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Term 2

English

Home Language and Life Skills

Learner’s Activity Book
Acknowledgements

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<th>Phonics</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Beginning Knowledge</td>
<td>Creative Arts</td>
<td>Independent Work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>Write</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The seasons

Weeks 1 and 2
Four seasons

Spring

Summer
It’s spring!
The air is warm – mmmmmm!
The days are long, the nights are short.
New leaves grow,
Baby animals are born.
It’s spring!
It’s summer!
The air is hot – whew!
The days are long, the nights are short.
The leaves are green,
Animals are growing.
It’s summer!
It’s autumn!

The air is cool – brrrr!

The days are shorter, the nights are longer.

Coloured leaves fall down,

Animals get ready to sleep.

It’s autumn!
It’s winter!

The air is cold – shiver!

The days are short, the nights are long.

The leaves are gone.

Some animals sleep.

It’s winter!
Four seasons!
They are all different.
We enjoy them all.
Spring! Summer! Autumn! Winter!
Four seasons!
Why do we have seasons?

We have different seasons because of the way the Earth orbits or moves around the Sun. The Earth takes one year to orbit the Sun.

Every day the Earth rotates or spins once. This causes day and night. Earth is titled at a slight angle as it rotates. This means that different parts of the planet are closer to the Sun at different times.

The closer a place on Earth is to the Sun, the hotter it will be. It is summer in the half of the Earth that is closest to the Sun as it orbits, while the other half is having winter.
Abadlali babone inyoka edlelweni.
Phawula igama elichanekileyo ukugqibezela isivakalisi.

1. Usana loyika
   - inyoka
   - inja

2. Umdlali ukruneke
   - wadumba
   - isandla
   - unyawo

3. Usisi uneqhakuva
   - esidleleni
   - esandleni

4. UMxolisi ukhaphela
   - iinkomo
   - ebuhlanti
   - edlelweni

5. ULulama uyayithanda
   ________ etyebileyo.
   - inyama
   - isonka

6. Abantu abagulayo
   - basiwa
   - edolophini
   - esibhedlele

7. Sifike kutyiwa
   ________ sasemini.
   - isidlo
   - amasi

8. Eli pere libolile
   - ndibona
   - imbovane
   - imibungu
When it is summer in the Southern Hemisphere, it is winter in the Northern Hemisphere.

What season is in the Southern Hemisphere and Northern Hemisphere now?
lw

dw

ulwandle idwala

ulwimi

ilulwane

izilwanyana

e-si-ko-lwe-ni

u-lu-dwe

u-ku-lwa

Umama ubhala uludwe lwezinto aza kuzithenga.
Seasonal activities

Talk about the pictures.
Bhala izivakalisi ngala magama.

elwandle

ukulwa

uludwe
Ukufunda amagama ngexesha elibekiweyo

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>amagama</th>
<th>abanye</th>
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<td>impilo</td>
<td>isepha</td>
<td>isantya</td>
<td>ifama</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amagama awafunde ngokuchanekileyo: ________

Injani imo yezulu entwasahlobo?


Anjani amagqabi emithi ehlotyeni?
How do apples grow?

Winter
The apple tree rests. It has no leaves but there are buds that will grow into leaves or flowers.

Spring
Small pale green leaves grow and white flowers open. Bees come to the flowers. Pollen sticks to their legs and gets taken to other flowers that grow into seeds.

Summer
The seeds grow into an apples. The outer part becomes fleshy and sweet. The inside becomes an apple core.

Autumn
The apples are ripe and people can pick them. We eat the outside part. We can plant the seeds to grow new apple trees.
Umntwana utwabulula iwulu emotweni.
Apple tree seasons

Put the pictures in order. Finish the sentences.

In _________________________ the fruit starts to grow.

In _________________________ the apple tree rests.

In _________________________ the apples are ready to eat.

In _________________________ bees come to the apple flowers.
Fakela isandi esishiyiweyo.

1. twa bu lula
2. twe a
3. emo ni
4. efo eni
5. i zekile
6. ikwa ra
7. u lusa
8. isi ere
Bees are important for pollinating flowers. Bees move pollen between plants, allowing them to grow seeds and fruit.

What other insects can help pollinate plants?
Who is wearing the wrong clothes for the season?

Ngcongconi ithe ngcu engceni.
Dora gets it wrong!

Talk about the picture.

Who is wearing the wrong clothes for the season?
Misa igama ngendlela efaneleklileyo.

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

Read the poem Four seasons.

