

**MATHEMATICS**

**Grade 3**

**English/  
IsiXhosa**

**Learner**

**Activity**

**Book**

**2019 TERM 3**



# Introduction

This resource pack has fifty numbered daily activities for classwork and homework. The activities correspond to the activities in the lesson plans. Answers to the activities can be written in this book.

These resources are bilingual. We hope that presenting the activities in two languages will help learners to learn the maths words in both their home language and in English. This will equip them for lifelong learning of maths.

If learners work systematically through these maths activities, they will cover the whole curriculum. Hopefully these activities will be a fun way to help them acquire this maths knowledge.

# Intshayelelo

Lo mqulu wemisebenzi yabafundi unemisebenzi yemihla ngemihla engamashumi amahlanu eneenombolo, elungiselelwe imisebenzi yaseklasini neyasekhaya. Le misebenzi ihambelana nemisebenzi ekwizicwangciso zezifundo. Iimpendulo zale misebenzi zingabhalwa apha encwadini.

Le miqulu ibhalwe ngeelwimi ezimbini. Siyathemba ukuba ukusebenzisa iilwimi ezimbini kuya kubanceda abafundi bafunde amagama emathematika ngolwimi lwasekhaya isiXhosa nangesiNgesi. Ukwenza njalo kuya kubaxhobisa bakulungele ukufunda imathematika ubomi babo bonke.

Ukuba abafundi bathi gqolo ukwenza imisebenzi yabo yemathematika, baya kuyigqiba yonke ikharityhulam. Siyathemba ukuba le misebenzi ilapha iya kuba yindlela enoyolo yokubanceda ekufumaneni ulwazi lwemathematika.



# Contents

Ikota 3 Isifundo 1 Uphindaphindo (1)	1
Ikota 3 Isifundo 2 Uphindaphindo (2)	3
Ikota 3 Isifundo 3 Ukuhlela nokwaba	5
Ikota 3 Isifundo 4 Ukwahlula	7
Ikota 3 Isifundo 5 Uqukaniso	9
Ikota 3 Isifundo 6 Uvavanyo	12
Ikota 3 Isifundo 7 Ukwahlula (ukwaba)	13
Ikota 3 Isifundo 8 Ukwahlula (ukuhlela)	15
Ikota 3 Isifundo 9 Ukwahlula (ukwaba nokuhlela)	17
Ikota 3 Isifundo 10 Uqukaniso	19
Ikota 3 Isifundo 11 Uvavanyo	22
Ikota 3 Isifundo 12 Ukuziqhelanisa nokwahlula	23
Ikota 3 Isifundo 13 Ukohlulwa kuka-O	26
Ikota 3 Isifundo 14 Amabali okwahlula	28
Ikota 3 Isifundo 15 Uqukaniso	30
Ikota 3 Isifundo 16 Ukwahlula kusetyeziswa iziphindwa	33
Ikota 3 Isifundo 17 Uvavanyo	36
Ikota 3 Isifundo 18 Ukwabelana okukhokelela kumaqhezu	37
Ikota 3 Isifundo 19 Amaqhezu (1)	39
Ikota 3 Isifundo 20 Uqukaniso	40
Ikota 3 Isifundo 21 Amaqhezu (2)	42
Ikota 3 Isifundo 22 Amaqhezu ngokwamanani	43
Ikota 3 Isifundo 23 Uvavanyo	45
Ikota 3 Isifundo 24 Amaqhezu kumgcamanani	46
Ikota 3 Isifundo 25 Uqukaniso	48
Ikota 3 Isifundo 26 Ukuthelekisa amaqhezu	50
Ikota 3 Isifundo 27 Ukudibanisa amaqhezu	52
Ikota 3 Isifundo 28 Ukuthabatha amaqhezu	55
Ikota 3 Isifundo 29 Iqhezu lengqokelela	58

Ikota 3 Isifundo 30 Uqukaniso	60
Ikota 3 Isifundo 31 Uvavanyo	63
Ikota 3 Isifundo 32 Iimitsha	64
Ikota 3 Isifundo 33 Iisentimitha	66
Ikota 3 Isifundo 34 Ukusebenza ngeeyunithi zobude	68
Ikota 3 Isifundo 35 Uqukaniso	72
Ikota 3 Isifundo 36 Umjikelo	74
Ikota 3 Isifundo 37 Ieriya	77
Ikota 3 Isifundo 38 Uvavanyo	80
Ikota 3 Isifundo 39 Imali yaseMzantsi Afrika	81
Ikota 3 Isifundo 40 Uqukaniso	84
Ikota 3 Isifundo 41 Izibalo zamazwi zemali (1)	86
Ikota 3 Isifundo 42 Izibalo zamazwi zemali (2)	88
Ikota 3 Isifundo 43 Uvavanyo	91
Ikota 3 Isifundo 44 Ubunzima (1)	92
Ikota 3 Isifundo 45 Uqukaniso	95
Ikota 3 Isifundo 46 Ubunzima (2)	97
Ikota 3 Isifundo 47 Uqikelelo lobunzima	99
Ikota 3 Isifundo 48 Ukusebenza ngeeyunithi zobunzima	101
Ikota 3 Isifundo 49 Uvavanyo	103
Ikota 3 Isifundo 50 Uqukaniso	104

# Term 3 Lesson 1

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 1

Multiplication (1)

Uphindaphindo (1)

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

- 1 Arrange the multiplication cards in order for the following times tables:

Lungisa amakhadi ophindaphindo alungele ezi theyibhile zophindaphindo zilandelayo:

a  $\times 1$

b  $\times 2$

c  $\times 3$

d  $\times 4$

e  $\times 5$

- 2 Play the 1 to 5 multiplication card game. Your teacher will explain the rules.

Dlalani umdlalo wamakhadi wophindaphindo luka-1 ukuya ku-5. Utitshala wenu uza kunicacisela ngemigaqo.

## HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Complete the table:

Grqibezela itheyibhile:

	Multiple Iziphindwa	Answer Isiphumo
1	$2 \times 3$	
2	$4 \times 4$	
3	$5 \times 2$	
4	$4 \times 5$	



# Term 3 Lesson 2

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 2

Multiplication (2)

Uphindaphindo (2)

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Play the 1 to 9 multiplication card game. Your teacher will explain the rules.

Dlalani umdlalo wamakhadi wophindaphindo luka-1 ukuya ku-9. Utitshala wenu uza kunicacisela ngemigaqo.

## HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Draw an array to show the multiple and write the answer below the array:

Yenza ucwangciso manani ukuze ubonise iziphindwa uze ubhale impendulo ngezantsi kocwangciso manani olo:

	Multiple Iziphindwa	Array Ucwangciso manani		Multiple Iziphindwa	Array Ucwangciso manani
a	$6 \times 7$		b	$7 \times 6$	
c	$8 \times 9$		d	$9 \times 8$	

# Term 3 Lesson 3

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 3

Grouping and sharing  
Ukulela nokwaba

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Play the multiplication card games. Your teacher will explain the rules.

Dlalani imidlalo yamakhadi ophindaphindo. Utitshala wenu uza kunicacisela ngemigaqo.

## HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Calculate the multiple. Draw an array to show it.

Bala iziphindwa. Yenza ucwangciso manani ubonise isibalo sakho.

	Multiple Iziphindwa	Array Ucwangciso manani		Multiple Iziphindwa	Array Ucwangciso manani
a	$3 \times 5$ = _____		b	$5 \times 3$ = _____	
c	$2 \times 6$ = _____		d	$6 \times 2$ = _____	

# Term 3 Lesson 4

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 4

Division

Ukwahlula

CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Solve the problem:

Sombulula ingxaki:

<p>There are 14 mangoes. Give all the mangoes to 2 children equally. How many mangoes does each child get? Kukho iimengo ezili-14. Zahlulele abantwana aba-2 ngokulinganayo. Ufumana iimengo ezingaphi umntwana ngamnye?</p>	
<p>Draw a diagram. Zoba umfanekiso</p>	
<p>Write the number sentence. Bhala isivakalisi manani.</p>	
<p>Write the answer. Bhala isiphumo.</p>	

HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Solve the problem:

Sombulula ingxaki:

There are 8 chocolates.

Share the chocolates between 4 children.

How many chocolates will each child get?

Kukho iitshokolethi ezisi-8.

Zahlulele abantwana aba-4.

Uza kufumana iitshokolethi ezingaphi umntwana ngamnye?

Draw a diagram.

Zoba umfanekiso

Write the number sentence.

Bhala isivakalisi manani.

Write the answer.

Bhala isiphumo.

# Term 3 Lesson 5

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 5

### Consolidation

### Uqukaniso

- 1 Draw an array to show the multiple and write the answer below the array:  
Yenza ucwangciso manani ubonise iziphindwa uze ubhale isiphumo ngezantsi  
kocwangciso-manani:

	Multiple Iziphindwa	Array Ucwangciso manani		Multiple Iziphindwa	Array Ucwangciso manani
a	$4 \times 5$		b	$5 \times 4$	

	Multiple Iziphindwa	Array Ucwangciso manani		Multiple Iziphindwa	Array Ucwangciso manani
c	$2 \times 8$		d	$8 \times 2$	

2 Solve the problems:

Sombulula ezi ngxaki:

<b>a</b>	<p>There are 15 apples. Put all the apples into 3 bags equally. How many apples will go in each bag? Kukho ama-apile ali-15. Faka la ma-apile kwiingxowa ezi-3 ngokulinganayo. Aza kuba mangaphi ama-apile kwiingxowa nganye?</p>	
	<p>Draw a diagram. Zoba umfanekiso</p>	
	<p>Write the number sentence. Bhala isivakalisi manani.</p>	
	<p>Write the answer. Bhala isiphumo.</p>	



<b>b</b>	<p>There are 18 sweets.</p> <p>Share the sweets between 2 children equally.</p> <p>How many sweets will each child get?</p> <p>Kukho iilekese ezili-18.</p> <p>Zabele abantwana aba-2 ngokulinganayo.</p> <p>Uza kufumana iilekese ezingaphi umntwana ngamnye?</p>
<p>Draw a diagram.</p> <p>Zoba umfanekiso</p>	
<p>Write the number sentence.</p> <p>Bhala isivakalisi manani.</p>	
<p>Write the answer.</p> <p>Bhala isiphumo.</p>	
<b>c</b>	<p>There are 20 pieces of litter.</p> <p>5 children each pick up equal amounts of litter.</p> <p>How many pieces of litter will each child pick up?</p> <p>Kukho iziqwentshu zamaphepha amdaka ezingama-20.</p> <p>Abantwana aba-5 bachole amaphepha amdaka alinganayo.</p> <p>Zingaphi iziqwensthu zamaphepha amdaka ezicholwe ngumntwana ngamnye?</p>
<p>Draw a diagram.</p> <p>Zoba umfanekiso</p>	
<p>Write the number sentence.</p> <p>Bhala isivakalisi manani.</p>	
<p>Write the answer.</p> <p>Bhala isiphumo.</p>	

# Term 3 Lesson 6

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 6

Assessment

Uvavanyo

# Term 3 Lesson 7

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 7

Division (sharing)

Ukwahlula (ukwaba)

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Solve the problem:

Sombulula le ngxaki:

<p>I have a 16 m length of rope.          A learner divides it into 2 pieces.          How long is one of the pieces of rope?          Ndinentambo enobude obungange-16 m.          Umfundi uye wayahlula yazizijungqe ezi-2.          Side kangakanani isijungqe esinye sentambo?</p>	
<p>Draw a diagram.          Zoba umfanekiso</p>	
<p>Write the number sentence.          Bhala isivakalisi manani.</p>	
<p>Write the answer.          Bhala isiphumo.</p>	

## HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Solve the problem:

Sombulula le ngxaki:

There are 9 sweets.

Share the sweets equally between 3 children.

How many sweets will each child get?

Kukho iilekese ezili-9.

Zabele abantwana aba-3 ngokulinganayo.

Uza kufumana iilekese ezingaphi umntwana ngamnye?

