

**MATHEMATICS**

**Grade 3**

**English/  
IsiZulu**

**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.

# Isethulo

Le nsiza-kufundisa inemisebenzi yansuku zonke elinganiselwa emashumini amahlanu omsebenzi wasekilasini kanye nomsebenzi wasekhaya. Imisebenzi ivumelana nemisebenzi yezinhlelo zesifundo ezikuJika iMfundo. Isifundo sansukuzonke kufanele silandelwe umsebenzi wasekilasini bese kuba umsebenzi wasekhaya. Izimpendulo emisebenzini zingabhalwa kule ncwadi.

Le Ncwadi Yomsebenzi Womfundi ingezilimi ezimbili. Sethemba ukuthi ukubeka imisebenzi ngezilimi ezimbili kuzosiza abafundi ukuba bafunde amagama ezibalo ngolimi lwabo lwasekhaya kanye nangesiNgisi. Lokhu kuzobahlomisa ekubeni bafunde izibalo esikhathini esizayo.

Uma abafundi besebenza ngokuhleleka kule misebenzi yezibalo, bazohlenganisa lonke uhlelo lokufunda. Sethemba ukuthi le misebenzi izoba yindlela ejabulisayo yokubasiza ukuba bathole ulwazi lwezibalo.



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# Term 3 Lesson 1

## It hemu 3 Isifundo 1

Multiplication (1)

Ukuphindaphinda (1)

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

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

Hlela ngononina amakhadi okuphindaphinda amathebula okuphindiwe alandelayo:

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 okuphindaphinda 1 kuye ku-5. Uthisha wenu uzochaza imithetho.

## HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Complete the table:

Qedela ithebula:

	Multiple Isiphindaphindi	Answer Impendulo
1	$2 \times 3$	
2	$4 \times 4$	
3	$5 \times 2$	
4	$4 \times 5$	



# Term 3 Lesson 2

## Ithemu 3 Isifundo 2

Multiplication (2)

Ukuphindaphinda (2)

CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

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

Dlalani umdlalo wamakhadi okuphindaphinda 1 kuye ku-9. Uthisha wenu uzochaza imithetho.

## HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

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

Dweba uhlelonina ukubonisa isiphindaphindi bese ubhala impendulo ngaphansi kohlelonina:

	Multiple Isiphinda- phindi	Array Uhlelonina		Multiple Isiphinda- phindi	Array Uhlelonina
a	$6 \times 7$		b	$7 \times 6$	
c	$8 \times 9$		d	$9 \times 8$	

# Term 3 Lesson 3

## Ithemu 3 Isifundo 3

Grouping and sharing  
Ukulela Ngamaqoqo Nokwabelana

CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

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

Dlalani umdlalo wamakhadi okuphindaphinda. Uthisha wenu uzochaza imithetho.

## HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Calculate the multiple. Draw an array to show it.

Bala isiphindaphindi. Dweba uhlelonina olusibonisayo.

	Multiple Isiphinda- phindi	Array Uhlelonina		Multiple Isiphinda- phindi	Array Uhlelonina
a	$3 \times 5$ = _____		b	$5 \times 3$ = _____	
c	$2 \times 6$ = _____		d	$6 \times 2$ = _____	

# Term 3 Lesson 4

## Ithemu 3 Isifundo 4

Division

Ukwahlukanisa

CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Solve the problem:

Xazulula inkinga:

<p>There are 14 mangoes. Give all the mangoes to 2 children equally. How many mangoes does each child get? Kunomango oyi-14. Nika ngokulinganayo abantwana ababili wonke umango. Umntwana ngamunye uzothola omango abangaki?</p>	
<p>Draw a diagram. Dweba umdwebo.</p>	
<p>Write the number sentence. Bhala umushonombolo.</p>	
<p>Write the answer. Bhala impendulo.</p>	

HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Solve the problem:

Xazulula inkinga:

There are 8 chocolates.

Share the chocolates between 4 children.

How many chocolates will each child get?

Kunoshokoleli abayi-8.

Yaba ushokoleli phakathi kwabantwana aba-4.

Umntwana ngamunye uzothola oshokoleli abangaki?

Draw a diagram.

Dweba umdwebo.

Write the number sentence.

Bhala umushonombolo.

Write the answer.

Bhala impendulo.

# Term 3 Lesson 5

## Ithemu 3 Isifundo 5

### Consolidation

### Ukuhlanganiswa ndawonye

- 1 Draw an array to show the multiple and write the answer below the array:  
Dweba uhlelonina ukubonisa isiphindaphindi bese ubhala impendulo ngaphansi kohlelonina:

	Multiple Isiphinda- phindi	Array Uhlelonina		Multiple Isiphinda- phindi	Array Uhlelonina
a	$4 \times 5$		b	$5 \times 4$	

	Multiple Isiphinda- phindi	Array Uhlelonina		Multiple Isiphinda- phindi	Array Uhlelonina
c	$2 \times 8$		d	$8 \times 2$	

2 Solve the problems:

Xazulula izinkinga:

a	<p>There are 15 apples. Put all the apples into 3 bags equally. How many apples will go in each bag? Kunama-aphula ayi-15. Faka ngokulinganayo onke ama-aphula ezikhwameni ezi-3. Mangaki ama-aphula ozowafaka esikhwameni ngasinye?</p>	
	<p>Draw a diagram. Dweba umdwebo.</p>	
	<p>Write the number sentence. Bhala umushonombolo.</p>	
	<p>Write the answer. Bhala impendulo.</p>	



<b>b</b>	<p>There are 18 sweets. Share the sweets between 2 children equally. How many sweets will each child get? Kunamaswidi ayi-18. Yaba ngokulinganayo amaswidi phakathi kwabantwana aba-2. Umntwana ngamunye uzothola amaswidi amangaki?</p>	
	<p>Draw a diagram. Dweba umdwebo.</p>	
	<p>Write the number sentence. Bhala umushonombolo.</p>	
	<p>Write the answer. Bhala impendulo.</p>	
<b>c</b>	<p>There are 20 pieces of litter. 5 children each pick up equal amounts of litter. How many pieces of litter will each child pick up? Kunemfucuzwa engama-20. Abantwana aba-5 babutha inani elilinganayo lemfucuzwa. Umntwana ngamunye ubuthe imfucuzwa engaki?</p>	
	<p>Draw a diagram. Dweba umdwebo.</p>	
	<p>Write the number sentence. Bhala umushonombolo.</p>	
	<p>Write the answer. Bhala impendulo.</p>	

# Term 3 Lesson 6

## Itthemu 3 Isifundo 6

Assessment

Ukuhlola

# Term 3 Lesson 7

## Ithemu 3 Isifundo 7

Division (sharing)

Ukwahlukanisa (ukwabelana)

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Solve the problem:

Xazulula inkinga:

<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?          Nginentambo eyi-16 m ubude.          Umfundi uyahlukanisa ibe yizicucu ezi-2.          Isicucu ngasinye sentambo side kangakanani?</p>	
<p>Draw a diagram.          Dweba umdwebo.</p>	
<p>Write the number sentence.          Bhala umushonombolo.</p>	
<p>Write the answer.          Bhala impendulo.</p>	

HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Solve the problem:

Xazulula inkinga:

There are 9 sweets.

Share the sweets equally between 3 children.

How many sweets will each child get?

Kunamaswidi ayi-9.

Yaba ngokulinganayo amaswidi phakathi kwabantwana aba-3.

Umntwana ngamunye uzothola amaswidi amangaki?

Draw a diagram.

Dweba umdwebo.

Write the number sentence.

Bhala umushonombolo.

Write the answer.

Bhala impendulo.

# Term 3 Lesson 8

## Ithemu 3 Isifundo 8

Division (grouping)

Ukwahlukanisa (ukwenza amaqoqo)

CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Solve the problem:

Xazulula inkinga:

<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?          Nginentambo eyi-16 m ubude.          Risuna usika intambo ibe ama-2 m ubude.          Uzothola izicucu zentambo ezingaki?</p>	
<p>Write the number sentence.          Bhala umushonombolo.</p>	
<p>Turn it into multiplication.          Bhala isiphindaphindi ukuthola impendulo.</p>	
<p>Write the answer.          Bhala impendulo.</p>	

## HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Solve the problem:

Xazulula inkinga:

There are 18 chocolates.

You give 3 chocolates to each of your friends.

How many friends do you have?

Kunoshokoleli abayi-18.

Unika umngane wakho ngamunye oshokoleli aba-3.

Bangaki abangane onabo?

Write the number sentence.

Bhala umushonombolo.

Turn it into multiplication.

Bhala isiphindaphindi  
ukuthola impendulo.

Write the answer.

Bhala impendulo.

# Term 3 Lesson 9

## It hemu 3 Isifundo 9

Division (sharing and grouping)

Ukwahlukanisa (ukwabelana nokwenza amaqoqo)

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Use multiplication facts to complete the table.

Sebenzisa iziqiniseko zokuphindaphinda ukuqedela ithebula.

		$\square \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$\square = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
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 iziqiniseko zokuphindaphinda ukuqedela ithebula.

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



# Term 3 Lesson 10

## Ithemu 3 Isifundo 10

### Consolidation

### Ukuhlanganiswa ndawonye

1 Solve the problems:

Xazulula izinkinga:

<b>a</b>	There are 14 apples. Share the apples between 2 children equally. How many apples will each child get? Kunama-aphula ayi-14. Yaba ngokulinganayo ama-aphula phakathi kwabantwana aba-2. Umntwana ngamunye uzothola ama-aphula amangaki?	
	Draw a diagram. Dweba umdwebo.	
	Write the number sentence. Bhala umushonombolo.	
	Write the answer. Bhala impendulo.	
<b>b</b>	There are 10 sweets. You give 2 sweets to each of your friends. How many friends did you give sweets to? Kunamaswidi ayi-10. Unika umngane wakho ngamunye amaswidi ama-2. Bangaki abangane ozobanika amaswidi?	
	Draw a diagram. Dweba umdwebo.	
	Write the number sentence. Bhala umushonombolo.	
	Write the answer. Bhala impendulo.	

