.”

She didn’t see the cup of hot water under his bed.
Aunty-Pig-from-next-door came. She had been a teacher and Percy Pig was quite scared of her. She walked into the bedroom. Her sharp eyes saw the cup and lollipop stick straight away.

“Mmm. I think you need some of my extra special herb tea,” she said.

“Oh no! I think I feel a little better already,” said Percy. He really didn’t want the bitter tea.

“Nonsense. You must have a big cup of herb tea. And then we will do some sums. I don’t want you to waste your day.”
At last it was midday. “Lunch time,” said Aunty-Pig. “I have some delicious ox-tail stew left over from last night that I will heat up.”
“Yum. I love ox-tail,” said Percy.
“Oh no. You are too sick, Percy. With that sore throat you had better have more tea,” she said.
“And after lunch we will do more sums.”
“Oh no,” thought Percy. “I would rather be at school.”
At 6 pm Mom Pig came home. She thanked Aunty-Pig. “How is the patient?” she asked.

“I think he will be able to go to school tomorrow,” said Aunty with a smile on her face. “Definitely,” said Percy.

At school the next day, Ma’am Pig said, “Percy, I am glad to see you. You are just in time for the maths test. Yesterday there was a Department visit. So we postponed the test.” Poor Percy! His plan had not worked.

But something good came out of it. Because he had practiced so hard, Percy got all his sums right in the maths test.
Comprehension

Read Percy Pig learns a lesson.

Read and think Circle the correct answers.

1. Percy Pig’s throat was red because he was sick / sucked a lollipop / had a sore throat.

2. The thermometer showed Percy Pig had a high temperature because it was broken / he was sick / he put the thermometer in hot water.

3. Percy Pig pretended to be sick so that he could eat ox-tail / sleep all day / miss his test.

4. Percy Pig spent the day sleeping / eating / practising maths.

5. Aunty-Pig / Mom Pig / Ma’am Pig was not tricked by Percy Pig.

6. Did Percy Pig enjoy his day at home? Explain why/why not.
Handwriting

Practise these letters in your exercise book each day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>l</th>
<th>l  l  l  l  l  l  l  l  l  l</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>la</td>
<td>la la la la la la la la la</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>h  h  h  h  h  h  h  h  h  h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hi</td>
<td>hi hi hi hi hi hi hi hi hi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b  w  w  w  w  w  w  w  w  w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hb</td>
<td>hb hb hb hb hb hb hb hb hb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>k  k  k  k  k  k  k  k  k  k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kl</td>
<td>kl kl kl kl kl kl kl kl kl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lh</td>
<td>lh kl lc hi ku nb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>la</td>
<td>la hu ub ka li dk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Khetha amagama amathathu uze ubhale isivakalisi esifutshane ngegama ngalinye.

1

2

3
Funda izivakalisi

Imuncu le ntlama, igwele lininzi.

Ingwenya sisilwanyana esihlala emanzini nasemhlabeni.

Ingwane ihlala emanzini kwaye inemilenze emininzi.

Musa ukugalela isepha eninzi, uza kuxakana nogwebu.

Abazingeli bavele phambi komgwebi.

Ngoobani abavele phambi komgwebi?
My body belongs to me

Good touch

No! I don’t like that.

Bad touch

Remember! My body belongs to me.

My body belongs to me
Perspective

Use the words to label the picture.

Maggie Laubser, Basutoland Hills

foreground  background  middleground  overlap
Fakela isandi esishiyiweyo.

1. izi gwe qe
2. in mza
3. i osi
4. ingwa
5. u bu
6. i vu
7. i e
8. u awo
Stethoscope

A stethoscope is used to listen to people’s heartbeat. The stethoscope has two earpieces and a round, silver chestpiece. The doctor puts the earpieces in her ears and the chestpiece where your heart is. Then she can hear your heart beating. The doctor can also put the chestpiece on your chest and back to hear your breathing.

On my own

Write about when you saw a stethoscope.
Trust

Tick the situations that are safe for Sophie.

Come and play, Sophie.

Have some cool drink with us little girl.

Granny is taking us shopping.

Time for school, Sophie.

I can take you to school faster.