Draw a diagram.

Zoba umfanekiso

Write the number  
sentence.

Bhala isivakalisi manani.

Write the answer.

Bhala isiphumo.

# Term 3 Lesson 8

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 8

Division (grouping)  
Ukwahlula (ukuhlela)

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Solve the problem:

Sombulula le ngxaki:

<p>I have a 16 m length of rope. Risuna cuts the rope into 2 m lengths. How many pieces of rope will she get? Ndinentambo enobude obungange-16 m. URisuna uye wayisika yazizijungqe ezinobude obungange-2 m. Zingaphi izijungqe zentambo aza kuzifumana?</p>	
<p>Write the number sentence. Bhala isivakalisi manani.</p>	
<p>Turn it into multiplication. Siguqule sibe sesophindaphindo.</p>	
<p>Write the answer. Bhala isiphumo.</p>	

## HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Solve the problem:

Sombulula le ngxaki:

There are 18 chocolates.

You give 3 chocolates to each of your friends.

How many friends do you have?

Kukho iitshokolethi ezili-18.

Unike abahlobo bakho iitshokholethi ezi-3 umntu ngamnye.

Bangaphi abahlobo onabo?

Write the number sentence.

Bhala isivakalisi manani.

Turn it into multiplication.

Siguqule sibe  
sesophindaphindo.

Write the answer.

Bhala isiphumo.

# Term 3 Lesson 9

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 9

Division (sharing and grouping)  
Ukwahlula (ukwaba nokuhlela)

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Use multiplication facts to complete the table.

Sebenzisa amanani ophindaphindo ugqibezele le theyibhile.

		$\square \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$\square = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
a	$16 \div 2 = \square$		
b	$12 \div 4 = \square$		
c	$15 \div 3 = \square$		
d	$20 \div 5 = \square$		
e	$14 \div 7 = \square$		
f	$25 \div 5 = \square$		
g	$54 \div 9 = \square$		
h	$63 \div 7 = \square$		

## HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Use multiplication facts to complete the table.

Sebenzisa amanani ophindaphindo ugqibezele le theyibhile.

		$\square \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} =$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$\square =$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
a	$14 \div 7 = \square$		
b	$8 \div 4 = \square$		
c	$12 \div 2 = \square$		



# Term 3 Lesson 10

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 10

### Consolidation

### Uqukaniso

1 Solve the problems:

Sombulula ezi ngxaki:

<b>a</b>	<p>There are 14 apples. Share the apples between 2 children equally. How many apples will each child get? Kukho ama-apile ali-14. Wabele abantwana aba-2 ngokulinganayo. Uza kufumana ama-apile amangaphi umntwana ngamnye?</p>
	<p>Draw a diagram. Zoba umfanekiso.</p>
	<p>Write the number sentence. Bhala isivakalisi manani.</p>
	<p>Write the answer. Bhala isiphumo.</p>
<b>b</b>	<p>There are 10 sweets. You give 2 sweets to each of your friends. How many friends did you give sweets to? Kukho iilekese ezili-10. Uphe abahlobo bakho iilekese ezi-2 umntu ngamnye. Bangaphi abahlobo bakho obaphe iilekese?</p>
	<p>Draw a diagram. Zoba umfanekiso.</p>
	<p>Write the number sentence. Bhala isivakalisi manani.</p>
	<p>Write the answer. Bhala isiphumo.</p>

<b>c</b>	<p>There are 9 books. The books are put into piles of 3. How many piles of books are there? Kukho iincwadi ezili-9. Ezi ncwadi zibekwe za-3 kwisiqhu ngasinye. Zingaphi iziqhu zeencwadi ezikhoyo?</p>	
	<p>Draw a diagram. Zoba umfanekiso.</p>	
	<p>Write the number sentence. Bhala isivakalisi manani.</p>	
	<p>Write the answer. Bhala isiphumo.</p>	
<b>d</b>	<p>There are 12 pencils. Share the pencils equally between 6 learners. How many pencils will each learner get? Kukho iipenisile ezili-12. Zabele abantwana aba-6 ngokulinganayo. Uza kufumana iipenisile ezingaphi umntwana ngamnye?</p>	
	<p>Draw a diagram. Zoba umfanekiso.</p>	
	<p>Write the number sentence. Bhala isivakalisi manani.</p>	
	<p>Write the answer. Bhala isiphumo.</p>	

2 Use multiplication facts to complete the table.

Sebenzisa amanani ophindaphindo ugqibezele le theyibhile.

		$\square \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} =$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$\square =$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
a	$20 \div 4 = \square$		
b	$40 \div 5 = \square$		
c	$27 \div 9 = \square$		
d	$48 \div 6 = \square$		

# Term 3 Lesson 11

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 11

Assessment

Uvavanyo

# Term 3 Lesson 12

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 12

Practicing division  
Ukuziqhelanisa nokwahlula

Calculate:

Bala:

1  $6 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$

2  $8 \div 2 = \underline{\quad}$

3  $12 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$

4  $21 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

5  $32 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$

6  $40 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$

7  $18 \div 2 = \underline{\quad}$

8  $12 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$

9  $42 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

10  $32 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Calculate:

Bala:

a  $63 \div 9 = \underline{\quad}$

b  $36 \div 9 = \underline{\quad}$

c  $56 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

d  $81 \div 9 = \underline{\quad}$

e  $64 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$

f  $9 \div 9 = \underline{\quad}$

g  $6 \div 1 = \underline{\quad}$

h  $6 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$

i  $4 \div 1 = \underline{\quad}$

j  $1 \div 1 = \underline{\quad}$

HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Calculate:

Bala:

**a**  $15 \div 3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**b**  $24 \div 8 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**c**  $27 \div 9 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**d**  $35 \div 7 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

# Term 3 Lesson 13

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 13

### Division of 0

### Ukohlulwa kuka-0

#### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Calculate:

Bala:

a  $0 \div 2 = \underline{\quad}$

b  $42 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$

c  $54 \div 9 = \underline{\quad}$

d  $24 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$

e  $21 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

f  $0 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$

g  $50 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}$

h  $16 \div 2 = \underline{\quad}$

i  $45 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$

j  $0 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$

#### HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Calculate:

Bala:

a  $0 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

b  $36 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$

c  $48 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$

d  $81 \div 9 = \underline{\quad}$

# Term 3 Lesson 14

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 14

Division stories  
Amabali okwahlula

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Calculate:

Bala:

a  $30 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$

b  $36 \div 9 = \underline{\quad}$

c  $49 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

d  $40 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}$

e  $56 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$

f  $28 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$

g  $48 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$

h  $0 \div 9 = \underline{\quad}$

i  $9 \div 1 = \underline{\quad}$

j  $18 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$

### HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Calculate:

Bala:

a  $0 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}$

b  $21 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$

c  $30 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}$

d  $12 \div 2 = \underline{\quad}$



# Term 3 Lesson 15

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 15

### Consolidation

### Uqukaniso

- I Solve the problems:  
Sombulula ezi ngxaki:

<b>a</b>	<p>There are 20 boys. The boys must be put in teams of 5. How many teams must there be? Kukho amakhwenkwe angama-20. Kufuneka kufakwe abema-5 kwiqela ngalinye. Mangaphi amaqela afunekayo?</p>	
	<p>Write the number sentence. Bhala isivakalisi manani.</p>	
	<p>Turn it into multiplication. Siguqule sibe sesophindaphindo.</p>	
	<p>Write the answer. Bhala isiphumo.</p>	

<b>b</b>	<p>There are 36 eggs. 6 eggs fit in one box. How many boxes will we need? Kukho amaqanda angama-36. Ebhokisini kungena amaqanda ama-6. Zingaphi iibhokisi ezifunekayo?</p>	
	<p>Write the number sentence. Bhala isivakalisi manani.</p>	
	<p>Turn it into multiplication. Siguqule sibe sesophindaphindo.</p>	
	<p>Write the answer. Bhala isiphumo.</p>	
<b>c</b>	<p>There are 42 sweets. Share the sweets equally between 7 learners. How many sweets will each learner get? Kukho iilekese ezingama-42. Zabele abafundi abasi-7 ngokulinganayo. Uza kufumana iilekese ezingaphi umfundi ngamnye?</p>	
	<p>Write the number sentence. Bhala isivakalisi manani.</p>	
	<p>Turn it into multiplication. Siguqule sibe sesophindaphindo.</p>	
	<p>Write the answer. Bhala isiphumo.</p>	

2 Calculate:

Bala:

a  $72 \div 9 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

b  $64 \div 8 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

c  $27 \div 3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

d  $63 \div 9 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

e  $35 \div 7 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

f  $30 \div 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

g  $42 \div 6 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

h  $32 \div 8 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

i  $50 \div 10 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

j  $54 \div 6 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

# Term 3 Lesson 16

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 16

Division using multiples  
Ukwahlula kuset yeziswa iziphindwa

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Solve the problems:

Sombulula ezi ngxaki:

<b>a</b>	Stick 1 is 36 m long. Stick 2 is 9 m long. How many times longer is Stick 1 than Stick 2? Intonga engu-1 inobude obungange-36 m. Intonga engu-2 yona inde kangange-9 m. Inde ngokuphindwe kangaphi intonga engu-1 kunentonga engu-2?	
	Draw the diagram. Zoba umfanekiso.	
	The number sentence. Bhala isivakalisi manani.	
	Write the answer. Bhala isiphumo.	

b	<p>There are 70 m of thin rope and 10 m of thick rope.</p> <p>How many times longer is the thin rope than the thick rope?</p> <p>Kukho intambo ebhityileyo engama-70 m ubude netyebileyo ende kangange-10 m.</p> <p>Inde ngokuphindwe kangaphi intambo ebhityileyo kunetyebileyo?</p>	
	<p>Draw the diagram.</p> <p>Zoba umfanekiso.</p>	
	<p>The number sentence.</p> <p>Bhala isivakalisi manani.</p>	
	<p>Write the answer.</p> <p>Bhala isiphumo.</p>	
c	<p>There are 24 jars in the cupboard.</p> <p>There are 6 jars on the shelf.</p> <p>How many times more jars are there in the cupboard than on the shelf?</p> <p>Kukho iibhotile ezingama-24 ekhabhathini.</p> <p>Kukho iibhotile ezi-6 kwithala lekhabhathi.</p> <p>Zininzi ngokuphindwe kangaphi iibhotile ezisekhabhathini kunezo zikwithala lekhabhathi?</p>	
	<p>Draw the diagram.</p> <p>Zoba umfanekiso.</p>	
	<p>The number sentence.</p> <p>Bhala isivakalisi manani.</p>	
	<p>Write the answer.</p> <p>Bhala isiphumo.</p>	

HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Solve the problem:

Sombulula le ngxaki:

There are 21 sweets in a tub.

There are 3 sweets in a bag.

How many times more sweets are there in the tub than in the bag?

Kukho iilekese ezingama-21 ebhotileni.

Kukho iilekese ezi-3 epaketheni.

Zininzi ngokuphindwe kangaphi iilekese ezisebhotileni kunezo zisepakethini?

Draw the diagram.

Zoba umfanekiso.

The number sentence.

Bhala isivakalisi manani.

Write the answer.

Bhala isiphumo.

# Term 3 Lesson 17

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 17

Assessment

Uvavanyo




# Term 3 Lesson 18

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 18




Sharing leading to fractions  
Ukwabelana okukhokelela kumaqhezu

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

- 1 Colour in the fraction parts.  
Faka umbala kula maqhezu.

	Fraction Iqhezu	
a	$\frac{1}{2}$	
b	$\frac{1}{8}$	
c	$\frac{1}{4}$	

- 2 What fraction is shaded in each diagram?  
Qhezu lini elifakwe umbala kumfanekiso ngamnye?