1. The four seasons are ___________________________________, ______________________, ______________________ and ______________________.

2. Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>The air is</th>
<th>The leaves are</th>
<th>The animals are</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autumn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kusekwindla!
Umoya upholile – brrrrr!
Imini ziya zisibamfutshane, ubusuku buya busibabude.
Izilwanyana zilungiselela ukulala Kusekwindla!

Kutheni kusibamnyama msinyane ekwindla?

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

Zeziphi iimpahla ozithanda ukuzinxiba ebusika?
Seasons, plants and animals

Weeks 3 and 4
It was winter. Sipho and Amos had cold feet. There was no rain. All the grass was dry.
Jakob told Sipho to make a fire in the grass. Sipho lit a fire in the grass.

The wind made the fire big. The boys ran away. The teachers shouted. “Look! There is a fire!” Sipho and Amos were scared.
At home Granny said, “Why do you look so nervous?” “Nothing’s wrong,” said Sipho.

Sipho looked outside. He saw a lot of smoke.
In the night the wind woke Sipho up.

MaZaca shouted, “Help! Help! There is a fire! Help my cows!”

Sipho ran to MaZaca’s gate. He let the cows out. They ran away from the fire.
Sipho saw all the grass was burnt. The cows had no grass to eat.

MaZaca said, “My cows have nothing to eat, but they are not burned because this boy is a hero!”

Gogo was very proud of Sipho.
But Sipho was ashamed. He looked at what the fire had burned.

He hoped Granny did not know he started the fire.
What do plants need to grow?

Like you, plants need food and water, warmth and space. When they have these things, they grow well.

- **Air**
  - to grow strong

- **Water**
  - to stay alive

- **Light**
  - to make food

- **Warmth**
  - for seeds to germinate

- **Nutrients**

Which season is best for growing plants?

- Are all seasons warm enough?
- Do all seasons have enough sunlight?
- Do all seasons have enough water and rainfall?
Umguwebi igwinya izigweqe igwele

i-gwa-da
u-gwe-bu
i-sa-gwi-tyi

Umguwebi igwebe uLizo olisela.
**Experiment**

Will a plant grow if it is cold?

**What do you need?**

- 2 saucers
- Paper towel or toilet paper
- A few sunflower seeds
- Water

**What must you do?**

1. Put the paper towel on the saucers.
2. Wet the paper with some water.
3. Put some seeds on each saucer.
4. Put one saucer in the sun. Put the other saucer in a cold place like a fridge.
5. Water both saucers every day. Don’t make them too wet.
6. Check the seeds every day to see if they grow.

**What happens?**

Do plants grow more quickly in a warm place?
Do plants grow as quickly in winter as in summer?
### Phawula igama elichenekileyo ukuggqibezele isivakalisi.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ugweba isela.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>umgwebi</td>
<td>nenkomo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Umama ubhaka</td>
<td>amarhewu, amagwinya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Umama ugalela</td>
<td>igwele, inyongo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Utatomkhulu une</td>
<td>zigweqe, mali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Isepha yenza</td>
<td>ukutya, ugwebu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Umakhulu utshaya</td>
<td>igwada, inyongo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>USipho uyawoyika</td>
<td>umlo, likroti, ligwala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>ULizo ubona</td>
<td>ikati, isagwityi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WEEK 3 • TUESDAY • 37**
In autumn you often see swallows sitting on the wires next to the road. They are getting ready to fly away to a warmer place.

Where do swallows go to in winter?
kwepile

isikwere

ukwakha

ikwayala

i-kwa-ti

kwe-di-ni

ikwa-ri

Kwakhiwa izindlu ekwarini.
Bhala izivakalisi ngala magama.

ikwati

ikwayala

isikwere
Ukufunda amagama ngexesha elibekiweyo

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

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

Amagama awafunde ngokuchanekileyo:  

WEEK 3 • FRIDAY • 41
Ukufunda ngababini


Ingaba uyabuthanda ubusika? Ngoba kutheni?


Kwakutheni ukuze umlilo ukhawuleze ukuba mkhulu?
April 27 is a special day in South Africa. On this day we remember the first democratic elections in 1994. For most South Africans, this was the first time that they had been allowed to vote and choose the people they wanted in the government. In many places there were long queues but people waited patiently. President Nelson Mandela was elected the first president of the democratic South Africa.