<b>c</b>	<p>There are 9 books. The books are put into piles of 3. How many piles of books are there? Kunezincwadi eziyi-9. Izincwadi zibekwa ngazi-3 zibe yizitaki. Zingaki izitaki zezincwadi ezikhona?</p>	
	<p>Draw a diagram. Dweba umdwebo.</p>	
	<p>Write the number sentence. Bhala umushonombolo.</p>	
	<p>Write the answer. Bhala impendulo.</p>	
<b>d</b>	<p>There are 12 pencils. Share the pencils equally between 6 learners. How many pencils will each learner get? Kunamapensela ayi-12. Yaba ngokulinganayo amapensela phakathi kwabafundi abayi-6. Umfundi ngamunye uzothola amapensela amangaki?</p>	
	<p>Draw a diagram. Dweba umdwebo.</p>	
	<p>Write the number sentence. Bhala umushonombolo.</p>	
	<p>Write the answer. Bhala impendulo.</p>	

2 Use multiplication facts to complete the table.

Sebenzisa iziqiniseko zokuphindaphinda ukuqedela ithebula.

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

# Term 3 Lesson 11

## Ithemu 3 Isifundo 11

Assessment

Ukuhlola

# Term 3 Lesson 12

## Itthemu 3 Isifundo 12

Practicing division  
Ukwenza ukwahlukanisa

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**  $15 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$

**b**  $24 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$

**c**  $27 \div 9 = \underline{\quad}$

**d**  $35 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

# Term 3 Lesson 13

## It hemu 3 Isifundo 13

Division of 0

Ukwahlukanisa u-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

## Itihemu 3 Isifundo 14

Division stories

Izindaba zokwahlukanisa

### 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

## Ithemu 3 Isifundo 15

### Consolidation

### Ukuhlanganiswa ndawonye

I Solve the problems:

Xazulula izinkinga:

a	<p>There are 20 boys. The boys must be put in teams of 5. How many teams there be? Kunabafana abangama-20. Abafana kufanele babe yi-5 emaqenjini. Mangaki amaqembu akhona?</p>
	<p>Write the number sentence. Bhala umushonombolo.</p>
	<p>Turn it into multiplication. Bhala isiphindaphindi ukuthola impendulo.</p>
	<p>Write the answer. Bhala impendulo.</p>

<b>b</b>	<p>There are 36 eggs. 6 eggs fit in one box. How many boxes will we need? Kunamaqanda angama-36. Ebhokisini elilodwa kungena amaqanda ayi-6. Mangaki amabhokisi adingekayo?</p>	
	<p>Write the number sentence. Bhala umushonombolo.</p>	
	<p>Turn it into multiplication. Bhala isiphindaphindi ukuthola impendulo.</p>	
	<p>Write the answer. Bhala impendulo.</p>	
<b>c</b>	<p>There are 42 sweets. Share the sweets equally between 7 learners. How many sweets will each learner get? Kunamaswidi angama-42. Yaba ngokulinganayo amaswidi phakathi kwabafundi abayi-7. Umfundi ngamunye uzothola amaswidi amangaki?</p>	
	<p>Write the number sentence. Bhala umushonombolo.</p>	
	<p>Turn it into multiplication. Bhala isiphindaphindi ukuthola impendulo.</p>	
	<p>Write the answer. Bhala impendulo.</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

## It hemu 3 Isifundo 16

Division using multiples

Ukwahlukanisa ngokusebenzisa iziphindaphindi

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Solve the problems:

Xazulula izinkinga:

<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? Induku 1 ingama-36 m ubude. Induku 2 iyi-9 m ubude. Yinde ngokuphindwe kangaki induku 1 kunenduku 2?	
	Draw the diagram. Dweba umdwebo.	
	The number sentence. Bhala umushonombolo.	
	Write the answer. Bhala impendulo.	

<b>b</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>Intambo elucwephe ingama-70 m kanti intambo elugqinsi iyi-10 m.</p> <p>Intambo elucwephe yinde ngokuphidwe kangaki kunentambo elugqinsi?</p>	
	<p>Draw the diagram.</p> <p>Dweba umdwebo.</p>	
	<p>The number sentence.</p> <p>Bhala umushonombolo.</p>	
	<p>Write the answer.</p> <p>Bhala impendulo.</p>	
<b>c</b>	<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>Ekhabetheni kunojeke abangama-24.</p> <p>Eshalofini kunojeke abayi-6.</p> <p>Ojeke abasekhabetheni baphindwe kangaki kunabaseshalofini?</p>	
	<p>Draw the diagram.</p> <p>Dweba umdwebo.</p>	
	<p>The number sentence.</p> <p>Bhala umushonombolo.</p>	
	<p>Write the answer.</p> <p>Bhala impendulo.</p>	

HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Solve the problem:

Xazulula inkinga:

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?  
 Esitsheni kunamaswidi angama-21.  
 Kunamaswidi ama-3 esikhwameni.  
 Amaswidi asesitsheni aphindwe kangaki kunasesikhwameni?

Draw the diagram.  
 Dweba umdwebo.

The number sentence.  
 Bhala umushonombolo.

Write the answer.  
 Bhala impendulo.

# Term 3 Lesson 17

## Ithemu 3 Isifundo 17

Assessment  
Ukuhlola




# Term 3 Lesson 18

## Itihemu 3 Isifundo 18




Sharing leading to fractions  
Ukwabelana ngokuboleka amaqhezu

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

- 1 Colour in the fraction parts.  
Faka umbala izingxenywe zamaqhezu.

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

- 2 What fraction is shaded in each diagram?  
Iqhezu elingakanani elifakwe umbala kumdwebo ngamunye?

	Fraction Iqhezu	
a		
b		
c		



## HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Colour in the fraction parts:

Faka umbala izingxenye zamaqhezu:

	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

## It hemu 3 Isifundo 19

Fractions (I)

Amaqhezu (I)

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Colour in the fraction parts:

Faka umbala izingxenywe zamaqhezu:

	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:

Faka umbala izingxenywe zamaqhezu:

	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

## Ithemu 3 Isifundo 20

### Consolidation

### Ukuhlanguaniswa ndawonye

1 Write the fractions:

Bhala amaqhezu:

a One third.

Linye iqhezu lokuthathu. \_\_\_\_\_

b One quarter.

Yinye ikota. \_\_\_\_\_

c One half.

Yinye ihhafu. \_\_\_\_\_

d One eighth.

Linye iqhezu lokwesishiyagalombili. \_\_\_\_\_

2 Colour in the fraction parts:

Faka umbala izingxenyane zamaqhezu:

	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?

Bungakanani ubude bengxenywe efakwe umbala?

		Length Ubude
a		
b		
c		
d		

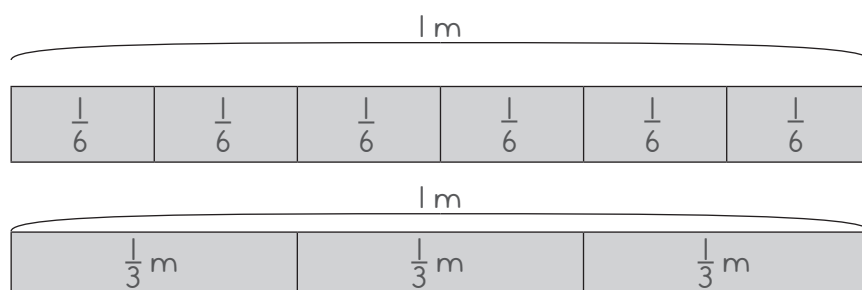
# Term 3 Lesson 21

## Ithemu 3 Isifundo 21

Fractions (2)

Amaqhezu (2)

CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI



HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

What is the length of the shaded parts?

Bungakanani ubude bengxenye efakwe umbala?

		Length Ubude
a		
b		
c		
d		

# Term 3 Lesson 22

## Itihemu 3 Isifundo 22


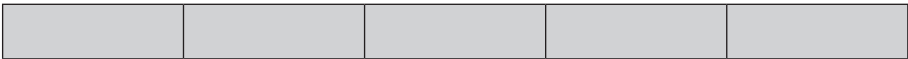


Fractions as numbers

Amaqhezu njengezinombolo

CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

What fraction has been shaded?





Iqhezu elingakanani elifakwe umbala?

		Fraction Iqhezu
a		
b		
c		
d		
e		
f		

## HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Complete the table:

Qedela ithebula:

		Shade the bar diagram to show the fraction Faka umbala kumdwebo ukubonisa iqhezu	Fraction Iqhezu
	Three quarters Amaqhezu amathathu amakota		$\frac{3}{4}$
<b>a</b>	Three sixths Amaqhezu amathathu okwesithupha		
<b>b</b>	Two quarters Amaqhezu amabili amakota		
<b>c</b>	Two eighths Amaqhezu amabili okwesishiyagalombili		