Do you want to see my TV?
Vocabulary and language

Complete each sentence using one of the words.

patient    temperature

throat    postponed

thermometer

1. Your ____________________ goes from your mouth to your chest.

2. When you are feverish you have a high ____________________.

3. A sick person is called a ____________________.

4. He ____________________ the journey because he was sick.

5. A ____________________ measures temperature.

Language

Make a sentence with these words.

________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________
Thermometer

Thermometers are instruments to measure your temperature. They measure how hot your body is. When you are sick your body may get hotter. There are different types of thermometers. Some thermometers are made of a glass tube with something called mercury inside. There are called mercury thermometers. Digital thermometers work differently. They show the temperature on a screen.

Search and find

Which kind of thermometer
• has a glass tube? ____________________________
• has a screen? ____________________________

On my own

What kind of thermometer have you seen? ____________________________________________
Respect

Tick the pictures that show people who are respectful of others.
1. USipho akathandi ukulwa kuba ligwala.

2. Xa ugalela isepha eninzi amanzi kubakho 
   __________________________ oluninzi.

3. __________________________ yintaka ethandekayo.

4. __________________________ sisilwanyana esihlala emanzini.

5. __________________________ inesikhumbu esimabalabala.

6. __________________________ yenye yezithako zokwenza intlama yokubhaka isonka.
Otoscope

There is a special instrument that is used to look into your ears called an otoscope. A doctor or nurse might use one if you have earache, or are feeling sick. It has a light so that doctors can see inside your ear and find out why your ear is sore. Only doctors and nurses should look into your ear.

Search and find

Who uses an otoscope? _______________________

When will a doctor use an otoscope? _______________________

______________________

______________________

______________________
Ukufunda amagama ngexesha elibekiweyo.

Funda la magama neqabane lakho.
Phawulani amagama eningakwaziyo ukuwafunda.
Fundani amagama eningawazazana.

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

Ngoku funda ngomzuzu omnye. Mangaphi amagama owafundileyo?
Amagama owafunde ngokuchanekileyo: __________
Zama ukwenza ngaphezulu kwenqaku lakho lakuqala.
Eye chart

One day you might need your eyes tested. The doctor will have a chart for you to read. It will have letters, numbers and shapes on it. The doctor needs to find out if you see things better when they are far away or close by. If you need glasses, the doctor will use an instrument to find out what lenses you need for your glasses.

On my own

Draw yourself wearing a special pair of glasses.
Practise these letters in your exercise book each day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONDAY</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TUESDAY</td>
<td>ei</td>
<td>ei</td>
<td>ei</td>
<td>ei</td>
<td>ei</td>
<td>ei</td>
<td>ei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEDNESDAY</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THURSDAY</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>lo</td>
<td>lo</td>
<td>lo</td>
<td>lo</td>
<td>lo</td>
<td>lo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRIDAY</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ef</td>
<td>fo</td>
<td>so</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>ne</td>
<td>ti</td>
<td>ef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>le</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>fi</td>
<td>ce</td>
<td>da</td>
<td>as</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tshatisa umfanekiso negama.

igxalaba
ingxangxasi
umgxobhozo
ingxangxosi
umntwana
intlama
inkwenkwezi
inxeba
indlovu
inkamela
Funda izivakalisi

Wophuke igxalaba kumdlalo wombhoxo.

Itsho kamnandi ingxolo yamanzi engxangxasi.

Iihagu ziyawuthanda umgxobhozo.

Sihle isibhakabhaka xa sineenkwenkwezi ebusuku.

Inwele zexhego zimhlophe qhwa.

Iihagu zithanda indawo enjani?
Iimpawu zokubhala

Iimpawu zokubhala zisinceda ukuba sifunde kwaye sikuqonde esikufundayo kwisivakalisi. Isivakalisi siqala ngonobomba omkhulu, singaphela ngesingxi/gesikhuzo okanye ngophawu lombuzo.

A. Fakela iimpawu zokubhala.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>Abantwana baententeni.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Iincwadi zi kwetafile.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3</th>
<th>Isikhephe sihamba kwebhlorho.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ungayifumana indlela kwiphazili yemeyzi?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5</th>
<th>Ihashe lixhumele kocingo.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Imoto ihamba ndleleni.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Izalathandawo.

Izalathandawo zisixelela apho into ikh.