	Fraction Iqhezu	
a		
b		
c		



## HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Colour in the fraction parts:

Fakela umbala kula maqhezu:

	Fraction Iqhezu									
<b>a</b>	$\frac{1}{2}$	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
<b>b</b>	$\frac{1}{4}$	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
<b>c</b>	$\frac{1}{8}$	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								

# Term 3 Lesson 19

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 19

### Fractions (I)

### Amaqhezu (I)

#### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Colour in the fraction parts:

Fakela umbala kula maqhezu:

	Fraction Iqhezu									
a	$\frac{1}{2}$	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 50%;"></td><td style="width: 50%;"></td></tr></table>								
b	$\frac{1}{8}$	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 12.5%;"></td><td style="width: 12.5%;"></td><td style="width: 12.5%;"></td><td style="width: 12.5%;"></td><td style="width: 12.5%;"></td><td style="width: 12.5%;"></td><td style="width: 12.5%;"></td><td style="width: 12.5%;"></td></tr></table>								
c	$\frac{1}{4}$	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td></tr></table>								
d	$\frac{1}{3}$	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 33.3%;"></td><td style="width: 33.3%;"></td><td style="width: 33.3%;"></td></tr></table>								

#### HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Colour in the fraction parts:

Fakela umbala kula maqhezu:

	Fraction Iqhezu					
a	$\frac{1}{2}$	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 50%;"></td><td style="width: 50%;"></td></tr></table>				
b	$\frac{1}{4}$	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td></tr></table>				
c	$\frac{1}{3}$	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 33.3%;"></td><td style="width: 33.3%;"></td><td style="width: 33.3%;"></td></tr></table>				

# Term 3 Lesson 20

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 20

### Consolidation

### Uqukaniso

1 Write the fractions:

Bhala la maqhezu

a One third.

Isinye esithathwini. \_\_\_\_\_

b One quarter.

Ikota enye. \_\_\_\_\_

c One half.

Isiqingatha/ihafu. \_\_\_\_\_

d One eighth.

Isinye kwisibhozo. \_\_\_\_\_

2 Colour in the fraction parts:

Fakela umbala kula maqhezu:

	Fraction Iqhezu									
a	$\frac{1}{3}$	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 33%;"></td><td style="width: 33%;"></td><td style="width: 33%;"></td></tr></table>								
b	$\frac{1}{4}$	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td></tr></table>								
c	$\frac{1}{8}$	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 12.5%;"></td><td style="width: 12.5%;"></td><td style="width: 12.5%;"></td><td style="width: 12.5%;"></td><td style="width: 12.5%;"></td><td style="width: 12.5%;"></td><td style="width: 12.5%;"></td><td style="width: 12.5%;"></td></tr></table>								
d	$\frac{1}{2}$	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 50%;"></td><td style="width: 50%;"></td></tr></table>								

3 What is the length of the shaded part?

Inde kangakanani indawo efakwe umbala?

		Length Ubude
a		
b		
c		
d		

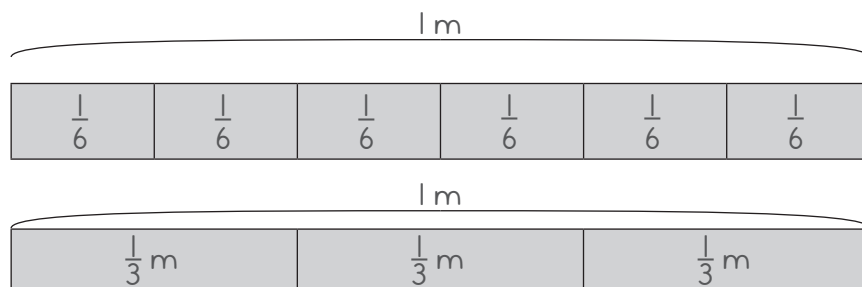
# Term 3 Lesson 21

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 21

Fractions (2)

Amaqhezu (2)

CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI



HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

What is the length of the shaded parts?

Inde kangakanani indawo efakwe umbala?

		Length Ubude
a		
b		
c		
d		

# Term 3 Lesson 22

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 22


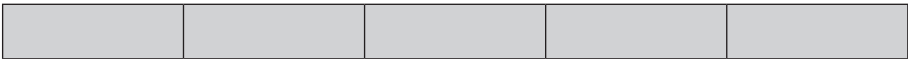



Fractions as numbers

Amaqhezu ngokwamanani

CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

What fraction has been shaded?




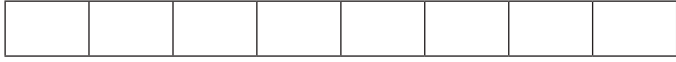
Qhezu lini elifakelwe umbala?

		Fraction Iqhezu
a		
b		
c		
d		
e		
f		

## HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Complete the table:

Gqibezela itheyibhile:

		Shade the bar diagram to show the fraction Fakela umbala kulo mfanekiso ubonise amaqhezu	Fraction Iqhezu
	Three quarters Iikota ezintathu		$\frac{3}{4}$
<b>a</b>	Three sixths Izithandathu ezithathu		
<b>b</b>	Two quarters Iikota ezimbini		
<b>c</b>	Two eighths Izibhozo ezibini		

# Term 3 Lesson 23

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 23

Assessment

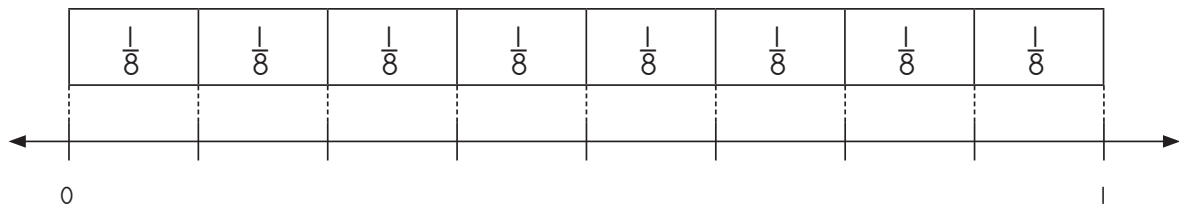
Uvavanyo



# Term 3 Lesson 24

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 24

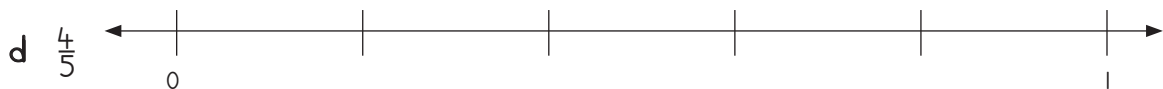
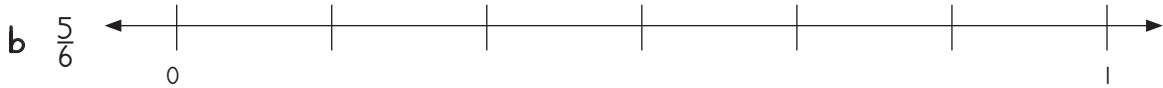
Fractions on a number line  
Amaqhezu kumgcamanani

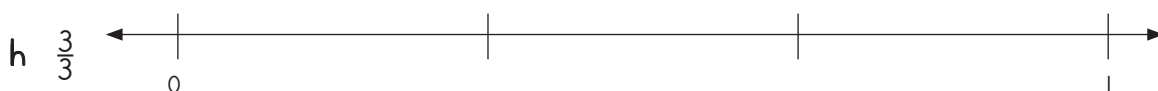
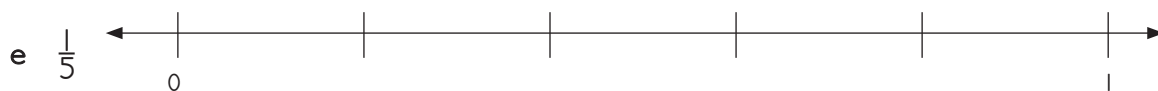


### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Show the fraction on the number line.

Bonisa iqhezu kumgcamanani.

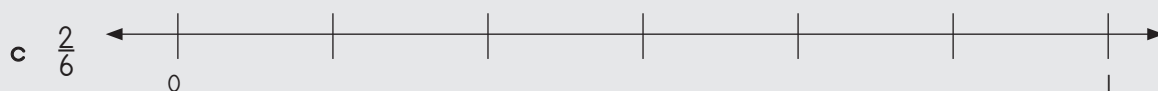
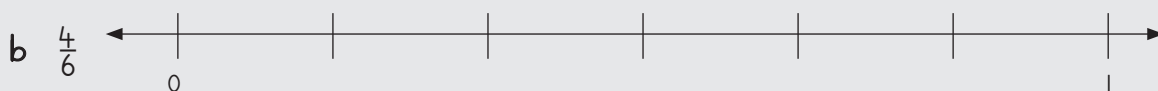
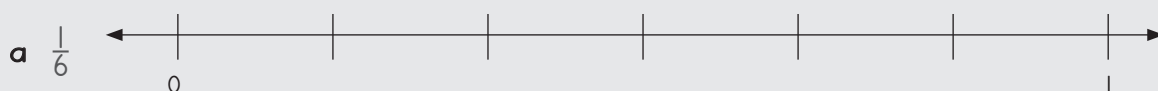




**HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA**

Show the fraction on the number line.

Bonisa iqhezu kumgcamanani.



# Term 3 Lesson 25

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 25

### Consolidation

### Uqukaniso

- 1 What is the length of the shaded part?  
Inde kangakanani indawo enombala?

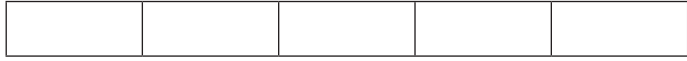


		Length Ubude
a	<p style="text-align: center;">1 m</p>	
b	<p style="text-align: center;">1 m</p>	
c	<p style="text-align: center;">1 m</p>	

- 2 What is the length of the shaded parts?  
Inde kangakanani indawo efakelwe umbala?

		Length Ubude
a	<p style="text-align: center;">1 m</p>	
b	<p style="text-align: center;">1 m</p>	
c	<p style="text-align: center;">1 m</p>	

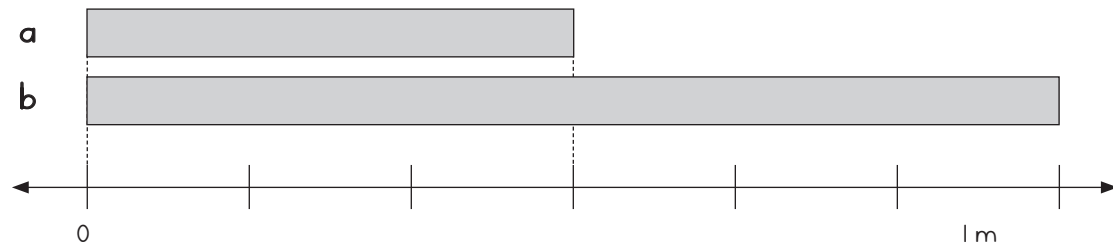
3 What is the number?

Lithini inani?

		Shade the bar diagram to show the fraction Fakela umbala kulo mfanekiso ubonise amaqhezu	Fraction Iqhezu
a	Four fifths Izihlanu ezine		
b	Two thirds Izithathu ezibini		
c	Three eighths Izibhozo ezithathu		

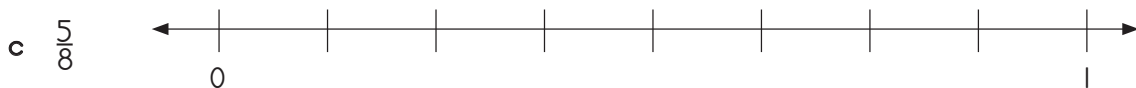
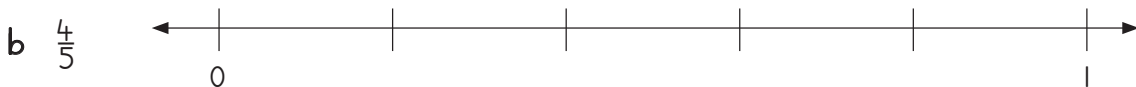
4 How long are the bars? Write the fractions on the number line:

Zinde kangakanani iintonga? Bhala amaqhezu kumgcamanani:



5 Show the fraction on the number line.

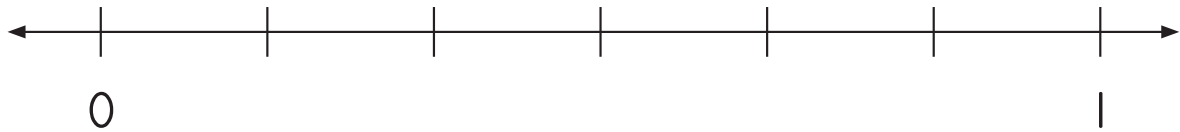
Bonisa iqhezu kumgcamanani.