# Term 3 Lesson 23

## Ithemu 3 Isifundo 23

Assessment  
Ukuhlola

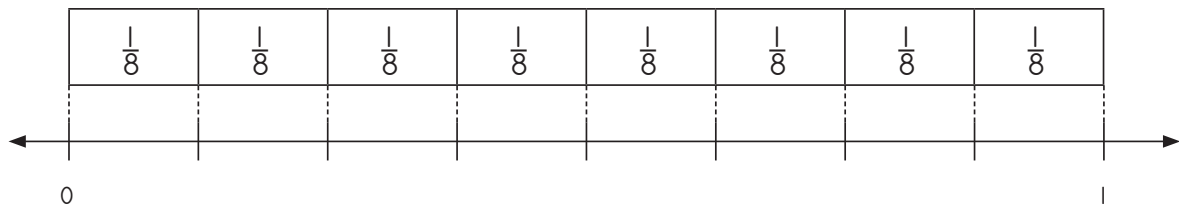


# Term 3 Lesson 24

## Ithemu 3 Isifundo 24

Fractions on a number line

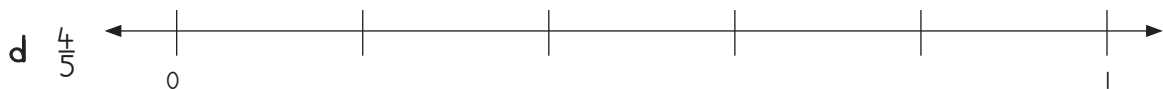
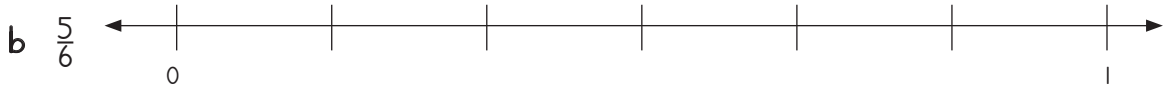
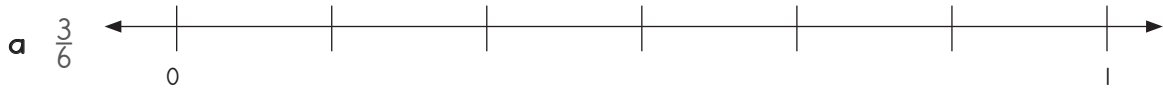
Amaqhezu kunkamudwa

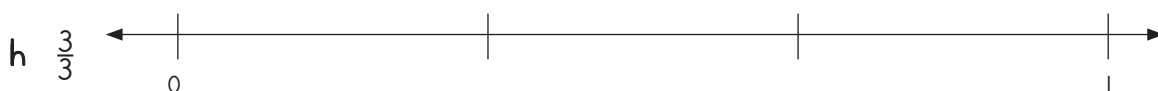


### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Show the fraction on the number line.

Bonisa iqhezu kunkabamudwa.

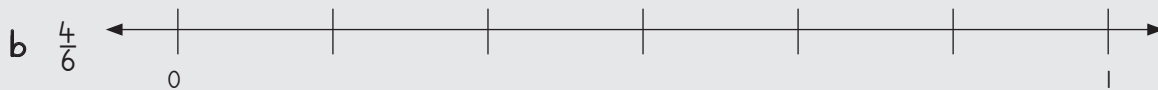
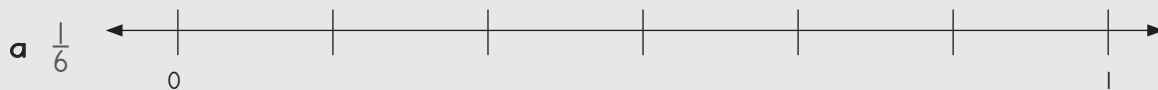




**HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA**

Show the fraction on the number line.

Bonisa iqhezu kunkabamudwa.



# Term 3 Lesson 25

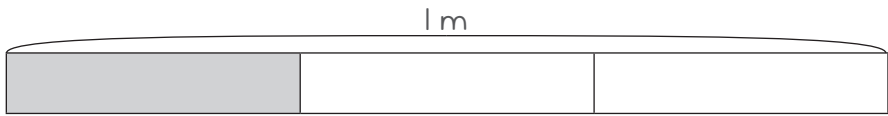
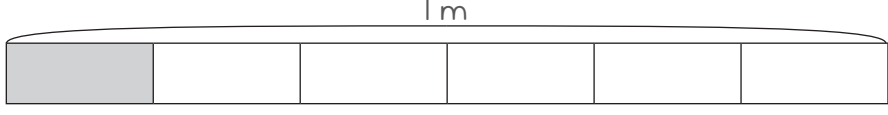
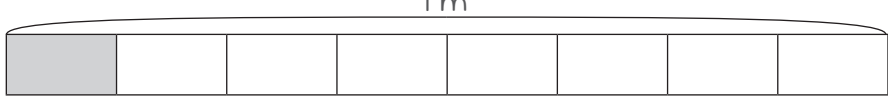
## It hemu 3 Isifundo 25

### Consolidation

### Ukuhlanganiswa ndawonye


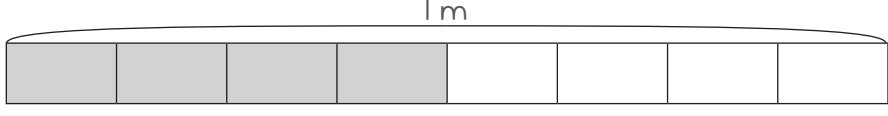
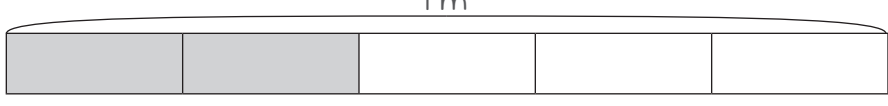
- 1 What is the length of the shaded part?

Bungakanani ubude bengxenye efakwe umbala?

		Length Ubude
a		
b		
c		


- 2 What is the length of the shaded parts?

Bungakanani ubude bezingxenye ezifakwe umbala?

		Length Ubude
a		
b		
c		

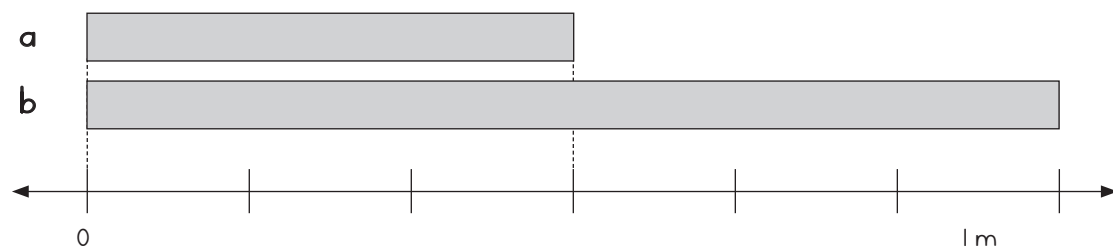
3 What is the number?

Ingubani inombolo?

		Shade the bar diagram to show the fraction Faka umbala kulo mfanekiso ubonise amaqhezu	Fraction Iqhezu
a	Four fifths Amaqhezu amane okwesihlanu		
b	Two thirds Amaqhezu amabili okwesithathu		
c	Three eighths Amaqhezu amathathu okwesishiyagalombili		

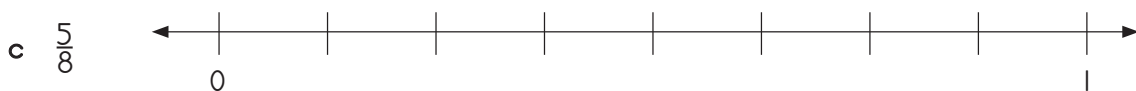
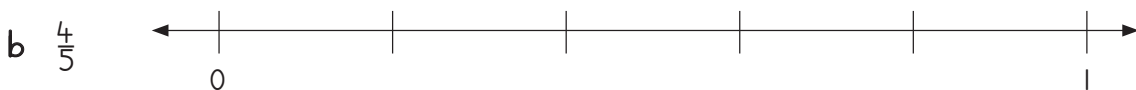
4 How long are the bars? Write the fractions on the number line:

Made kangakanani amagabelo? Bhala amaqhezu kunkabamudwa:



5 Show the fraction on the number line.

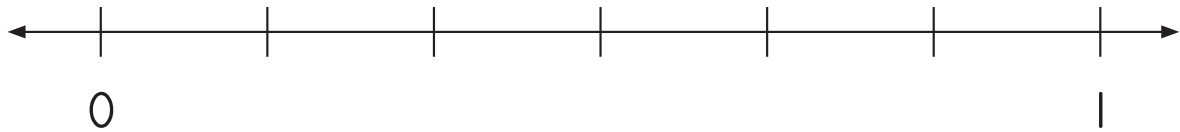
Bonisa iqhezu kunkabamudwa.



# Term 3 Lesson 26

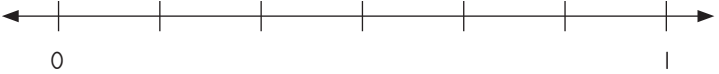
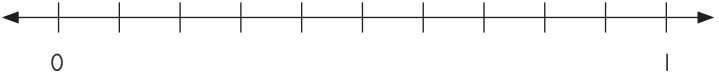
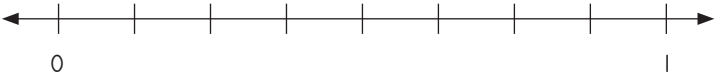
## Itthemu 3 Isifundo 26

Comparing fractions  
Ukuqhathanisa amaqhezu

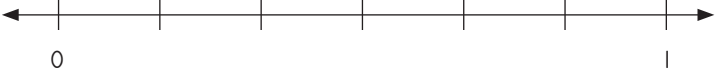
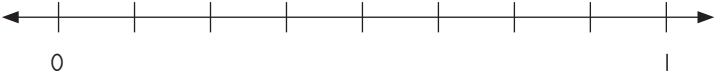
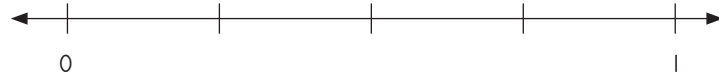


CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

	Write the fractions in the correct places on the number line. Bhala amaqhezu ezindaweni ezifanele kunkabamudwa.	Which fraction is larger? Yiluphi uqhezu olukhulu?	
a	$\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{3}{6}$ no- $\frac{3}{6}$		
b	$\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ no- $\frac{3}{8}$		
c	$\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ no- $\frac{3}{4}$		
d	$\frac{2}{3}$ and $1$ no- $1$		
e	$\frac{5}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ no- $\frac{3}{5}$		

	Write the fractions in the correct places on the number line. Bhala amaqhezu ezindaweni ezifanele kunkabamudwa.	Which fraction is larger? Yiluphi uqhezu olukhulu?
f	$\frac{5}{6}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ no- 	
g	$1$ and $\frac{9}{10}$ no- 	
h	$\frac{2}{8}$ and $\frac{4}{8}$ no- 	

HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

	Write the fractions in the correct places on the number line. Bhala amaqhezu ezindaweni ezifanele kunkabamudwa.	Which fraction is larger? Yiluphi uqhezu olukhulu?
a	$\frac{4}{6}$ and $\frac{2}{6}$ no- 	
b	$\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$ no- 	
c	$\frac{4}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$ no- 	

# Term 3 Lesson 27

## Itihemu 3 Isifundo 27

Addition of fractions

Ukuhlanganisa amaqhezu

CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Solve the problems:

Xazulula izinkinga:

<p><b>a</b></p>	<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?          Kuneribhoni ebomvu engama-<math>\frac{4}{6}</math> m ubude.          Kuneribhoni eluhlaza okwesibhakabhaka engama-<math>\frac{1}{6}</math> m ubude.          Lide kangakanani inani lesamba seribhoni?</p>
	<p>Draw the bar diagram.          Dweba umdwebo wamagabelo.</p>
	<p>Write the number sentence.          Bhala umushonombolo.</p>
	<p>Write the answer.          Bhala impendulo.</p>

<p><b>b</b></p>	<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?            Mulalo uphonsa ibhola libe u-<math>\frac{2}{5}</math> m.            Ibhola ligingqika <math>\frac{1}{5}</math> m ukuqhubeka.            Ibhola lihambe ibanga elide kangakanani?</p>
<p>Draw the number line.            Dweba inkabamudwa.</p>	
<p>Write the number sentence.            Bhala umushonombolo.</p>	
<p>Write the answer.            Bhala impendulo.</p>	
<p><b>c</b></p>	<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?            Mpho uphuza <math>\frac{1}{3}</math> L wamanzi.            Aphinde futhi aphuze <math>\frac{2}{3}</math> L wamanzi.            Mpho uphuze amanzi angakanani esewonke?</p>
<p>Draw the number line.            Dweba inkabamudwa.</p>	
<p>Write the number sentence.            Bhala umushonombolo.</p>	
<p>Write the answer.            Bhala impendulo.</p>	



## HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Solve the problem:

Xazulula inkinga:

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?  
 Bulelwa udweba umugqa ongama- $\frac{4}{10}$  m ubude.  
 Uphinde futhi angeze omunye ongama- $\frac{2}{10}$  m emgqeni wakhe.  
 Singakanani isamba sobude bomugqa uBulelwa awudwebile?

Draw the bar diagram.  
 Dweba umdwebo  
 wamagabelo.

Write the number  
 sentence.  
 Bhala umushonombolo.

Write the answer.  
 Bhala impendulo.

# Term 3 Lesson 28

## It hemu 3 Isifundo 28

Subtraction of fractions

Ukususa amaqhezu

CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Solve the problems:

Xazulula izinkinga:

<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 unendwangu engama- $\frac{5}{6}$ m ubude. Ube esesika kuyo $\frac{2}{6}$ m ubude. Yinde kangakanani indwangu esele?	
	Draw the bar diagram. Dweba umdwebo wamagabelo.	
	Write the number sentence. Bhala umushonombolo.	
	Write the answer. Bhala impendulo.	

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?          Mufunwa udweba umugqa ongama-<math>\frac{7}{10}</math> m ubude.          Ube esecisha umugqa ongama-<math>\frac{4}{10}</math> m.          Mude kangakanani umugqa manje?</p>	
	<p>Draw the number line.          Dweba inkabamudwa.</p>	
	<p>Write the number sentence.          Bhala umushonombolo.</p>	
	<p>Write the answer.          Bhala impendulo.</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?          Tshepo ene-1 L yobisi.          Uchitha <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> L yobisi.          Lungakanani ubisi uTshepo asale nalo?</p>	
	<p>Draw the number line.          Dweba inkabamudwa.</p>	
	<p>Write the number sentence.          Bhala umushonombolo.</p>	
	<p>Write the answer.          Bhala impendulo.</p>	

## HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Solve the problem:

Xazulula inkinga:

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?

Khosi uthenga iribhoni engama- $\frac{8}{8}$  m ubude.

Ube esesika  $\frac{4}{8}$  m weribhoni.

Yinde kangakanani iribhoni esele?

Draw the bar diagram.

Dweba umdwebo  
wamagabelo.

Write the number sentence.

Bhala umushonombolo.

Write the answer.

Bhala impendulo.

# Term 3 Lesson 29

## Ithemu 3 Isifundo 29

Fraction of a collection

Iqhezu lokuqoqiwe

CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Solve the problem:

Xazulula inkinga:

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?

Yaba oshokoledi abayi-13 phakathi kwabangane aba-4 ukuze wonke athole inani elilinganayo futhi kungabi nalutho olusalayo.

Ngamunye uzothola oshokoledi abangaki?

Draw the bar diagram.

Dweba umdwebo wamagabelo.

Write the number sentence.

Bhala umushonombolo.

Write the answer.

Bhala impendulo.

## HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Solve the problem:

Xazulula inkinga:

Nomsa has 18 marbles.

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

How many marbles does she take?

Nomsa unezimabula eziyi-18.

Uthatha  $\frac{1}{6}$  wezimabula zakhe uya nazo esikoleni.

Zingaki izimabula azithathile?

Draw the bar diagram.

Dweba umdwebo  
wamagabelo.

Write the number sentence.

Bhala umushonombolo.

Write the answer.

Bhala impendulo.

# Term 3 Lesson 30

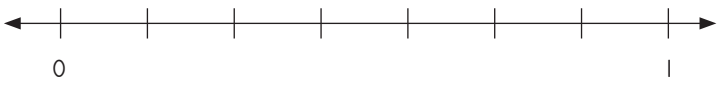
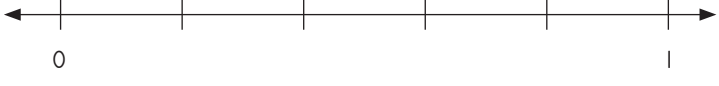
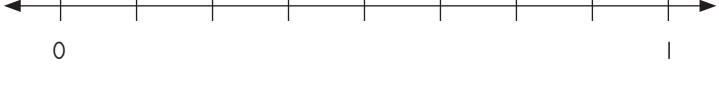
## Itthemu 3 Isifundo 30

### Consolidation

### Ukuhlnganiswa ndawonye

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

Bhala amaqhezu kunkabamudwa bese uwaqhathanisa.

	Write the fractions in the correct place on the number lines. Bhala amaqhezu endaweni efanele kuzinkabamudwa.	Which fraction is smaller? Yiliphi iqhezu elincane?
a	$\frac{5}{7}$ and $\frac{3}{7}$ no- $\frac{3}{7}$ 	
b	$\frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ no- $\frac{3}{5}$ 	
c	$\frac{2}{8}$ and $\frac{4}{8}$ no- $\frac{4}{8}$ 	

2 Solve the problems:

Xazulula izinkinga:

<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? Tshilidzi ubekade enentambo engama-<math>\frac{7}{8}</math> m ubude. Wasika engama-<math>\frac{5}{8}</math> m. Yinde kangakanani intambo esele?</p>	
<p>Draw the number line. Dweba inkabamudwa.</p>	
<p>Write the number sentence. Bhala umushonombolo.</p>	
<p>Write the answer. Bhala impendulo.</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? Priya wenze <math>\frac{2}{3}</math> L wetiye. Waphinde wenza <math>\frac{1}{3}</math> L welinye itiye. Lingakanani itiye alenzile selilonke?</p>	
<p>Draw the number line. Dweba inkabamudwa.</p>	
<p>Write the number sentence. Bhala umushonombolo.</p>	
<p>Write the answer. Bhala impendulo.</p>	



3 Solve the problem:

Xazulula inkinga:

Themba has 20 flowers.

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

How many flowers does she give to her teacher?

Themba unezimbali ezingama-20.

Unika uthisha wakhe  $\frac{4}{5}$  wezimbali zakhe.

Zingaki izimbali azinika uthisha wakhe?

Draw the diagram.

Dweba umdwebo.

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

Bhala umushonombolo obonisa  $\frac{4}{5}$  wama-20.

Write the answer.

Bhala impendulo

# Term 3 Lesson 3I

## Ithemu 3 Isifundo 3I

Assessment

Ukuhlola

# Term 3 Lesson 32

## Itthemu 3 Isifundo 32

Metres

Amamitha

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

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

Qala ngokuhlawumbisela bese ukala izinto ukuze ubone ukuthi izinto zinde noma zimfushane kunemitha.

	Measure Kala	Estimate Hlawumbisela		Measure Kala
		longer than a metre kude kunemitha	shorter than a metre kufushane kunemitha	Was I right?  Ingabe bengiqinisile?
1	Your height. Ubude bakho.			
2	The width of the chalkboard. Ububanzi bebhodi lokubhalela.			
3	The length of your desk. Ubude bedeski lakho.			
4	The width of the doorway. Ububanzi bomnyango.			
5	The height of your desk. Ukuphakama kwedeski lakho.			

### HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

1 Draw a picture of something at home that is longer than 1 m.  
Dweba isithombe sento ethile esekhaya enobude obungaphezu kwe-1 m.

2 Draw a picture of something at home that is shorter than 1 m.  
Dweba isithombe sento ethile esekhaya emfushane kune-1 m.

# Term 3 Lesson 33




## Itthemu 3 Isifundo 33

### Centimetres Amasentimitsha

#### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

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

Qala ngokuhlawumbisela, bese ukala ubude. Qedela ithebula.

	Estimate Hlawumbisela	Measure Kala	Difference Umehluko
1 			
2 			
3 			
4 The length of my Maths Workbook. Ubude Bencwadi Yokusebenzela Izibalo yami.			
5 The width of my Maths Workbook. Ububanzi Bencwadi Yokusebenzela Izibalo yami.			
6 My handspan. Ububanzi besandla sami.			
7 My friend's handspan. Ububanzi besandla somngane wami.			

HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

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

Cela abantu aba-4 ekhaya ukuba bame ulayini.

a \_\_\_\_\_ is the tallest.  
mude.

b \_\_\_\_\_ is the shortest.  
mfushane.

2 Use a tape measure to find out:

Sebenzisa ithephu yokukala ukuze uthole:

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

Ubude bami bungama-\_\_\_\_\_ cm.

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

\_\_\_\_\_ ungama-\_\_\_\_\_ cm ubude.

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

\_\_\_\_\_ ungama-\_\_\_\_\_ cm ubude.

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

\_\_\_\_\_ ungama-\_\_\_\_\_ cm ubude.

# Term 3 Lesson 34

## It hemu 3 Isifundo 34

Working with units of length  
Ukusebenza ngezilinganiso zobude

Activity 1 Recording Sheet

Umsebenzi 1 Iphepha Lokurekhoda

Object Into	Estimate Hlawumbisela	Measure Kala	Difference Umehluko
Door (height) Isivalo (ukuphakama)	2 m	1,8 m	0,2 m
Door (width) Isivalo (ububanzi)			
Teacher's desk (height) Ideski likathisha (ukuphakama)			
Teacher's desk (length) Ideski likathisha (ubude)			
Teacher's desk (breadth) Ideski likathisha (ububanzi)			
Chalkboard (length) Ibhodi lokubhalela (ubude)			
Chalkboard (height) Ibhodi lokubhalela (ukuphakama)			
Width of the class Ububanzi bekilasi			

Activity 2 Recording Sheet

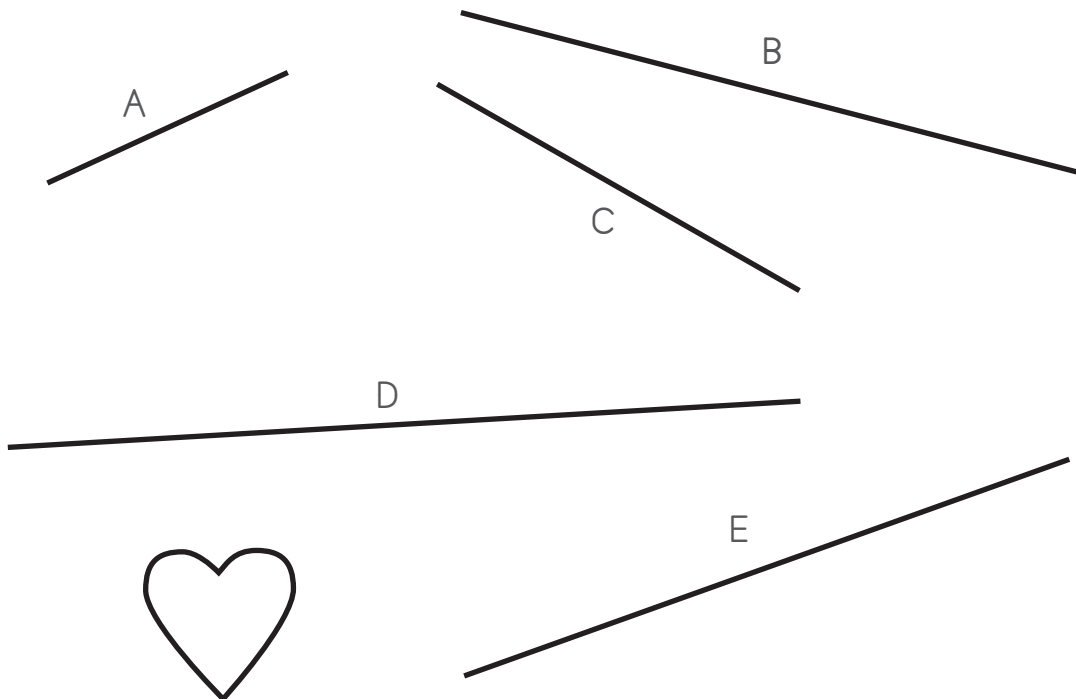
Umsebenzi 2 Iphepha Lokurekhoda

String Intambo	Estimate Hlawumbisela	Measure Kala	Difference Umehluko
A			
B			
C			
D			

CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

Measuring length

Ukukala ubude



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



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

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

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

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

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

Umugqa \_\_\_\_\_ mude.

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

Umugqa \_\_\_\_\_ mfushane.

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

\_\_\_\_\_ no- \_\_\_\_\_ unobude obulinganayo.

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

A mfushane ngama- \_\_\_\_\_ kuno-D.

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

B mude ngama- \_\_\_\_\_ kuno-A.

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

Umehluko phakathi kuka-A no- \_\_\_\_\_ ungama-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 isicucu sentambo ukukala ubude bezinhlangothi zenhliziyu.  
Sebenzisa irula yakho ukubala isilinganiso ngama-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:

Gcwalisa ukuthi ngaphezulu, ngaphansi, noma ngokulinganayo

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

## Ithemu 3 Isifundo 35

### Consolidation

### Ukuhlanguaniswa ndawonye

I Complete the table:

Qedela ithebuala:

	Estimate Hlawumbisela	Measure Kala	Difference between estimation and measurement Umehluko phakathi kokuhlawumbisela nokukala
Width of classroom. Ububanzi bekilasi.			
Width of the window. Ububanzi befasitela.			
Length of teacher's table. Ubude betafula likathisha.			

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

Thola izinto ezi-3 ekilasini ezimfushane ngobude obungama-10 cm. Qedela ithebula.

	Name of object Igama lento	Measurement of length Isilinganiso sobude
1		
2		
3		

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

Thola izinto ezi-3 ekilasini ezinobude obungaphezu kwama-10 cm. Qedela ithebula.

	Name of object Igama lento	Measurement of length Isilinganiso sobude
1		
2		
3		

# Term 3 Lesson 36

## Itthemu 3 Isifundo 36

### Perimeter Umngcele

#### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

- 1 Trace a matchbox in your book. Measure the lengths of the sides and label them.

Bhala ngokucindezela phezu kwebhuku lakho. Kala ubude bezinhlangothi bese uzilebula.

What is the perimeter of the rectangle you drew?

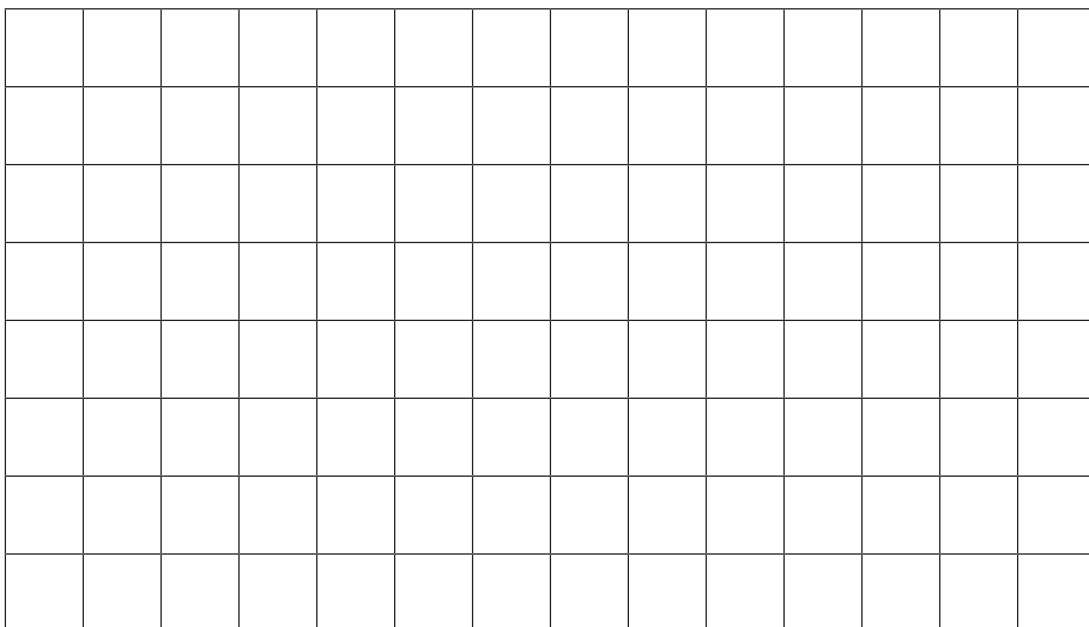
Ungakanani umngcele kanxande owudwebile? \_\_\_\_\_

- 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 imicu emithathu yamaphepha. Yonke kudingeka ibe nobude obulinganayo. Yinamathisele ebhukwini lakho ukuze wenze unxantathu. Kala ubude bezinhlangothi bese uzilebula.

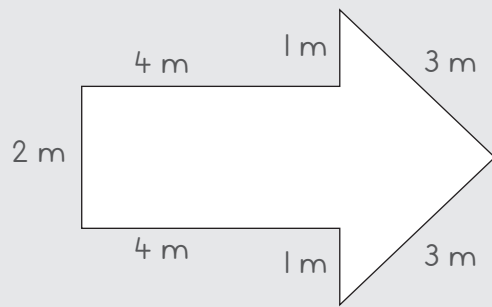
What is the perimeter of the triangle you made?  
Ungakanani umngcele kanxantathu owudwebile? \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 Draw two different rectangles with a perimeter of 12 cm on the grid.  
Dweba onxande ababili abehlukene abanomngcele ongama-12 cm ezikweleni.



## HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Calculate the perimeter of the following shapes.  
Bala umngcele wemifanekiso elandelayo.



Perimeter = \_\_\_\_\_  
Umngcele \_\_\_\_\_



Perimeter = \_\_\_\_\_  
Umngcele \_\_\_\_\_

# Term 3 Lesson 37

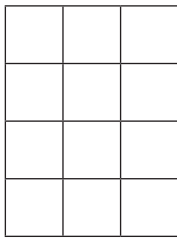
## It hemu 3 Isifundo 37

### Area Indawo

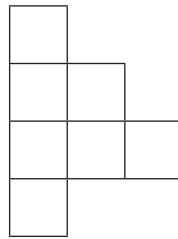
#### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

- 1 What is the area of each of these shapes?  
Ingakanani indawo yomfanekiso ngamunye?

