

MATHEMATICS
Grade 1–3
English/Sepedi
DICTIONARY

Introduction

In almost every South African classroom you will find speakers of a number of different languages. Because of this, you may need to teach in a slightly different way to include all learners. Firstly, acknowledge that your learners may speak a number of different languages, and find out more about the home languages of each learner. Then, use the bilingual dictionary to help you as you teach mathematics.

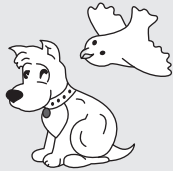
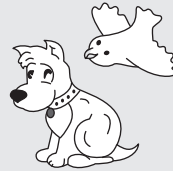
This bilingual dictionary includes the daily list of **lesson vocabulary** that is included in the lesson plans and the teacher's notes. In the dictionary you will find explanations and diagrams for the lesson vocabulary. It is structured in alphabetical order according to the English terms.

Lesson vocabulary is the important mathematical vocabulary that is used in the lesson. Please go through the lesson vocabulary as part of your lesson preparation. These terms are important as they are the language of mathematics that each learner needs to learn and understand, in order to build a solid foundation and understanding of this subject. It is important to explain these words to your learners, and to encourage learners to use them as well.

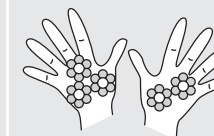
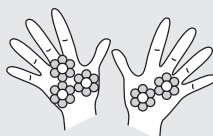
You should also use more than one language to explain the words if necessary – the dictionary will help you to do this. Many South African mathematics teachers already code-switch to help their learners understand mathematical concepts and terms. This means that they alternate between two or more languages when explaining mathematics. Research has shown that this is a very useful practice that does indeed help learners to understand. Code-switching allows teachers and learners to draw on all of their language skills to learn, rather than to be limited by one language only. This practice is now used internationally, and is also called 'translanguaging'.

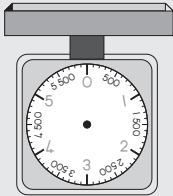
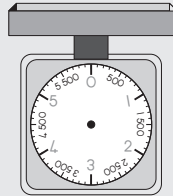
If you have learners in your class who are not yet comfortable in the LoLT (Language of Teaching and Learning), try and explain the word in a language they understand. You can also use gestures or pictures to help you explain a concept. Another strategy is to let learners who speak the same language discuss the concept in their home language, and explain to each other.

The revised CAPS Section 4 (Assessment) endorses the use of more than one language to speak mathematically.

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšhu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
Aa			
above (position)	In a higher place than. E.g. The bird is higher than the dog. 	godimo (boemo)	Lefelong la godimo go feta. Mohlala: Nonyana e godimo go feta mpša. 
across	Go from one side to another. E.g. You walk across the road. You can draw a line across your page.	selaganya	Tloga ka lehlakoreng le lengwe o ye go le lengwe. Mohlala: O selaganya mmila. O ka thala mothladi go selaganya letlakala la gago.
add	To join two or more numbers together to find the total amount. E.g. $3 + 2 + 1 = 6$	hlakanya	Go hlakanya dinomoro tše pedi goba go feta go hwetša palomoka. Mohlala: $3 + 2 + 1 = 6$
addend	When two numbers are added to each other they can be called addends. For example, in the number sentence $15 + 7 = 15$ is the first addend and 7 is the second addend.	tlhakantšhwa	Ge dipalo tše pedi di hlakantšhwa di ka bitšwa ditlhakantšhwa. Mohlala, mo go lefokopalo le, $15 + 7$; 15 ke tlhakantšhwa ya mathomo mola 7 e le tlhakantšhwa ya bobedi.
add hundreds	To add groups of 100 starting from any given number.	hlakanya makgolo	Go hlakanya dihlopha tša 100 go thoma go palo ye nngwe le ye nngwe yeo e filwego.
add tens	To add groups of 10 starting from any given number.	hlakanya masome	Go hlakanya dihlopha tša 10 go thoma go palo ye nngwe le ye nngwe yeo e filwego.
addition	The operation that involves calculating the sum of two or more numbers. E.g. $4 + 3 + 2 + 5 = 14$	tlhakanyo/go hlakanya	Tshepedišo ye e amago go hlakanya dipalo tše pedi goba go feta. Mohlala: $4 + 3 + 2 + 5 = 14$
addition doubles	Adding two numbers that are the same. E.g. $5 + 5 = 10$; $8 + 8 = 16$.	go hlakanya dipedifatšo	Go hlakanya dipalo tše pedi tša go swana. Mohlala: $5 + 5 = 10$; $8 + 8 = 16$
addition facts	The basic sums of single digit numbers.	dintlha tša tlhakantšho	Dipalo tša motheo tša dipalo tša botee.
after (a number)	The number that comes next. E.g. 5 comes after 4 if you are counting up.	(ka) morago ga (palo)	Palo ye e latelago. Mohlala: 5 e tla ka morago ga 4 ge o bala ka go oketša.

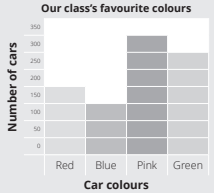
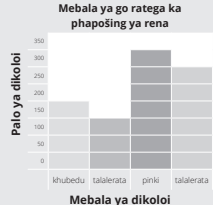


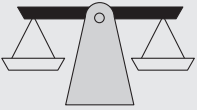
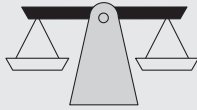
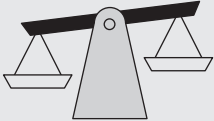
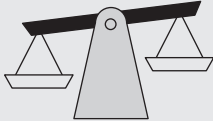


Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
after (time)	A time/event that comes later than another time. E.g. You go home after the school day is finished.	(ka) morago ga (nako)	Nako goba tiragalo yeo e tlogo ka morago ga nako ye e itšego. Mohlala: O ya gae ka morago ga ge sekolo se tšwile.
afternoon	The time between noon and evening. Noon is another word for midday and it is when the time is 12 o'clock in the middle of the day.	ka meriti	Nako ya gare ga sekgalela le mantšiboa. Sekgalela ke lehlalošagotee la lentšu la mosegare leo le hlalošago gore ke iri ya 12 gare ga letšatši.
algorithm	A method of calculation which is shown using numeric and symbolic working. E.g. A horizontal algorithm involves writing the working across the page. A vertical algorithm involves writing things in columns of hundreds, tens and units.	alegoritheme	Mokgwa wa go balela woo o laetšwago ka tšhomišo ya dipalo le dišupo. Mohlala: Alegoritheme yeo e rapamego e akaretša go ngwala dilo ka go putlaganya letlakala. Alegoritheme ya thwii e akaretša go ngwala dilo ka dikholomo tša makgolo, masome, le diyuniti.
altogether	Take everything together. E.g. If you have 3 flowers in one hand and 2 flowers in the other hand, you have 5 flowers altogether.	ka moka	Go akaretša dilo ka moka. Mohlala: Ge o na le matšoba a mararo ka seatleng se tee le a mabedi ka go se sengwe o na le matšoba a mahlano ka moka ge a kopana.
am/pm	am – times in the morning from midnight until noon; pm – times in the afternoon after 12 o'clock (noon) and up to midnight.	am (mesong)/ pm (manthapama go fihla bošegogare)	am – dinako tša mesong go tloga bošegogare go fihlela sekgalela; pm – dinako tša manthapama ka morago ga iri ya 12 (sekgalela) go fihla bošegogare.
amongst/between	When you share things between more than two people or groups you say “share amongst”. E.g. I share 40 sweets amongst my class of 40 learners.	magareng ga/gare ga	Ge o abaganya dilo gare ga batho ba go feta ba babedi goba dihlopha, o re “abaganya magareng ga” Mohlala: Ke abaganya malekere a 40 magareng ga barutwana ba 40 ka phapošiborutelong ya ka.
amount	“How much” of something. Similar to number. E.g. I have an amount of money but I have a number of eggs in my basket.	bokalo	Selo ke “se se kaakang.” Go swana le palo. Mohlala: Ke na le tšhelete ya go lekana palo ye e itšego efela ke na le mae a go balega ka serotong sa ka.
analogue clock/ analogue time	A clock with the numbers 1 to 12 around the face and a rotating short hand to show the hours, and long hands to show the minutes and seconds. E.g. The analogue time above is 8 o'clock.	sešupanako sa manakana	Sešupanako sa go ba le dipalo tša 1 go fihla go 12 go dikologa bokapele le lenakana le le kopana le le dikologago go laetša diiri le lenakana le letelele la go laetša metsotso le metsotswana. Mohlala: Sešupanako se sa manakana se laetša gore ke iri ya 8.

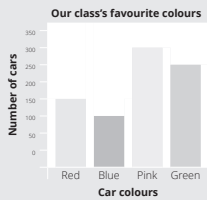
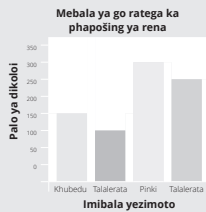

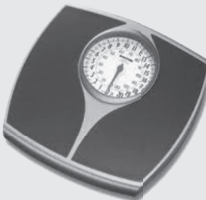




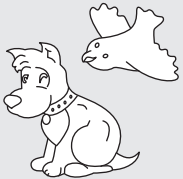
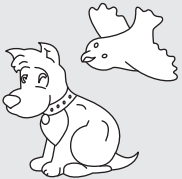
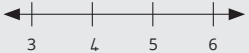
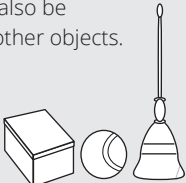
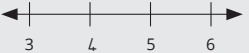

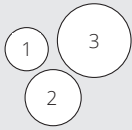
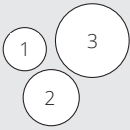
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
analogue scale	<p>A measuring scale that has a face which is marked so that you can read a measurement. E.g. This is a scale used to measure mass in kilograms.</p> 	sekala sa manakana	<p>Sekala sa go ela seo se nago le bokapele bjo bo swailwego gore o kgone go bala/hlatha kelo. Mohlala: Se ke sekala se se šomišwago go ela boima ka dikhilokeramo.</p> 
analyse	To study carefully and think about what something means. In data handling learners have to analyse the data collected – they need to work out what it can tell them.	fetleka	Go ithuta ka tlhokomelo o nagana ka tlhalošo ya selo. Go amogela data, barutwana ba swanetše go fetleka data yeo e kgobokeditšwego – ba swanetše go hwetša seo e ba botšago sona.
analyse (data)	To look at something closely to find a pattern or meaning in it.	fetleka (data)	Go lebelela selo ka bokgauswi go hwetša paterone goba tlhalošo ka gare ga sona.
apparatus	Things that you use when you do practical work. E.g. The apparatus used when you do a capacity activity could be a jug, and some measuring cylinders.	ditlabakelo	Dilo tšeo o di šomišwago ge o dira mošomo wa tirišo. Mohlala: Ditlabakelo tšeo di šomišwago ge o dira tiro ya mothamo e ka ba senwelo le selintere ya kelotekanyo.
appropriate symbols	The symbols which are the right ones for the given question. E.g. If the question says “add 23 to 45” the appropriate symbol is an addition symbol “+”.	dišupo tše di lebanego	Dišupo tša maleba go potšišo yeo e filwego. Mohlala: Ge potšišo e re “hlakanya 23 le 45,” sešupo seo se lebanego ke leswao la go hlakanya: “+.”
area	The amount of surface enclosed by the perimeter of a 2-D shape. The surface area of a 3-D object is the amount of surface that covers the object.	sekgoba	Bokalo bja lefelo leo le khupeditšwego ke modikologo wa sebopego sa 2-D. Sekgoba sa selo sa 3-D ke bokalo bja lefelo leo le khupeditšwego selo.
arrange	To put in an order or pattern. E.g. Arrange the ribbons from longest to shortest.	beakanya	Go bea ka tatelano goba ka paterone. Mohl. Beakanya diripone go tloga go ye telele go feta go ya go ye kopanakopana.
array	A set of objects or numbers that are arranged in an order, often in rows and columns in a grid.	tokologanyo	Sehlopha sa dilo goba dipalo tšeo di beakantšwego ka lenaneo, gantši ka methaladi le dikholomo mo kiriting.



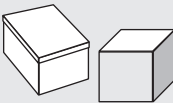
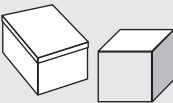
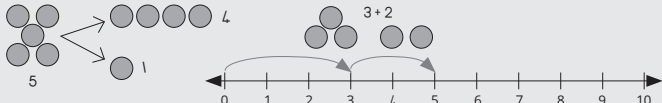
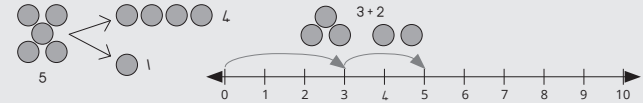


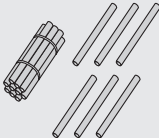
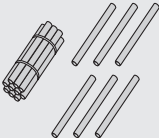
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2	4	6	8
3	6	9	12

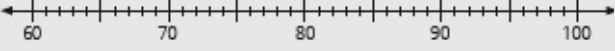
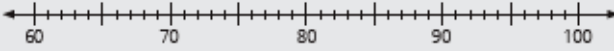
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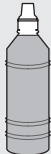



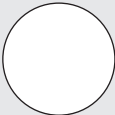
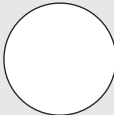
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšú la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
axes/axis	<p>The axes (axis – singular) of a graph are the vertical and horizontal lines which create a point of reference for the graph. E.g. The horizontal axis of this graph shows the colours of cars and the vertical axis shows how many of each type were counted in a survey.</p> 	methalogare/ mothalogare	<p>Methalogare (mothalogare – botee) ya kerafo ke methaladi ya go tsepama le methaladithwii ye e hloago ntlhatebelelo/pheleko ya kerafo. Mohlala: Methalogare ya methalothwii ya kerafo ye e laetšago mebala ya dikoloi; methalogare ya go tsepama go di laetša palo ya mohuta wo mongwe le wo mongwe wo o badilwego dinyakišišong.</p> 
Bb			
back	<p>The part which is behind or at the end. E.g. Here you can see the front and the back of the giraffe. Also, if ten people are in a line, the last one is the one at the back.</p> 	morago	<p>Karolo ye e lego ka morago goba ka mafelelong. Mohlala: Mo o ka bona ka pele le ka morago ga thutlwa. Gape, le ge batho ba lesome ba le mothalading, wa mafelelo ke yena a lego morago.</p> 
backwards	<p>In the reverse of the usual way. E.g. When you count backwards the numbers get smaller: 10, 9, 8, 7, ...</p>	(ka) sa morago	<p>Go thoma morago o eya pele. Mohlala: Ge o bala go tloga morago dipalo di ya tlase: 10, 9, 8, 7, ...</p>
balance	<p>Having the same mass on either side. When there is the same mass on either side, the scale is said to balance.</p> 	tekanyetšo/ lekanyetša	<p>Go ba le boima bja go lekana ka mahlakoreng ka moka. Ge boima bo lekana mahlakore ka moka, sekala se lekanetše.</p> 
balance scale	<p>A scale which is used to measure mass.</p> 	sekala sa tekanyetšo	<p>Sekala seo se šomišwago go ela boima.</p> 
ball shapes (spheres)	<p>A 3-dimensional (3-D) shape that is perfectly round.</p> 	dibopego tša kgwele (dinkgokolo)	<p>Sebopego sa mahlakoretharo (3D) se se lego nkgokolo go felelela.</p> 







Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšhu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
bar graph	<p>A graph which shows the number of things using bars. E.g. This bar graph shows car colours from a survey.</p> 	paakerafo	<p>Kerafo ye e laetšago palo ya dilo ka tšhomišo ya dipaa. Mohlala: Kerafo ye ya paa e laetša mebala ya sefatanaga go tšwa dinyakišišong.</p> 
base ten	<p>The base of a number system that involves grouping in tens. E.g. Our number system uses a base of ten. There are ten units in one ten, ten tens in one hundred and so on.</p>	sehlopha sa lesome	<p>Motheo wa peakanyo ya dipalo woo o akaretšago go hlopha ka masome. Mohlala: Peakanyo ya rena ya dipalo e šomiša sehlopha sa lesome. Go na le metšo ye lesome ka go lesome le tee, masome a lesome ka go lekgolo le tee bjalo bjalo.</p>
bathroom scale	<p>A scale that is used to measure mass. It is put on the ground and you stand on it and then you can read your mass.</p> 	sekala sa ka ntlwaneng ya bohlapelo	<p>Sekala seo se šomišwago go ela boima. Se bewa fase gomme wa namela godimo ga sona gore o kgone go bala boima bja gago.</p> 
before (position)	<p>A number that is in front of another number, in the counting sequence. E.g. 5 comes before 6.</p>	pele (boemo)	<p>Palo ye e tlogo ka pele ga palo ye nngwe, ge go balwa ka tatelano. Mohlala: 5 e tla pele ga 6.</p>
before (time)	<p>A time/event that comes earlier than another time. E.g. You eat breakfast before you come to school.</p>	pele ga (nako)	<p>Nako/tiragalo yeo e tlogo pele ga nako ye nngwe. Mohlala: O ja difihlolo pele o etla sekolong.</p>
behind (position)	<p>At the back. E.g. The dinosaur is behind the tree.</p> 	ka morago (boemo)	<p>Ka morago. Mohlala: Nkokoi e ka morago ga mohlare.</p> 





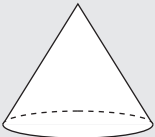
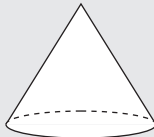
Maths word	Explanation/diagram		Lentšhu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo	
below (position)	Beneath, or in a lower place than. E.g. The dog is below the bird.		ka tlase (boemo)	Ka tlase, goba lefelong la fase go feta. Mohlala: Mpša e ka tlase ga nonyana.	
between/in between (position)	A number or numbers in the middle of two numbers. E.g. 4 and 5 are between 3 and 6. 	An object can also be between two other objects. E.g. The ball is between the box and the broom. 	gare/gare ga (boemo)	Palo goba dipalo tše di lego gare ga dipalo tše pedi. Mohlala: 4 le 5 di gare ga 3 le 6. 	Selo se ka ba gare ga dilo tše dingwe tše pedi. Mohlala: Kgwele e gare ga lepokisi le leswielo. 
big, bigger, biggest (number)/ bigger than	When you order numbers you might use words such as big, bigger and biggest. E.g. 5 is bigger than 4. If you have the numbers 45, 46 and 47, then 47 is the biggest of those numbers.		kgolo, kgolo kudu, kgolokgolo (palo)/ kgolo kudu go feta	Ge o beakanya dipalo o ka šomiša mantšu a bjaalo ka kgolo, kgolo kudu, kgolokgolo. Mohlala: 5 ke ye kgolo go 4. Ge o na le dipalo tše 45, 46 le 47, go ra go re 47 ke ye kgolokgolo go dipalo tše.	
big, bigger, biggest (shape)	Shapes come in different sizes and can be ordered according to their size. E.g. Circle 1 is big, but circle 2 is bigger and circle 3 is the biggest.		kgolo, kgolo kudu, kgolokgolo (sebopego)	Diboepo go di tla ka bogolo bja go fapana le gona di ka beakanywa go ya ka bogolo bja tšona. Mohlala: Sediko sa 1 ke se segolo eupša sediko sa 2 ke se segolo kudu gomme sediko sa 3 ke se segologolo.	
biggest (number)	When we write numbers in order, we will write them from the smallest to the biggest or from the biggest to the smallest. E.g. 32, 33, 34, 35, is written from the smallest to the biggest.		kgolokgolo (palo)	Ge re ngwala dipalo ka tatelano re tla di ngwala go tloga go ye nnyane go feta go ya go ye kgolo kudu goba go tloga go ye kgolokgolo go ya go ye nnyane go feta. Mohlala: 32, 33, 34, 35, di ngwadilwe ka go thoma ka ye nnyane go ya go ye kgolo.	
birthday	The day you were born. E.g. 15 February 2006.		letšatši la matswalo	Ke letšatši le o belegwego ka lona. Mohlala: 15 Hlakola 2006.	