# Term 3 Lesson 26

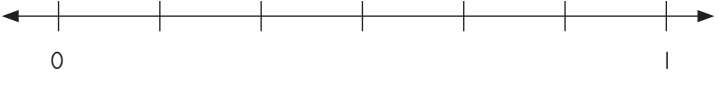
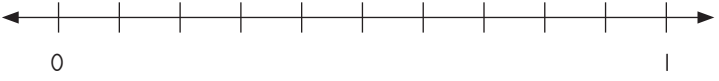
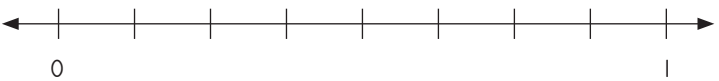
## Ikota 3 Isifundo 26

Comparing fractions  
Ukuthelakisa amaqhezu

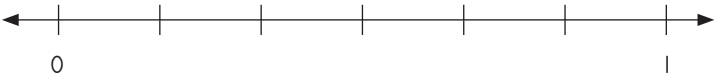
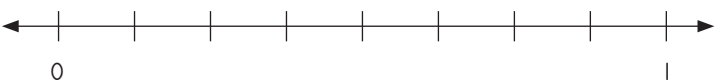



CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

	Write the fractions in the correct places on the number line. Bhala amaqhezu kwindawo echanekileyo kumgcamanani.	Which fraction is larger? Leliphi iqhezu elikhulu?
a	$\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{3}{6}$	 0 1
b	$\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$	 0 1
c	$\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$	 0 1
d	$\frac{2}{3}$ and 1	 0 1
e	$\frac{5}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$	 0 1

	Write the fractions in the correct places on the number line. Bhala amaqhezu kwindawo echanekileyo kumgcamanani.	Which fraction is larger? Leliphi iqhezu elikhulu?
f	$\frac{5}{6}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ ne- $\frac{4}{6}$ 	
g	1 and $\frac{9}{10}$ ne- $\frac{9}{10}$ 	
h	$\frac{2}{8}$ and $\frac{4}{8}$ ne- $\frac{4}{8}$ 	

HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

	Write the fractions in the correct places on the number line. Bhala amaqhezu kwindawo echanekileyo kumgcamanani.	Which fraction is larger? Leliphi iqhezu elikhulu?
a	$\frac{4}{6}$ and $\frac{2}{6}$ ne- $\frac{2}{6}$ 	
b	$\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$ ne- $\frac{7}{8}$ 	
c	$\frac{4}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$ ne- $\frac{2}{4}$ 	

# Term 3 Lesson 27

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 27

Addition of fractions

Ukudibanisa amaqhezu

CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Solve the problems:

Sombulula ezi ngxaki:

<b>a</b>	<p>There is a <math>\frac{4}{6}</math> m length of red ribbon.          There is a <math>\frac{1}{6}</math> m length of blue ribbon.          How long is the total amount of ribbon?          Kukho iribhoni ebomvu enobude obuyi-<math>\frac{4}{6}</math> m.          Kukho enye iribhoni eblowu enobude obuyi-<math>\frac{1}{6}</math> m.          Bungakanani ubude bezi ribhoni xa budibene?</p>	
	<p>Draw the bar diagram.          Zoba umfanekiso wezinti.</p>	
	<p>Write the number sentence.          Bhala isivakalisi manani.</p>	
	<p>Write the answer.          Bhala isiphumo.</p>	

<b>b</b>	<p>Mulalo throws a ball <math>\frac{2}{5}</math> m.                      The ball then rolls <math>\frac{1}{5}</math> m further.                      How far did the ball go?                      UMulalo uphosa ibhola kumgama ongange-<math>\frac{2}{5}</math> m.                      Nantso iqengqeleka kangange-<math>\frac{1}{5}</math> m.                      Ingaba ihambe umgama ongakanani ibhola?</p>	
	<p>Draw the number line.                      Yenza umgcamanani.</p>	
	<p>Write the number sentence.                      Bhala isivakalisi manani.</p>	
	<p>Write the answer.                      Bhala isiphumo.</p>	
<b>c</b>	<p>Mpho drinks <math>\frac{1}{3}</math> L of water.                      She then drinks another <math>\frac{2}{3}</math> L of water.                      How much water did Mpho drink in total?                      UMpho usela amanzi angange-<math>\frac{1}{3}</math> L.                      Uphinde wasela amanye amanzi angange-<math>\frac{2}{3}</math> L.                      Maninzi kangakanani amanzi awaseleyo uMpho?</p>	
	<p>Draw the number line.                      Yenza umgcamanani.</p>	
	<p>Write the number sentence.                      Bhala isivakalisi manani.</p>	
	<p>Write the answer.                      Bhala isiphumo.</p>	



## HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Solve the problem:

Sombulula le ngxaki:

Bulelwa draws a line that is  $\frac{4}{10}$  m long.  
 He then adds on another  $\frac{2}{10}$  m to his line.  
 How long is the total length of the line that Bulelwa drew?  
 UBulelwa ukrwele umgca omde kangange-  $\frac{4}{10}$  m.  
 Wongeze omnye umgca omde kangange-  $\frac{2}{10}$  m.  
 Mde kanganani umgca awukrwelileyo uBulelwa?

Draw the bar diagram.  
 Zoba umfanekiso wezinti.

Write the number  
 sentence.

Bhala isivakalisi manani.

Write the answer.

Bhala isiphumo.

# Term 3 Lesson 28

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 28

Subtraction of fractions

Ukuthabatha amaqhezu

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Solve the problems:

Sombulula ezi ngxaki:

<b>a</b>	Mom has a $\frac{5}{6}$ m length of fabric. She cuts a $\frac{2}{6}$ m length off it. How long is the length of fabric left over? Umama unelaphu elide kangange- $\frac{5}{6}$ m. Usike ilaphu elingange- $\frac{2}{6}$ m. Lide kangakanani ilaphu elishiyekileyo?	
	Draw the bar diagram. Zoba umfanekiso wezinti.	
	Write the number sentence. Bhala isivakalisi manani.	
	Write the answer. Bhala isiphumo.	

b	<p>Mufunwa draws a line that is <math>\frac{7}{10}</math> m long.          She then erases <math>\frac{4}{10}</math> m of the line.          How long is the line now?          UMufunwa ukr wele umgca omde kangange- <math>\frac{7}{10}</math> m.          Ucime i- <math>\frac{4}{10}</math> m yaloo mgca.          Mde kangakanani ngoku?</p>
<p>Draw the number line.          Yenza umgcamanani.</p>	
<p>Write the number sentence.          Bhala isivakalisi manani.</p>	
<p>Write the answer.          Bhala isiphumo.</p>	
c	<p>Tshepo has 1 L of milk.          He spills <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> L of the milk.          How much milk does Tshepo have left?          UTshepho une-1 L yobisi.          Uye waphalaza i- <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> L yelo bisi.          Lungakanani ubisi olushiyekileyo analo uTshepho?</p>
<p>Draw the number line.          Yenza umgcamanani.</p>	
<p>Write the number sentence.          Bhala isivakalisi manani.</p>	
<p>Write the answer.          Bhala isiphumo.</p>	

## HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Solve the problem:

Sombulula le ngxaki:

Khosi buys a ribbon that is  $\frac{8}{8}$  m long.

She cuts off  $\frac{4}{8}$  m of the ribbon.

How long is the length of ribbon left over?

UKhosi uthenge iribhoni ende kangange- $\frac{8}{8}$  m.

Uye wasika i- $\frac{4}{8}$  m yeribhoni.

Inde kangakanani iribhoni eshiyekileyo?

Draw the bar diagram.

Zoba umfanekiso wezinti.

Write the number sentence.

Bhala isivakalisi manani.

Write the answer.

Bhala isiphumo.

# Term 3 Lesson 29

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 29

Fraction of a collection  
Iqhezu lengqokelela

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Solve the problem:

Sombulula le ngxaki:

Share 13 chocolate bars between 4 friends so that they all get the same amount and there is nothing left over.

How many chocolate bars will they each get?

Yabela abahlobo bakho aba-4 iitshokolethi ezili-13 ukuze bafumane ngokulinganayo kungashiyeki nto.

Baza kufumana amaqhekeza amangaphi eetshokolethi?

Draw the bar diagram.

Zoba umfanekiso wezinti.

Write the number sentence.

Bhala isivakalisi manani.

Write the answer.

Bhala isiphumo.

## HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Solve the problem:

Sombulula le ngxaki:

Nomsa has 18 marbles.

She takes  $\frac{1}{6}$  of her marbles to school.

How many marbles does she take?

UNomsa unamapetyu ali-18.

Uthathe i- $\frac{1}{6}$  yawo waya nawo esikolweni.

Mangaphi amapetyu awathathileyo?

Draw the bar diagram.

Zoba umfanekiso  
wezinti.Write the number  
sentence.

Bhala isivakalisi manani.

Write the answer.

Bhala isiphumo.

# Term 3 Lesson 30

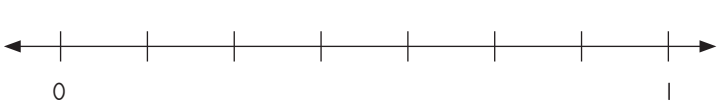
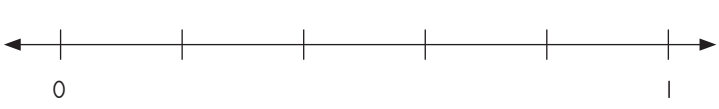
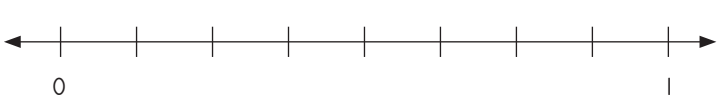
## Ikota 3 Isifundo 30

### Consolidation

### Uqukaniso

- 1 Write the fractions on the number line and compare them.

Bhala amaqhezu kumgcamanani uze uwathelekise.

	Write the fractions in the correct place on the number lines. Bhala amaqhezu kwindawo echanekileyo kumgcamanani.	Which fraction is smaller? Leliphi iqhezu elincinci?
a	$\frac{5}{7}$ and $\frac{3}{7}$ 	
b	$\frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ 	
c	$\frac{2}{8}$ and $\frac{4}{8}$ 	

2 Solve the problems:

Sombulula ezi ngxaki:

<p><b>a</b> Tshilidzi had a <math>\frac{7}{8}</math> m length of string. He cut off <math>\frac{5}{8}</math> m. How long is the length of string left over? UTshilidzi unomtya ongange-<math>\frac{7}{8}</math> m ngobude. Uye wasika i-<math>\frac{5}{8}</math> m yawo. Mde kangakanani umtya oshiyekileyo?</p>	<p>Draw the number line. Yenza umgcamanani.</p>	
	<p>Write the number sentence. Bhala isivakalisi manani.</p>	
	<p>Write the answer. Bhala isiphumo.</p>	
	<p><b>b</b> Priya made <math>\frac{2}{3}</math> L of tea. She then made another <math>\frac{1}{3}</math> L of tea. How much tea did she make altogether? UPriya wenze iti engange-<math>\frac{2}{3}</math> L. Uphinde wenza enye iti engange-<math>\frac{1}{3}</math> L. Ingakanani iti ayenzileyo iyonke?</p>	
<p>Draw the number line. Yenza umgcamanani.</p>		
<p>Write the number sentence. Bhala isivakalisi manani.</p>		
<p>Write the answer. Bhala isiphumo.</p>		



3 Solve the problem:

Sombulula le ngxaki:

Themba has 20 flowers.