We remember this special event every year and we call this public holiday Freedom Day.
Inqanawawa

Inqindini  Amanqina  Umnqathhe

i-nqa-ku

i-nqa-wa

um-nqo-nqo

Inqununu inike abafundi amanqaku amahlanu.
All about Freedom Day

What happened on 27 April 1994?

When do we celebrate Freedom Day?

Who became the first South African president in 1994?

Why were the elections on that day different?
Fakela isandi esishiyiweyo.

1. inqi ndi
2. um nqo
3. um the
4. inqa a
5. inq nawa
6. inqak
7. inqu nu
8. i entsu
Charlotte Maxeke was a leader who worked for the freedom of black South Africans. She is sometimes called the Mother of Black Freedom. Many streets, hospitals and schools in South Africa are named after her.

What famous people who worked for freedom were born in your province?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ngq</th>
<th>ngqiniba</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ingqithi</td>
<td>ingqayi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i-go-ngqo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i-sa-ngqa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>um-ngqu-sho</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNqaba unqube ingqiniba yakhe.
Granny remembers a special day

Talk about the picture.
Misa igama ngendlela efanelekileyo.

1. ingqogo
2. umshongqu
3. indongqo
4. ingqasa
5. inibangqi
6. ithingqi
7. iyingqa
8. shangqu

Read the story of Fire in winter.
Comprehension

Read the story of Fire in winter.

1. What did Jakob tell Sipho to do?

2. Match the time of day and what Sipho did.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time of Day</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After school</td>
<td>let the cows out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At night</td>
<td>felt scared Granny would find out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The next morning</td>
<td>felt worried about the fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At school</td>
<td>lit a fire in the grass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Copy and complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>During the fire</th>
<th>After the fire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MaZaca</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sipho</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ekhayeni uMakhulu wathi, “Kutheni ukhangeleka wothukile nje?”
“Akukho nto imbi?”
USipho wajonga phandle wabona umsi omininzi.

Ingaba umlilo unobungozi?
Njani?

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

Wabaluncedo njani uSipho?
Animals – wild and tame

Weeks 5 and 6
How Zebra got his stripes

Long, long ago, Zebra had shiny black skin that shone like a diamond in the sun.

The hunters wanted to tame him.

“The other villagers will envy us,” they said. “Let’s catch him and tie him up!”
Zebra ran to hide in the long, white grass, but the hunters chased him.

He hid amongst the trees, but the hunters chased him.
Zebra ran and ran. He came to a clearing. He saw a pot of white paint.

He said, “I will paint my hide so that the hunters don’t think I am beautiful.”
Zebra kicked the bucket of paint over.

He rolled over until his hide was covered with stripes of white paint.
“I am black and white now! I can hide in the trees and the grass! The hunters won’t see me!” Zebra exclaimed.

When he heard the hunters coming he stood very still. They thought he was a tree and walked away.
And that is why today all zebras have black and white striped hides.
Products from farm animals

MaZaca’s Fresh Farm Foods

From the farm to you!
Our cows and hens eat the best so they give the best!

Milk
Butter
Maas
Eggs

R25
R40
R10
R12
for 2 litres
for 500 g
for 500 ml
for 1 dozen

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

Call me: 084 444 4456 or visit me at MaZaca’s Farm, Ndaleni Road
From the farm to you!

WEEK 5 • MONDAY • 61

Abasebenzi abathutha amanzi baninzi.

Abasebenzi abathutha amanzi baninzi.
Match the farm animals and products

A cow gives us __________

A chicken gives us __________

A sheep gives us __________

A bee gives us __________
Khetha igama elichanekileyo ukugqibezele isivakalisi.

1. Usisi ucheba uBaleka
   - ii
   - **√** nzipho
   - o inwele

2. Lixesha lokuphuma
   - o lenkomo
   - o labasebenzi

3. Utyiwa zizihlangu kuba zinkulu
   - ______
   - zakhe
   - o iinzwane
   - o izandla

4. Utatomkhulu ufuye
   - ______ yekomo
   - o ithole
   - o inkunzi

5. ULulama ubethe uLona
   - o ebunzi
   - o esandleni

6. Mihle
   - kaVuyolwethu
   - o iminwe
   - o imilenze

7. Kubalulekile ukusela
   - ______ rhoqo.
   - o amanzi
   - o amasi

8. USipho uyasindwa kuba le nto ayiphethayo
   - o ibomvu
   - o inzima
Silkworms are farm animals. After they hatch from eggs, they eat and grow. Then they spin one very long strand of silk around themselves to make a cocoon. This silk is unravelled and woven into silk fabric.