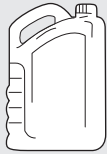

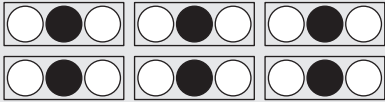
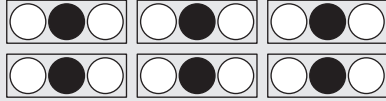
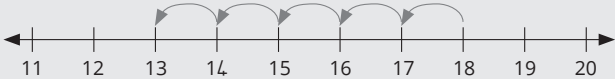
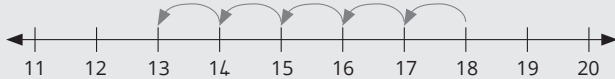
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
bottom	The lowest or deepest part of anything. E.g. The thick book is at the bottom of the pile. 	tlase	Karolo ya botlase bja selo se sengwe le se sengwe. Mohlala: Puku ye koto e ka tlase ga mokgobo wa dipuku. 
box shapes (prisms)	A solid object that has six faces. 	dibopego tša lepokisi (dipirisima)	Selo se sethata sa go ba le difahlego tše tshela. 
break down/ breaking down	Breaking down numbers is done when a number is broken down to two smaller numbers. E.g. $5 = 4 + 1$ or $5 = 3 + 2$ 	go hlopholla / go hlahlamolla	Go hlopholla dipalo go direga ge palo e hlophollwa go ya ka dipalo tše pedi tše dinnyane. Mohlala: $5 = 4 + 1$ goba $5 = 3 + 2$ 
bridging through ten	When adding units together and the answer is bigger than ten. E.g. $8 + 7 = 15$.	go fetiša lesome	Ge re hlakanya metšo mmogo gomme karabo ya feta lesome. Mohlala: $8 + 7 = 15$
build up/building up	Building up numbers is when numbers are put together to make other bigger numbers. E.g. 	aga/go aga	Go aga dipalo ke ge dipalo di bewa mmogo go dira dipalo tše dingwe tše kgolo. Mohlala: 
bundle	A group of things put together. They could be tied up (for example with string). In the drawing you can see one bundle of 10 sticks and 6 loose sticks which are not bundled. 	ngata	Sehlopha sa dilo tše di beilwego mmogo. Di ka ba di tlemagantšwe (mohlala: ka lenti). Mo seswantšhong se o ka bona ngata e tee ya dikotana tše 10 gape le tše 6 tše di sego tša tlemaganywa. 
buy	Hand over money to pay for goods.	reka	Go fa tšhelete gore o lefele dithoto.

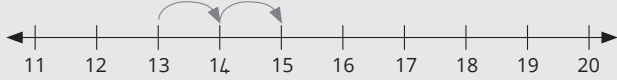
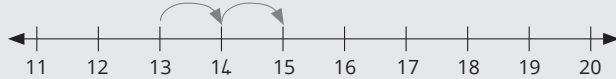
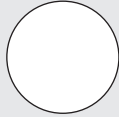
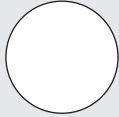


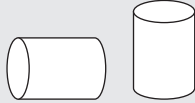
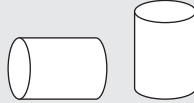
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
Cc			
calculate	Find the answer. Work out the solution.	balela	Go hwetša karabo. Nyaka tharollo.
calculation	Mathematical working with numbers.	palelo	Go šoma ka dipalo ka mmetse.
calculation strategies	Mathematical working can be done in different ways – these are called strategies. E.g. To add numbers together you could calculate the answer by counting all the numbers, using doubling, writing out the numbers in columns and adding the tens and units, etc.	mekgwa ya go balela	Mošomo wa mmetse o ka dirwa ka ditsela tše dintši – ditsela tše di bitšwa mekgwa. Mohlala: Go hlakanya dipalo mmogo o ka balela karabo ka go balela dipalo ka moka, o šomiša go pedifatša, o ngwala dipalo ka gare ga dikholomo le go hlakanya masome le metšo/diyuniti, bjalo bjalo.
calendar	A table showing the year broken up into months, weeks and days.	tšhupamabaka	Lenaneo la go bontšha ngwaga o ahlogantšwe ka dikgwedi, dibeke le matšatši.
calibrated	Marked so that correct values can be determined. E.g. The measuring scale is calibrated in kilograms and grams.	swailwe	E swailwe gore boleng bja maleba bo tšwelele. Mohlala: Sekala sa go ela se swailwe ka dikhilokramo le dikremo.
calibrated line	A calibrated number line is a straight line with numbers placed at equal distances along its length. For example, this number line is calibrated in ones but only the tens are labelled. 	Mothalo wa go swaiwa (mothalo wa khalepreišene)	Mothalopalo wa go swaiwa ke mothalothwi wa dipalo tšeo di beilwego ka dikgoba tša go lekana go ya ka botelele bja wona. Mohlala, mothalopalo wo o swailwe ka ditee efela ke masome fela ao a ngwetšwego. 
calibration lines	A scale is marked with little lines that are called calibrations. This bathroom scale has calibrations in kilograms.	methalo ya go swaiwa (khalepreišene)	Sekala se swailwe ka methalo ye mennyane yeo e bitšwago dikhalepreišene. Sekala se sa ka ntlwaneng ya bohlapelo se na le dikhalepreišene ka dikhilokeramo.

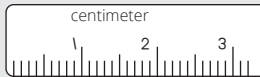
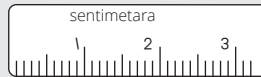
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšhu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
capacity	The amount a container can hold when it is full. E.g. This container is filled to its capacity. 	mothamo	Bokalo bjo setšhelo se ka bo swarago ge se tletše. Mohlala: Setšhelo se se tletše go fihla ka maribana. 
categories (data)	To arrange data you use categories. The categories give some of the different types into which the data can be sorted. E.g. Cars come in different colours. You can group cars by their colour, then the car colours form categories, such as red, green, white and blue.	magoro (data)	Go beakanya data o šomiša magoro. Magoro a fa tše dingwe tša mehuta ya go fapana yeo ka yona data di e ka hlophiwago. Mohlala: Difatanaga di tla ka mebala ya go fapana. O ka hlopha difatanaga tša go fapana go ya ka mebala ya tšona, ka fao mebala ya difatanaga e bopa magoro a tšona, bjalo ka khubedu, talamorogo, šweu le talalerata.
centimetre	A metric unit used to measure length. A ruler is usually marked in centimetres (cm). 100 cm = 1 metre (m)	sentimetara	Yuniti ya metiriki ye e šomišwago go ela botelele. Rula gantši e swailwe ka disentimetara (cm). 100 cm = metara o 1 (m).
cents (and rands)	Money values used in South Africa. 	diranta le disente	Tšhelete ye e šomišwago ka Afrika-Borwa. 
change (money)	When you pay for something and you give more money than is needed, you get some money back. This money you get back is called change. E.g. You give a shop keeper R10,00 to pay for a pen that costs R2,50. The shop keeper will give you R7,50 change.	tšhentšhi (tšhelete)	Ge o lefela se sengwe gomme wa ntšha tšhelete ye ntši go fetišiša, o hwetša tšhelete morago. Tšhelete yeo o e hwetšago morago e bitšwa tšhentšhi. Mohlala. O fa ralebenkele R10,00 go lefela pene ya go bitša R2,50. Ralebenkele o tla go bušetša tšhentšhi ya R,7.50.
check (calculation)	When you re-do a calculation using the same or a different method, you check it to see if it is correct.	netefatša (palelo)	Ge o balela dipalo gape o šomiša mokgwa wa go swana goba wa go fapana le woo o o šomišitšego mathomong, o netefatša go bona ge eba e nepagetše.
circle	A 2-dimensional (2-D) shape that is perfectly round. 	sediko	Sebopego sa mahlakorepedi (2-D) seo e lego nkgokolo ya go felela. 

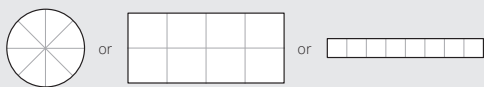
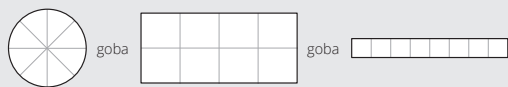
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
clock face	The front of a clock which you read when you tell the time. E.g. This is an analogue clock face. 	bokapele bja sešupanako	Bokapele bja sešupanako bjo o bo balago ge o bolela nako. Mohlala: Bjo ke bokapele bja sešupanako sa manakana. 
coins and notes	The money that we use to pay for goods or services comes in coins and notes. E.g. Coins  Notes 	tšhelete ya tšhipi le ya pampiri	Tšhelete yeo re e šomišetšago go lefela dithoto goba ditirelo e tla ka tšhelete ya tšhipi le dipampiri. Mohlala: tšhelete ya tšhipi  Tšhelete ya pampiri 
collect	Put things together. E.g. I collect the cups after the party. I collect 5c coins to give to charity.	kgoboketša	Bea dilo felo gotee. Mohlala: Ke kgoboketša dikomiki ka morago ga moletlo. Ke kgoboketša ditšhelete tša tšhipi tša 5c go thuša bahloki.
collection	A group of things that have been put together. E.g. I have a collection of marbles.	kgoboketšo	Sehlopha sa dilo tšeo di beilwego mmogo. Mohlala: Ke na le kgoboketšo ya dimabolo.
colour (red, blue, green, yellow)	The shade of things that we see. Red – e.g. blood is red. Blue – e.g. the sky is blue on a sunny day. Green – e.g. fresh grass and the leaves of trees are green. Yellow – e.g. butter is yellow; ripe lemons are yellow.	mmala (khubedu, talaleratadima, talamorogo, serolane	Meriti ya dilo tšeo re di bonago. Khubedu – mohlala: madi ke a makhubedu. Talalerata – mohlala: legodimo ke le letalalerata ge boso bo apogile. Talamorogo – mohlala: bjang le mahlare a mehlare ke tše talamorogo. Serolane – mohlala: pоторо ke ye serolane; dinamune ge di butšwitše ke tše serolane.

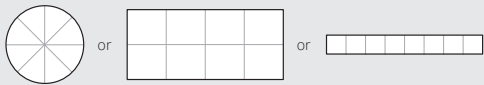
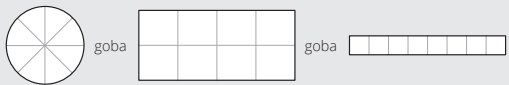
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšū la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo	
column (and row)	<p>A set of objects or numbers can be arranged in order, often in rows and columns in a grid/array. The rows go across from left to right in the grid. The columns go from top to bottom in the grid. E.g. The first row has the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 in it. The second column has the numbers 2, 4, 6 in it.</p>		<p>kholomo (le mothladi)</p> <p>Sete ya dilo goba dipalo e ka beakanywa ka tatelano, gantši ka methaladi le dikholomo mo go kriti/peakanyo ya maleba. Methaladi e bewa ka go phekganywa, go tšwa go la ngele go ya go la go ja mo kriting. Dikholomo di tšwa godimo tšwa ya tlase mo kriting. Mohlala: Mothaladi wa mathomo o na le dipalo tše, 1, 2, 3, 4. Mothaladi wa bobedi o na le dipalo tše, 2, 4, 6.</p>	
combination	<p>Things which are put together to make something. E.g. The combination of 10 and 5 makes the number 15.</p>	tlhakanyo	<p>Dilo tšeo di bewago mmogo go dira selo se sengwe. Mohlala: Ge go hlakanywa 10 le 5 di dira 15.</p>	
combine	Put things together.	kopanya	Go bea dilo mmogo.	
compare	<p>To look for similarities or differences. E.g. You can compare the sizes of numbers. 4 is smaller than 5. 96 is bigger than 92. 85 is equal to 85. 9 is greater than 4. 4 is less than 9. 10 is the same as 2×5. You can also compare the sizes of shapes. (See big/bigger etc.)</p>	bapetša	<p>Go lebelela go swana le go fapana. Mohlala: O ka bapetša bogolo bja dipalo. 4 ke ye nnyane kudu go 5. 96 ke ye kgolo kudu go 92. 85 e lekana le 85. 9 e feta 4. 4 e fetwa ke 9. 10 e swana le 2×5. O ka kgona gape go bapetša bogolo bja dibopego. (lebelela kgolo/kgolo kudu, bj.bj.)</p>	
compass directions	<p>The compass directions North, South, East and West are used when you need to find position and direction.</p>		<p>ditaetšo tša khamphase</p> <p>Ditaetšo tša khamphase Leboa, Borwa, Bohlabela le Bodikela di šomišwa ge o nyaka go hwetša lefelo le ditaetšo.</p>	
cone	<p>A geometric shape with a round base and a curved surface that tapers to a point.</p>		<p>khouno</p> <p>Sebopego sa tšeometri sa botlase bja nkgokolo le bokagodimo bja go kgopama bjo bo nyenyefalago go ya ntlheng.</p>	

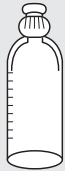

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
container	An object that can be used for holding things. 	setšhelo	Selo seo o ka se šomišetšago go tšhela dilo. 
convert	To change. E.g. You can convert a number from one form to another. $\frac{1}{2} = 0,5$	fetolela	Go fetola. Mohlala: O ka fetolela palo go tšwa sebopegong se sengwe go ya go se sengwe. Mohlala: $\frac{1}{2} = 0,5$
copy (a pattern)	Something that looks exactly like another thing is a copy of that other thing. E.g. This pattern is made by drawing 6 repeated copies of three circles – white, black, white. 	khophi (patrone)	Selo seo se swanago thwi le se sengwe ke khophi ya selo seo. Mohlala: Patrone ye e dirwa ka go thala dikhophi tše 6 tšeo di bušeletšwago tša didiko tše tharo – bošweu, boso, bošweu. 
cost	The amount you have to pay for things you want to buy. E.g. If one chocolate costs R5,00 then two chocolates will cost R10,00.	tefelo	Bokalo bja tšhelete yeo o swanetšego go e lefela go dilo tšeo o nyakago go di reka. Mohlala. Ge tšhokolete e tee e bitša R5.00 ke go re ditšhokolete tše pedi di tla bitša R10.00.
count	Say numbers in the correct numerical order.	bala	Go bolela dinomoro/palo ka tatelano ya maleba
counting back	Counting back means counting down (backwards) from a given number. To subtract you can count back from the bigger number to the smaller number. E.g. $18 - 5 = 13$. Count back: 18 ... 17, 16, 15, 14, 13. 	go balela morago	Go balela morago go ra go bala o fokotša dinomoro (ka sa morago) go tloga go nomoro yeo e filwego. Go ntšha o ka balela morago go tloga go nomoro ye kgolo go ya go ye nnyane. Mohlala: $18 - 5 = 13$. Go balela morago: 18 ... 17, 16, 15, 14, 13. 
counting in 10s, 50s, 100s	When you count in groups from a given number. E.g. Count in 10s from 15: 15, 25, 35, 45, 55, 65. Count in 50s to 200: 50, 100, 150, 200.	go balela ka di10, di50, di100.	Ge o balela ka dihlopha go tšwa go nomoro ye e filwego. Mohlala: go balela ka di10 go tloga go 15: 15, 25, 35, 45, 55, 65. Go balela ka di50 go ya go 200: 50, 100, 150, 200.

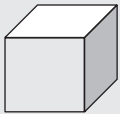
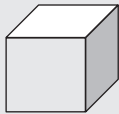
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšhu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
counting on	Counting on means counting forwards from a given number. To add you can count on. Usually you count on from the bigger number. E.g. $13 + 2 = 15$. Count on: 13 ... 14, 15. 	go balela pele	Go balela pele go ra gore o balela o eya pele go thoma mo go nomoro ye e filwego. Go hlakanya o ka balela pele. Gantši o balela pele go thoma go nomoro ye kgolo. Mohlala: $13 + 2 = 15$. Balela pele: 13... 14, 15. 
currency	Another word for money.	kharentshi	Lentšhu le lengwe la go ra tšhelete.
curved (round) sides/edges	A side that is not straight. E.g. A circle has a curved edge. 	kgopame (nkgokolo) mahlakore/merumo	Lehlakore leo esego la thwi. Mohlala: Sediko se na le morumo wa go kgopama. 
curved (see round)	Curves are not straight. 	kgopame (bona nkgokolo)	Dilo tšeo di kgopamego ga se tša otloga thwi. 
curved surface	A curved surface is rounded. A shape can roll on a curved surface. See roll/slide.	bogodimo bja go kgopama	Bogodimo bjo bo kgopamego ke bja nkgokolo. Sebopego se ka kgokologa godimo ga bogodimo bjo bo kgopamego. Bona kgokologa/thelela.
cylinder	A figure that is shaped like a can. It has two flat circular faces (sides) and one curved surface. 	silintere	Sebopego se se bopegilego bjalo ka kotikoti. E na le difahlego tše pedi tša phaphathi tša ntikodiko (mahlakore) le le tee la go kgopama. 
Dd			
data	A collection of facts, such as values or measurements. E.g. Information about the heights of the learners in your class, the numbers of different coloured cars in the school yard, and so on.	data	Kgoboketšo ya dintlha, go swana le boleng goba dikelo. Mohlala: Tshedimošo ka botelele bja barutwana ka phapošing ya gago, palo ya dikoloi tša mebala ye e fapafapanego ka jarateng ya sekolo, bjalo bjalo.