She gives  $\frac{4}{5}$  of her flowers to her teacher.

How many flowers does she give to her teacher?

UThemba uneentyatyambo ezingama-20.

Unike utitshalakazi wakhe i- $\frac{4}{5}$  yazo.

Zingaphi iintyatyambo azinike utitshalakazi wakhe?

Draw the diagram.

Zoba umfanekiso.

Write the number  
sentences to show  $\frac{4}{5}$  of  
20.

Bhala isivakalisi manani  
ubonise i- $\frac{4}{5}$  yama-20.

Write the answer.

Bhala isiphumo

# Term 3 Lesson 3I

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 3I

Assessment

Uvavanyo

# Term 3 Lesson 32

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 32

### Metres Iimitsha

#### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Estimate first then measure the objects to see if the objects are longer or shorter than a metre.

Qala uqikelele uze emva koko ulinganise ezi zinto zilandelayo ukuze ubone ukuba zinde okanye zimfutshane na kunemitha.

	Measure Linganisa	Estimate Qikelela		Measure Linganisa  Was I right? Ingaba ndiyichanile?
		longer than a metre inde kunemitha	shorter than a metre imfutshane kunemitha	
1	Your height. Ubude bakho.			
2	The width of the chalkboard. Ububanzi bebhodi.			
3	The length of your desk. Ubude bedesika yakho.			
4	The width of the doorway. Ububanzi bomnyango.			
5	The height of your desk. Ukuphakama kwedesika yakho.			

### HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

1 Draw a picture of something at home that is longer than 1 m.

Zoba umfanekiso wento ekhoyo kowenu ende kune-1 m.

2 Draw a picture of something at home that is shorter than 1 m.

Zoba umfanekiso wento ekhoyo kowenu emfutshane kune-1 m.

# Term 3 Lesson 33

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 33




### Centimetres

### Iisentimitha

#### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

First estimate, then measure the lengths. Complete the table.

Qala uqikelele uze emva koko ulinganise ubude. Gqibezela itheyibhile.

	Estimate Qikelela	Measure Linganisa	Difference Umahluko
1 			
2 			
3 			
4 The length of my Maths Workbook. Ubude bencwadi yam yokusebenzela yeMathematika.			
5 The width of my Maths Workbook. Ububanzi bencwadi yam yokusebenzela yeMathematika.			
6 My handspan. Impama yam.			
7 My friend's handspan. Impama yomhlobo wakho.			

HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

1 Ask 4 people at home to stand in a line.

Cela abantu aba-4 ekhaya bame emgceci.

a \_\_\_\_\_ is the tallest.  
ngoyena umde.

b \_\_\_\_\_ is the shortest.  
ngoyena umfutshane.

2 Use a tape measure to find out:

Sebenzisa iteyiphu yokulinganisa ukuze ufumane oku:

a I am \_\_\_\_\_ cm tall.

Ndimde kangange-\_\_\_\_\_ cm

b \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ cm tall.

\_\_\_\_\_ mde kangange-\_\_\_\_\_ cm.

c \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ cm tall.

\_\_\_\_\_ mde kangange-\_\_\_\_\_ cm.

d \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ cm tall.

\_\_\_\_\_ mde kangange-\_\_\_\_\_ cm.

# Term 3 Lesson 34

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 34

Working with units of length  
 Ukusebenza ngeeyunitihi zobude

Activity 1 Recording Sheet

Umsetyenzana 1 Iphepha lengxelo

Object Into ekhoyo	Estimate Qikelela	Measure Linganisa	Difference Umahluko
Door (height) Ukuphakama kocango	2 m	1,8 m	0,2 m
Door (width) Ububanzi bocango			
Teacher's desk (height) Ukuphakama kwedesika katitshala			
Teacher's desk (length) Ubude bedesika katitshala			
Teacher's desk (breadth) Ububanzi bedesika katitshala			
Chalkboard (length) Ubude bebhodi			
Chalkboard (height) Ukuphakama kwebhodi			
Width of the class Ububanzi beklasi			

Activity 2 Recording Sheet

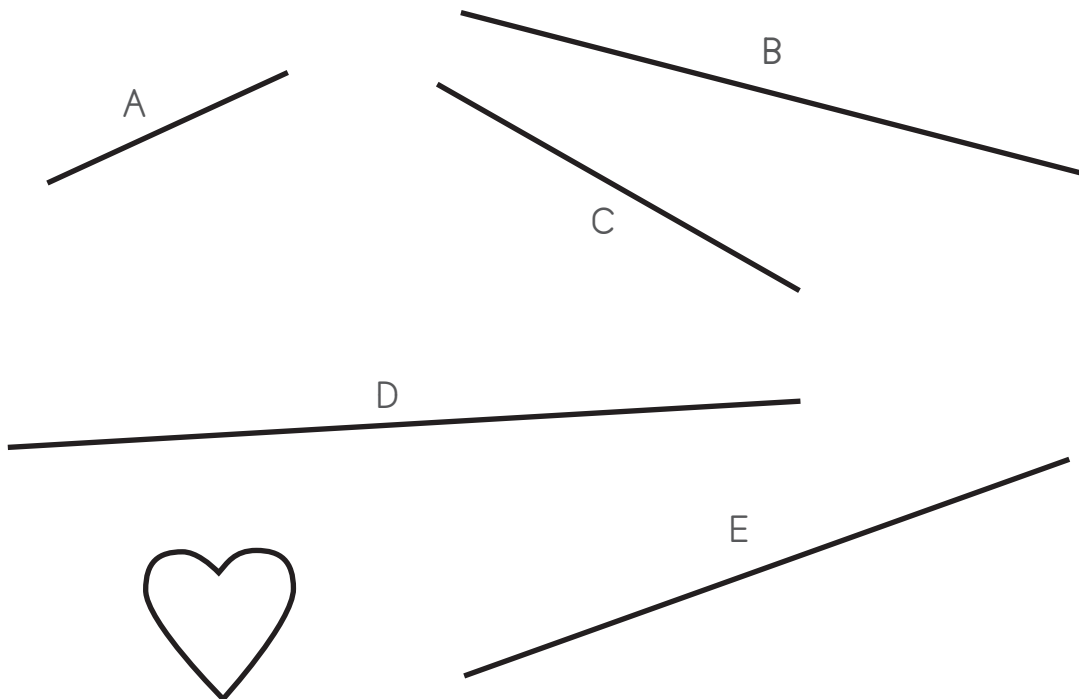
Umsetyenzana 2 Iphepha lengxelo

String Umtya	Estimate Qikelela	Measure Linganisa	Difference Umahluko
A			
B			
C			
D			

CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Measuring length

Ukulinganisa ubude



1 A = \_\_\_\_\_ cm.



2 B = \_\_\_\_\_ cm.

3 C = \_\_\_\_\_ cm.

4 D = \_\_\_\_\_ cm.

5 E = \_\_\_\_\_ cm.

6 Line \_\_\_\_\_ is the longest.

Umgca \_\_\_\_\_ ngowona mde.

7 Line \_\_\_\_\_ is the shortest.

Umgca \_\_\_\_\_ ngowona mfutshane.

8 \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ have the same length.

Imigca \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_ inobude obulinganayo.

9 A is \_\_\_\_\_ shorter than D.

UA mfutshane kuno-D kangange \_\_\_\_\_.

10 B is \_\_\_\_\_ longer than A.

UB mde kuno-A kangange- \_\_\_\_\_.

11 The difference between A and \_\_\_\_\_ is 2 cm.

Umahluko phakathi kuka-A no- \_\_\_\_\_ zii-2 cm.

- 12 Use a piece of string to measure the length of the sides of the heart. Use your ruler to work out the measurement in cm.

Sebenzisa umtya ulinganise ubude bamacala entliziyo. Sebenzisa irula yakho ukuze ubale umlinganiselo ngee-cm.

\_\_\_\_\_

### HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

- 1 Calculate

Bala:

a  $64 \text{ cm} - 23 \text{ cm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

b  $43 \text{ cm} + 43 \text{ cm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- 2 Fill in more than, less than, or equal to:

Fakela: ingaphezulu kune-, ingaphantsi kune-, okanye ilingana ne-.

a  $48 \text{ cm} + 32 \text{ cm} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 100 \text{ cm} - 15 \text{ cm}$

b  $100 \text{ cm} - 50 \text{ cm} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 50 \text{ cm}$

# Term 3 Lesson 35

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 35

### Consolidation

### Uqukaniso

1 Complete the table:

Gqibezela itheyibhile:

	Estimate Qikelela	Measure Linganisa	Difference between estimation and measurement Umahluko phakathi koqikelelo nomlinganiselo
Width of classroom. Ububanzi beklasi.			
Width of the window. Ububanzi befesitile.			
Length of teacher's table. Ubude betafle katitshala.			

- 2 Find 3 objects in the class that are shorter than 10 cm long. Complete the table.

Khangela izinto ezi-3 eklasini ezimfutshane kune-10 cm. Gqibezela itheyibhile.

	Name of object Igama lento	Measurement of length Umlinganiselo wobude
1		
2		
3		

- 3 Find 3 objects in the class that are longer than 10 cm long. Complete the table.

Khangela izinto ezi-3 eklasini ezinde kune-10 cm. Gqibezela itheyibhile.

	Name of object Igama lento	Measurement of length Umlinganiselo wobude
1		
2		
3		

# Term 3 Lesson 36

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 36

### Perimeter Umjikelo

#### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

- 1 Trace a matchbox in your book. Measure the lengths of the sides and label them.  
Khuphela ibhokisi yematshisi encwadini yakho. Linganisa ubude bamacala uze uwaphawule.

What is the perimeter of the rectangle you drew?  
Yintoni umjikelo wolu xande uluzobileyo?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 2 Cut three strips of paper. All of them need to be the same length. Stick them in your books to make a triangle. Measure the lengths of the sides and label them.

Sika imicwe emithathu yamaphepha. Kufuneka ilingane ngobude.

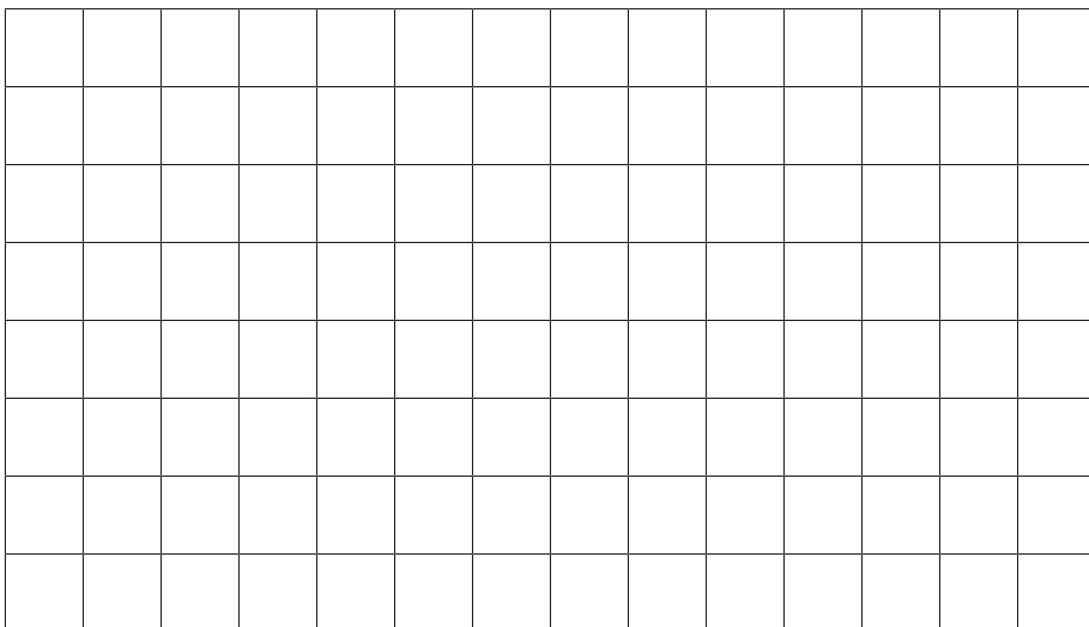
Yincamathisele encwadini yakho ukuze wenze unxantathu. Linganisa ubude bamacala uze uwaphawule.