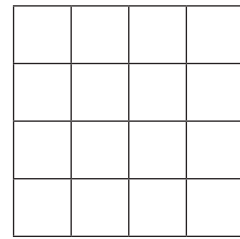
a \_\_\_\_\_



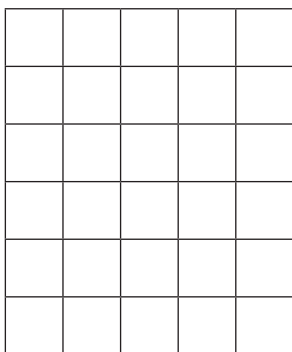
b \_\_\_\_\_



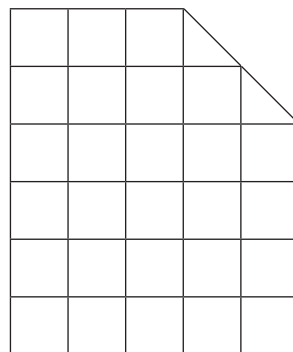
c \_\_\_\_\_



d \_\_\_\_\_



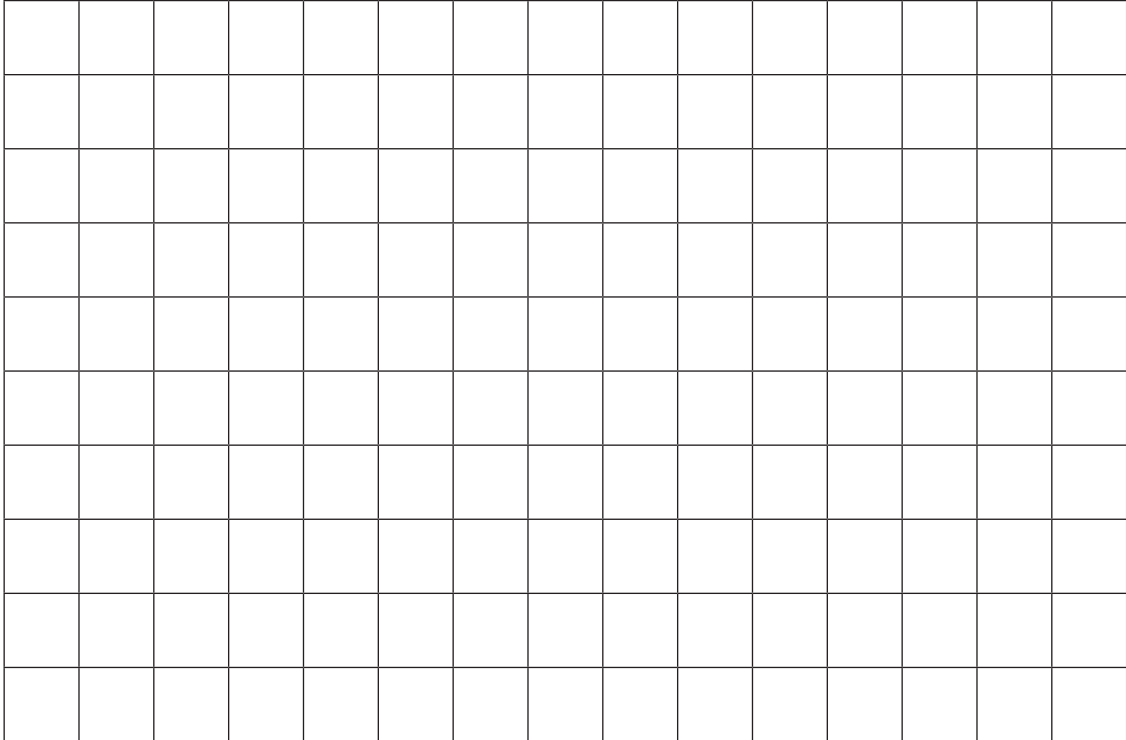
e \_\_\_\_\_





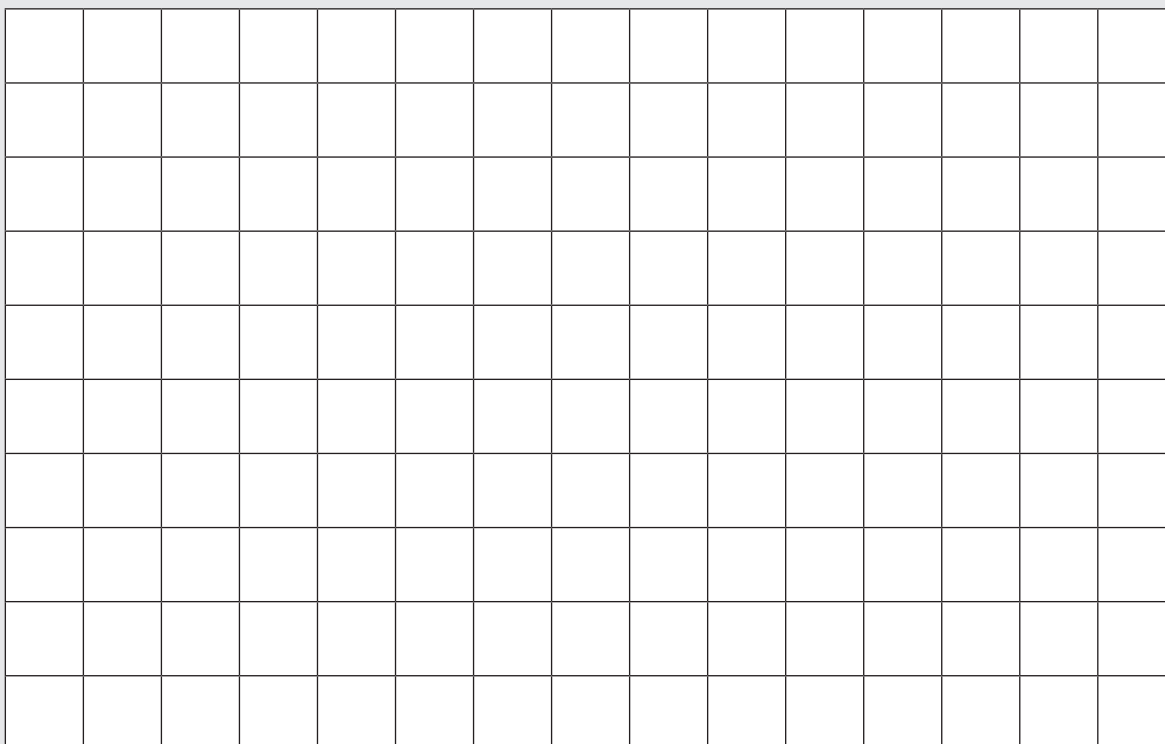
- 2 Use squares and half squares to draw three shapes on the grid paper below. Each shape should have an area of 12 squares. (□ ▽)

Sebenzisa izikwele kanye nohhafu wezikwele ukudweba imifanekiso emithathu ephapheni elinezikwele elingezansi. (□ ▽)



### HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

Draw three shapes, each with an area of 10 blocks on the grid paper.  
Dweba imifanekiso emithathu, ngamunye ube nendawo yamablokhi ayi-10  
ephapheni elinezikwele.



# Term 3 Lesson 38

## Ithemu 3 Isifundo 38

Assessment

Ukuhlola

# Term 3 Lesson 39

## Itthemu 3 Isifundo 39

South African money  
Imali yaseNingizimu Afrika

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

1 Write 325c in rands and cents.  
Bhala 325c ngamarandi nangamasenti. \_\_\_\_\_

2 What national symbol is on the 20c coin?  
Yiluphi uphawu lwesizwe olukunhlamvumali engama-20c?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Write down all the different ways you can make R4.00 using only bank notes.  
Bhala zonke izindlela ezahlukene ongenza ngazo R4.00 usebenzise imali engamaphepha kuphela.

\_\_\_\_\_

How do you know whether you have all the solutions?  
Wazi ngani ukuthi unazo zonke izisombululo?

\_\_\_\_\_

4 If a school tracksuit costs R150, what will 2 tracksuits cost?  
Uma ibhulukwe lesikole libiza R150, amabhulukwe ama-2 abiza malini?

\_\_\_\_\_

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

I- Toffees linye libiza R1,10. UNeo unonhlamvumali lunye lwama-50c kanye nezinhlamvumali ezine zama-20c.

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

Yiziphi izinhlamvumali okufanele uNeo azisebenzise ukukhokhela i-toffee linye?

\_\_\_\_\_

- b How much money will he have left?

Ingakanani imali azosala nayo? \_\_\_\_\_

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

Lawa ngamanani amaswidi athengiswa esitolo:

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?

Ugogo ka-Akani umnike R5. Yimaphi amaswidi ama-3 angawathenga ngemali yakhe?

\_\_\_\_\_

HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

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

Koketso uthenge izincwadi ezintathu ngo-R80 iyinye. Ukhokhe ama-R300. Ingakanani ishintshi azoyithola?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 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?

Ishungamu yinye ibiza 44c. U-Asanda uno-R8. Ufuna ukuthenga amashungamu angama-20 edilini lakhe. Udinga ukulondoloza imali eyengeziwe engakanani?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 3 Which animal is on the R20 note?

Yisiphi isilwane esisephepheni lemali engama-R20?

\_\_\_\_\_

# Term 3 Lesson 40

## Ithemu 3 Isifundo 40

### Consolidation

### Ukuhlanganiswa ndawonye

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

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

3 Write 520c as rands and cents.

Bhala 520c ngamarandi nangamasenti. \_\_\_\_\_

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

Dweba imali engamaphepha ukubonisa izindlela ezahlukene ongenza ngazo ama-R400 ngokusebenzisa 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?

Mandla ukhokha R2,50 ukugibela itekisi eya esikoleni. Kuzombiza malini ukugibela aye aphinde abuye esikoleni usuku ngalunye?