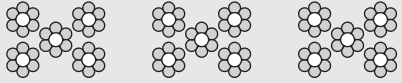
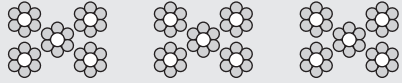
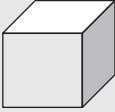
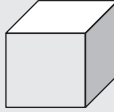
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
day/week	A period of time that is 24 hours long. There are 7 days in a week. The names of the days are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.	letšatši /beke	Sebaka sa nako seo e lego diiri tše 24 ka botelele. Go na le matšatši a 7 a beke. Maina a matšatši ke Mošupologo, Labobedi, Laboraro, Labone, Labohlano, Mokibelo le Lamorena.
days of the week	Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.	matšatši a beke	Lamorena, Mošupologo, Labobedi, Laboraro, Labone, Labohlano, Mokibelo.
decompose	A technique that allows numbers to be split and recombined (put together) to make calculations easier. E.g. $49 + 18$ $= 49 + 1 + 17$ (decompose 18 into $17 + 1$) $= 50 + 17$ $= 67$	go aroganya/go amologanya	Mokgwa wo o dumelelago dinomoro go ka aroganywa/ amologanywa gomme tša kopanywa gape (bewa mmogo) go nolofatša go balela. Mohlala: $49 + 18$ $= 49 + 1 + 17$ (aroganya 18 ka $17 + 1$) $= 50 + 17$ $= 67$
decrease	Make smaller or less.	fokotša	Go dira selo gore e be se se nnyane.
demarcations	The labels on a scale that you use to read a measurement. E.g. This ruler has centimetre demarcations. It also has smaller demarcations which are called millimetres. 	mellwane / dikarogano	Dipharoina tša godimo ga sekala tše o di šomišago go bala kelo. Mohlala: Rula ye e na le mellwane/dikarogano tša sentimetara. E na gape le mellwane ye mennyane ye e bitšwago dimilimitara. 
denominator	The bottom number in a fraction numeral which is written using symbols. E.g. $\frac{3}{4}$ (in this fraction 4 is the denominator).	selekanyo	Nomoro ya botlase mo go palophatlo yeo e ngwalwago ka go šomiša diswantšho. Mohlala: $\frac{3}{4}$ (mo go palophatlo ye, 4 ke selekanyo).
describe (a pattern)	To tell or write about a pattern to explain how the pattern is made up. E.g. 3, 5, 7, 9, ... This pattern is made by starting at 3 and then adding 2 every time to get to the next number in the pattern.	hlaloša (paterone)	Go bolela goba go ngwala ka ga paterone go hlaloša ka fao paterone e dirwago ka gona. Mohlala: 3, 5, 7, 9, ... Paterone ye e dirilwe ka go thoma go 3, gomme gwa oketšwa 2 ka dinako tšohle go fihla go nomoro ye e latelago mo pateroneng.

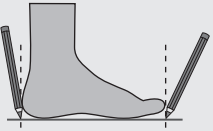
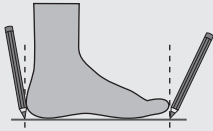
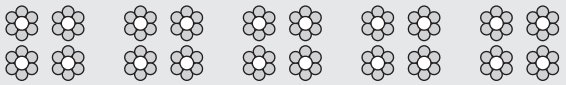
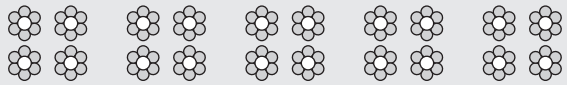


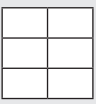
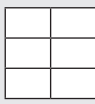


Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
diagrammatic form	<p>Something which is given in a drawing form. E.g. You can give fractions in diagrammatic form in circles or many other shapes. These are some different diagrammatic forms:</p> 	sebopego sa taekramo	<p>Selo seo se fiwago ka sebopego sa go thalwa. Mohlala: O ka aba dipalophatlo ka sebopego sa taekramo ka didiko goba ka dibopego tše dintši. Tše ke tše dingwe tša dibopego tša ditaekramo tša go fapafapana:</p> 
difference (subtraction)	The answer found when subtracting two numbers. E.g. The difference between 10 and 7 is 3.	phapano (go ntšha)	Karabo yeo e hwetšwago ge o ntšha dinomoro tše pedi. Mohlala: Phapano magareng ga 10 le 7 ke 3.
difference in time	The amount of time between two given times.	phapano ka nako	Bokalo bja nako magareng ga dinako tše pedi tšeo di filwego.
different	Things that are not the same.	go fapana	Dilo tšeo di sa swanego.
2-digit/3-digit	A digit is a symbol used to show a number. E.g. 25 is a 2-digit number. 356 is a 3-digit number.	monopedi / monotharo	Mono ke seka seo se šomišetšwago go laetša nomoro. Mohlala: 25 ke nomoro ya monopedi. 356 ke nomoro ya monotharo.
digit	A digit is a symbol that is used to represent the numbers 1-9 and 0. The digits we use are 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. E.g. 49 is made up of 2 digits, namely, 4 and 9. 205 is made up of 3 digits, namely, 2, 0 and 5.	mono	Mono ke seka seo se šomišwago go emela dinomoro 1 – 9 le 0. Meno ye re e šomišago ke: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 le 9. Mohlala: 49 e hlamilwe ka meno ye 2, e lego 4 le 9. 205 e hlamilwe ka meno ye 3, e lego 2, 0 le 5.
digital clock	A clock using numbers, not hands to tell the time.	sešupanako sa panyapanya	Sešupanako sa go šomiša dinomoro, e sego manakana go laetša nako.
direction	The line along which anything moves, points or lies. E.g. When you write in your book, the direction in which you write is from left to right.	thoko	Mothalo wo selo se sengwe le se sengwe se sepelago ka wona, o a šupa goba o a seama. Mohlala: Ge o ngwala ka pukung ya gago, thoko yeo o ngwalelago go yona, ke go tšwa go la ngele go ya go la mmagoja.
distance	The length between two points. If you measure a distance you find out how far it is from one point to another.	sekgoba	Botelele gare ga dintlha tše pedi. Ge o ela sekgoba o hwetša gore ke bokgole bjo bo kaakang go tloga ntlheng ye nngwe go ya go ye nngwe.

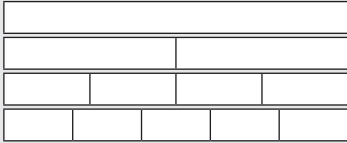
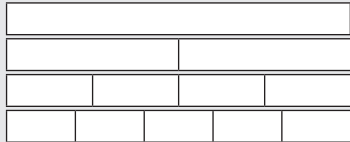
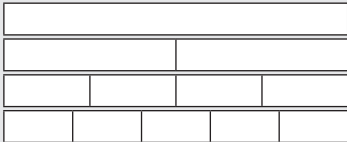
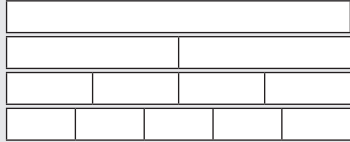
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
distributive property	When a number which is broken down is multiplied/divided by another number you must multiply/divide both parts of the broken down number. This is applying the distributive property. E.g. $(30 + 4) \div 3$ $= (30 \div 3) + (4 \div 3)$ $= 10 + 1 \text{ rem } 1$ $= 11 \text{ rem } 1$	dinomoro tšeo di abjago	Ge nomoro yeo e hlahlamollwago e atišwa/arolwa ka nomoro ye nngwe, o swanetše go atiša/arola dikarolo tša yona ka bobedi. Ka go realo o šomiša dinomoro tšeo di abjago. Mohlala: $(30 + 4) \div 3$ $= (30 \div 3) + (4 \div 3)$ $= 10 + 1 \text{ rem } 1$ $= 11 \text{ rem } 1$
divide/dividing/division	The operation that involves sharing or grouping numbers. E.g. $8 \div 2 = 4$	arola/go arola/karolo	Tshepedišo ye e amanago le go abagana goba go hlopha dinomoro. Mohlala: $8 \div 2 = 4$
double/doubles	When a number is twice as much as another number it is called the double of the other number. E.g. 14 is double 7.	pedifatšo / dipedifatšo	Ge nomoro e le gabedi ge e bapetšwa le ye nngwe nomoro, e bitšwa gore ke pedifatšo ya nomoro yeo. Mohlala: 14 ke 7 gabedi.
doubling	Multiplying by 2.	go pedifatša	Go atiša ka 2.
down	The opposite of up. E.g. I put the cup down on the table. This arrow is pointing down.	fase	Lelatodi la godimo. Mohlala: Ke bea komiki fase mo tafoleng. Mosebe wo o šupile fase.
dozen	There are 12 items in a dozen. E.g. 2 dozen eggs = 24 eggs.	tosene	Go na le dihlogwana tše 12 ka gare ga tosene. Mohlala: ditosene tše 2 tša mae = mae a 24.
Ee			
early	Near to the beginning. E.g. Early in the morning the birds like to sing.	pele	Kgauswi le mathomong. Mohlala: Ka nako ya ge go esa dinonyana di rata go opela.
eighth/eighths	A fraction that is made by finding eight equal-sized parts of the whole. E.g. 	boeswai/ seswaing	Palophatlo yeo e dirilwego ka go hwetša diripa tše seswai tša go lekana tša palotlalo. Mohlala: 

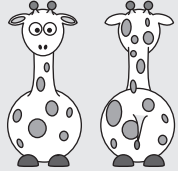
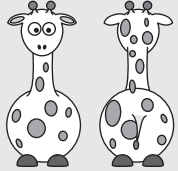


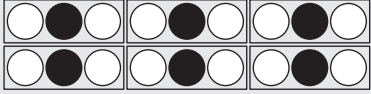
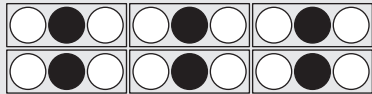
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
empty	Holding or containing nothing. 	go se nago selo	Go se be le selo ka gare. 
equal/equal to	Having the same amount or value. E.g. $10 = 10$ $3 \text{ kg} = 3 \text{ kg}$ $3 + 4 = 7$ $6 = 8 - 2$	lekana / lekana le	Go ba le bokalo goba boleng bja go lekana. Mohlala: $10 = 10$ $3 \text{ kg} = 3 \text{ kg}$
equal sharing	When you share by giving the same amount to each person. E.g. Each child gets three sweets.	go abagana ka go lekana	Ge o abaganya ka go lekana go motho yo mongwe le yo mongwe. Mohlala: Ngwana yo mongwe le yo mongwe o hwetša malekere a mararo.
equally	In equal parts. E.g. If you share 10 sweets equally between 2 friends, each should get 5 sweets.	ka go lekana	Ka dikarolo tša go lekana. Mohlala: Ge o aba malekere a 10 ka go lekana magareng ga bagwera ba 2, yo mongwe le yo mongwe o swanetše go hwetša malekere a 5.
equidistant	The same distance apart. E.g. The numbers 5 and 9 are equidistant from the number 7 (they are both 2 away from 7).	dilekanabokgole	Bokgole bja go swana ka diripana. Mohlala: Dinomoro tše 5 le 9 ke dilekanabokgole go tšwa go nomoro ya 7 (bobedi di šiana ka 2 go tšwa go 7).
equivalent fractions	Equivalent fractions are fractions which have the same value. E.g. One half is equivalent to two quarters.	dipalophatlo tša go lekana	Dipalophatlo tšeo di lekanago ke tšeo di nago le boleng bja go swana. Mohlala: Seripa se tee se lekana le dikotara tše pedi.
estimate	An "educated guess" not just a wild guess. E.g. Rounded numbers are sometimes used as estimates in order to do an approximate or rough calculation. $39 + 39 \approx 40 + 40 = 80$	go akanya	"Kakanyo ye e rutegilego," e sego fela go akanyetša lefeleng. Mohlala: Ka nako dinomoro tše di feletšego di šomišwa bjalo ka meakanyetšo gore go tle go dirwe palotekanywa. $39 + 39 \approx 40 + 40 = 80$
evening	The end part of the day, towards the night. It starts at around sunset.	mantšiboa	Karolo ya mafelelo ya letšatši, go ya bošegong. E thoma ge letšatši le sobela.
even numbers	Numbers that are divisible by 2. E.g. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, ... are the even numbers.	dinomorotekano	Dinomoro tšeo di arolwago ka 2. Mohlala: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 ... ke dinomorotekano.

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo		
expanded notation	When you write out a number by breaking it down, you write it using expanded notation. E.g. 197 in expanded notation is $100 + 90 + 7$.	nomoro yeo e katološitšwego	Ge o ngwala nomoro ka go e hlahlamolla, o e ngwala o šomiša katološo ya yona. Mohlala: 197 ge e katološwa ke $100 + 90 + 7$.		
explain	When you say how something works. To make it clear (in detail) how something works. To make the meaning of something clear or understandable.	hlaloša	Ge o bolela gore selo se šoma bjang. Go hlaloša (ka botlalo) ka moo selo se šomago ka gona. Go dira tlhalošo ya selo se sengwe gore e kwagale goba e kwešišege.		
extend (a pattern)	To add terms to a given pattern. To do this you need to find the rule for the pattern. E.g. Extend the pattern by giving the next 3 terms in the pattern: 4, 9, 14, ... Rule: Add 5 each time to get the next term. Extended pattern: 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29 ...	oketša (paterone)	Go oketša mareo (dinomoro goba dibopego) go paterone ye e filwego. Go dira se o swanetše go hwetša molao wa paterone. Mohlala: Oketša paterone ka go fa mareo a mararo ao a latelago mo pateroneng: 4, 9, 14, ... Molao: Oketša ka 5 ka dinako tšohle, gore o hwetše leero le le latelago. Paterone yeo e okeditšwego: 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29...		
Ff					
face	The flat surface of a 3-D shape. E.g. You can see three of the faces of this prism (box shape).		sefahlego	Bogodimo bja phaphathi bja sebopego sa mahlakoretharo (3-D). Mohlala: O ka bona difahlego tše tharo tša prisimo ye (sebopego sa lepokisi).	
family fact	A collection of related addition facts made from the same numbers.	dintlha tša go tswalana	Kgoboketšo ya dintlha tše di tswalanago ka go hlakanya tše di tšwago dinomorong tša go swana.		
fast/faster	Goes quickly. E.g. The car goes fast. It goes faster than I can walk.	ka pela/ka lebelo	Go sepela ka lebelo. Mohlala: Sefatanaga se kitima ka lebelo. Se kitima ka lebelo go feta ka moo ke sepelago ka gona.		
few	Not many. A small number.	mmalwa	E sego palo ye ntši. Palo ye nnyane.		
fewer than	Less than, smaller in number. Use for counting objects. E.g. There are fewer dogs than cats.	nnyane go	Ka fase ga, nnyane ka palo. Go šomiša go balela dilo. Mohlala: Go na le dimpša tše mmalwa go feta dikatse.		
fewest	The smallest in number.	mmalwa go feta	Ba palo ye nnyane go feta.		

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšhu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
fifth/fifths	A fraction that is made by finding five equal sized parts of the whole. E.g. 	bohano / teehlanong	Ke palophatlo ye e dirwago ka go hwetša dikarolo tše hlano tša go lekana tša palotlalo. Mohlala: 
finger width	The width of your finger, used to measure length/thickness of something else. E.g. This stem is about one finger width in thickness. 	bophara bja monwana	Bophara bja monwana wa gago, bjo bo šomišwago go ela botelele/bokoto bja selo se sengwe. Mohlala: Kutu ye ke tekano ya monwana o tee ka bokoto. 
first, second, third, fourth, etc.	Numbers that give a position in a sequence. See ordinal numbers.	mathomo, bobedi, boraro, bone, bjalobjalo.	Dinomoro tšeo di fago boemo ka tatelano. Lebelela dinomorotatelano.
fives	When things or objects come in groups of five. E.g.  We can count: 5, 10, 15. We can say: 3 groups of 5 or 5 + 5 + 5 or 3 x 5.	dihlano	Ge dilo di etla ka dihlopha tša hlano. Mohlala:  Re ka bala: 5, 10, 15 Re ka re: dihlopha tše 3 tša 5 goba 5 + 5 + 5 goba 3 x 5.
flat	Something which is not curved. A 3-D object can have flat sides (faces). E.g. The faces (sides) of this cube are all flat. 	phaphathi	Selo seo se sego sa kgopama. Selo sa mahlakoretharo se ka ba le mahlakore a phaphathi (difahlego). Mohlala: difahlego (mahlakore) tša letaese le ke tša phaphathi ka moka. 
flat surface	A flat surface can rest on a table and not roll. A shape can slide on a flat surface. See slide/roll.	bogodimo bja phaphathi	Bogodimo bja phaphathi bo ka dula godimo ga tafola gomme bja se kgokologe. Sebopego se ka thelela godimo ga bogodimo bja phaphathi. Bona thelela/kgokologa.





















Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
foot lengths	The length of your foot, used to measure length of something else. E.g. Mark the number of foot lengths, from heel to toe. 	mabotelele a leoto	Botelele bja leoto la gago, bjo bo šomišwago go ela botelele bja selo se sengwe. Mohlala: Swaya palo ya mabotelele a leoto, go tloga seretheng go fihla monwaneng. 
formal unit	An accepted standard unit used when you measure. E.g. A kilogram is a formal unit for measuring mass and a metre is a formal unit for measuring length.	yuniti ya semmušo	Yuniti ya motheo yeo e amogelegago, yeo e šomišwago ge go lekanywa. Mohlala: Khilokeramo ke yuniti ya semmušo ya go lekanya boima. Metara ke yuniti ya semmušo ya go lekanya botelele.
forwards	Going towards the front. E.g. When you count forwards the numbers get bigger.	pele	Go ya pele. Mohlala: Ge o balela pele dinomoro di a gola.
fours	When things or objects come in groups of four. E.g.  We can count: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20. We can say: 5 groups of 4 or $4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4$ or 5×4 .	dinne	Ge dilo di etla ka dihlopha tša nne. Mohlala:  Re ka bala: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20. Re ka re: dihlopha tše 5 tša 4 goba $4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4$ goba 5×4 .
fraction circles	Circles which have been divided up into fraction parts. E.g. This circle has been divided into halves. 	sediko sa dipalophatlo	Didiko tšeo di arotšwego ka dikarolo tša dipalophatlo. Mohlala: Sediko se se arotšwe ka diripagare. 
fraction squares	Squares which have been divided up into fraction parts. E.g. This square has been divided into sixths. 	dikwere tša palophatlo	Dikwere tšeo di arotšwego ka dikarolo tša palophatlo. Mohlala: Sekwere se se arotšwe ka botshela. 
fraction strips	Strips that have been drawn to illustrate fraction parts. E.g. A fraction strip showing fifths. One fifth has been shaded. 	distripi tša palophatlo	Distripi tše di thadilwego go laetša dikarolo tša palophatlo. Mohlala: Stripi sa palophatlo se se laetšago teehlano. Teehlano e khalarilwe. 

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
fraction table	<p>A table that has been drawn to illustrate fraction parts. E.g. A fraction table showing a whole, halves, quarters and fifths.</p> 	tafola ya palophatlo	<p>Tafola yeo e thadilwego go laetša dikarolo tša palophatlo. Mohlala: Tafola ya palophatlo yeo e laetšago palotlalo, diripa, dikotara le diteehlano.</p> 
fraction wall	<p>A combination of fraction strips, drawn together to show the relative sizes of fractions. It looks a bit like a wall made of bricks which are different sizes. E.g. A fraction wall showing a whole, halves, thirds and quarters.</p>  <p>From this fraction wall you can see that one third is greater than one quarter.</p>	leboto la palophatlo	<p>Kopantšho ya distripi tša palophatlo, tše di thadilwego mmogo go laetša tswalano ya bogolo bja dipalophatlo. E lebelelega gannyane bjalo ka leboto le le dirilwego ka ditena tša bogolo bja go fapafapana. Mohlala: Leboto la palophatlo la go laetša palotlalo, diripa, diteetharo le dikotara.</p>  <p>Go tšwa go leboto le la palophatlo o ka bona gore teetharo e feta kotara e tee.</p>
fractions	Parts of a whole. E.g. Half, third, quarter.	dipalophatlo	Dikarolo tša palotlalo. Mohlala: Seripagare, teetharo, kotara.
frequency	The number of times a data item occurs.	boipoeletšo	Maḡga ao data e ipoeletšago ka gona.





















Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšhu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo																																				
frequency table	<p>A table used to record frequencies. A tally is often used to count up the frequencies. E.g.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Favourite colour</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Colour</th> <th>Tally</th> <th>Total (Frequency)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Red</td> <td> </td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blue</td> <td> </td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yellow</td> <td> </td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Green</td> <td> </td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Favourite colour			Colour	Tally	Total (Frequency)	Red		5	Blue		6	Yellow		4	Green		10	<p>tafola ya lenaneo la boipoeletšo</p>	<p>Tafola yeo e šomišwago go rekhota boipoeletšo. Papetla gantši e šomišwa go balela boipoeletšo. Mohlala:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Mebala ya go ratega</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Mmala</th> <th>Palo</th> <th>Palomoka (boipoeletšo)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Khubedu</td> <td> </td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Talalerata</td> <td> </td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Serolane</td> <td> </td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Talamorogo</td> <td> </td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Mebala ya go ratega			Mmala	Palo	Palomoka (boipoeletšo)	Khubedu		5	Talalerata		6	Serolane		4	Talamorogo		10
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front	<p>The part which is on the side of the face or at the beginning. E.g. Here you can see the front and the back of the giraffe. Also, if ten people are in a line, the first one is the one in front.</p>		<p>pele</p> <p>Karolo ye e lego ka lehlakoreng la sefahlego goba ka mathomong. Mohlala: Mo o ka bona ka pele le ka morago ga thutlwa. Gape, ge batho ba lesome ba le mo mothalading, wa mathomo ke yena wa pele.</p> 																																				
full	<p>Not able to hold or contain any more.</p>		<p>tletše</p> <p>Ga se sa kgona go swara.</p> 																																				
Gg																																							
geometric object/ shape	<p>A geometric shape/object is described using geometric properties.</p>	<p>selo/sebopego sa tšeometriki</p>	<p>Sebopego/selo sa tšeometriki se hlalošwa ka go šomiša dilo tša tšeometriki.</p>																																				
geometric pattern	<p>A pattern made using shapes. E.g. This geometric pattern is made by repeating circles.</p> 	<p>patrone ya tšeometriki</p>	<p>Paterone yeo e dirilwego ka go šomiša dibopego. Mohlala: Paterone ye ya tšeometriki e dirilwe ka go bušetša didiko.</p> 																																				

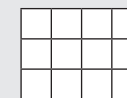
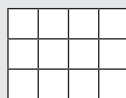
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšhu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
geometric solid	A 3-D geometric shape. E.g. A cube made of wood is a geometric solid.	soliti ya tšeometrik	Sebopego sa tšeometrik sa 3-D. Mohlala, khupu yeo e dirilwego ka kota ke soliti ya tšeometrik.
gram	A gram is a smaller unit used to measure mass. There are 1 000 grams in 1 kilogram.	kramo	Kramo ke yuniti ye nnyane yeo e šomišwego go ela boima. Go na le dikramo tše 1 000 ka go khilokramo e 1.
graph title	The heading of a graph that tells you what the graph is about. E.g. This graph is about the colours of flowers that were collected.	hlogo ya kerafo	Hlogo ya kerafo yeo e go botšago gore kerafo e bolela ka eng. Mohlala: Kerafo ye e bolela ka mebala ya matšoba ao a kgobokantšwego.
greater than	Bigger. The symbol > means greater than. E.g. $5 > 3$ means 5 is greater than 3.	go feta	Kgolo kudu. Leswao le > le ra gore, e feta ... Mohlala: $5 > 3$ e ra go re, 5 e feta 3.
greatest	Biggest (number). E.g. Given the numbers 3, 7 and 5, the greatest number is 7.	go feta kudu	Kgolokgolo (nomoro). Mohlala: Dinomoro tše di filwego 3, 7 le 5, nomoro ye kgolokgolo ke 7.
grid	A rectangle that has been divided up into small squares that appear in rows and columns.	kriti	Khutlonnethwi yeo e arotšwego ka dikwere tše nnyane tše di bonagalago ka methalong le dikholomong.
group/groups	A group is a set of objects that have been put together according to a given instruction. E.g. The flowers are in groups of 5.	sehlopha/dihlopha	Sehlopha ke sete ya dilo tše di beilwego felo gotee go ya ka taelo ye e filwego. Mohlala: Matšoba a beilwe ka dihlopha tša 5.

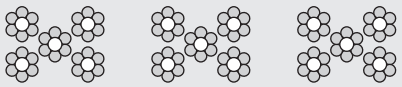
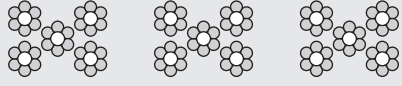
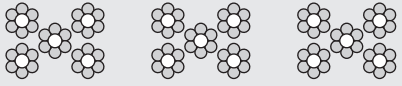
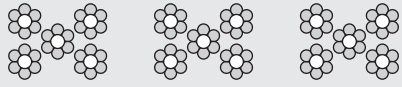
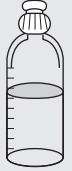



Flower colours

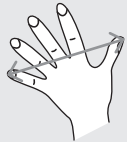







			
			
			
			
			
Red flower	Yellow flower	Pink flower	Purple flower



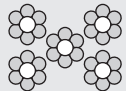
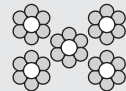

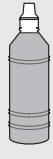
Mebala ya matšoba

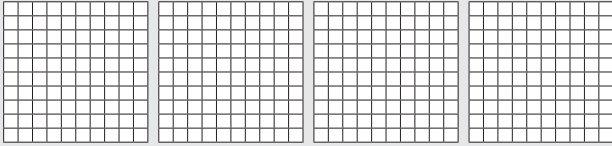
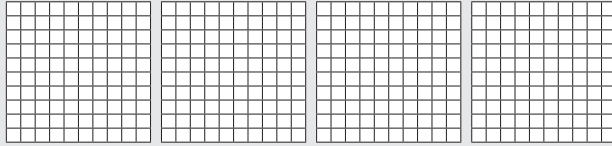
			
			
			
			
			
Letšoba le le khubedu	Letšoba le le serolane	Letšoba le le pinki	Letšoba le le phophole

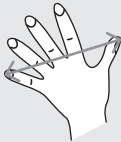

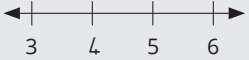

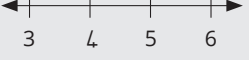



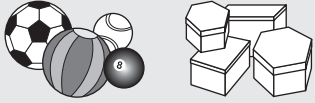
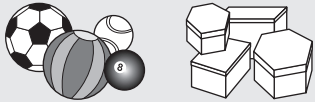
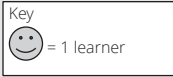
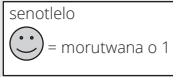
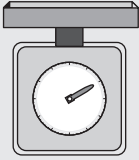
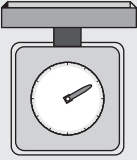
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
grouping (division)	<p>When you put objects into groups you are “grouping” the objects. You can divide numbers by grouping them.</p> <p>E.g. If you have 15 flowers, how many bunches of 5 flowers each can you make? ($15 \div 5 =$)</p>  <p>$15 \div 5 = 3$</p>	go hlopha (karolo)	<p>Ge o bea dilo ka dihlopha, o a di hlopha. O ka arola dinomoro ka go di hlopha.</p> <p>Mohlala: Ge o swere matšoba a 15, na ke dihlopha tše kae tša matšoba a 5 ao o ka a dirago?</p> <p>($15 \div 5 =$)</p>  <p>$15 \div 5 = 3$</p>
groups of/lots of	<p>When things are put together they are called “groups of” things or “lots of” things.</p> <p>E.g. Below there are three groups of five OR three lots of five.</p> 	dihlopha tša/bontši bja	<p>Ge dilo di beilwe felo gotee, di bitšwa, “dihlopha tša” dilo goba “bontši bja” dilo.</p> <p>Mohlala: Mo tlase go na le dihlopha tše tharo tša dihlopha goba bontši bja di5 tše tharo.</p> 
Hh			
half full	<p>A container which has been filled to half of its capacity, or which is holding half of the total amount that it can hold, is half full.</p> 	tletše seripagare	<p>Setšhelo seo se tladitšwego go fihla go seripagare sa mothamo wa sona, goba seo se nago le seripagare sa palomoka ya bokalo bjo se ka bo swarago, ke seripagare sa go tlatša.</p> 
half/halves	<p>One of two equal parts. There are 2 halves in a whole.</p> 	seripagare/ diripagare	<p>Se tee sa diripa tše pedi tša go lekana. Go na le diripagare tše pedi ka go palotlalo.</p> 
halving, halve, finding halves	To divide/cut something into two parts of equal size or number.	go ripa gare, ripa gare, go hwetša diripagare	Go arola/ go sega selo ka dikarolo tše pedi tša go lekana ka bogolo goba ka nomoro.

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšhu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
hand span	Hand-span is the gap between your thumb and smallest finger when your hand is stretched out like this. 	pharalatšo (go taramologa / otlologa ga seatla)	Pharalatšo ke sekgoba sa magareng ga monwana wa mogorupo le monwana wo monnyane ge seatla sa gago se taramolotšwe/otlolotšwe ka tsela ye. 
heavy, heavier, heaviest	Objects which have a great mass are heavy. The heaviest object (of a group of objects) is the one with the greatest mass.  E.g. The car is heavy, the taxi is heavier the truck is the heaviest.	boima, boima kudu, boima go feta / boimaima	Dilo tšeo di nago le boima bjo bogolo di a imela. Selo sa go imela go feta tšohle (sa sehlopha sa dilo) ke sona se nago le boima bjo bogologolo.  Mohlala: Sefatanaga se boima, thekisi e boima kudu; llori e boima go di feta tšohle.
height	The measurement of length from top to bottom. 	botelele	Kelo ya botelele go tloga godimo go ya fase. 
high/higher than	Can be used to compare height. E.g. This school building is high. It is higher than that house. 	telele/ telele go feta	Le ka šomišwa go bapetša botelele. Mohlala: Moago wa sekolo ke wo motelele. Ke wo motelele go feta ntlo yela. 
higher number	A number which is the bigger one of a pair of numbers. E.g. If I have the numbers 39 and 56, 56 is the higher number.	nomoro ya godimo	Nomoro yeo e lego ye kgolo go tše dingwe. Mohlala: Ge ke na le dinomoro tše, 39 le 56; 56 ke nomoro ye kgolo.

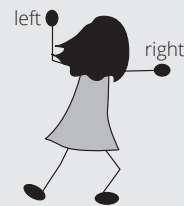
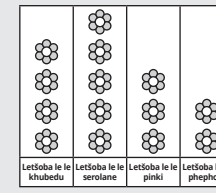
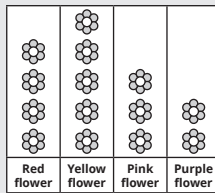
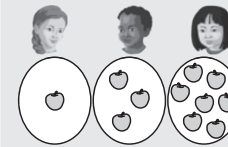
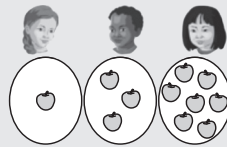
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšhu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
historical events/ historical days	Events we celebrate that happened in the past. E.g. 27 April is Freedom Day. It is celebrated to remember the first free elections in South Africa.	meletlo ya histori/ matšatši a histori	Ditiragalo tšeo re di ketekago tšeo di diregilego nakong ya go feta goba mengwageng ya go feta. Mohlala: 27 Moranang ke Letšatši la Tokologo. Le ketekwa go gopola dikgetho tše tharo tša mathomo ka mo Afrika-Borwa.
horizontal	Going from side to side, like the horizon. 	rapame	Go tloga lehlakoreng le go ya go lela, bjalo ka bogomapono. 
12-hour time	A day has 24 hours. There are two 12 hour periods in one day. In 12-hour time the time is measured as am (from 12 midnight to 12 noon) and pm (from 12 noon to 12 midnight).	nako ya diiri tše 12	Letšatši le na le diiri tše 24. Go na le dinako tše pedi tša diiri tše 12 ka letšatši le tee. Ka nako ya diiri tše 12, nako e elwa bjalo ka am (mesong) (go thoma bošegogare ka 12 go fihla ka 12 mosegare) le pm (thapama) (go thoma mosegare ka 12 go fihla ka 12 bošegogare).
hours/ half hours/ quarter hours	A unit of time equal to 60 minutes (hour). Half an hour has 30 minutes. Quarter of an hour has 15 minutes.	diiri/ diripagare tša iri / kotara ya iri	Iri ke mono wa nako woo o tšeago metsotso ye 60. Seripagare sa iri ke metsotso ye 30 (ka gore 30 ke seripagare sa 60) Kotara ya iri ke metsotso ye 15.
how many?	The number of things. E.g. How many flowers are there? There are 5. 	tše kae?	Palo ya dilo. Mohlala: Na go na le matšoba a makae? Ke a 5. 
how much?	The amount of something. E.g. How much water is in that bottle? A lot of water – the bottle is full. 	se sekaakang?	Bokalo bja selo. Mohlala: Na go na le meetse a makaakang ka lepotlelong? Meetse a mantši - lepotlelo le tletše. 

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
hundreds	<p>When things or objects come in groups of a hundred. E.g.</p>  <p>We can count: 100, 200, 300, 400 We can say: 4 groups of 100 or $100 + 100 + 100 + 100$ or 4×100.</p>	makgolo	<p>Ge dilo di etla ka dihlopha tša lekgolo. Mohlala:</p>  <p>Re ka bala: 100, 200, 300, 400. Re ka re: dihlopha tše 4 tša 100 goba $100 + 100 + 100 + 100$ goba 4×100.</p>
li			
identify	Recognise and name.	lemoga	Tseba o be o fe leina.
incline	To slope or slant. E.g.	sekama	Go sekama. Mohlahla:
increase	Make bigger or larger.	oketša	Go godiša selo.
index finger	The finger between the thumb and the longest finger. The index finger is the finger most often used for pointing.	monwana wa tšhupane	Monwana wo o lego gare ga mogogorupa le monwana wo motelele go feta ye mengwe. Monwana wa tšhupane ke wona o šomišwago kudu go šupa.
informal measurement	Measuring using non-standard units. E.g. If you find out how wide your school desk is by using your hand.	go ela ka mokgwa woo e sego wa semmušo	Go ela ka go šomiša diyuniti tšeo e sego tša tlwaelo. Mohlala: Ge o nyaka go tseba gore teske ya sekolo sa geno ke ye kaakang ka bophara ka go šomiša seatla sa gago.

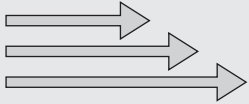
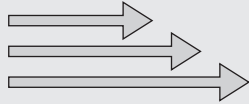

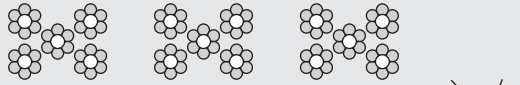
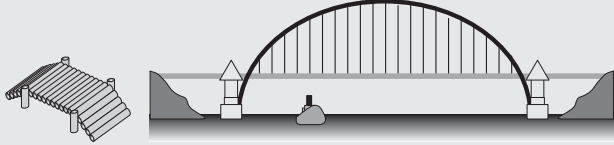
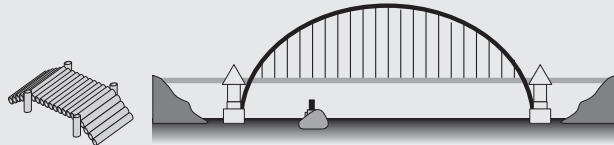
Maths word	Explanation/diagram		Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo	
informal unit	When you measure informally, you use informal units of length. E.g. If you measure the width of your school desk using your hand, you are using your hand-span as an informal unit. (Hand-span is the gap between your thumb and smallest finger when your hand is stretched out like this.)		yuniti yeo e sego ya semmušo	Ge o ela ka mokgwa wo e sego wa semmušo, o šomiša diyuniti tšeo e sego tša semmušo tša botelele. Mohlala: Ge o ela bophara bja teske ya sekolo sa geno o šomiša seatla sa gago, o šomiša dipharalatšo bjalo ka yuniti yeo e sego ya semmušo. (Dipharalatšo ke sekgoba seo se lego gare ga monwana wa mogogorupa le monwana wo monnyane ge seatla sa gago se otlogile go swana le mo.	
information	A meaningful collection of facts or data.		tshedimošo	Kgoboketšo ya dintlha tše bohlokwa goba data.	
in front of (position)	A number or numbers which comes before another number. E.g. 4 is in front of 5 and 6.	Things can be in a position "in front of" other things. E.g. The tree is in front of the dinosaur.	ka pele ga (boemo)	Nomoro goba dinomoro tšeo di tlogo pele ga nomoro ye nngwe. Mohlala: 4 e ka pele ga 5 le 6.	Dilo di ka ba maemong a "ka pele ga" dilo tše dingwe. Mohlala: Mohlare o ka pele ga nkokoi.
					
interpret (data)	To explain the meaning.		fetolela (data)	Go hlaloša molaetša.	
interval	The gap between – it could be a time interval or an interval in numbers (the size of the gap in a number pattern). E.g. There is an interval of 1 hour between 3 o'clock and 4 o'clock. The interval in the number pattern 15, 30, 45, 60, ... is 15.		sekgala	Sekgala magareng ga – e ka ba sekgala sa nako goba sa dinomoro (bogolo bja sekgala pateroneng ya nomoro). Mohlala: Go na le sekgala sa iri e 1 gare ga iri ya 3 le iri ya 4. Sekgala sa pateroneng ya nomoro ya 15, 30, 45, 60, ... ke 15.	
inverse operation	An operation that undoes what another operation does. E.g. Addition and subtraction are inverse operation. $30 + 55 = 85$ and $85 - 55 = 30$		opareišene ya go dirolla	Opareišene yeo e dirollago seo opareišene ye nngwe e se dirilego. Mohlala: Go hlakanya le go ntšha ke diopareišene tša go dirolla. $30 + 55 = 85$ le $85 - 55 = 30$	
investigate	Find out about something by looking around for information.		nyakišiša	Nyakišiša ka se sengwe ka go lebelela tshedimošo.	

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšhu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
Jj			
just after	Something which follows straight after what you have. This is an informal expression. E.g. The number just after 5 is 6.	ka moragonyana	Se se latelago ka pelanyana ka morago ga seo o nago le sona. Ye ke tlhagišo yeo e sego ya semmušo. Mohlala: Nomoro yeo e tlogo ka moragonyana ga 5 ke 6.
just as many as	The same number as. E.g. There are just as many balls as boxes in this drawing. (There are 4 balls and 4 boxes.) 	go no lekana ka bontši le	Nomoro ya go swana le. Mohlala: Go na le dikgwele tše ntši go no swana le mapokisi mo sethalweng se. (Go na le dikgwele tše 4 le mapokisi a 4.) 
just before	Something which comes immediately before what you have. This is an informal expression. E.g. The number just before 11 is 10.	ka pejana	Seo se tlogo ka pejana pele ga seo o nago le sona. Ye ke tlhagišo yeo e sego ya semmušo. Mohlala: Nomoro ye e tlogo ka pejana pele ga 11 ke 10.
Kk			
key (data graph)	A key on a pictograph tells us how many each picture stands for. 	taetšo (kerafo ya data)	Taetšo godimo ga kerafo ya diswantšho e re botša palo ya se sengwe le se sengwe. 
kilogram	A standard metric unit used to measure mass. The abbreviation for kilogram is kg. The mass of 1 kg is the same everywhere in the world.	khilokramo	Yuniti ya metrik yeo e lego ya semmušo yeo e šomišwago go ela boima. Khutsofatšo ya khilokramo ke kg. Boima bja khilokramo e 1 bo a lekana lefaseng ka bophara.
kitchen scale	A scale that is used to measure mass. You put it on a counter and some goods in the scale, and then you can read the mass of the goods. E.g. You can find the mass of butter when you are cooking. 	sekala sa khitšhing/ moraleng	Sekala seo se šomišwago go ela boima. O se bea godimo ga khaonthara gomme wa bea dilo godimo ga sona gore o kgone go bala boima bja dilo. Mohlala: O ka kgona go hwetša boima bja potoro go o apea. 
Ll			
label	A label tells you what something is.	pharoina/ taetšaina	Pharoina/taetšaina e go botša go re selo ke eng.