What happens to the silkworm inside the cocoon?
nkw

inkwenkwe

inkwali  inkwili  iinkwenkwezi

i-si-kho-nkwa-ne  
i-sa-nkwa-ne  
i-nkwe-thu

Le nkwenkwe inenkwethu eninzi.
Bhala isivakalisi ngala magama.

inkwali

inkwili

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>indalo</th>
<th>nguye</th>
<th>vuthela</th>
<th>zonke</th>
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<td>inyanga</td>
<td>elandelayo</td>
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Amagama awafunde ngokuchanekileyo: ________
Ukufunda ngababini

Kudaladala, uQwarhashe wayenesikhumba esimenyezelayo esimnyama. Esi sikhumba sasibengezela oku kwedayimani elangeni. Abazingeli belali ekufutshane babefuna ukumenza mbuna.

Ingaba sikhona esinye isilwanyana esimnyama osaziyo?

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

Angazimela phi uQwarhashe?
Staying alive

Carnivores

Carnivores eat other animals. They eat mammals, fish, birds, insects, frogs, snakes and other animals.

Herbivores

Herbivores eat only plants. They eat grass, nuts, seeds, flowers, fruit and vegetables.

Omnivores

Omnivores eat animals and plants. This can be a good way of staying alive. If they cannot find meat, they can eat plants instead.
uxolisa ugeleshe igxiya emgxbhozweni.
Fakela isandi esishiyiweyo.

1. umgx [ ] bhozo
2. igxi [ ]
3. igxa [ ] si
4. igxa [ ] ba
5. [ ] lesha
6. u [ ] gxa
7. gxi [ ] ka
8. i [ ] udululu

WEEK 6 • TUESDAY • 71
South African wild animals

What do these animals have in common?

Cheetah

Pickergill’s reedfrog

Knysna seahorse

Cape vulture
 ngx

 ngxowa

 ngxangxosi  umngxuma  ngxangxasi

 i-ngxo-ndo-rha

 i-sa-ngxo-bo

 i-ngxи-ngo

 Upethe ngxowa ezele ziingxam.
The life of chickens

Write each sentence in the correct order.

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

2. inside Baby chicks the eggs grow.

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

4. six months is ready the chicken to lay eggs. After
Don’t be scared

Read the poem and talk about being scared.

Once I saw a hairy lion.
He tossed his mane and looked at me.
I was scared, I started to cry.
And then the lion said to me,
“Don’t be frightened, little girl.
I love my hair, just like you.
If you don’t hurt me,
I won’t hurt you!”
And now the lion and I are friends.
Misa igama ngendlela efanelekileyo.

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

Read How Zebra got his stripes.
Tick the correct answers.

1. Long ago, Zebra was _________.
   - white  
   - stripy  
   - black

2. The hunters wanted to catch Zebra because _________.
   - he was beautiful
   - they wanted to eat him
   - the other villagers would envy them

3. _________ had a clever plan.
   - Chameleon  
   - Zebra  
   - Hunters

4. What was the clever plan?

5. Do you like the way zebras look now? Why?

? Sesiphi esinye isilwanyana osaziyo esinombala omhlophe?

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

? Sesiphi isilwanyana sasendle osithandayo?
Water creatures

Weeks 7 and 8
A river is a big, natural stream of water that flows over land.

Rivers carry fresh water to people, plants and animals all across Earth.
South Africa has big rivers in most provinces. Some of the big rivers flow into the Indian Ocean. Some rivers flow into the Atlantic Ocean. Some rivers flow into other rivers.
South Africa does not get a lot of rain. Dams store water so that people and animals have enough water to drink, to water crops, and to keep factories going.
Dams have concrete walls that are built across rivers. Dams store fresh water behind the dam wall so that communities don’t run out of water.
Big dams supply the big cities with water. They are usually built on big rivers. Farmers also build small earth dams to water the crops on their farms.
Without rivers and dams, South Africa would be a desert. We would not be able to live here without water.
Fresh water creatures

- **Kingfishers** often live near water. They eat fish, crabs, frogs, and insects. They dive into the water to catch food.

- **Crocodiles** eat other animals. They do not need to eat every day. Some crocodiles eat only once a month.

- **Dragonflies** eat insects. Birds and frogs eat them.

- **Otters** dive to catch prey then swim to shore to eat. They catch fish, frogs, crabs, and worms.

- **Tadpoles** live and breathe in water. Frogs breathe air and can live on land or in the water. They eat insects.