What is the perimeter of the triangle you made?

Uthini umjikelo walo nxantathu umenzileyo? \_\_\_\_\_

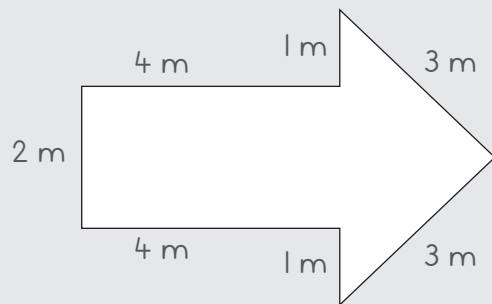
- 3 Draw two different rectangles with a perimeter of 12 cm on the grid.

Zoba iingxande ezimbini ezahlukileyo ezinomjikelo oyi-12 cm kule gridi.



## HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Calculate the perimeter of the following shapes.  
Bala umjikelo wezi milo zilandelayo.



Perimeter = \_\_\_\_\_  
Umjikelo \_\_\_\_\_



Perimeter = \_\_\_\_\_  
Umjikelo \_\_\_\_\_

# Term 3 Lesson 37

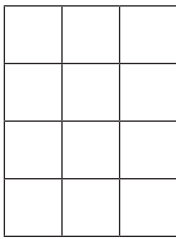
## Ikota 3 Isifundo 37

### Area Ieriya

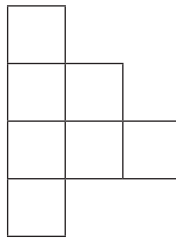
#### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

- 1 What is the area of each of these shapes?  
Yintoni ieriya yemilo nganye kwezi zilandelayo?

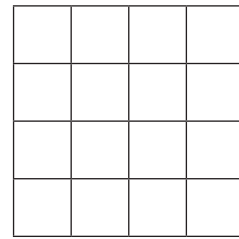
a \_\_\_\_\_



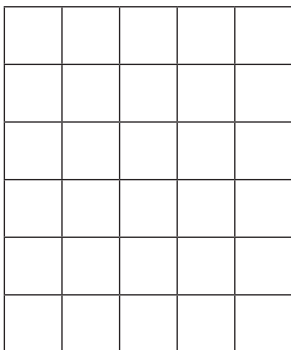
b \_\_\_\_\_



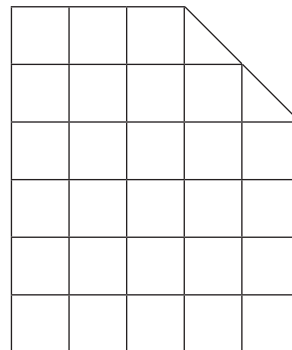
c \_\_\_\_\_



d \_\_\_\_\_



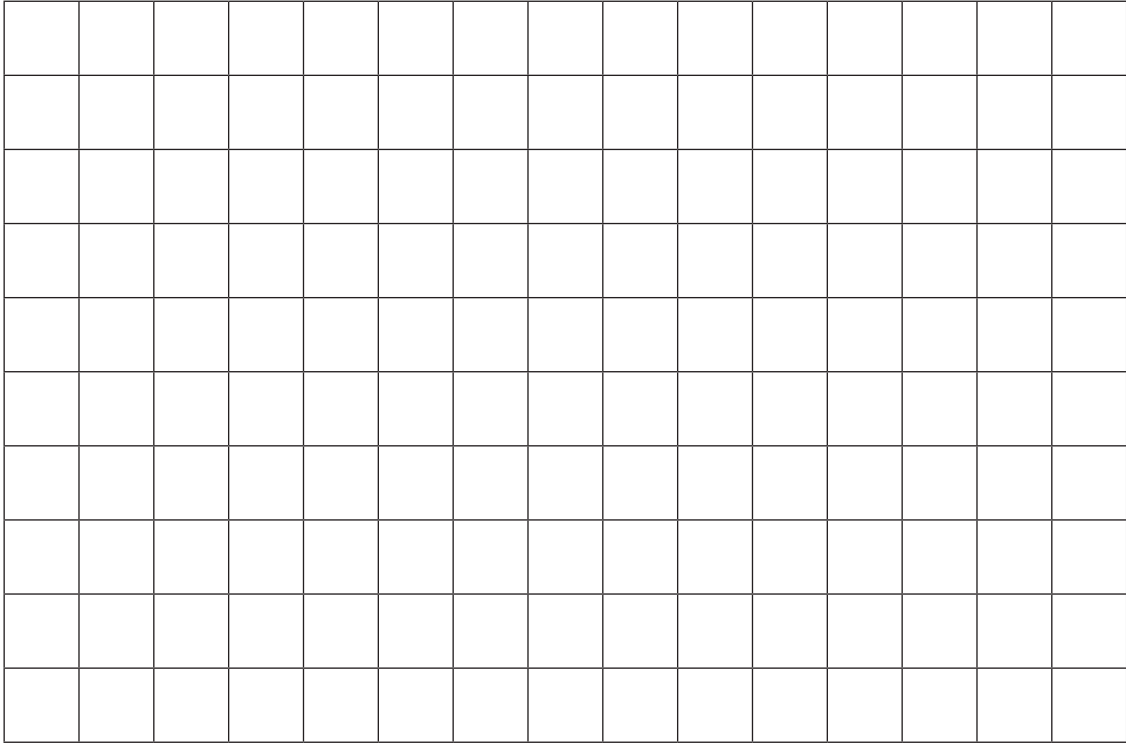
e \_\_\_\_\_





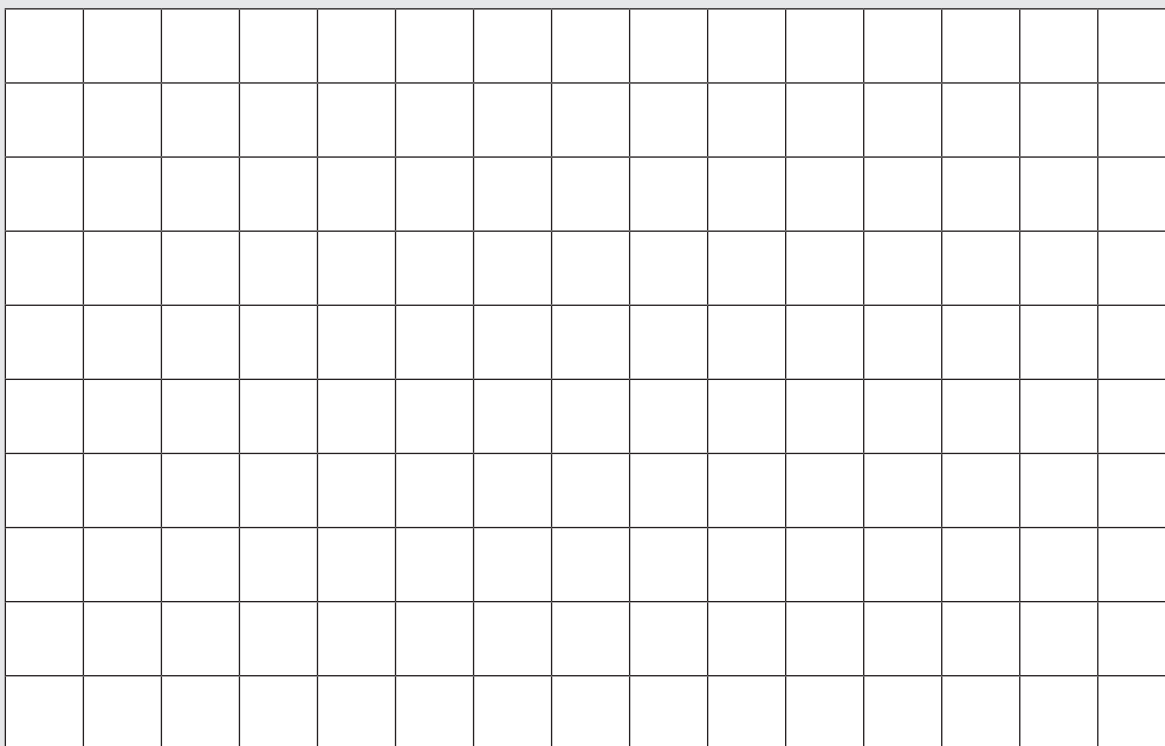
- 2 Use squares and half squares to draw three shapes on the grid paper below. Each shape should have an area of 12 squares. (□ ▽)

Sebenzisa izikwere neziqingatha zezikwere ukuze uzobe iimilo ezintathu kweli phepha legridi lingezantsi. Imilo nganye kufuneka ibe ne-eriya yezikwere ezili-12. (□ ▽)



### HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Draw three shapes, each with an area of 10 blocks on the grid paper.  
Zoba iimilo ezintathu, imilo nganye ibe ne-eriya eziibloko ezili-10 kweli phepha legridi.



# Term 3 Lesson 38

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 38

Assessment

Uvavanyo

# Term 3 Lesson 39

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 39

South African money  
Imali yaseMzantsi Afrika

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

1 Write 325c in rands and cents.  
Bhala i-325c ngokweerandi neesenti. \_\_\_\_\_

2 What national symbol is on the 20c coin?  
Loluphi uphawu lwesizwe olukwingqekembe ye-20c?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Write down all the different ways you can make R4.00 using only bank notes.  
Bhala zonke iindlela ezahlukeneyo onokwenza ngazo i-R4.00, usebenzise imali engamaphepha kuphela.

\_\_\_\_\_

How do you know whether you have all the solutions?  
Wazi njani ukuba unazo zonke izisombululo?

\_\_\_\_\_

4 If a school tracksuit costs R150, what will 2 tracksuits cost?  
Ukuba itreksuti yesikolo ixabisa i-R150, ziya kuxabisa malini iitreksuti ezimbini?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 5 Toffees cost R1,10 each. Neo has one 50c coin and four 20c coins.

Iilekese iiThofi zixabisa i-R1, 10c inye. UNeo unengqekembe ye-50c enye neengqekembe ezine ze-20c.

- a Which coins should Neo use to pay for one toffee?

Zeziphi iingqekembe amakazisebenzise ukuze ahlawulele ithofi enye?

\_\_\_\_\_

- b How much money will he have left?

Uza kushiyekelelwa yimalini?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 6 These are the prices of sweets in the tuck shop:

Nanga amaxabiso eelekese ezisevenkileni:

Choc Chuckles R2,70

Gums R1,80

Sour Worms R1,40

Peach Treats R1,60

Magic Mints R2,20

Toffees R1,20

Akani's granny gave her R5. Which 3 sweets can she buy with his money?

U Akani uphiwe ngumhakhulu wakhe i-R5. Zeziphi iilekese ezintathu anokuzithenga ngemali yakhe?

\_\_\_\_\_

### HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

- 1 Koketso bought three books at R80 each. She paid with R300. How much change will she get?

UKoketso uthenge iincwadi ezintathu ezixabisa ama-R80 inye. Uhlawule imali engange-R300. Uza kufumana itshintshi eyimalini?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 2 One chewing gum costs 44c. Asanda has R8. She wants to buy 20 chewing gums for her party. How much more does she need to save?

Utshungama omnye uxabisa ama-44c. UAsanda unee-R8. Ufuna ukuthenga ootshungama abangama-20 ukulungiselela itheko lakhe. Kufuneka ezigcinele malini?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 3 Which animal is on the R20 note?

Sesiphi isilwanyana esikwi-R20 eliphepha?

\_\_\_\_\_

# Term 3 Lesson 40

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 40

### Consolidation

### Uqukaniso

1  $R2,20 + R4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

2  $R3,50 + R2,50 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3 Write 520c as rands and cents.