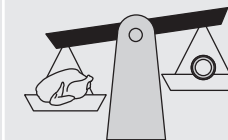
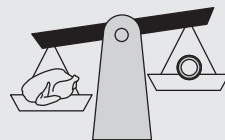
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšhu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
larger	Bigger.	kgolokgolo	Bogolo bja go fetiša.
late	Not on time. E.g. If you are late for a lesson you arrive after the lesson has started.	šalela	Go se sware nako. Mohlala: Ge o šaletše go ya thutong, o fihla ka morago ga ge thuto e šetše e thomile.
later	Not right now.	ka dinako	E sego gona bjale.
least	Smallest number. E.g. The first child has the least apples.	bonnyane	Nomoro ye nnyaneyane. Mohlala: Ngwana wa mathomo o na le diapole tše nnyane.
least common (data)	The things of which there are the lowest number. E.g. In the pictograph on the right, purple flowers are the least common.	tše nnyane (data)	Dilo tše di lego fase ka palo. Mohlala: Mo kerafong ya diswantšho ka thokong ya mmagoja, matšoba a mmala wa phephole ke a manyane ka palo.
left/left hand side	Your body has a left side and a right side. The left hand is on the left side of the body.	nngele /letsogong la nngele	Mmele wa gago o na le lehlakore la nngele le la go ja. Letsogo la nngele le ka lehlakoreng la nngele la mmele.
left over (subtraction)	What remains when you have subtracted. E.g. If I have 10 marbles and I give away 4 then I have 6 marbles left over.	mašaledi (go ntšha)	Se se šalago ge o ntšhitše. Mohlala: Ge ke na le dimabolo tše 10 gomme ka fana ka tše 4, ke šaletšwe ke dimabolo tše 6.
length	The measurement of "how long" something is. The measurement from end to end of an object.	botelele	Kelo ya go re selo ke se setelele gakaakang. Kelo go tloga ka mafelong a selo go fihla mafelong a sona.



Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšhu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
length of time	An amount of time that has passed. E.g. The length of your maths lesson is 90 minutes.	botelele bja nako	Bontši bja nako yeo e fetilego. Mohlala: Botelele bja thuto ya gago ya mmetse ke metsotso ye 90.
less	When there are fewer of something. E.g. I have 4 oranges and you have 6 oranges. I have fewer oranges than you have. 4 is less than 6.	tlase	Ge go na le bonnyane bja se sengwe. Mohlala: Ke na le dinamune tše 4 gomme wena o na le dinamune tše 6. Dinamune tša ka di tlase go tša gago.
less than	Smaller. The symbol < means less than. E.g. We read $4 < 9$ as "4 is less than 9". This is true because 4 is a smaller number than 9.	nnyane go	Nnyane. Leswao le < le ra go re e fetwa ke. Mohlala: Re bala $4 < 9$ ka go re "4 e fetwa ke 9". Se ke nnete ka gobane 4 ke nomoro ye nnyane go 9.
light, lighter, lightest	Objects which have a small mass are light. The lightest object (of a group of objects) is the one with the smallest mass. E.g. The pen is light, the button is lighter, the feather is the lightest.	bofefo, bofefo kudu, bofefo go feta / bofefofefo	Dilo tša boima bjo bonnyane di bofefo. Selo se bofefo go feta (sa sehlopha sa dilo) ke selo seo se nago le boima bjo bonnyane go feta. Mohlala: Pene e bofefo, konopi e bofefo kudu, lefopa le bofefo go feta.
line	A straight path from one point to another point. E.g. _____	mothaladi	Mothalothwii go tloga ntlheng ye nngwe go ya go ye nngwe. Mohlala: _____
list	When you write a list you write down things under each other. E.g. A shopping list reminds you what to buy when you go shopping.	lenaneo	Ge o ngwala lenaneo o ngwala dilo ka go latelana. Mohlala: Lenaneo la direkarekane le go gopotša se o se rekago ge o eya mabenkeleng.
litre/litres	The standard metric unit which is used to measure volume and capacity.	litara/dilitara	Yuniti ya metriki yeo e lego ya semmušo e šomišwa go ela bolumo le mothamo.
long hand and short hand on clock	These pointers allow us to tell time on an analogue clock. The long hand tells us the minutes. The short hand tells us the hour.	lenakana le letelele le le lekopana mo tšhupanakong	Manakana a, a re thuša go re re kgone go bolela nako mo sešupanakong sa manakana. Lenakana le letelele le re botša metsotso. Lenakana le lekopana le re botša diiri.





Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšū la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
long, longer, longest	<p>You can compare the lengths of different objects using the words long, longer and longest. E.g. This first arrow is long, the second arrow is longer, the third arrow is the longest.</p>  <p>The third arrow is longer than the second arrow. It is also longer than the first arrow.</p>	<p>telele, telele kudu, telele go feta / teleletelele</p>	<p>O ka bapetša botelele bja dilo tša go fapana ka go šomiša mantšu a: telele, telele kudu, telele go feta. Mohlala: Mosebe wa mathomo ke wo motelele, wa bobedi ke wo motelele kudu, wa boraro ke wo motelele go feta.</p>  <p>Mosebe wa boraro ke wo motelele go feta wa bobedi. Gape ke wo motelele go feta go wa mathomo.</p>
long time	<p>When a lot of time has passed, we say that something has taken a long time.</p>	<p>nako ye telele</p>	<p>Ge nako ye ntši e fetile re re selo se tšere nako ye telele.</p>
lots of/ groups of	<p>Objects that have been put together, usually to count them more easily. E.g. The flowers are in lots of OR groups of 5.</p> 	<p>bontši bja /dihlopha tša</p>	<p>Dilo tšeo di beilwego mmogo, gore di balege bonolo. Mohlala: Matšoba a beilwe ka bontši bja GOBA dihlopha tša 5.</p> 
lower number	<p>A number which is the smaller one of a pair of numbers. E.g. If I have the numbers 39 and 56, 39 is the lower number.</p>	<p>nomoro ya tlase</p>	<p>Nomoro yeo e lego ye nnyane go tše dingwe. Mohlala: Ge ke na le dinomoro tše, 39 le 56; 39 ke nomoro ya tlase.</p>
low/lower than	<p>You can describe the height of an object using the words low and lower than. E.g. This small bridge is low. It is lower than that big bridge.</p> 	<p>tlase/ tlase go feta</p>	<p>O ka hlaloša botelele bja selo o šomiša mantšu a: tlase le tlase go feta. Mohlala: Leporogo le le lennyane le tlase. Le tlase go feta leporogo le legolo.</p> 

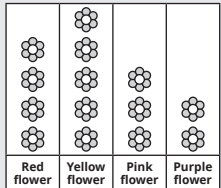
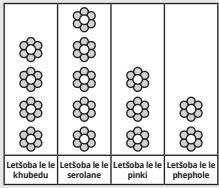


Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
Mm			
makes	This word is sometimes used to say "Gives the answer when you add." E.g. 5 plus 4 makes 9.	dira	Lentšu le ka nako ye nngwe le šomišwa go re, "E fa karabo ge o hlakanya." Mohlala: 5 le 4 di dira 9.
many	A lot. A large number.	ntši	Ntši. Nomoro ye kgolo.
map	A drawing which could be formal or informal. It shows you where things are. It represents an area. E.g. You could have a map of your town, a map of your school or a map of South Africa.	mmepe	Sethalwa seo se ka bago sa semmušo goba e sego sa semmušo. Se go laetša fao dilo di lego gona. Se emela lefelo. Mohlala: o ka ba le mmepe wa toropo ya geno, mmepe wa sekolo sa geno goba mmepe wa Afrika Borwa.
mass	The amount of matter that an object is made up of. E.g. A chicken has a greater mass than a cookie.	boima	Bokalo bja selo seo dilo di dirwago ka bjona. Mohlala: Kgogo e feta khekhe ka boima.
match	Pair up. If you match the number names to the number of items illustrated, you show which number name should be paired up with which set of items.	nyalanya	Ka bobedi. Ge o nyalanya mainapalo go palo ya dilo tšeo di swantšhitšwego, o laetša gore ke paloina efe yeo e swanetšego go nyalanywa le sete efe ya dilo.
measure	To find the size or amount of something. This can only be done for things that can be measured. For example you can measure the length, mass, capacity and volume of objects.	ela / lekanya	Go hwetša bogolo goba bokalo bja selo. Se se ka diragala fela ka dilo tšeo di kgonegago go elwa. Mohlala: O ka ela botelele, boima, mothamo le bolumo ya dilo.
measurement	The measure of the size of something. You can get measurements of lots of different things. E.g. The measurement of the height of the classroom door is about 2 metres.	kelo	Go ela ga bogolo bja selo. O ka hwetša dikelo tša dilo tša go fapafapana. Mohlala: Kelo ya botelele bja lebatlala la phapoši ya borutelo e ka ba dimetara tše 2.
measuring tape	A length of tape that has been marked in units that can be used to measure length.	thapotekanyo (theipi ya go ela)	Botelele bja theipi yeo e marakilwego ka diyuniti yeo e ka šomišwago go ela botelele.
medium	Somewhere in the middle - not very big or small.	Gare	Mo gare - e sego se segolo kudu goba se sennyane.
method	See technique.	mokgwa	Bona tlhalošo ya thekniki.







two	•
three	• •
one	• • •

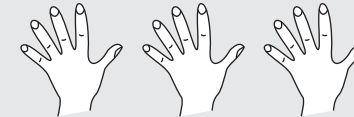
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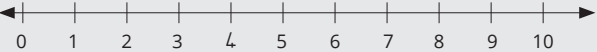
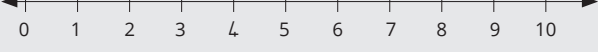
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
metre/metres	The standard unit used to measure length in the metric system.	metara / dimetara	Kelo ya semmušo yeo e šomišwago go ela botelele ka tsela ya metriki.
metre stick	A ruler or measuring stick that is one metre in length.	phatana ya metara	Rula goba phatana ya go ela ya botelele bja metara o tee.
minus	Subtract.	tloša	Ntšha.
minute	A unit of time – there are 60 minutes in an hour. There are 60 seconds in a minute.	motsotso	Yuniti ya nako – go na le metsotso ye 60 ka go iri. Go na le metsotswana ye 60 ka go motsotso.
missing	“Missing” numbers in a number sentence are numbers that are not written into the given number sentence. You can usually work out the missing numbers. E.g. Find the missing number if $13 + _ = 18$. The missing number is 5.	tlogetšwe	Dinomoro tšeo di tlogetšwego mo lefokopalong ke dinomoro tšeo di sego tša ngwalwa mo go lefokopalo leo le filwego. O ka kgona go hwetša dinomoro tšeo di tlogetšwego. Mohlala: Hwetša nomoro yeo e tlogetšwego ge $13 + _ = 18$. Nomoro yeo e tlogetšwego ke 5.
money	We use money to pay for goods or services. It comes in coins and notes. E.g. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Coins</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Notes</p>  </div> </div>	tšhelete	Re šomiša tšhelete go lefela diphahlo goba ditirelo. E tla ka tšhelete ya ditšhipi le dipampiri. Mohlala: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Tšhelete ya ditšhipi</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Tšhelete ya dipampiri</p>  </div> </div>
month	A month is a period of time that is about 30 days long. A calendar year is broken up into 12 months. Not all months have the same number of days.	kgwedi	Tšhupamabaka ya ngwaga e arotšwe ka dikgwedi tše 12, tšeo ye nngwe le ye nngwe e nago le matšatši ao a ka bago 30. Ga se dikgwedi ka moka tšeo di nago le matšatši a go lekana.
months of the year	January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December.	dikgwedi tša ngwaga	Pherekgong, Dibokwane, Hlakola, Moranang, Mopitlo, Mosegamanye, Phupu, Phato, Lewedi, Diphlane, Dibatsela le Manthole.
more	Greater number or amount.	go feta	Nomoro ye kgolo goba palo.

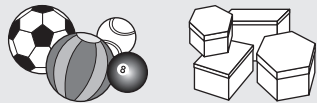
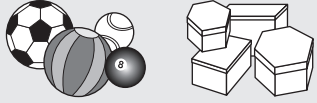
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšū la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
more common (data)	Something of which there are a greater number than other things. E.g. In the pictograph on the right, red flowers are more common than pink and purple flowers. 	tše ntši	Selo se se lego ka bontši go feta tše dingwe. Mohlala: Mo kerafong ya diswantšho ka lehlakoreng la go ja, matšoba a makhubedu ke a mantši go feta matšoba a mapinki le a maphephole. 
more than	Greater than. The symbol > means more/greater than. E.g. We read $23 > 19$ as "23 is greater than 19". This is true because 23 is a bigger number than 19.	kgolo go	Kgolo go: Leswao le > le ra go re go feta/kgolo go. Mohlala: Re ka bala ra re: $23 > 19$, go swana le ge "23 e le ye kgolo go 19." Se ke nnete, ka go re 23 ke nomoro ye kgolo go 19.
morning	The first part of the day which ends at about noon.	mesong	Karolo ya mathomo ya letšatši ye e felago ka dinako tša sekgaalela.
most	The highest number. E.g. the third child has the most apples. 	bontši	Nomoro ye ntši. Mohlala: Ngwana wa boraro o na le diapola tše dintši. 
multiple	The product when you multiply one whole number by another whole number. E.g. 6 is a multiple of 2; 25 is a multiple of 5.	katišanetšwa	Karabo ye e hwetšwago ge o atiša palotlalo e tee ka palotlalo ye nngwe. Mohlala: 6 ke katišanetšwa ya 2. 25 ke katišanetšwa ya 5.
multiples of 2	The products when you multiply whole numbers by 2. E.g. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 are the first seven multiples of 2.	dikatišanetšwa tša 2	Karabo ya ge o atiša dipalotlalo ka 2. Mohlala: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, ke dikatišanetšwa tša mathomo tše šupa tša 2.
multiples of 3	The products when you multiply whole numbers by 3. E.g. 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21 are the first seven multiples of 3.	dikatišanetšwa tša 3	Karabo ya ge o atiša dipalotlalo ka 3. Mohlala: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21 ke dikatišanetšwa tša mathomo tše šupa tša 3.
multiples of 4	The products when you multiply whole numbers by 4. E.g. 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28 are the first seven multiples of 4.	dikatišanetšwa tša 4	Karabo ya ge o atiša dipalotlalo ka 4. Mohlala: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28 ke dikatišanetšwa tša mathomo tše šupa tša 4.
multiples of 5	The products when you multiply whole numbers by 5. E.g. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 are the first seven multiples of 5.	dikatišanetšwa tša 5	Karabo ya ge o atiša dipalotlalo ka 5. Mohlala: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, ke dikatišanetšwa tša mathomo tše šupa tša 5.


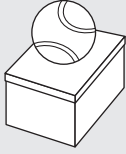

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
multiplication	The operation that involves calculating the total of a given number of groups.	katišo	Tshepedišo yeo e amago go balela palomoka ya nomoro yeo e filwego ya dihlopha.
multiply	When you multiply you carry out the operation of multiplication. The answer that you get is called the product. E.g. $7 \times 2 = 14$ so we say that 14 is the product of 7 and 2.	atiša	Ge o atiša o diragatša tshepetšo ya katišo. Karabo ye o e hwetšago e bitšwa seatišo. Mohlala: $7 \times 2 = 14$ ka fao re re 14 ke seatišo sa 7 le 2.
Nn			
narrower	Less wide than. E.g. The country road is narrower than the highway. 	pitlaganego	Tshesana kudu (bophara bjo bo fokotšegilego) go feta. Mohlala: Tselatshese e pitlagane go feta tsela ya lephefo. 
near double	Something that is close to a double. E.g. 25 is a near double – it is just more than double 12.	kgauswi le pedifatšo	Selo se se lego kgauswi le pedifatšo. Mohlala: 25 e kgauswi le pedifatšo – e feta pedifatšo ya 12.
nearest ten	When you round off numbers you see what number they are near to. When you round off to the nearest ten, you look for the ten that the given number is closest to. E.g. 59 is closer to 60 than to 50. 60 is the nearest ten to 59.	lesome la kgauswi	Ge o batametša dinomoro, o lebelela go re di kgauswi le nomoro efe. Ge o batametša dinomoro go lesome la kgauswi, o lebelela lesome leo le lego kgauswi le nomoro yeo e filwego. Mohlala: 59 e kgauswi le 60 go feta go 50. 60 ke lesome la kgauswi go 59.
next	The one that comes after. E.g. 14 comes next after 13.	latela	Se se tlogo ka morago. Mohlala: 13 e latela ka morago ga 14.
next to (position)	Near to or right after. E.g. The dog is next to the cat.  E.g. The number symbol 3 is next to the number name "three". 3 three	kgauswi le	Kgauswi le goba ka morago ga fao. Mohlala: Mpša e kgauswi ga katse.  Sekapalo sa 3 se kgauswi ga leinapalo "tharo." 3 tharo

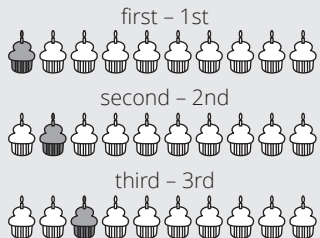
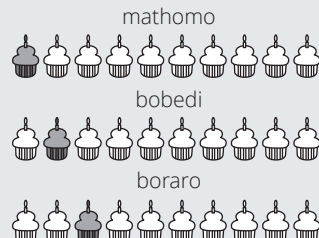


Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšú la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
night	The time when it is dark, when you are usually asleep.	bošego	Nako ya ge go le leswiswi, gantši o tla be o robetše.
non-geometric shape	A shape which is irregular and is not described using geometric properties. E.g. A leaf is a non-geometric shape.	sebopego seo e sego sa tšeometriki	Sebopego seo se sego sa tlwaelega ebile se sa hlalošwe ke melawana ya tšeometriki. Mohlala: Letlakala ke sebopego seo e sego sa tšeometriki.
non-standard	The same as informal. E.g. A non-standard unit for measuring length is the width of your hand.	e sego ya motheo	E swana le, ya go se be ya semmušo. Mohlala: Yuniti yeo e sego ya motheo ya go ela botelele ke bophara bja seatla sa gago.
non-standard measure	The same as informal measure. E.g. A non-standard unit for measuring length is the width of your hand. E.g. If you find out how wide your school desk is by using your hand.	dikelo tšeo di sego tša lekanela	Go swana le go ela ga go se be molaong. Mohlala: Yuniti ye e sego ya lekanela ya go ela botelele ke bophara bja seatla sa gago. Mohlala. Ge o hwetša go re bophara bja teseke ya gago ya sekolong ke bjo bokaakang ka go šomiša diatla tša gago.
non-unitary fractions	Fractions that are not unitary fractions. They have a numerator which is bigger than 1.	$\frac{4}{5}, \frac{2}{7}$, etc.	Dipalophatlo tše e sego tša metšo. Di na le karolo ya palophatlo ye e lego ye kgolo kudu go 1.
nothing	Not one thing (item or object), the count for nothing is zero. E.g. There is nothing on my desk. I have nothing in my pocket.	ga go selo	Go hloka le ge e ka ba selo se tee (selo), palelo ya go hloka selo ke lefeela. Mohl. Ga go na selo godimo ga teseke ya ka. Ga ke na selo ka morabeng wa ka.
number	How many things or objects there are. You count to find the number of items.	nomoro/palo	E laetša gore dilo tše di lego gona ke tše kae. O bala go hwetša palo ya dilo.
number bonds	The number pairs that add up to a given number. E.g. The number bonds of 6 are: $1 + 5 = 6$ $2 + 4 = 6$ $3 + 3 = 6$ $4 + 2 = 6$ $5 + 1 = 6$	ditlemagano tša palo	Diphere tša dinomoro tšeo di fago karabo ya nomoro yeo e filwego. Mohlala: Ditlemagano tša 6, ke: $1 + 5 = 6$ $2 + 4 = 6$ $3 + 3 = 6$ $4 + 2 = 6$ $5 + 1 = 6$



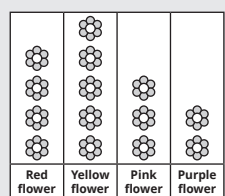
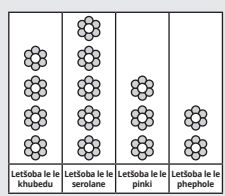


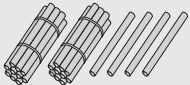
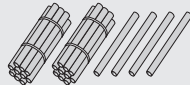
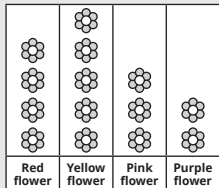
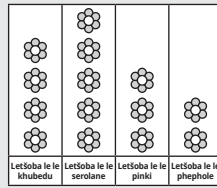
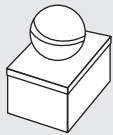
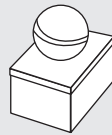
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšū la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo																																																																																																																																																																																																								
number family facts	A collection of related addition facts made from the same numbers. E.g. Some of the number family facts of 15 are: $10 + 5$; $5 + 5 + 5$; $9 + 6$; $3 + 12$ and so on.	dintlha tša nomorotswalano	Kgoboketšo ya dintlha tše di tswalanago ka go hlakanya tše di tšwago dinomorong tša go swana. Mohlala: Tše dingwe tša dintlha tše di tswalanago tša 15 ke: $10 + 5$; $5 + 5 + 5$; $9 + 6$; $3 + 12$ bjalo bjalo.																																																																																																																																																																																																								
number grid/chart	A board with ten rows and ten columns numbered from 1 to 100. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td>32</td><td>33</td><td>34</td><td>35</td><td>36</td><td>37</td><td>38</td><td>39</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr><td>41</td><td>42</td><td>43</td><td>44</td><td>45</td><td>46</td><td>47</td><td>48</td><td>49</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>51</td><td>52</td><td>53</td><td>54</td><td>55</td><td>56</td><td>57</td><td>58</td><td>59</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>61</td><td>62</td><td>63</td><td>64</td><td>65</td><td>66</td><td>67</td><td>68</td><td>69</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr><td>71</td><td>72</td><td>73</td><td>74</td><td>75</td><td>76</td><td>77</td><td>78</td><td>79</td><td>80</td></tr> <tr><td>81</td><td>82</td><td>83</td><td>84</td><td>85</td><td>86</td><td>87</td><td>88</td><td>89</td><td>90</td></tr> <tr><td>91</td><td>92</td><td>93</td><td>94</td><td>95</td><td>96</td><td>97</td><td>98</td><td>99</td><td>100</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	kriti ya dinomoro/ papetla ya dinomoro	Papetla ya go ba le methaladi ye 10 le dikholomo tše lesome, tše di nomorilwego go tloga go 1 go fihla go 100. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td>32</td><td>33</td><td>34</td><td>35</td><td>36</td><td>37</td><td>38</td><td>39</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr><td>41</td><td>42</td><td>43</td><td>44</td><td>45</td><td>46</td><td>47</td><td>48</td><td>49</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>51</td><td>52</td><td>53</td><td>54</td><td>55</td><td>56</td><td>57</td><td>58</td><td>59</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>61</td><td>62</td><td>63</td><td>64</td><td>65</td><td>66</td><td>67</td><td>68</td><td>69</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr><td>71</td><td>72</td><td>73</td><td>74</td><td>75</td><td>76</td><td>77</td><td>78</td><td>79</td><td>80</td></tr> <tr><td>81</td><td>82</td><td>83</td><td>84</td><td>85</td><td>86</td><td>87</td><td>88</td><td>89</td><td>90</td></tr> <tr><td>91</td><td>92</td><td>93</td><td>94</td><td>95</td><td>96</td><td>97</td><td>98</td><td>99</td><td>100</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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number line	A number line is a line on which numbers can be placed, according to their value. The gaps on the number line must be drawn accurately. E.g. 	motalopalo	Motalopalo ke motalo woo dinomoro di ka bewago go wona go ya ka maemo a tšona. Dikgoba tše di lego mo go motalopalo di swanetše go thalwa ka mokgwa wa maleba wa go lekana. Mohlala: 																																																																																																																																																																																																								
number name/ number word	When you write out a number using words you give the number name. E.g. The number name of 47 is forty seven.	leinapalo/lentšupalo	Ge o ngwala nomoro o šomiša mantšu o fa nomoro yeo leina. Mohlala: Leinapalo la 47 ke masommennešupa.																																																																																																																																																																																																								
number pairs	Pairs (groups of two) of numbers that are put together.	dinomoro tša diphere	Diphere (dihlopha tša bobedi). Dinomoro tše di beilwego mmogo ka bobedi ka bobedi .																																																																																																																																																																																																								
number pattern/ numeric pattern	A number/numeric pattern is another name for a number sequence or pattern.	paterone ya dinomoro/ pateronepalo	Patrone ya dinomoro ke leina le lengwe la tatelano ya dinomoro goba patrone.																																																																																																																																																																																																								
number problem	A maths question that has been set using numbers for which you need to find the solution.	palorara	Potšišo ya mmetse yeo e beakantšwego go šomišwa dinomoro tše o swanetšego go hwetša tharollo ya tšona.																																																																																																																																																																																																								



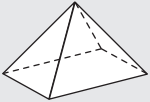
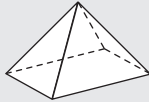
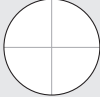

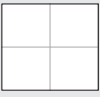
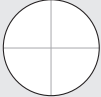


Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
number range	A set or group of numbers between given limits.	tihatlamano ya dinomoro	Sete goba sehlopha sa dinomoro tša magareng ga mollwane woo o filwego.
number sentence	When you use numbers and symbols to express the solution of a word problem you write it using a number sentence. E.g. If I have 5 sweets and you have 7 sweets how many sweets do we have altogether? The number sentence expressing this is: $5 + 7 = \underline{\quad}$ or $5 + 7 = 12$.	lefokopalo	Ge o šomiša dinomoro le dišupo goba dika go fa tharollo ya mararantšu, o e ngwala o šomiša palofoko. Mohlala: Ge ke na le malekere a 5, wena o na le malekere a 7, na re na le malekere a makae ge a kopane? Palofoko ye e hlalošago se ke: $5 + 7 = \text{goba } 5 + 7 = 12$.
number sequences	Number sequences are patterns of numbers that follow a rule. E.g. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, ... are the even numbers, they are a sequence of numbers.	tatelano ya dinomoro/ nomorotatelano	Tatelano ya dinomoro ke dipatrone tša dinomoro tšeo di latelago molawana. Mohlala: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, ... ke dipalotekanelo, ke dinomoro tšeo di latelanago.
number symbol	When you write out a number using symbols (numerals/digits) you give the number symbol. E.g. The number symbol for the number seventy two is 72.	sekapalo	Ge o ngwala nomoro o šomiša dišupo goba dika (dipaledi/meno) o fa nomoro seka. Mohlala: Seka sa palo sa masomešupapedi ke 72.
numeral	A symbol used to write a number. The numerals we use are the ten digits: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	palo	Seka seo se šomišwago go ngwala nomoro. Dipalo tšeo re di šomišago ke dimono tše lesome 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
numerator	The top number in a fraction numeral which is written using symbols. E.g. $\frac{3}{4}$ (in this fraction 3 is the numerator).	lebadi	Nomoro ya ka godimo ya palophatlo yeo e ngwalwago ka go šomiša dišupo goba dika. Mohlala: $\frac{3}{4}$ (mo go palophatlo ye, 3 ke lebadi).
numeric pattern	A numeric pattern is another name for a number sequence or pattern. E.g. 20, 40, 60, 80, ...	paterone ya dinomoro	Patrone ya dinomoro ke leina le lengwe la tatelano ya dinomoro goba patrone. Mohlala: 20, 40, 60, 80, ...
Oo			
object (counter)	A thing. You can see it. If there are lots you can count them.	selo (sebaledi)	Ke selo seo o ka se bonago. Ge di tletše o ka kgona go di bala.
objects 3-D (3-dimensional objects)	Objects such as balls (spheres) and boxes (prisms). 	dilo tša mahlakoretharo (3-D)	Dilo tša go swana le dikgwele (dikgokolo) le mapokisi (diprisimo). 





Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšú la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
o'clock	When you write the time from an analogue clock, you use the word "o'clock". E.g. It is 8 o'clock.		iri ya Ge o ngwala nako go tšwa go sešupanako sa manakana, o šomiša lentšú le: "iri ya." Mohlala: Iri ya 8.
odd number	A number that is not divisible by 2. E.g. 3, 15, 29, 55.	palotlhokatekanelo	Nomoro ye e sa arolegego ka 2. Mohlala: 3, 15, 29, 55
on top of (position)	When something is above something else. E.g. The ball is on top of the box.		godimo ga (boemo) Ge selo se le godimo ga selo se sengwe. Mohlala: Kgwele e godimo ga lepokisi.
one-to-one correspondence	When one thing can be matched to another thing. E.g. If there are 3 children and 3 sweets there is a one-to-one correspondence between children and sweets.	tebano ya tee go tee	Ge selo se sengwe se ka nyalanywa le se sengwe. Mohlala: Ge go na le bana ba bararo le malekere a 3 go na le tebano ya tee go tee magareng ga bana le malekere.
opposite	In a position across from something else. E.g. The circle and the square are on opposite sides of the card.		fapaneng Boemong bja go putla go tšwa go se sengwe.
opposite (position)	On the other side. E.g. When you and your friend sit on either side of a desk at school, you are sitting on opposite sides of the desk.	lebane (boemo)	Ka lehlakoreng le lengwe. Mohlala: Ge wena le mogwera wa gago le dutše ka mahlakoreng a teske sekolong, le dutše ka mo le ka mo ga teske.
order/ordering	To order means to sort. You can sort numbers or shapes according to size.	beakanya	Go beakanya go ra go hlopha. O ka hlopha dinomoro goba diboepo, go ya ka bogolo.

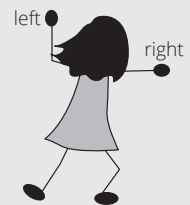
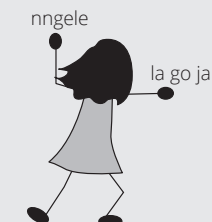


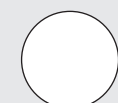

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
ordinal numbers	Positions are given by ordinal numbers. E.g. First, second, third, fourth, etc. according to the number in a display. 	dipalosešu-patatelano	Maemo a fiwa go ya ka dipalosešupatatelano. Mohlala: ya pele, ya bobedi, ya boraro, ya bone, bjalo bjalo go ya ka nomoro mo pontšhong. 
organise (data)	When you collect data you get all sorts of answers and they are not sorted out into categories. When you sort out the data, you organise it.	rulaganya (data)	Ge o rulaganya data o hwetša dikarabo ka moka tša mehutahuta tšeo di sa hlophiwago go ya ka magoro. Ge o hlopha data o a e rulaganya.
orientation	Direction.	taetšo	tšhupo.
over	Higher than, e.g. the roof is over my head; above and to the other side, e.g. the ball went over the fence.	godimo	Godimo go feta, mohl. tlhaka e ka godimo ga hlogo ya ka; godimo ka thoko ye nngwe, mohl. kgwele e ile ka godimo ga legora.
Pp			
pace(s)	A pace is a step that you take. The length of a pace is used to measure the lengths of other things, such as the length of your classroom. 	kgato	Kgato yeo o e tšeago. Botelele bja kgato bo šomišwa go ela botelele bja dilo tše dingwe, bjalo ka botelele bja phapošiborutelo ya gago. 
pair	Put two things together (verb). Or, two of the same kind of thing (noun).	bobedi	Go bea dilo mmogo (lediri). Goba dilo tše pedi tša mohuta o tee (leina).
past/to (time)	When you tell the time: if it is not exactly 3 o'clock (for example), it could be before 3 (e.g. 15 minutes to 3 o'clock) or after 3 (e.g. 15 minutes past 3 o'clock).	go tšwa go /go ya go (nako)	Ge o bolela nako ye e sego iri ya 3 (go fa mohlala) e ka ba pele ga 3 (mohlala: metsotso ye 15 go ya go iri ya 3) goba morago ga 3 (mohlala: metsotso ye 15 go tšwa go iri ya 3).

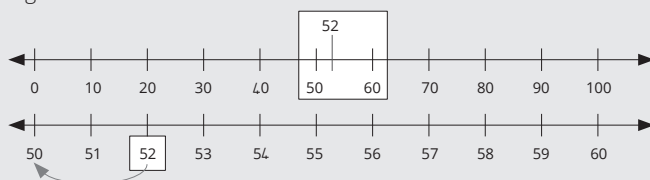
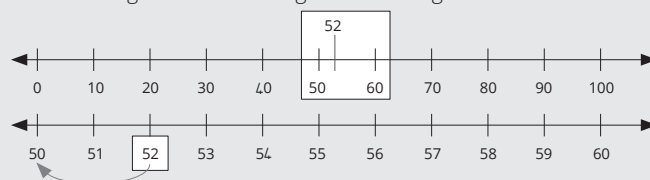
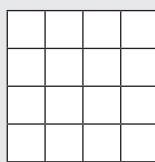
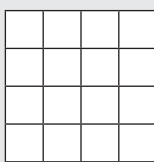
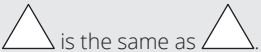



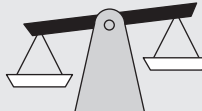
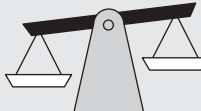
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšhu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
pattern	<p>Something which has a regular form or design that you could repeat. When designs are repeated or a rule can be found for a number sequence we have found a pattern. E.g. 4, 7, 10, ... (Pattern – add 3 each time, starting at 4.)</p>  <p>(Pattern – triangle, square, circle, repeated.)</p>	paterone	<p>Selo seo se nago le moakanyetšo goba sebopego sa mehlang seo o ka se bušeletšago. Ge meakanyetšo e bušeletšwa goba go hwetšwa molao wa tatelano ya dinomoro, re hweditše patrone. Mohlala: 4, 7, 10... (Patrone - oketša ka 3 ka dinako tšohle, o thoma go 4.)</p>  <p>(Patrone - khutlotharo, sekwere, sediko, di a bušeletšwa.)</p>
pay	<p>Hand over money in exchange for goods. E.g. If you pay for a loaf of bread at the shops you give money to the cashier.</p>	lefa	<p>Go fa tšhelete gore o fiwe diphahlo. Mohlala: Ge o lefela lofo ya borotho lebenkeleng, o fa mmalatšhelete tšhelete ya go lefela.</p>
perimeter	<p>The distance around a shape. E.g. The perimeter of the square with sides 2 cm long will be: $2\text{ cm} + 2\text{ cm} + 2\text{ cm} + 2\text{ cm} = 8\text{ cm}$. If a shape has curved sides you can use a piece of string to find the perimeter – place the string carefully along the whole border of the shape, then straighten it out and see how much string was needed to go around the shape.</p>	perimeta/modiko	<p>Sebaka sa go dikologa sebopego. Mohlala: Perimeta/modiko wa sekwere sa mahlakore a botelele bja 2 cm e tla ba $2\text{ cm} + 2\text{ cm} + 2\text{ cm} + 2\text{ cm} = 8\text{ cm}$. Ge sebopego se na le mahlakore a go kgopama o ka šomiša seripa sa lenti go hwetša perimeta/modiko – bea lenti ka tlhokomelo mollwaneng ka moka wa sebopego, ke moka o e otlole gomme o lebelele gore ke lenti le le kaakang leo le nyakegago le le ka raretšago sebopego.</p>
physical objects	<p>Real things. E.g. Things which you work with when you count, such as stones, counters or blocks.</p>	dilo tša sebopego	<p>Dilo tša kgonthe. Mohlala: Dilo tše o šomago ka tšona ge o balela, bjalo ka maswikana, dibaledi goba dipoloko.</p>
pictograph (data)	<p>A pictograph is a data graph which uses pictures to represent the data.</p> 	kerafo ya diswantšho	<p>Kerefo ya diswantšho ke kerafo ya data yeo e šomišago diswantšho sebakeng sa data.</p> 


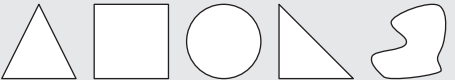


Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo	
place value	<p>In our number system, the value of a digit depends on its place, or position, in the number. Each place has a value of 10 times the place to its right. The place values used in Grade 2 are tens and units.</p> <p>E.g. This drawing shows the number 24 sticks.</p> <p>The place value of the 2 is tens. (We can also say the 2 is in the tens place.)</p>		<p>kemapalo</p> <p>Mo lenaneong la rena la dinomoro, e lego lenaneo la ditesimale, boleng bja mono bo ya ka maemo a bjona, mo nomorong. Maemo a mangwe le a mangwe a na le boleng bja go lekana le boleng bja nomoro ya ka go la mmagoja ge go balwa ga-10. Dikemapalo tše di šomišwago go Mphato wa 2 ke masome le metšo. Mohlala: Sethalwa se se laetša palo ya diphatana tše 24. Kemapalo ya 2 ke masome. (Gape, re ka re 2 e mo lefelong la masome.)</p>	
plus	Add.	oketša	hlakanya	
popular (most/least)	<p>Something which is well liked.</p> <p>E.g. The most popular item is liked the most (yellow flowers). The least popular thing is liked the least (purple flowers).</p>		<p>ratwago (ntši/gannyane)</p> <p>Selo seo se ratwago kudu. Mohlala: Selo seo se ratwago ka bontši (letšoba la mmala wa namune). Selo seo se ratwago gannyane (letšoba le le phephole).</p>	
position	<p>The place where something is, compared to other things that are around it.</p> <p>E.g. the position of the ball is on top of the box.</p>		<p>lefelo</p> <p>Lefelo leo go lona selo se bapetšwago le dilo tše dingwe tšeo di lego ka mathoko ga sona.</p> <p>Mohlala: Lefelo leo kgwele e lego go lona ke godimo ga lepokisi.</p>	
practical problems	<p>Problems which relate to real things. You may come across these problems in your everyday life. Maths can sometimes be used to help you solve practical problems.</p> <p>E.g. If you want to sell scones at school to raise money and you sell each scone for R3,00 how many scones must you sell to make R30?</p>	dipalo tša tirišo	<p>Dipalo tše di amanago le dilo tša nnete. O ka ikhwetša o lebane le mathata a bophelong bja gago bja ka mehla. Mmetse ka nako ye nngwe o ka go thuša go rarolla mathata a tirišo.</p> <p>Mohlala: Ge o nyaka go rekiša disekontshe sekolong go kgoboketša tšhelete, wa rekiša sekontshe se tee ka R3,00, na o hloka go rekiša disekontshe tše kae gore o dire R30?</p>	
predict	To make a guess about what will happen based on information that you have.	naganela	Go dira kakanyo mabapi le seo se tlogo direga go tšwa go tshedimošo yeo o nago le yona.	