---

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

Ipheya linye lezicathulo libiza R250. Amapheya amabili ezicathulo azobiza malini?

---



# Term 3 Lesson 41

## Itthemu 3 Isifundo 41

Money word problems (I)

Izibalo zamagama emali (I)

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

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

Ephaketheni kunoshokoledi oyi-5. Iphakethe linye likashokoledi libiza R1,00. UMnu. King udinga oshokoledi abangama-50.

- a How many packets should he buy?

Mangaki amaphakethi okufanele awathenge? \_\_\_\_\_

- b What will he pay?

Uzokhokha malini? \_\_\_\_\_

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

Nginama-R200. Ngidinga ukuthenga amabhola ama-5. Yimaphi amabhola engingawathenga?

Soccer balls – R50 each/Amabhola kanobhutshuzwayo – R50 linye

Cricket balls – R40 each/Amabhola ekhilikithi – R40 linye

Netball balls – R45 each/Amabhola okuphonselana – R45 linye

Rugby balls – R55 each/Amabhola ombhoxo – R55 linye

Tennis balls – R15 each/Amabhola ethenisi – R15 linye

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

Amabhasi amathathu ahamba ngomgwaqo okhokhelwayo kanti iyinye ikhokhiswa ama-R40. Esewonke azokhokha malini?

---

#### HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

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

Petru uthenga amapheya ama-3 ezicathulo ngama-R90 lilinye. Uzothola ushintshi ongakanani kuma-R300?

---

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

Amabhasi amathathu ahamba ngomgwaqo okhokhelwayo kanti iyinye ikhokhiswa ama-R35. Esewonke azokhokha malini?

---

# Term 3 Lesson 42

## It hemu 3 Isifundo 42

Money word problems (2)

Izibalo zamagama emali (2)

1 Convert the following amounts into cents:

Guqula amanani alandelayo abe amasenti:

a  $R9,00 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}c$

b  $R0,40 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}c$

c  $R0,10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}c$

d  $R32,10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}c$

2 Convert the following amounts into rands:

Guqula amanani alandelayo abe amarandi:

a  $770c = R\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

b  $80c = R\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

c  $20c = R\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

d  $2390c = R\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

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

Faka umbala izinhlamvumali ezizokwenza:

80c	100c	220c

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

Faka umbala inhlanguanisela yemali engamaphepha kanye nezinhlamvumali ezizokwenza:

R52	R48	R85

3 Convert the following amounts into cents:

Guqula amanani alandelayo abe amasenti:

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

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

4 Convert the following amounts into rands:

Guqula amanani alandelayo abe amarandi:

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

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

#### HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

1 Convert the following amounts into cents:

Guqula amanani alandelayo abe amasenti:

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

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

2 Convert the following amounts into rands:

Guqula amanani alandelayo abe amarandi:

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

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

# Term 3 Lesson 43

## Ithemu 3 Isifundo 43

Assessment  
Ukuhlola

## Term 3 Lesson 44

## Ithemu 3 Isifundo 44

Mass (I)

Isisindo (I)

## CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

1 Draw the following products with different masses:

Dweba imikhiqizo elandelayo ibe nezisindo ezahlukene:

250 g mealie meal 250 g impuphu	400 g peanut butter 400 g ibhotela lamantongomane	500 g flour 500 g ufulawa

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

Sebenzisa imikhiqizo noma izithombe eziseMbusweni I ukuqedela okulandelayo:

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

Mama uthenge impuphu nofulawa. Singakanani isamba sesisindo semikhiqizo yakhe?

\_\_\_\_\_

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

Ngithenge ibhotela lamantongomane nofulawa. Singakanani isamba sesisindo semikhiqizo yami?

\_\_\_\_\_

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

Ubaba uthenge 2 wezikhwama zikafulawa. Singakanani isamba sesisindo semikhiziqo yakhe?

\_\_\_\_\_

#### 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.

Thola bese udweba imikhiqizo emi-3 enezisindo ezahlukene zamagremu ekhishini lasekhaya kini. Bhala igama kanye nesisindo somkhiqizo.



- 2 Complete these sentences, using the products from your kitchen.  
Qhathanisa le misho, usebenzise imikhiqizo esekhishini lakini.

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

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

Umama uthenge \_\_\_\_\_ ne- \_\_\_\_\_.

Isamba sesisindo singama- \_\_\_\_\_ g.

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

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

Ubaba uthenge \_\_\_\_\_ ne- \_\_\_\_\_.

Isamba sesisindo singama- \_\_\_\_\_ g.

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

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

Ngithenge \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ ne- \_\_\_\_\_.

Isamba sesisindo singama- \_\_\_\_\_ g.

# Term 3 Lesson 4.5


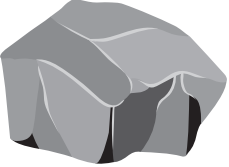


## Ithemu 3 Isifundo 4.5

### Consolidation

### Ukuhlanganiswa ndawonye

1 Order the following from lightest to heaviest:

Hlela okulandelayo kusukela kokulula kuye kokusindayo:

<p>a feather usiba</p> 	<p>b stone itshe</p> 	<p>c truck iloli</p> 	<p>d horse ihhashi</p> 
---	---	--	---

---

2 Estimate the mass of the feather.

Hlawumbisela isisindo sosiba. \_\_\_\_\_

3 Here are some products:

Nayi eminye imikhiqizo:

		
<p>Marie biscuits: 200 g Ama-Marie bhisikidi: 200 g</p>	<p>Baking powder: 50 g Uphawuda wokubhaka: 50 g</p>	<p>Smarties: 100 g Ama-Smarties: 100 g</p>

a Which item has the greatest mass?

Iyiphi into enesisindo esikhulu?

---

b Which item has the lowest mass?

Iyiphi into enesisindo esincane?

---

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

Singakanani isisindo sama-Marie bhisikidi kanye nama-smarties sekukonke?

---

# Term 3 Lesson 4b

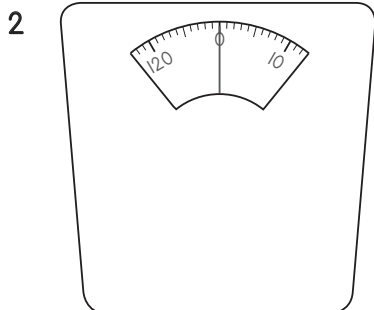
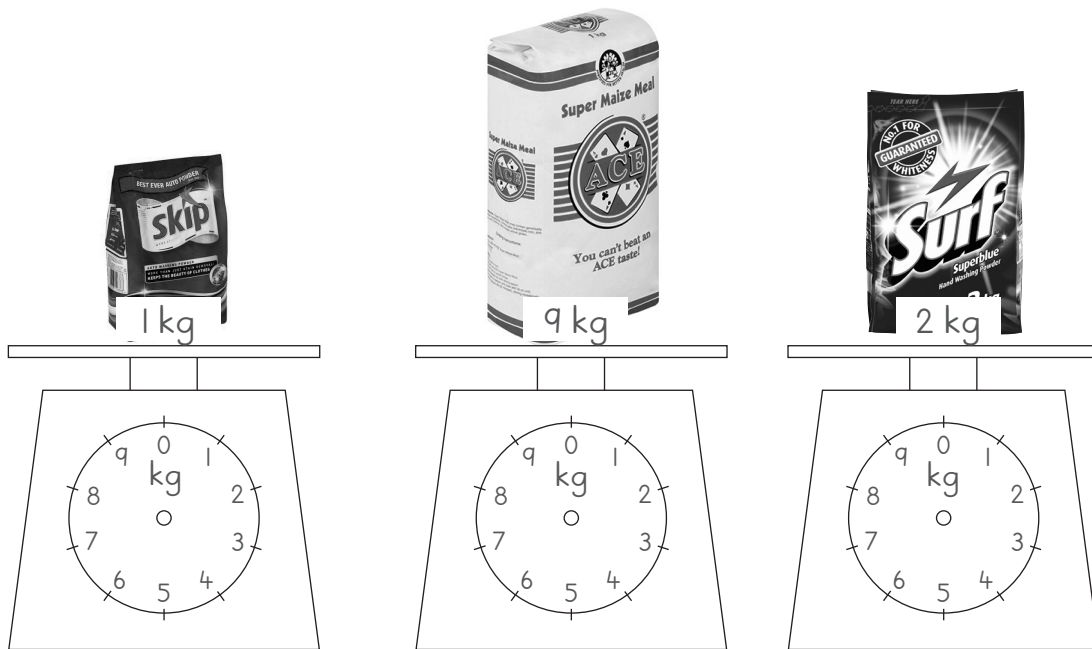
## It hemu 3 Isifundo 4b

Mass (2)

Isisindo (2)

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

- 1 Draw the pointers on the kitchen scales to show the mass of these products:  
Dweba izinti ezikalini zasekhishini ukubonisa isisindo sale mikhiqizo:



- a What mass reading is shown on this scale?  
Singakanani isisindo esiboniswe kulesi sikali? \_\_\_\_\_

b Is anyone standing on this bathroom scale?

Ingabe kukhona ome ngaphezu kwalesi sikali sasegumbini lokugezela?

\_\_\_\_\_

c How do you know?

Ukwazi kanjani lokho? \_\_\_\_\_

### HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

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

Thola izinto ekhaya ezinesisindo esilandelayo: Kopisha bese uqedela ithebula.

Mass in kilograms Isisindo ngamakhilogremu	Item Into
1 kg	
1 kg	
2 kg	
5 kg	
10 kg	

# Term 3 Lesson 47

## Itihemu 3 Isifundo 47

Estimation of mass

Ukuhlawumbisela isisindo

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI

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

Hlawumbisela isisindo sezinto ezilandelayo bese urekhoda ukuhlawumbisela kwakho kuthebula.

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

Kala isisindo sezinto ezilandelayo usebenzise isikala sasegumbini lokugezela bese uqedela ithebula.