- **Small fish** mostly eat insects and small creatures like shrimp. Bigger fish often eat smaller fish.
Amaqhude anyuka iqhina.
### Phawula igama elichanekileyo ukuggqibezele isivakalisi.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td>_____ ukhonya qho ekuseni.</td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>umqhagi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>umlozi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td>Qhobosha _____ ehempe yakho.</td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>amaqhoshsha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>izandla</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td>ULulama uvimbe uLona _____ .</td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>amaqhhashu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>amafutha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
<td>Sifike kutshixwe _____ elikhulu.</td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ngeqhaga</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ntambo</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Electricity can be made using the power of water flowing out of a dam. The water spins huge wheels called water turbines. The spinning turbines run machines called generators, which make electricity.

What dams on the Orange River are used to generate electricity?
tsh

umatshisi

umtshayelo  itshokolethi  umtshakazi

tsha-ye-la

i-kha-phe-tshu

u-m-tsha-to

Ebemhle umtshakazi emtshatweni.
Bhala isivakalisi ngala magama.

umtshayelo

umatshisi

itshokolethi
**DATE**

---

### Ukufunda amagama ngexesha elibekiweyo

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

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

Amagama awafunde ngokuchanekileyo: __________
Amagama awafunde ngokuchanekileyo:
Umlambo ngamanzi amaninzi endalo, ahamba phezu komhlaba. Imilambo izisela abantu, izityalo nezilwanyana amanzi acocekileyo kuwo wonke uMhlaba.

Ingaba asuka phi amanzi asemlanjeni?

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

Anceda entweni amanzi omlambo?
## Amazing facts about sea creatures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where it lives</th>
<th>What it eats</th>
<th>Amazing fact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Octopus</td>
<td>Small fish, crabs and other sea creatures. They are carnivores.</td>
<td>Octopuses have three hearts and blue blood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceans, rockpools, coral reefs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shark</td>
<td>Fish, squid and even other sharks. They are carnivores.</td>
<td>Sharks can smell one drop of blood in a swimming pool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep ocean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starfish</td>
<td>Mussels, oysters and even seaweed. They are omnivores.</td>
<td>A starfish finds its prey using its sense of smell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockpools, coral reefs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crab</td>
<td>Tiny plants, mussels and worms. They are omnivores.</td>
<td>A crab’s shell is actually its skeleton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seashores, rockpools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whale</td>
<td>Shrimps, octopuses and krill. They are mostly carnivores.</td>
<td>Whales are the biggest mammals on earth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warmer waters of deep ocean, near</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coasts in winter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Utata ufuye iinkomo, iibhokhwe, iigusha neenkukhu.
A poster about sea creatures

Make a poster with your group.

Tick when you have completed each section.

Find out more about 3 sea creatures.

Plan your poster. You must have:

- a heading
- some drawings
- some facts about 3 sea creatures.

Make your poster.

- Write a heading.
- Draw your pictures.
- Write your facts.
- Work together.

Display your poster. Put your poster up in the classroom.
Sea water is salty, but many different types of animals live in it. The ocean is divided into five main areas: the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Arctic and the Southern oceans.

Which oceans are found around South Africa’s coast? Are they the same temperature?
oololiwe

oonomeva  ooduladula  oonomyayi

oo-bhu-ti

oo-qo-ngqo-thwa-ne

oo-no-nka-la

Ootitshala babize oomama nootata esikolweni.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Zulu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ootibhu</td>
<td>oobhuti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>maooma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>oobekre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>oomevano</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>nomooyayi</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>oonkanola</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>ooladuladu</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>ooweloli</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Misa igama ngendlela eFanelekileyo.**

WEEK 8 • THURSDAY • 99

Zeziphi ezinye izinto abalimi abawasebenzisela zona amanzi?

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

Singawonga njani amanzi?
Animal homes

Week 9
The boys found a swallows’ nest under the roof at school.

Jakob threw stones at it.

Amos threw a stone. It hit the swallows’ nest. A piece of the nest fell down.
The swallows flew around crying loudly.

Lindi was shouting because she was angry.

Ayanda was crying because she was upset.

The teacher came out. She saw what the boys were doing.
She was very cross.

“Do you know why swallows build their nests on our walls?” she asked.

“They come to us because they want us to protect them.”
“Granny says swallows bring us good luck,” said Sipho.

“That’s true,” said Ayanda, “and it’s bad luck to break their nests.”