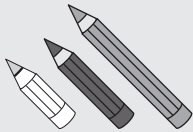
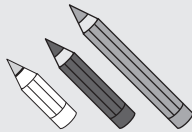


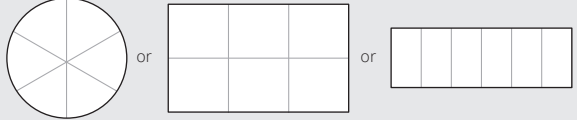
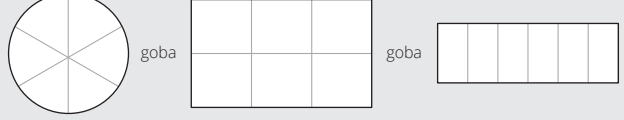
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
predictable	In an expected way. E.g. Patterns behave in a way that is predictable. You can use the rule of the pattern to predict (work out) what another term in the pattern will be.	go naganela pele	Ka mo go letetšwego. Mohlala: Dipatrone di tšwelela ka tsela ye di naganetšwego ka gona. O ka no šomiša molao wa patrone go naganela se karolo ye nngwe mo patroneng e ka bago sona.
prediction	A prediction is a guess (not a wild guess, you think carefully about it) about something happening a certain way.	taolo	Go akanya seo se diregago ka tsela ye e itšego (e sego go no tlaruma ka mogopolo: o nagana ka tlhokomelo).
prism	A geometric shape that has a base that can vary but the other faces are all rectangles or squares. A cube is a special prism which has all of its faces squares. E.g. 	prisimo	Sebopego sa tšeometriki seo se nago le botlase bjoo bo fapanago efela difahlego tše dingwe e le dikhutlonnethwi le disekwere. Mohlala: 
problem	The word "problem" is sometimes used for a "question" in maths. E.g. "Solve the following problems" is an instruction to find the solutions (answers) to some given questions.	marara	Lentšu le "marara" ka nako ye nngwe le šomišetšwa "potšišo" ka Mmetse. Mohlala: "Rarolla marara a a latelago," ke taelo ya go hwetša ditharollo (dikarabo) go tše dingwe tša dipotšišo tše di filwego.
problem solving	When you solve maths problems by thinking through the given information. You could use drawings or models to help you.	go rarolla palo	Ge o dira dipalo tša Mmetse ka go nagana o šomiša tshedimošo ye e filwego. O ka šomiša diswantšho goba malebela gore o thušege.
public holidays	Days which are given as holidays by the government. E.g. In South Africa June 16 is a public holiday.	matšatši a go ikhutša a bohle	Matšatši ao a filwego bjalo ka maikhutšo ke mmušo. Mohlala: Mo Afrika-Borwa, Mosegamanye 16 ke maikhutšo a bohle.
pyramid	A geometric shape that has a base that can change but all of the other faces are triangles. 	phiramiti	Sebopego sa tšeometriki seo se nago le botlase bjo bo ka fetogafetogago eupša difahlego tše dingwe e le dikhutlotharo. 
Qq			
quarter	A fraction that is made by finding four equal sized parts of the whole. E.g.  or  or 	kotara	Kotara ke palophatlo yeo e dirwago ka go hwetša dikarolo tše nne tša go lekana tša palotlalo. Mohlala:  goba  goba 

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšhu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
quarter of an hour	The length of time when an hour is divided into four equal parts. Each part is 15 minutes. There are 15 minutes in a quarter of an hour. There are 45 minutes in three quarters of an hour.	kotara ya iri	Botelele bja nako ge iri e arolwa ka dikarolo tše nne tša go lekana. Karolo ye nngwe le ye nngwe ke metsotso ye 15. Go na le metsotso ye 15 ka kotareng ya iri. Go na le metsotso ye 45 ka dikotareng tše tharo tša iri.
Rr		Rr	
rands and cents	Money values used in South Africa. 	diranta le disente	Boleng bja tšehelele yeo e šomišwago mo Afrika-Borwa. 
recognise	Know what something looks like.	lemoga	Tseba go re selo se lebelega bjang.
record	Write something down. E.g. Record your answer means “write down your answer”. Record the data items means “write down the data facts that you find”.	go rekhota	Go ngwala selo. Mohlala: Go rekhota karabo ya gago, go ra go re, “ngwala karabo ya gago.” Go rekhota dilo tša data go ra go re, “ngwala dintlha tša data tše o di hwetšago.
rectangle	A shape with 4 straight sides and 4 square corners. Opposite sides are equal. 	khutlonnethwi	Sebopego seo se nago le mahlakore a 4 a go re thwi, le dikhutlo tše 4 tša dikwere. 
regular pattern	A pattern that increases in the same way. E.g. Numeric patterns that get bigger by 15 each time – 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, ... This is a regular pattern – you can work out more terms in the sequence because you can identify the rule behind the regular increases in the pattern.	paterone ya mehleng	Patrone ye e oketšegago ka tsela ya go swana. Mohlala: Palopatrone ye e golago ka 15 nako le nako – 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, ... Ye ke patrone ya mehleng – o ka hwetša mabaka a mmalwa mo tatelanong ka gore o ka kgona go lemoga molao wa go hlola kgolo ya mehleng mo patroneng.
religious festivals	Days on which people of a given religion celebrate something special. E.g. Easter, Diwali, Ramadan, Passover.	meletlo ya sedumedi	Matšatši ao batho ba tumelo ye e itšego ba ketekago selo se se kgethegilego. Mohlala: Tsogo ya Morena, Diwali, Ramadan, Paseka.
remainder	Something that is left over. E.g. If I share 7 sweets between 2 children, each child gets 3 sweets and there is one sweet left over.	mašalela	Selo se se šetšego. Mohlala: Ge ke abaganya malekere a 7 gare ga bana ba babedi, ngwana o tee o hwetša malekere a 3; gomme go šala le tee.
repeat	Happen again. Say or write more than once.	bušeletša	Direga gape. Go bolela goba go ngwala go feta gatee.

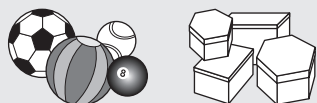
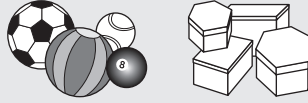


Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
repeated addition	Adding the same number many times. E.g. $4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 20$ (In this way we have found by repeated addition that five 4's is equal to 20.)	tlhakantšhapoletšo	Go hlakanya nomoro e tee ga ntši. Mohlala: $4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 20$ (Mo maemong a re hwetša karabo ka tlhakantšho ya go ipoeletša gore 4 tše hlano di lekana le 20.)
represent (data)	Make a drawing to show the data that you have collected. E.g. A graph such as a pictograph is used to represent data.	kemedi (data)	Dira sethalwa go laetša data yeo o e kgobokeditšego. Mohlala: Kerafo ya go swana le ya diswantšho e šomišwa go emela data.
result	The answer.	poelo	Karabo.
reverse	To go in the opposite direction.	fetola	Go ya ka thoko ya go fapana le ye nngwe.
right/right hand side	Your body has a left side and a right side. The right hand is on the right side of the body.	la go ja /letsogong la go ja	Mmele wa gago o na le lehlakore la ngele le la go ja. Seatla sa go ja se ka lehlakoreng la go ja la mmele.
			
roll or slide	This tin rolls on the curved surface but it slides on the flat surface of the can.	kgokologa goba thelela	Tshitswana ye e a kgokologa ka lehlakore leo e kgopamego efela e a thelela ka lehlakore la bopapetla bja yona.
			
rotate	Turn around.	dikologa	Go sokologa.
round/curved sides	An edge of a shape that is curved. E.g. A circle has a round (curved) edge.	nkgokolo/mathoko a a kgopamilego	Mafelelo a sebopego ao a kgopamilego.
			

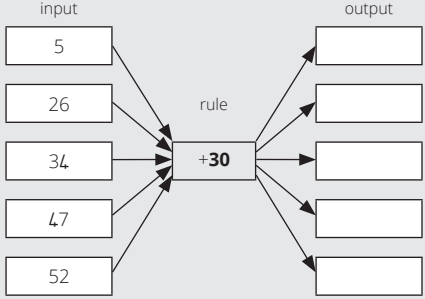
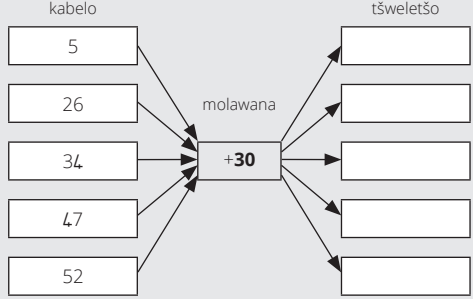


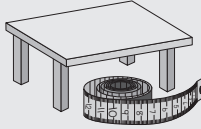
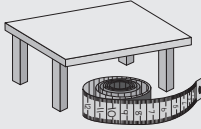
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšū la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
rounding off	<p>When you want to simplify a situation you can round off a number – this means you make it a number that ends in zero. E.g. 52 rounded off to the nearest ten is 50.</p> 	batametša nomoro go	<p>Ge o nyaka go nolofatša seemo o ka batametša nomoro – se se ra go re o dira nomoro ye e felelago ka lefela. Mohlala: 52 ge e batametšwa go lesome la kgauswi ke 50.</p> 
rows and columns	<p>A set of objects or numbers can be arranged in order, often in rows and columns in a grid/array. E.g. The rows go across from left to right in the grid. The columns go from top to bottom in the grid.</p> 	methaladi le dikholomo	<p>Sete ya dilo goba dinomoro e ka beakanywa ka tlhopho, gantši ka methaladi le dikholomo mo go kriti/peakanyo ya maleba. Mohlala: Methaladi e putla ka go pheka, go tšwa go la ngele go ya go la go ja mo kriting. Dikholomo di tšwa godimo tša ya tlase mo kriting.</p> 
Ss			
same as/ the same as	<p>Equal to (in number). E.g. 5 is the same as $4 + 1$.</p> <p>Of the same form or outline (shape). E.g.  is the same as </p>	swana le/go swana le	<p>E lekana le (ka nomoro) Mohlala: 5 e swana le ge o re $4 + 1$.</p> <p>Tša sebopego goba magomo a go swana. Mohlala:  e swana le </p>
scale/balance scale	<p>An instrument used to measure or compare the mass of different objects.</p> 	sekala/sekala sa go lekanyetša	<p>Sedirišwa se se šomišwago go ela goba go bapetša boima bja dilo tše di fapanego.</p> 

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšhu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
sequence/ sequencing events	Things that happen (events) can be put in date/time order, when you are given their dates/times. This is called sequencing the events. E.g. The sequence of events in your day could be: eat breakfast, go to school, do your homework, eat supper, go to bed.	tatelano/ go latelanya ditiragalo	Dilo tšeo di diregago (ditiragalo) di ka bewa ka peakanyo ya letšatšikgwedi/nako, ge o filwe gore di tlile go diragatšwa ka dikae le nako. Se se bitšwa go latelanya ditiragalo. Mohlala: Tatelano ya ditiragalo tša letšatši la gago e ka ba ka tsela ye: go ja dijo tša difihlolo, go ya sekolong, go dira mošomo wa gago wa gae, go ja dijo tša dilalelo, go ya malaong.
shape	Form or outline. E.g. 	sebopego	Popego goba magomo. Mohlala: 
shapes 2-D (2-dimensional shapes)	Shapes such as triangles, squares, rectangles, circles, etc. E.g. 	dibopego tša mhlakorepedi (2-D)	Dibopego tša go swana le dikhutlotharo, dikwere, dikhutlonnethwii, didiko, bj.bj. Mohlala: 
shared amongst/ between	We say "shared amongst" when we share out to more than two people and "shared between" when we share between 2 people. E.g. 24 sweets are shared amongst 6 boys. How many sweets will each boy get? 4 biscuits are shared between 2 girls. How many biscuits will each girl get?	abela magareng / gare	Re re, "abela magareng ga," ge re abela batho ba go feta ba babedi, gape ra re, "abela gare ga," ge re abaganya gare ga batho ba babedi. Mohlala: Malekere a 24 a abaganywa magareng ga bašemane ba 6. Na mošemane o tee o tla hwetša malekere a makae? Dipiskiti tše 4 di abilwe gare ga basetsana ba babedi. Na mosetsana o tee o tla hwetša dipiskiti tše kae?
sharing equally	When you share by giving the same amount to each person. E.g. each child gets 2 pieces of bread.	go abaganya ka go lekana	Ge o abela batho ka go lekana. Mohlala: Ngwana yo mongwe le yo mongwe o hwetša ditsekana tše 2 tša borotho.

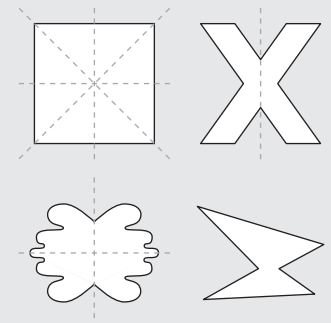
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšū la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo	
sharing (division)	<p>When you distribute objects among a certain number of people you are "sharing" the objects. You can divide numbers by finding out how you share them.</p> <p>E.g. If you have 12 flowers, and you share them equally among 4 children, how many flowers will each child get? ($12 \div 4 =$)</p>  <p>$12 \div 4 = 3$ Each child will get 3 flowers.</p>	go abela/aba (aroganya)	<p>Ge o aba dilo magareng ga nomoro ye e itšego ya batho, o "aba" dilo. O ka arola dinomoro ka go hwetša tsela ye o di abago ka yona.</p> <p>Mohlala: Ge o na le matšoba a 12, o a abaganya ka go lekana go bana ba 4, na ke matšoba a makae ao ngwana yo mongwe le yo mongwe a tlogo a hwetša?</p> <p>($12 \div 4 =$)</p>  <p>$12 \div 4 = 3$ Ngwana yo mongwe le yo mongwe o tla hwetša matšoba a 3.</p>	
short, shorter, shortest	<p>You can compare the lengths of different objects using the words short, shorter, shortest.</p> <p>E.g. The grey pencil is short, the black pencil is shorter, the white pencil is the shortest.</p>		<p>kopana, kopana kudu, kopana go feta / kopanakopana</p> <p>O ka bapetša botelele bja dilo tša go fapana ka go šomiša mantšū a: kopana, kopana kudu, kopana go feta.</p> <p>Mohlala: Phensele ye tshela ke ye kopana, phensele ye ntsho ke ye kopana kudu, phensele ye šweu ke ye kopana go feta.</p>	
short time	When a little or small amount of time has passed, we say that something has taken a short time.	nako ye kopana	Ge nako ye nnyane e fetile, re re selo se tšere nako ye kopana.	
side	<p>When you look at something from the side of something, not from the front or back.</p> <p>E.g. This is the side view of a giraffe.</p>		<p>lehlakore</p> <p>Ge o lebelela selo se sengwe ka lehlakoreng la selo se sengwe, e sego go tloga ka pele goba ka morago.</p> <p>Mohlala: Ye ke pono ya lehlakore la ka thoko la thutlwa.</p>	
sixth/sixths	<p>A fraction that is made by finding six equal sized parts of the whole.</p> <p>E.g.</p> 	botshelela/teetsheleng	<p>Palophatlo ye e dirilwego/hlamilwego ka go hwetša diripa tše tshela tša go lekana tša palotlalo.</p> <p>Mohlala:</p> 	



Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
size	How big or small something is. This refers to the dimensions or proportions of the object.	Bogolo/boelo	Gore selo ke se segolo goba se sennyane gakaakang. Se se hlaloša tekanyetšo goba go lekanyetša selo.
slower/slower than	Does not go quickly. E.g. The snail goes slowly. It goes slower than I can walk.	nanya/go nanya go feta	Go se sepele ka pela. Mohlala: Kgopa e sepela ka go nanya. E sepela ka go nanya go feta ka mokgwa woo ke sepelago.
small demarcations	Little marks which are used to label a measuring scale. E.g. The small demarcations on this scale show the units (in grams) between 0 kg and 1 kg, 1 kg and 2 kg, and so on.	mellwane ye mennyane	Maswao a mannyane ao a šomišetšwago go ba sešupo sa sekala sa go ela. Mohlala: Mellwane ye mennyane mo sekaleng se e laetša tekanyo (ya dikramo) gare ga 0 kg le 1 kg, 1 kg le 2 kg, bj.bj.
small, smaller, smallest (shape)	Shapes come in different sizes and can be ordered according to their size. E.g. The first circle is small, the second circle is smaller, the third circle is the smallest.	nnyane, nnyaneyana, nnyanenyane (sebopego)	Dibopego di tla ka bogolo bja go fapana, gomme di ka bewa go ya ka bogolo bja tšona. Mohlala: Sediko sa mathomo ke se sennyane, sa bobedi ke se sennyaneyana, sa boraro ke se sennyanenyane.
smaller than	The symbol < means smaller/less than. E.g. We read $4 < 9$ as "4 is less than 9". This is true because 4 is a smaller number than 9.	nnyane go	Leswao le: < le ra go re nnyane go/e fetwa ke. Mohlala: Ge re bala re re $4 < 9$, e lego "4 ke ye nnyane go 9." Se ke nnete ka gore 4 ke nomoro ye nnyane go 9.
smallest (number)	When we write numbers in order we will write them from the smallest to the biggest or from the biggest to the smallest. E.g. 32, 33, 34, 35, is written from the smallest to the biggest.	nnyanenyane (nomoro)	Ge re ngwala dinomoro ka tatelano, re tla di ngwala go tloga go ye nnyanenyane go ya go ye kgolokgolo. Goba, go tloga, go ye kgolokgolo go ya go ye nnyanenyane. Mohlala: 32, 33, 34, 35, di ngwadilwe go tloga go ye nnyanenyane go ya go ye kgolokgolo.
solution	The answer to a problem/question. E.g. Find the solution means "find the answer".	tharollo	Karabo ya marara/potšišo. Mohlala: Hwetša tharollo go ra go re: "hwetša karabo."
solve	Find the answer or solution to a problem.	rarolla	Hwetša karabo goba tharollo ya marara (palo).