Fakela izalathandawo

Versioners note: this page to be replaced with Grammar. Language-specific
The villagers asked a herdboy to look after their young goats. The goats grazed in the mountains. The villagers told him to look out for the black-backed jackal.

“Jackals love to eat young goats,” they said. “Call us to help you if you see one. We will scare it off.”

So the herdboy went into the mountains with the goats.

Search and find

Why did the herdboy need to watch for jackals?

On my own

What do you think will happen next?
Gqibezela izivakalisi ngamagama achanekileyo.

1. Itsho kamnandi ingxolo yamanzi

2. Wophuke ____________________ kumdlalo wombhoxo.

3. ______________ ngumntu onyanga ngamayeza esiNtu.

4. Sihle isibhakabhaka xa sinee ______________ ebusuku.

5. Iinwele ze ______________ zimhlophe qhwa.

6. Sibone iinyibiba ezininzi kufuphi no

_____________________________.
There was nothing much to do on the mountain. The herdboy became bored. He decided to play a trick on the villagers. He ran down the mountainside and shouted, “Help, Help! Jackal!” The villagers heard him and came running up the mountain. They came with sticks to chase the jackal away. But all they found was the herdboy, laughing at the trick he had played.

Read and think
Why did the herdboy laugh?

On my own
What do you think will happen next?
Percy’s mom called out. “Wake up Percy. Time for school. Get up quickly. I have to go to work.”

“I am feeling sick, Mom. My throat is sore,” said Percy. “Let me see,” said Mom. “Oh, I see your throat is very red!”

She didn’t see the lollipop stick under the bed. She popped a thermometer into Percy’s mouth and went to get dressed. She didn’t see Percy go to the bathroom.

Now read for one minute. How many words did you read? Try to beat your score.
A few days later, at sunset, the herdboy heard a noise in the grass. He saw a big jackal behind a rock watching the goats. Scared, he ran down the mountain shouting, “Help, help! Jackal!” The villagers heard the herdboy but they did not come running up the mountain as they had before. “That boy won’t make a fool of us again,” they said.

Read and think

Why didn’t the villagers help the herdboy?

On my own

What do you think will happen next?
The jackal pounced on one of the young goats and carried it away. The herdboy couldn’t stop it all by himself. He was sad and embarrassed when he came down the mountain with the other goats that evening.

He had learnt his lesson. Liars are not believed even when they speak the truth.

On your own
What would you say to the herdboy?
Rights and responsibilities

Weeks 8 and 9
Once upon a time there were a boy and a girl, called Hansel and Gretel. They lived in a house at the edge of a forest. They lived with their father.

Each day their father went to work and Hansel and Gretel stayed at home. Hansel and Gretel were very responsible children. After he left, they fed the chickens, did their schoolwork and then cooked supper. Their father was proud of them. He only had one rule. “Don’t go into the forest.”
One day there was no spinach to put in the stew. “I wish we could go into the forest and look for spinach,” said Gretel. “But I am afraid we may get lost.”

Hansel had an idea. “Let’s go into the forest and leave a trail of breadcrumbs so that we can find our way out again,” he said. They forgot about their father’s rule.
The children went into the forest. They carefully left a trail of breadcrumbs behind them.

Deep in the forest they saw a little cottage. As they got closer, they saw it was a very unusual cottage. It was made of sweet treats! Yes, all kinds of biscuits, sweets and chocolates had been used to make the walls, door and windows. Hansel and Gretel loved sweet treats.
Hansel began eating a biscuit roof tile and Gretel began eating a jelly sweet in the window. But as they were eating, something terrible happened. A bad ogre came out of the cottage and caught them by their arms. He laughed an evil laugh, “I knew a cottage made with sweets would help me catch some children. I like to eat children. I will lock you inside while I look for firewood.” He pulled them inside.
Hansel and Gretel were very scared inside the dark cottage. But they were problem-solvers and made a plan to escape. They saw a window made of chocolate. They ate some of the chocolate to make it bigger. Then they helped each other climb out through the window. They soon found their breadcrumb trail. They followed it back to their own house, running as fast as they could.
They got home just before their father arrived home from work. He was very glad they were safe. “I hope you understand my rule now,” he said. And Hansel and Gretel followed that rule from then on.
Comprehension

Read Hansel and Gretel.