Bhala ama-520c ngokweerandi neesenti. \_\_\_\_\_

4 Draw notes to show in how many different ways you can make up R400 using only bank notes.

Zoba imali engamaphepha ubonise ukuba ungayenza ngeendlela ezingaphi ama-R400 usebenzisa imali engamaphepha kuphela.

- 5 Mandla pays R2,50 to take a taxi to school. What does it cost him to get to and from school each day?

UMandla ubhatala i-R2,50 yeteksi xa esiya esikolweni. Kumbiza malini ukuya nokubuya esikolweni ngosuku ngalunye?

---

- 6 One pair of shoes costs R250. How much will two pairs of shoes cost?

Iipere enye yezihlangu ixabisa ama-R250. Ziza kuxabisa malini iipere ezimbini zezihlangu?

---



# Term 3 Lesson 41

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 41

Money word problems (I)  
Izibalo zamazwi zemali (I)

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

- 1 There are 5 chocolates in a packet. One packet of chocolates costs R1,00. Mr King needs 50 chocolates.

Kukho iitshokoletshi ezi-5 epakethini. Iipakethe enye yetshokoletshi ixabisa i-R1,00. UMnu. King ufuna iitshokoletshi ezingama-50.

- a How many packets should he buy?

Zingaphi iipakethe anokuzithenga? \_\_\_\_\_

- b What will he pay?

Uza kuhlawula malini? \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 I have R200. I need to buy 5 balls. Which balls can I buy?

Ndine-R200. Ndifuna ukuthenga iibhola ezi-5. Zeziphi iibhola endinokuzithenga?

Soccer balls – R50 each/ibhola yesoka yi-R50 inye

Cricket balls – R40 each/ibhloa yeqakamba yi-R40 inye

Netball balls – R45 each/ibhola yomnyazi yi-R45 inye

Rugby balls – R55 each/iibhola zombhoxo – R55 inye

Tennis balls – R15 each/iibhola zentenetya – R15 inye

- 3 Three buses drive on a toll road and are charged R40 each. How much do they pay in total?

Iibhasi ezintathu zihamba kuhola wendlela ohlawulelwayo kwaye zihlawuliswa ama-R40 inye. Zihlawule malini zizonke?

---

#### HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

- 1 Peter bought 3 pairs of shoes for R90 each. How much change will he get from R300?

UPeter wathenga iipere zezihlangu ezintathu ngama-R90 inye. Yimalini itshintshi aza kuyifumana kuma-R300?

---

- 2 Three buses drive on a toll road and are charged R35 each. How much do they pay in total?

Iibhasi ezintathu zihamba kuhola wendlela ohlawulelwayo kwaye zihlawuliswa ama-R35 inye. Zihlawule malini zizonke?

---

# Term 3 Lesson 42

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 42

### Money word problems (2)

### Izibalo zamazwi zemali (2)

1 Convert the following amounts into cents:

Guqula ezi zixa zilandelayo zibe ziisenti:

a R9,00 = \_\_\_\_\_ c

b R0,40 = \_\_\_\_\_ c

c R0,10 = \_\_\_\_\_ c

d R32,10 = \_\_\_\_\_ c

2 Convert the following amounts into rands:

Guqula ezi zixa zilandelayo zibe ziirandi:

a 770c = R \_\_\_\_\_

b 80c = R \_\_\_\_\_

c 20c = R \_\_\_\_\_

d 2390c = R \_\_\_\_\_

CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

1 Colour the coins that will make: (different answers are possible)

Fakela umbala kwiingqekembe eziya kwenza le mali uyinikiweyo:

80c	100c	220c

2 Colour the combination of notes and coins that will make: (different answers are possible)

Fakela umbala kwindibanisela yemali engamaphepha neziinkozo eza kwenza le mali:

R52	R48	R85

3 Convert the following amounts into cents:

Guqula ezi zixa zilandelayo zibe ziisenti:

a R5,00 = \_\_\_\_\_c

b R0,20 = \_\_\_\_\_c

4 Convert the following amounts into rands:

Guqula ezi zixa zilandelayo zibe ziirandi:

a  $100c = R$ \_\_\_\_\_

b  $1000c = R$ \_\_\_\_\_

#### HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

1 Convert the following amounts into cents:

Guqula ezi zixa zilandelayo zibe ziisenti:

a  $R0,50 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ c

b  $R7,90 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ c

2 Convert the following amounts into rands:

Guqula ezi zixa zilandelayo zibe ziirandi:

a  $80c = R$ \_\_\_\_\_

b  $200c = R$ \_\_\_\_\_

# Term 3 Lesson 43

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 43

Assessment

Uvavanyo

## Term 3 Lesson 44

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 44

Mass (I)

Ubunzima (I)

## CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

- 1 Draw the following products with different masses:

Zoba ezi mveliso zilandelayo nezinobunzima obahlukeneyo:

250 g mealie meal i-250 kg yemilimili	400 g peanut butter i-400 g yebhotolo yamandongomani	500 g flour i-500 g yomgubo

- 2 Use the products or pictures from Question 1 to complete the following:

Sebenzisa ezi mveliso okanye imifanekiso ekumbuzo l ugqibezele oku:

- a Mom bought mealie meal and flour. What is the total mass of her products?

Umama uthenge umilimili nomgubo. Buthini ubunzima beemveliso zakhe budibene?

\_\_\_\_\_

- b I bought peanut butter and flour. What is the total mass of my products?

Ndithenge ibhotolo yamandongomane nomgubo. Buthini ubunzima beemveliso zam budibene?

\_\_\_\_\_

- c Dad bought 2 bags of flour. What is the total mass of his products?

Utata uthenge iingxowa ezi-2 zomgubo. Buthini ubunzima beemveliso zakhe budibene?

\_\_\_\_\_

#### HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

- 1 Find and draw 3 products with different masses in grams in your kitchen at home. Write the product name and mass.

Khangela uze uzobe iimveliso ezi-3 ezisekhitshini kowenu ezinobunzima obahlukeneyo beegremu. Bhala igama lemveliso nobunzima bayo.



- 2 Complete these sentences, using the products from your kitchen.  
Sebenzisa ezi mveliso okanye imifanekiso ekumbuzo l ugqibezele oku:

a Mom bought \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

The total mass is \_\_\_\_\_ g.

Umama uthenge \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_.

Ubunzima bazo budibene ngama-\_\_\_\_\_ g.

b Dad bought \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

The total mass is \_\_\_\_\_ g.

Utata uthenge \_\_\_\_\_ ne \_\_\_\_\_.

Ubunzima bazo budibene \_\_\_\_\_ g.

c I bought \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

The total mass is \_\_\_\_\_ g.

Ndithenge i \_\_\_\_\_, i \_\_\_\_\_ ne \_\_\_\_\_.

Ubunzima bazo budibene ngama \_\_\_\_\_ g.

# Term 3 Lesson 45


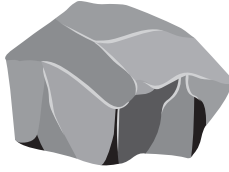


## Ikota 3 Isifundo 45

### Consolidation

### Uqukaniso

1 Order the following from lightest to heaviest:

Landelelanisa ngokobunzima uqale ngeyona ikhaphukhaphu uye kweyona inzima:

<p>a feather usiba</p> 	<p>b stone ilitye</p> 	<p>c truck itrakha</p> 	<p>d horse ihashe</p> 
---	--	--	--

2 Estimate the mass of the feather.

Qikelela ubunzima bosiba.

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Here are some products:

Nazi ezinye iimveliso:

		
Marie biscuits: 200 g	Baking powder: 50 g	Smarties: 100 g

a Which item has the greatest mass?

Yeyiphi enobona bunzima bukhulu?

---

b Which item has the lowest mass?

Yeyiphi enobona bunzima busezantsi?

---

c What is the mass of the Marie biscuits and smarties together?

Buthini ubunzima beebhisikithi zeMarie neelekese iSmarties?

---

# Term 3 Lesson 4b

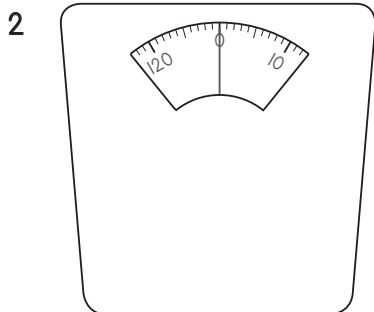
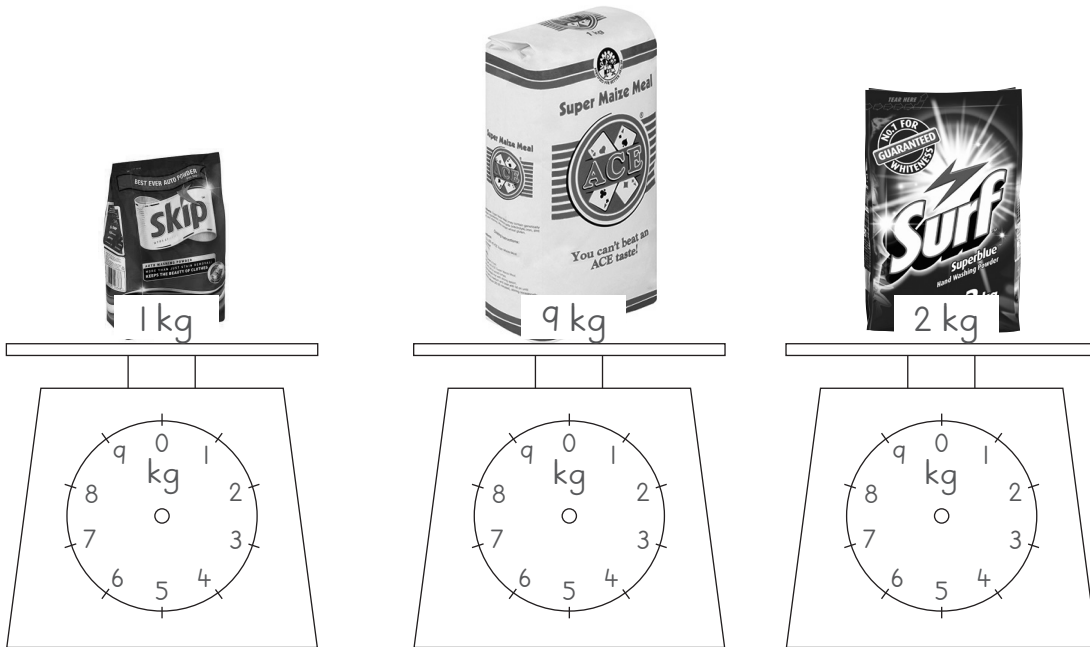
## Ikota 3 Isifundo 4b

Mass (2)

Ubunzima (2)

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

- 1 Draw the pointers on the kitchen scales to show the mass of these products:  
Yenza amasiba kwezi zikali zokulinganisa ekhitshini ukuze ubonise ubunzima bezi mveliso zilandelayo:



- a What mass reading is shown on this scale?

Buthini ubunzima obuboniswa sisikali? \_\_\_\_\_

b Is anyone standing on this bathroom scale?

Ingaba kukho umntu ome kwesi sikali? \_\_\_\_\_

c How do you know?

Wazi njani? \_\_\_\_\_

### HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Find objects at home that have the following mass: Copy and complete the table.

Khangelela izinto ezikhoyo ekhaya ezinobu bunzima: Khuphela itheyibhile uze uyigqibezele.

Mass in kilograms Ubunzima ngeekhilogram	Item Into ekhoyo
1 kg	
1 kg	
2 kg	
5 kg	
10 kg	

# Term 3 Lesson 47

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 47

### Estimation of mass Uqikelelo lobunzima

#### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

- 1 Estimate the mass of the following objects and record your estimates in the table.

Qikelela ubunzima bezi zinto zilandelayo uze ubhale uqikelelo lwakho kwitheyibhile.

- 2 Measure the mass of the following objects using a bathroom scale and complete the table.