	Mass in kilograms Isisindo ngamakhilogremu		
	Estimate Hlawumbisela	Measure Kala	Difference Umehluko
School bag Isikhwama sesikole			
10 books 10 izincwadi			
Learner Umfundi			
Brick Isitini			
2 litre bottle of water 2 amalitha ebhodlela lamanzi			
Other Okunye			

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

Bala umehluko phakathi kokuhlawumbisela kwakho kanye nokukala kwakho. Kurekhode kuthebula.

#### 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.

Thola izinto eziyi-6 ekhaya kini bese uzibhala endaweni efanele kuthebula. Akudingeki ukuba uzikale isisindo - kufanele uhlawumbisele.

3 items with a mass less than 5 kg 3 izinto ezinesisindo esingaphansi kwe-5 kg	3 items with a mass more than 5 kg 3 izinto ezinesisindo esingaphezu kwe-5 kg
1	1
2	2
3	3

# Term 3 Lesson 48

## Itihemu 3 Isifundo 48

Working with units of mass  
Ukusebenza ngezilinganiso zesisindo

### CLASSWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKLASINI



1 Which is the heaviest product above?  
Yimuphi umkhiqizo osinda kakhulu kwengenhla?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Which is the lightest product above?  
Yimuphi umkhiqizo olula kakhulu kwengenhla?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Name 2 items that have a combined mass of less than 1 kg.  
Yisho izinto ezi-2 ezingenza isisindo esingaphansi kwe-1 kg sezihlangene.

\_\_\_\_\_



- 4 Name 2 items that have a combined mass of 500 g.  
Yisho izinto ezi-2 ezingenza isisindo sama-500 g sezihlangene.

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- 5 How much more Pronutro is there than Provita?  
Yiningi kangakanani i-Pronutro kune-*Provita*?

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- 6 What is the total mass of the Cremora and Iwisa?  
Singakanani isamba sesisindo se-*Cremora* kanye ne-*Iwisa*?

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### HOMEWORK UMSEBENZI WASEKHAYA

- 1 Use a bathroom scale to find your mass.  
Sebenzisa isikali sasegumbini lokugezela ukuthola isisindo sakho. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Write the mass of these products in order from lightest to heaviest.  
Bhala isisindo sale mikhiqizo ngokuhleleka kusukela kolula kuye kosindayo.




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# Term 3 Lesson 49

## Ithemu 3 Isifundo 49

Assessment

Ukuhlola

# Term 3 Lesson 50

## Itthemu 3 Isifundo 50

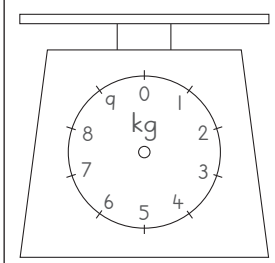
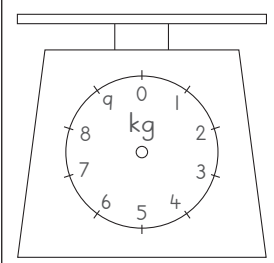
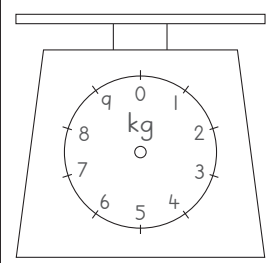
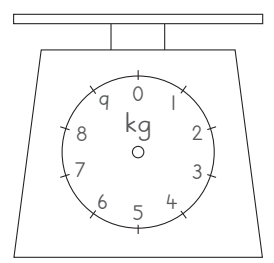
### Consolidation

### Ukuhlanganiswa ndawonye

1  $200\text{ g} + 800\text{ g} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

2 1000 g is the same as  
1000 g uyafana nokuthi \_\_\_\_\_

3 Draw the pointers on the kitchen scales to show the masses:  
Dweba izinti ezikalini zasekhishini ukubonisa izisindo:

2 kg Pronutro 2 kg I-Pronutro	1 kg Cremora 1 kg I-Cremora	5 kg mealie meal 5kg impuphu	10 kg flour 10 kg ufulawa
			

4 Use the products from Question 3 to complete the following:  
Sebenzisa imikhiqizo eseMbusweni 3 ukuqedela okulandelayo:

a Mom bought Pronutro and Cremora. The total mass is  
Umama uthenge i-Pronutro ne-Cremora. Isamba sesisindo singama-

\_\_\_\_\_ kg.

- b** Dad bought flour and Cremora. The total mass is  
Ubaba uthenge ufulawa ne-Cremora. Isamba sesisindo singama-

\_\_\_\_\_ kg.

- c** I bought mealie meal, Cremora and Pronutro. The total mass is  
Ngithenge impuphu, i-Cremora ne-Pronutro. Isamba sesisindo singama-

\_\_\_\_\_ kg.

- d** Name 2 products that add up to 15 kg.  
Yisho imikhiqizo emi-2 ongayihlanganisa yenze 15 kg.

\_\_\_\_\_

- e** Name 2 products that add up to 6 kg  
Yisho imikhiqizo emi-2 ongayihlanganisa yenze 6 kg.

\_\_\_\_\_

1 Array diagram (lesson 1 and other)

Umdwebo wohlelonina (isifundo 1 kanye nesinye)

Array diagram for multiplication table Umdwebo wohlelonina wethebula lokuphindaphinda										
	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 okuphindaphinda (isifundo 1 kanye nesinye)

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





3 Multiplication cards (lesson 1 and other)  
Amakhadi okuphindaphinda (isifundo 1 kanye nesinye)

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



4. Multiplication cards (lesson 1 and other)  
Amakhadi okuphindaphinda (isifundo 1 kanye nesinye)

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



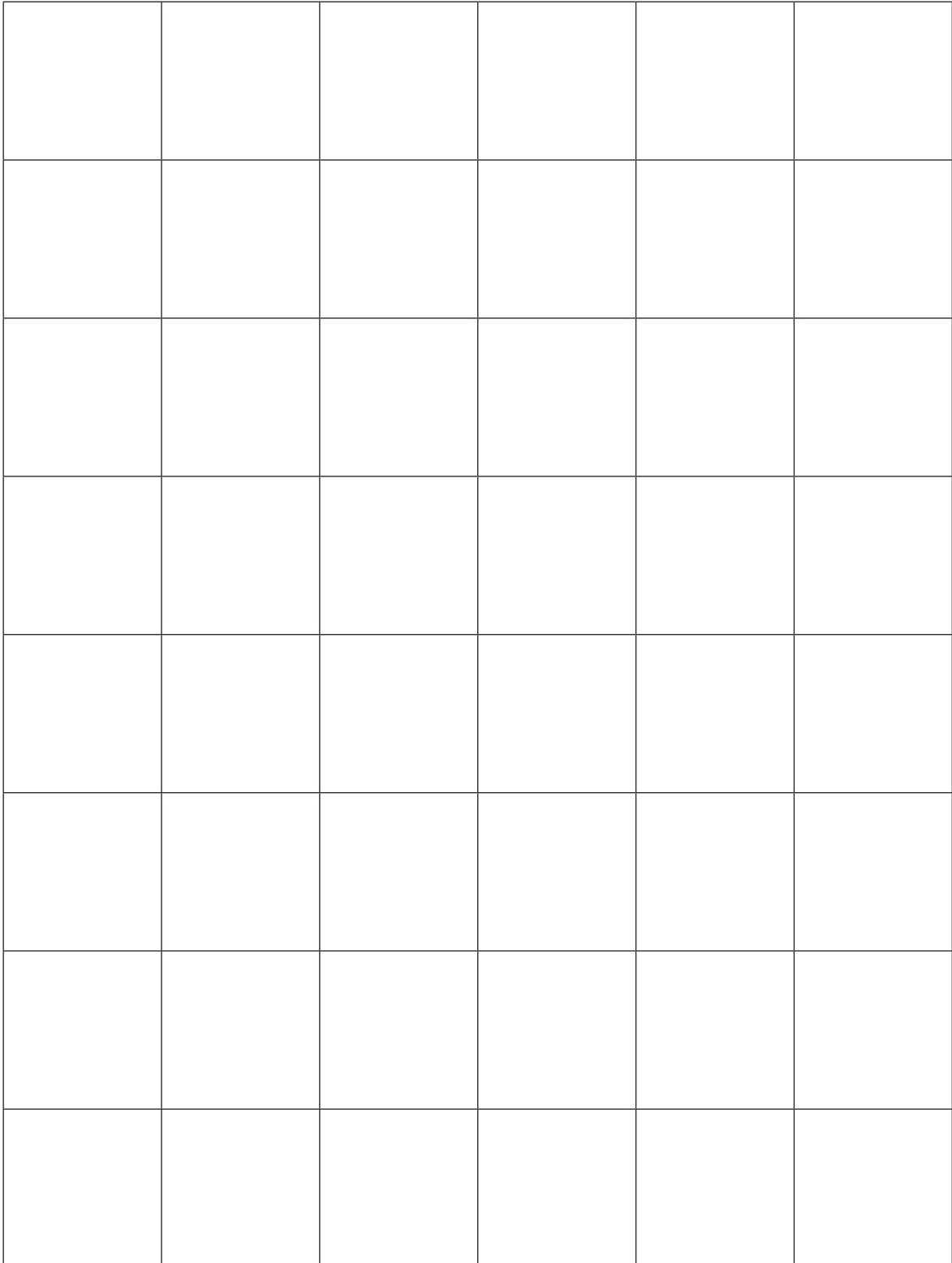
## 5 Multiplication table (lesson 2 and other)

Ithebula lokuphindaphinda (isifundo 2 kanye nesinye)

	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)  
Amaphethini ezikwele (isifundo 37)







7 Money cut-outs – coins (lesson 39–42)  
 Amaphepha asikiwe emali – izinhlamvumali  
 (isifundo 39–42)





8 Money cut-outs – notes (lesson 39–42)  
 Amaphepha asikiwe emali – izimali ezingamaphepha  
 (isifundo 39–42)





9 Money cut-outs – notes (lesson 39–42)

Amaphepha asikiwe emali – izimali ezingamaphepha  
(isifundo 39–42)