On my own

1. What is the main idea in this story? (Write 1 to 3 sentences.)

This story is about ________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

Search and find

2. Find the page in the LAB that has this sentence:

- “I will lock you inside while I look for firewood.” _______________________
- But they were problem-solvers and made a plan to escape. _______________________
- Hansel and Gretel were very responsible children. _______________________

WEEK 8
### Handwriting

**Practise these letters in your exercise book each day.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONDAY</th>
<th>TUESDAY</th>
<th>WEDNESDAY</th>
<th>THURSDAY</th>
<th>FRIDAY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n m p r i t n</td>
<td>u v w y c a</td>
<td>d g l h b</td>
<td>e f o s eo es no</td>
<td>i u a d ne lm go cw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p n pr ir np ri tm</td>
<td>w y ew g a</td>
<td>l g bd hu ld</td>
<td>en fa si fo on de en</td>
<td>a b f g j i m p o a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n p ri tm</td>
<td>w y ew g a</td>
<td>l g bd hu ld</td>
<td>en fa si fo on de en</td>
<td>h d to do fe un ae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*WEEK 8 • 119*
Khetha amagama amathathu uze ubhale isivakalisi esifutshane ngegama ngalinye.

1

2

3
Isikolo sethu singena ngentsimbi yesibhozo.

Ekhaya kufike undwendwe luphethe umphako.

Indwe ineentsiba ezinomtsalane.

Sibone unonkala ehamba ngecalala.

Mna nabahlobo bam siyakuthanda ukuhleka intsini xa sidibene.

Yintoni le yenziwa ngesindwe?
Clay pots

Traditional clay pots

1. What **contrasts** can you see?
2. What **lines** and **patterns** can you see?
3. What **textures** can you see?
Chocolates are a treat. Chocolate is made from the seeds of a tree, called a **cacao** tree. The cacao seeds have a bitter taste if you eat them raw. To make the seeds into chocolate they are dried, ground, and then roasted. To make it nicer, sugar, oil or milk is added. Most cacao seeds are grown in West Africa.

**Search and find**

What seed does chocolate come from?

**On my own**

Which chocolate would you like to eat now?
# Rights and responsibilities at home

Colour the squares. Use one colour for rights and another for responsibilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rights</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To have a clean home</td>
<td>To take care of my environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To keep myself healthy by exercising</td>
<td>To have time to play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be treated with kindness</td>
<td>To be safe at home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be cared for when I am sick</td>
<td>To keep my belongings clean and tidy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not to waste food</td>
<td>To obey safety rules</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write a sentence about how you help at home.
Vocabulary

Complete each sentence using one of the words.

forest  responsibility
rules
problem-solver  ogre

1 If you are a __________________________ you will find solutions to problems.

2 In a __________________________ there are many trees.

3 There is a reason for the __________________________ we have in the classroom.

4 In traditional stories there is often a bad __________________________ who eats children.

5 We all have a __________________________ to be kind to others.
Sweets

Sweets are a treat. They are made of sugar, which comes from a plant called sugar cane. You can see sugar cane farms in KwaZulu-Natal. The sugar cane stalks are crushed to squeeze out the sweet liquid. The liquid is boiled and then dried to make sugar. To make sweets, the sugar is melted and colour, flavour, or jelly is added. There are many different types of sweets, like lollipops, sucking sweets and jelly sweets.

Search and find

What plant does sugar come from?

On my own

Write your two favourite sweets.
Rights and responsibilities at school

Match the right with the responsibility. Think of one more right and one more responsibility. Write them in the table.

- To be respected
- To make mistakes
- To behave so others can learn
- To listen to other people’s opinions
  - To respect other people
  - To learn from my mistakes
  - To have my own opinions
  - To learn

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>My rights</th>
<th>My responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. To be respected</td>
<td>1. To respect other people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gajibezela izivakalisi ngamagama achanekileyo.

1. Ekhaya kufike **undwendwe** luphethe umphako.

2. Ndibone ________________ ngasemlanjeni ehamba ngecala.

3. ________________ sisilwanyana sasehlathini.

4. Igusha incancisa ________________ layo.

5. Zintle ________________ zendwe.

6. ________________ yintaka enemilenze emide.
Jam

Jam is a sweet treat. It is made from fruit and sugar. The fruit is cut into small pieces and boiled with water and sugar. Some jam is made in factories, but you can make jam at home. Only certain fruit can be made into jam. Oranges, peaches, apricots, and berries can be made into jam. Jam and peanut butter sandwiches make a good school lunch.