Linganisa ubunzima bezi zinto zilandelayo usebenzise isikali sobunzima uze ugqibezele itheyibhile.

	Mass in kilograms Ubunzima ngeekhilogramu		
	Estimate Qikelela	Measure Linganisa	Difference Umahluko
School bag Ubhaka			
10 books Iincwadi ezili-10			
Learner Umfundi			
Brick Izitena			
2 litre bottle of water Ibhotile yeelitha ezi-2 zamanzi			
Other Ezinye			

- 3 Calculate the difference between your estimation and your measurement. Record it in the table.

Bala umahluko ophakathi koqikelelo lwakho kunye nomlinganiselo. Wubhale kwitheyibhile.

### HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Find 6 items in your house and write them in the correct place in the table. You do not have to measure the mass – you should estimate.

Khangela izinto ezi-6 ekhaya uze uzibhale kwindawo echanekileyo kwitheyibhile. Nokuba awubulinganisanga ubunzima – buqikelele.

3 items with a mass less than 5 kg Izinto ezi-3 ezinobunzima obungaphantsi kune-5 kg.	3 items with a mass more than 5 kg Izinto ezi-3 ezinobunzima obungaphezulu kune-5 kg.
1	1
2	2
3	3

# Term 3 Lesson 48

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 48

Working with units of mass  
Ukusebenza ngeeyunithi zobunzima

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI



- 1 Which is the heaviest product above?  
Yeyiphi eyona mveliso inzima kwezi zingasentla?  

---
- 2 Which is the lightest product above?  
Yeyiphi eyona mveliso ikhaphukhaphu kwezi zingasentla?  

---
- 3 Name 2 items that have a combined mass of less than 1 kg.  
Xela izinto zibe-2 ezinobunzima obudibeneyo obungaphantsi kwe-1 kg.  

---



- 4 Name 2 items that have a combined mass of 500 g.  
Xela izinto ezi-2 ezinobunzima obungama-500 g xa zidibene.

---

- 5 How much more Pronutro is there than Provita?  
Ingaba iPronutro inobunzima obungaphezulu kangakanani kuneProvita?

---

- 6 What is the total mass of the Cremora and Iwisa?  
Buthini ubunzima beCremora neIwisa budibene?

---

### HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

- 1 Use a bathroom scale to find your mass.  
Sebenzisa isikali sobunzima ulinganise ubunzima bakho. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Write the mass of these products in order from lightest to heaviest.  
Bhala ubunzima bezi mveliso uqale kweyona ikhaphukhaphu uye kweyona inzima.




---

Term 3 Lesson 49

Ikota 3 Isifundo 49

Assessment

Uvavanyo

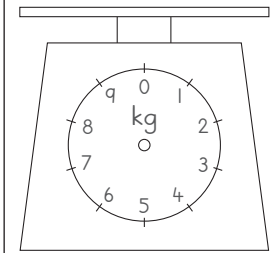
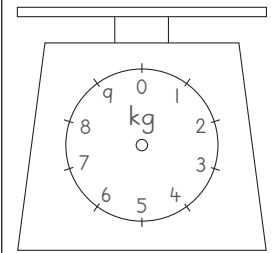
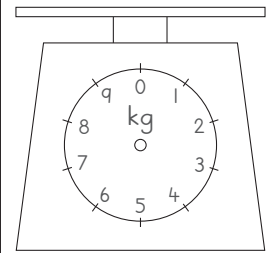
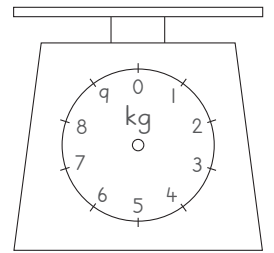
# Term 3 Lesson 50

## Ikota 3 Isifundo 50

### Consolidation

### Uqukaniso

- 200 g + 800 g = \_\_\_\_\_
- 1000 g is the same as  
I-1000 g iyalingana ne- \_\_\_\_\_
- Draw the pointers on the kitchen scales to show the masses:  
Fakela amasiba kwezi zikali zasekhitshini ubonise ubunzima:

2 kg Pronutro	1 kg Cremora	5 kg mealie meal 5 kg yemilimili	10 kg flour 10 kg yomgubo
			

- Use the products from Question 3 to complete the following:  
Sebenzisa iimveliso ezikumbuzo 3 uze ugqibezele oku:
  - Mom bought Pronutro and Cremora. The total mass is  
Umama uthenge iPronutro neCremora. Ubunzima bazo budibene buyi-  
\_\_\_\_\_ kg.

b Dad bought flour and Cremora. The total mass is  
Utata uthenge umgubo neCremora. Ubunzima bazo yi- \_\_\_\_\_ kg.

c I bought mealie meal, Cremora and Pronutro. The total mass is  
Ndithenge umilimili, iCremora nePronutro. Ubunzima bazo zidibene yi-  
\_\_\_\_\_ kg.

d Name 2 products that add up to 15 kg.  
Xela iimveliso ezi-2 ezinobunzima obuyi-15 kg xa zidibene.

---

e Name 2 products that add up to 6 kg  
Xela iimveliso ezi-2 ezinobunzima obuyi-6 kg xa zidibene.

---

## 1 Array diagram (lesson 1 and other)

Umfanekiso wocwangciso manani (isifundo 1 nezinye)

Array diagram for multiplication table Ucwangciso manani lwetheyibhile yophindaphindo										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
3	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
6	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
8	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
9	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
10	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●



2 Multiplication cards (lesson 1 and other)  
Amakhadi ophindaphindo (isifundo 1 nezinye)

$1 \times 1$	$2 \times 1$	$3 \times 1$
$1 \times 2$	$2 \times 2$	$3 \times 2$
$1 \times 3$	$2 \times 3$	$3 \times 3$
$1 \times 4$	$2 \times 4$	$3 \times 4$
$1 \times 5$	$2 \times 5$	$3 \times 5$
$1 \times 6$	$2 \times 6$	$3 \times 6$
$1 \times 7$	$2 \times 7$	$3 \times 7$
$1 \times 8$	$2 \times 8$	$3 \times 8$
$1 \times 9$	$2 \times 9$	$3 \times 9$





3 Multiplication cards (lesson 1 and other)  
Amakhadi ophindaphindo (isifundo 1 nezinye)

$4 \times 1$	$5 \times 1$	$6 \times 1$
$4 \times 2$	$5 \times 2$	$6 \times 2$
$4 \times 3$	$5 \times 3$	$6 \times 3$
$4 \times 4$	$5 \times 4$	$6 \times 4$
$4 \times 5$	$5 \times 5$	$6 \times 5$
$4 \times 6$	$5 \times 6$	$6 \times 6$
$4 \times 7$	$5 \times 7$	$6 \times 7$
$4 \times 8$	$5 \times 8$	$6 \times 8$
$4 \times 9$	$5 \times 9$	$6 \times 9$



4. Multiplication cards (lesson 1 and other)  
Amakhadi ophindaphindo (isifundo 1 nezinye)

$7 \times 1$	$8 \times 1$	$9 \times 1$
$7 \times 2$	$8 \times 2$	$9 \times 2$
$7 \times 3$	$8 \times 3$	$9 \times 3$
$7 \times 4$	$8 \times 4$	$9 \times 4$
$7 \times 5$	$8 \times 5$	$9 \times 5$
$7 \times 6$	$8 \times 6$	$9 \times 6$
$7 \times 7$	$8 \times 7$	$9 \times 7$
$7 \times 8$	$8 \times 8$	$9 \times 8$
$7 \times 9$	$8 \times 9$	$9 \times 9$



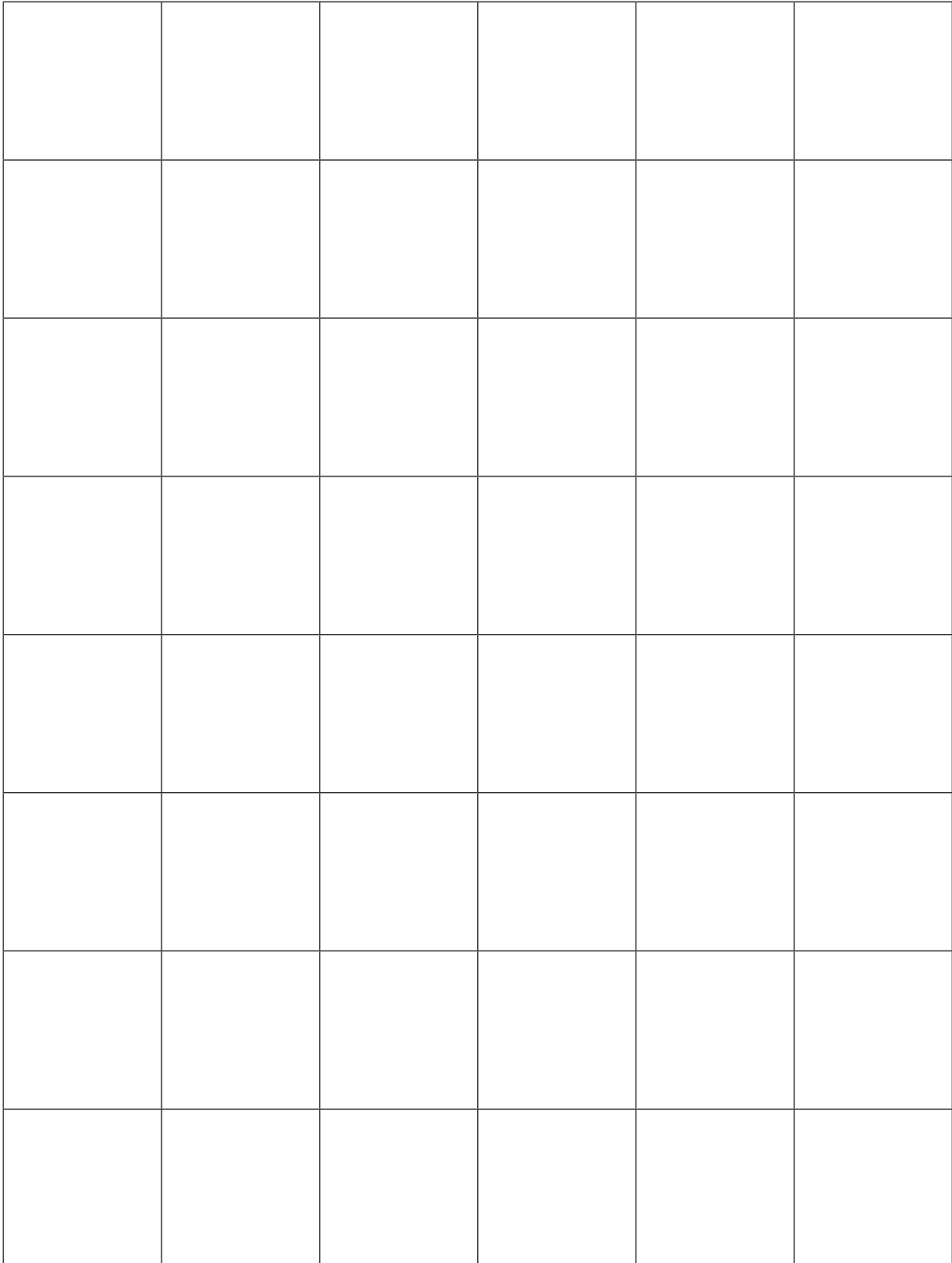
## 5 Multiplication table (lesson 2 and other)

It heyibhile yophindaphindo (isifundo 2 nezinye)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100



6 Squares template (lesson 37)  
Isakhelo sezikwere (isifundo 37)







7 Money cut-outs \_ coins (lesson 39-42)  
Imisiko yemali \_ iinkozo (isifundo 39-42)





# 8 Money cut-outs \_ notes (lesson 39-42)

Imisiko yemali \_ imali engamaphepha (isifundo 39-42)





# 9 Money cut-outs \_ notes (lesson 39-42)

Imisiko yemali \_ imali engamaphepha (isifundo 39-42)