Amos felt ashamed. “I want to look after the swallows,” he said. “I’m sorry I broke the nest.”
The swallows fetched mud in their beaks to mend their nest.

Every morning the children ran to see the nest. They told everyone not to break the nest.
After two weeks the children saw the swallows taking flying ants into the nest.

At break time Amos stayed next to the nest to protect it.

Then one day the baby swallows flew out. The children were excited.

Lindi said, “You looked after them, so you won’t have bad luck.”
Bees take pollen from plant to plant so that the plants can make seeds or fruit. They live in big groups and every bee has its own job.

Most bees live in beehives. Wild bees make their hives in places like holes in trees and rocks. Beekeepers make wooden beehives so that they can harvest the honey easily.

The main part of a beehive is the honeycomb, which is made from beeswax. The honeycomb has cells in the shape of a hexagon (they have six sides). The worker bees fill the cells of the honeycomb with honey. The queen bee lays eggs in some of the cells. After about two weeks the eggs hatch into baby bees.
### nw

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>umnwwe</th>
<th>iiinwele</th>
<th>iminwe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uyadinwa</td>
<td>ukonwaba</td>
<td>nw enwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u-ku-nwe-ba</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i-nwe-bu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u-ko-nwa-ya</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Unwabisa wonwaya intloko.
Facts about bees

Write a fact about bees on each cell of the honeycomb.
### Phawula igama elichanekileyo ukugqibezela isivakalisim

<p>| | |</p>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td>ULiya utsala [ ] zikaSiya.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
|   | \- iinwele  
|   | \- mpumlo |
| **2** | [ ] lujika-jika umbala. |
|   | - udonga  
|   | - unwabu |
| **3** | Musa ukunxiba ijezi encinci |
|   | - uyayinweba  
|   | - uyayicutha |
| **4** | Umntwana ucishelelewe [ ] lucango. |
|   | - iinzwane  
|   | - iminwe |
| **5** | Solatha [ ] omnye. |
|   | - ngomnwe  
|   | - ngomqala |
| **6** | Ndiphandlwe [ ] yesigcawu. |
|   | - yisanti  
|   | - yinwebu |
| **7** | UNono [ ] isandla kuba siyarhawuzela. |
|   | - uhlamba  
|   | - uzonwaya |
| **8** | Usapho lw am [ ] isidlo sangokuhlwa. |
|   | - lupheka  
|   | - lonwabela |

---

**WEEK 9 • TUESDAY**
A tortoise is a reptile that has a hard shell on its back. They can pull their heads and legs inside to protect themselves. Tortoises move very slowly.

How long can tortoises live?
ngw

ingwenya

ingwamza    ingwane    ingwe

ii-ngwe-nye    __________________

i-ngwa-na     __________________

i-ngwe-vu     __________________

Ingwevu idibene nengwe isitya.
Bhala isivakalisi ngala magama.

ingwe

iingwenye

ingwamza
Comprehension

Read the story of *The boys, the girls and the swallows’ nest*.

1. Number these events in the right order.
   - The boys threw stones at the nest.
   - The swallows built a nest at school.
   - Amos protected the nest.
   - The swallows fixed their nest.

2. Look for words about the characters’ feelings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feeling words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The teacher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Who said it is good luck to let a swallow build a nest at your house?
   - Jakob
   - Ayanda
   - Sipho
   - Lindi

4. Do you agree?
### Ukufunda amagama ngexesha elibekiweyo

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

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

Amagama awafunde ngokuchanekileyo: ____________________________
Amakhwenkwe abona indlwane yeenkonjane phantsi kophahla lwesikolo. UYakobi wayigibisela ngamatye. UAmosi wagibisela ilitye labetha indlwane yeenkonjane. Kwawa phantsi iqhekeza lendlwane.

Wenza ntoni uAmosi?


Kutheni uLindi ebangxolisa nje?
Cut-out pages
THE SEASONS

New leaves grow.

Baby animals are born.

The air is warm – mmmmmm!

The days are long.

The nights are short.
It was winter. Sipho and Amos had cold feet.

My cows are not burned because this boy is a hero!
Zebra had shiny black skin that shone like a diamond in the sun.
He rolled over until
his hide was covered
with stripes of white paint.
Rivers carry fresh water to people, plants, and animals all across Earth.
that are built across rivers.

Dams are walls of concrete.
The boys found a swallows’ nest under the roof at school.
Today I would like to tell you about …

When?
Who?
Where?

What happened?
I felt … Because …