Search and find

What is jam made from?

On my own

What is your favourite kind of jam?
Ukufunda amagama ngexesha elibekiweyo.

Funda la magama neqabane lakho.
Phawulani amagama eningakwaziyo ukuwafunda.
Fundani amagama eningawazanga.

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

Ngoku funda ngomzuzu omnye. Mangaphi amagama owafundileyo?
Amagama owafunde ngokuchanekileyo: ____________
Zama ukwenza ngaphezulu kwenqaku lakho lakuqala.
Biscuits are a sweet treat. Most biscuits are made from flour, butter and sugar. The ingredients are mixed together, rolled flat, and then baked in an oven. Different things can be added to biscuits, like coconut, nuts or chocolate. Biscuits can be made in a factory or at home. Biscuits are usually sweet and crunchy.

Search and find

What are biscuits made from?

On my own

What is your favourite kind of biscuit?
### Handwriting

Practise these letters in your exercise book each day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEEK</th>
<th>Letters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MONDAY</td>
<td>j, ja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUESDAY</td>
<td>q, qu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEDNESDAY</td>
<td>r, it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THURSDAY</td>
<td>x, lx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRIDAY</td>
<td>ar, ja, xa, quar, ri, gq, xe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tshatisa umfanekiso negama.

- ingca
- isigcawu
- izihlangu
- iingcambu
- ingcuka
- ingcibi
- imigca
- inxeba
- ingcongconi
- igcisa
Ingca emanzi iba neengcongconi.

USindi ulunywe sisigcawu wadumba.

Iingcambu zomthi wasekhaya zidilize indlu.

Xa uqibile ukubhala uze ukrwele umgca.

Ingcibi iyilungisile indlu yasekhaya ibidilikile.

Ingca emanzi iba nanton?
Write one rule next to each topic.

Respect yourself

Respect others

Respect your school

What would happen if we didn’t have class rules?
Isivumelanisi sentloko

Isivumelanisi ligama/iceba elivumelana nentloko kwisivakalisi eso usakhayo.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intloko</th>
<th>Isivumelanisi sentloko</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Umama</td>
<td>ụ yatya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Usana</td>
<td>ụ lele.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Izinja</td>
<td>ụ yakhonkotha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Abantwana</td>
<td>ụ [Writer provide]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Isitya</td>
<td>ụ cityekelwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Iwulu</td>
<td>ụ wululekile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fakela isivumelanisi.

| lu | si | u | zi | ba | i |

Krwelela/Rhangqela izivumelanisi.

1 Utata uya edolophini.
2 Abakhwenyana bafikile.
3 Isikhafu sam sikrazukile.
4 Umntwana uykhalaa ufuna ukulala.
5 Izikhonkwane ziyophuka kuba zithambile.
Knysna Forest

Forests are places with lots of plants and trees. The largest forest in South Africa is called the Knysna Forest. It has many tall trees, plants, rivers and birds. It is a home for different animals like leopards, baboons, tortoises and elephants. There is only one elephant left in the Knysna Forest!

On my own

Why do you think there is only one elephant? What will happen when the elephant dies?
The Constitution of South Africa

The Constitution is a very important document. It was written in 1996 when South Africa became a country. It is the plan for how the government must govern South Africa. The Constitution is the highest law of the land. Every other law must follow and respect the Constitution. The Constitution protects our rights as citizens. It includes the rights of children.

1. What would happen if a country didn’t have laws?
2. Who makes the laws?
3. Who makes sure that we follow the laws of the land?
Gqibezela izivakalisi ngamagama achanekileyo.

1. Iqokelelewe ndawoninye ingca eza kutshiswa.

2. Ndiyaluthanda ___________________________ lombona.

3. USipho uyonqena, uyathanga ___________________________ ilanga.

4. UNomsa akathengi ngemali yakhe uyayi ___________________________.

5. Utata ___________________________, nguye owakha izindlu zale lali.

6. Ukhula luncothule ___________________________ ukuze lungakhuli.
The Kalahari Desert

Deserts are places that have very little water and a lot of sand. The largest desert in South Africa is the Kalahari desert, which is in the Northern Cape. There are some animals that can live in a desert, like the oryx buck, mountain zebra and mongooses. There are also grasses, bushes and thorn trees that can grow in the desert.

Search and find

Where is the Kalahari Desert (country and province)?

On my own

How is a desert different from a forest?
Children’s rights

Write the right word under each picture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time to play</th>
<th>Food</th>
<th>House</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Health care</th>
<th>Safety</th>
<th>Citizenship</th>
<th>Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Time to play" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Food" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="House" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Family" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Health care" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Safety" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Citizenship" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Education" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Education
Once upon a time there were a boy and girl, called Hansel and Gretel. They lived with their father in a house at the edge of a forest. Hansel and Gretel were very responsible. After their father left for work, they fed the chickens, did their schoolwork and then cooked a vegetable stew for supper. Their father was proud of them. He only had one rule. ‘Don’t go into the forest.’

Now read for one minute. How many words did you read? Try to beat your score.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of words I read.</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Kruger National Park

Game reserves are places where wild animals are safe. The Kruger National Park is one of the biggest game reserves in Africa. The Kruger National Park has many wild animals including the Big Five: lions, leopards, rhinos, elephants and buffalos. You can visit the park to see all the animals there.

On my own

How do you think animals are kept safe in game reserves?
The South African coast

A coast is where the sea meets the land. South Africa has a very long coast. The cold Atlantic Ocean is on the West coast. The warmer Indian Ocean is on the East coast. There are two big cities on the South African coast. They are Cape Town and Durban. They have places where ships dock. All along South Africa’s coast you will find beautiful beaches with soft sand, some rocks and waves.

Read and think

What do Cape Town and Durban have in common?

On my own

If you went to a beach what would you like to do?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
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<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I can write these letters

A
D
G
J
M
P
S
V
Y
B
E
H
K
N
Q
I
W
Z
C
F
I
L
O
R
U
X
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iveki yesi-2</th>
<th>Iveki yesi-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. inxeba</td>
<td>1. ibhola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. inxiwa</td>
<td>2. ibhaso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. nxwala</td>
<td>3. ingalo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. unxweme</td>
<td>4. ingulo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ihlamvu</td>
<td>5. ithafa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ihlungu</td>
<td>6. ithemba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. umhloli</td>
<td>7. ithumba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ihlwempu</td>
<td>8. intando</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. izihlwele</td>
<td>9. intente</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. ihlwili</td>
<td>10. intaka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iveki yesi-4</th>
<th>Iveki yesi-5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. isihlwahlwazi</td>
<td>1. intlonti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. isihlwithafa</td>
<td>2. intlekele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. hlwayela</td>
<td>3. indlwane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. xhoma</td>
<td>4. indlovu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. xhela</td>
<td>5. indlulamthi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. xhentsa</td>
<td>6. indlamanzi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. intsika</td>
<td>7. inkweli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. intsumpa</td>
<td>8. inkwenkwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. intsunguzi</td>
<td>9. inkwali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. intsente</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>igwiba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>igwada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>isagweba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>usomagwaza</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>ingwamza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>ingwenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>ingwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>inyathi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>unyana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>inyoba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1.  | ulugxa          |
| 2.  | igxamesi        |
| 3.  | igxokogxoko     |
| 4.  | ingxolo         |
| 5.  | ingxilimbela    |
| 6.  | isingxungxho    |
| 7.  | inxili          |
| 8.  | izinxonxo       |
| 9.  | unxano          |
| 10. | inxueba         |

| 1.  | indlela         |
| 2.  | indlathathana   |
| 3.  | igwele          |
| 4.  | isigwinta       |
| 5.  | ingweletshetshe|
| 6.  | ingwane         |
| 7.  | ixhwele         |
| 8.  | ixhwili         |
| 9.  | intsasa         |
| 10. | intsomi         |

| 1.  | ingubo          |
| 2.  | angaba          |
| 3.  | ingomso         |
| 4.  | ugcado          |
| 5.  | igcedevu        |
| 6.  | egcibhala       |
| 7.  | iingcondo       |
| 8.  | ingcibi         |
| 9.  | iingceba        |
| 10. | ingcawa         |
Today I would like to tell you about ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When?</th>
<th>Who?</th>
<th>Where?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What happened?

I felt ... Because ...