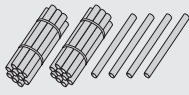
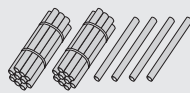
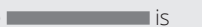



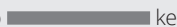
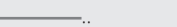


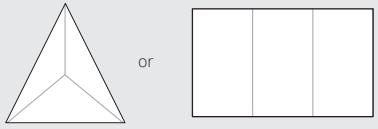

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
something	An item, object or thing. e.g. There is something on my desk. I have something in my pocket.	selo	Selo, mohl. Go na le selo tsekeng ya ka. Ke na le selo ka morabeng wa ka.
sort	To put into order. To arrange the same things into a group. E.g. The shapes have been sorted into balls and boxes. 	hlopha	Go beakanya. Go bea dilo tša go swana sehlopheng se tee. Mohlala: Dibopego di beakantšwe go ya ka dikgwele le mapokisi 
sort data	To sort data you use categories. The categories give some of the different types into which the data can be sorted. E.g. Cars come in different colours. You can group cars by their colour, then the car colours form categories, such as red, green, white and blue. When you have sorted the data you will know how many of each category of data you have.	hlopha data	Ge o hlopha data o šomiša magoro. Magoro a fa ye mengwe ya mehuta ya go fapana yeo ka yona data e ka hlophiwago. Mohlala: Difatanaga di tla ka mebala ya go fapana. O ka hlopha difatanaga go ya ka mebala ya tšona; ka fao, mebala ya difatanaga e dira go re go be le magoro, bjalo ka, bokhubedu, botalamorogo, bošweu le botalalerata. Ge o hlophile data, o tla tseba gore o na le data ye kaakang go legoro le lengwe le le lengwe.
sort (shapes)	Put things in order. E.g. These circles have been sorted from biggest to smallest. 	beakanya (dibopego)	Go bea dilo ka tatelano. Mohlala: Didiko tše di beakantšwe go tloga go se segologolo go ya go se se nnyanenyane. 
spend	When you use money to buy things.	šomiša	Ge o šomiša tšhelete go reka dilo.
sphere	A round 3-D object. The mathematical name for a ball. See ball shape.	kgokolo	Selo sa kgokolo 3-D. Leina la mmetse la go ra kgwele. Bona sebopego sa kgwele.





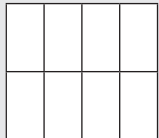
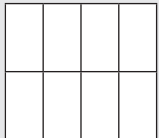
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšhu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
spider diagram	<p>A diagram which gives input and output numbers and tells you what to do to turn the input into output. E.g. In this spider diagram you have to add 30 to all of the given input numbers to get the output.</p> 	taekramo ya segokgo	<p>Taekramo yeo e abelago le go tšweletša dinomoro, e hlaloša seo o swanetšego go se dira go fetiša kabela go ba tšweletšo. Mohlala: Mo taekramong ye ya segokgo, o swanetše go oketša 30 go kabela ka moka ya dinomoro yeo e filwego gore o hwetše tšweletšo.</p> 
square	<p>A shape with 4 straight sides which are equal in length and 4 square corners.</p> 	sekwere/khutlonne	<p>Sebopego sa go ba le mahlakore a 4 ao a rilego thwi, ao a lekanago ka botelele le ka bophara, le dikhutlo tše 4 tša sebopego sa dikhutlo.</p> 
standard cup	<p>A cup which has an expected capacity of 250 ml.</p>	komiki ya semmušo ya go lekanyetša	<p>Komiki yeo e nago le mothamo woo o holofetšwego wa 250 ml.</p>
standard unit	<p>When you measure formally, you use standard units of length. E.g. If you measure the width of your school desk using a tape measure, you are using centimetres as a formal unit.</p> 	yuniti ya semmušo ya go lekanyetša	<p>Ge o ela semmušo, o šomiša diyuniti tšeo di amogelelegago tša botelele. Mohlala: Ge o ela bophara bja teske ya sekolo sa geno o šomiša thapotekanyo (theipi) go ra go re o šomiša disentimetara bjalo ka yuniti ya semmušo.</p> 
starting point	<p>The point where you should begin. E.g. When you measure using a rule, the starting point is 0 (zero).</p>	mo go thongwago	<p>Moo o swanetšego go thoma gona. Mohlala: Ge o šomiša rula go ela, o thoma go 0 (lefela).</p>
straight sides	<p>An edge of a shape that is not curved. E.g. A square has straight edges.</p>	mathokothwi	<p>Morumo wa sebopego woo o sa kgopamago. Mohlala: Sekwere se na le mahlakorethwi.</p>

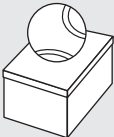
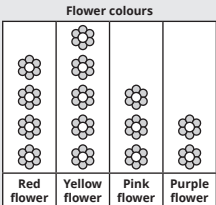
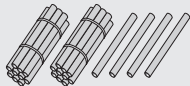
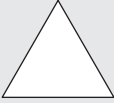
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšhu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
straight sides/round sides	A straight side is not curved and a round side is curved. E.g. A square has straight sides and a circle has round sides.	mhlakorethwi / mhlakore a nkgokolo	Lehlakorethwii ga se la kgopama mola lehlakore la nkgokolo le kgopame. Mohlala: sekwere se na le mhlakorethwi mola sediko se na le mhlakore a nkgokolo.
strategy	A method for working something out.	togamaano	Mokgwa wa go rarolla selo.
subtract	Take away.	ntšha	Go ntšha go tšwa go selo se se itšego.
subtraction	The operation that involves taking one number away from another number.	go ntšha	Tshepedišo ya go tloša nomoro e tee go nomoro ye nngwe.
subtraction facts	The difference between numbers. E.g. $10 - 1 = 9$; $10 - 2 = 8$, etc.	dintlha tša go ntšha	Phapano magareng ga dinomoro. Mohlala: $10 - 1 = 9$; $10 - 2 = 8$, bj.bj.
sum	The answer you get when you add. E.g. The sum of 5 and 8 is 13.	palomoka	Karabo yeo o e hwetšago ge o hlakantšha. Mohlala: Palomoka ya 5 le 8 ke 13.
surface	The faces of a shape make up its surface – this is the outside area of a 3-D object. A surface can be flat or curved. E.g. A sphere has one curved surface, a cone has one curved surface and one flat surface (or face).	bogodimo	Difahlego tša sebopego di dira bogodimo bja tšona – se ke bokantle bja area ya selo sa mhlakoretharo (3-D). Bogodimo bo ka ba phaphathi goba bja kgopama. Mohlala: Kgokolo e na le bogodimo bjo tee bja go kgopama, khouna e na le bogodimo bjo tee bja go kgopama le bogodimo bjo tee bja phaphathi (goba sefahlego).
symbol	A sign used to write something. E.g. The digits we use to write numbers are symbols. The operation signs are also symbols, of a different kind.	seka	Leswao leo le šomišwago go ngwala selo. Mohlala: Ditišiti tšeo re di šomišago go ngwala dinomoro ke dika. Maswao a tšhepedišo le wona ke dika tša mohuta wo o itšego.
symmetrical	A shape which has the property of symmetry is called symmetrical.	lekanetšego	Sebopego seo se nago le ditlabela tša go lekana se bitšwa go re se lekanetše.


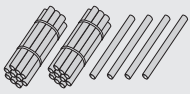
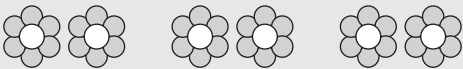
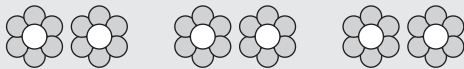
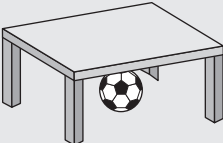
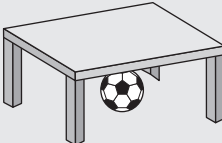
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšhu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
symmetry/line of symmetry	<p>We see symmetry in a shape when one half of it is a mirror image of the other half. The line of symmetry is the line we draw between the two symmetrical halves of the shape.</p> <p>E.g. Some shapes have one line of symmetry, others have more than one. Some shapes are not symmetrical.</p>		<p>go ripa gare ka go lekana / mothaladi wa go ripa gare ka go lekana</p> <p>Re bona go lekana mo go sebopego ge seripa se sengwe sa sona se swana le seripagare se sengwe. Mothalo wa go ripagare ka go lekana ke mothalo woo re o dirago magareng ga diripagare tše pedi tša go swana le go lekana ka diboego.</p> <p>Mohlala: Diboego tše dingwe di na le mothalo o tee wa go lekanya; tše dingwe di na le wa go feta o tee. Diboego tše dingwe ga di ripege ka go lekana.</p>
Tt			
table	Mathematical information organised in columns and rows.	tafola	Tshedimošo ya Mmetse yeo e beakantšwego ka dikholomo le methaladi.
take away	Take away is another way of saying subtract. It is less formal.	go tloša	Go tloša ke tsela ye nngwe ya go ra go ntšha. E latela molao gannyane.
taller	More tall. E.g. This giraffe is taller than the buck.	telele / telele kudu	Telele go feta. Mohlala: Thutlwa ye ke ye telele go feta phuti.
tallest	The one that has the most "height". E.g. The third giraffe is the tallest.	telele go feta / telelelele	Yeo e nago le "botelele" bja go feta. Mohlala: Thutlwa ya boraro ke ye telele go feta.

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšhu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo																								
tally	Using marks (called tallies) to keep a record of counting.	palomoka	Go šomiša dimaraka go boloka rekhoto ya go balela.																								
tally table	A table in which you record tally marks while you count up items. E.g. <table border="1" data-bbox="522 491 919 701"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Favourite colour</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Colour</th> <th>Tally</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Red</td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blue</td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yellow</td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Green</td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Favourite colour		Colour	Tally	Red		Blue		Yellow		Green		tafola ya go laetša palomoka	Tafola ye o rekhoto go dimaraka tša palomoka ge o le gare o balela dilo. Mohlala: <table border="1" data-bbox="1441 522 1919 732"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Mmala wa go ratega</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Mmala</th> <th>Palomoka</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Khubedu</td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Talalerata</td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Serolane</td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Talamorogo</td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Mmala wa go ratega		Mmala	Palomoka	Khubedu		Talalerata		Serolane		Talamorogo	
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teaspoon	A measuring instrument for small quantities. A teaspoon has a capacity of 5 ml.	lehwana le lennyane	Sedirišwa sa go ela dilo tše nnyane. Lehwana le lennyane le na le mothamo wa 5 ml.																								
techniques	Ways of doing things. E.g. There are techniques for adding, such as breaking down and building up.	dithekniki	Mekgwa ya go dira dilo. Mohlala: Go na le dithekniki tša go hlakantšha, bjalo ka go hlahlamolla le go bopa.																								
telling the time	When you say what the time is, you are telling the time.	go bolela nako	Ge o bolela gore ke nako mang, o bolela nako.																								
tens	When things or objects come in groups of ten. E.g.  We can count: 10, 20. We can say: 2 groups of 10 or 10 + 10 or 2 x 10.	masome	Ge dilo di etla ka dihlopha tša lesome. Mohlala:  Re ka balela: 10, 20 Re ka re: dihlopha tše 2 tša 10 goba 10 + 10 goba 2 x 10.																								

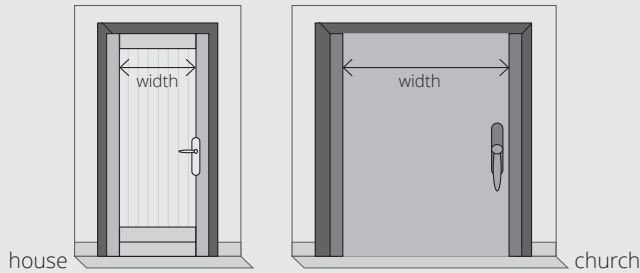
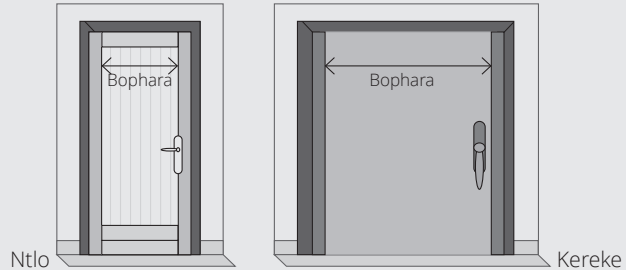
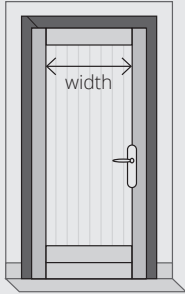
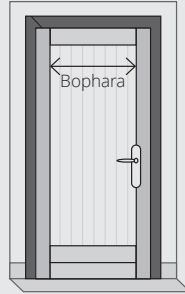
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšhu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
tens and units/ones	<p>In our number system, the decimal number system, the value of a digit depends on its place, or position, in the number. The place values used in Grade 2 are tens and units. E.g. How many sticks are there?</p>  <p>There are 24 sticks. When you write 24 there is a 2 in the tens place and a 4 in the units/ones place.</p>	masome le metšo/ botee	<p>Mo peakanyong ya rena ya dinomoro, peakanyo ya dinomoro ya tesimale, boleng bja mono/titšiti bo ya ka lefelo la bjona goba maemo mo nomorong. Boleng bja lefelo bjo bo šomišwago ka go Mphato wa 2 ke masome le metšo. Mohlala: Ke diphatana tše kae tše di lego gona?</p>  <p>Go na le diphatana tše 24. Ge o ngwala 24 go na le 2 mo maemong a masome le 4 mo maemong a metšo/ maemo a botee.</p>
thicker/thinner	<p>Words to describe the width (how wide) something is. E.g. This line  is thicker than that line .</p> <p>E.g. This book  is thinner than that book .</p>	koto / tshesane	<p>Mantšhu a go hlaloša bophara bja selo. Mohlala: Mothalo wo  ke wo mokoto go feta mothalo wola .</p> <p>Mohlala: Puku ye  ke ye tshesane go feta puku yela .</p>
thirds	<p>A fraction that is made by finding three equal sized parts of the whole. E.g.</p> 	teetharong	<p>Ke palophatlo yeo e dirwago ka go hwetša dikarolo tše tharo tša go lekana tša palotlalo. Mohlala:</p> 
three-digit number	<p>A number which is written using three digits. E.g. 356 is a 3-digit number.</p>	nomoro ya monotharo	<p>Nomoro yeo e ngwalwago ka go šomiša dimono tše tharo. Mohlala: 356 ke nomoro ya mono-3.</p>

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšhu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
three quarters	A fraction that is made by taking three of four equal sized parts of the whole, i.e. three quarters. E.g. 	dikotara tše tharo	Palophatlo yeo e dirilwego ka go tšea diripa tše tharo go tše nne tša go lekana tša palotlalo, seo se ra go re dikotara tše tharo. Mohlala: 
threes	When things or objects come in groups of three. E.g.  We can count: 3, 6, 9, 12. We can say: 4 groups of 3 or $3 + 3 + 3 + 3$ or 4×3 .	ditharo	Ke ge dilo di etla ka dihlopha tša boraro. Mohlala:  Re ka bala ra re: 3, 6, 9, 12. Re ka re dihlopha tše 4 tša 3, goba $3 + 3 + 3 + 3$ goba 4×3 .
tiling	Cover a surface with tiles. Do not leave gaps or overlap the tiles. E.g. This surface has been tiled with rectangles. 	go thaela	Go khupetša bokagodimo ka dithaele. O se ke wa tlogela dikgoba goba go tshela dithaele. Mohlala: Bokagodimo bjo bo tšhetšwe dithaele tša dikhutlonne. 
time	Time is what a clock measures.	nako	Nako e elwa ke sešupanako.
time passed	The amount of time between two events. E.g. The time passed between breakfast at 7 o'clock in the morning and lunch at 1 o'clock in the afternoon is 6 hours.	nako ye e fetilego	Bokalo bja nako magareng ga ditiragalo tše pedi. Mohlala: Nako ye e fetilego magareng ga difhlolo ka iri ya 7 mesong le matena ka iri ya 1 mathapama ke diiri tše 6.
times tables	The basic multiplication facts. The multiples of all of the single digit numbers.	ditšhupadipaka	Dintlha tša motheo tša katišo. Dikatišo tša dinomorotee ka moka.
today	The present day or this day.	lehono	letšatši lona le re lego go lona.
tomorrow	The day after today.	gosasa	letšatši le le latelago lehono.

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšhu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
top/on top (position)	When something is directly above something else. E.g. The ball is on top of the box.		Ge selo se le godimo ga se sengwe. Mohlala: Kgwele e godimo ga lepokisi.
topic (data graph)	The heading of a graph that tells you what the graph is about. E.g. This graph is about the colours of flowers that were collected.		Hlogo ya kerafo yeo e go botšago gore kerafo e mabapi le eng. Mohlala: Kerafo ye e mabapi le mebala ya matšoba ao a bego a kgobokeditšwe.
total (money)	The full amount due. E.g. If you spend R5, R3 and R21, the total you have spent is $R5 + R3 + R21 = R29$.		palomoka (tšhelete) Palomoka ya tšhelete yeo e kolotwago. Mohlala: Ge o šomiša R5, R3 le R21, palomoka yeo o e šomišitšego ke $R5 + R3 + R21 = R29$.
total value (number)	In our number system, the decimal number system, the value of a digit depends on its place, or position, in the number. Each place has a value of 10 times the place to its right. The place values used in Grade 2 are tens and units. E.g. This drawing shows 24 sticks. The total value of 2 in the tens place is 20.		palomoka ya boleng (nomoro) Mo peakanyong ya rena ya dinomoro, peakanyo ya dinomoro ya tesimale, boleng bja mono/titšiti bo ya ka lefelo la bjona goba maemo mo nomorong. Lefelo le lengwe le le lengwe le na le boleng bjo bo lekanago ga 10 le lefelo leo le lego ka go la mmagoja ga lona. Dikemapalo tše di šomišwago ka go Mphato wa 2 ke masome le metšo. Mohlala: Sethalwa se bontšha diphatana tše 24. Palomoka ya boleng bja 2 ka go masome, ke 20.
triangle	A shape with three straight sides.		khutlotharo Ke sebopego sa mahlakorethwi a mararo.

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
turn	To rotate (go around) a point. E.g. When you open a door using a round door-handle, you turn the handle.		retološa Go dikologa (go rarela) ntlheng. Mohlala: Ge o bula mojako o šomiša moswaro wa mojako, o retološa moswaro.
two-digit number	A number which is written using two digits. E.g. How many sticks are there? There are 24 sticks. 24 is a two-digit number.		nomoro ya monopedi Nomoro ye e ngwalwago go šomišwa meno ye mebedi. Mohlala: Go na le diphatana tše kae? Go na le diphatana tše 24. 24 ke nomoro ya menopedi.
twos	When things or objects come in groups of two. E.g.  We can count: 2, 4, 6. We can say: 3 groups of 2 or 2 + 2 + 2 or 3 x 2.	dipedi Ge dilo di etla ka dihlopha tša bobedi. Mohlala:  Re ka bala ra re: 2, 4, 6. Re ka re: Dihlopha tše 3 tša 2 goba 2 + 2 + 2 goba 3 x 2.	
Uu			
under	Beneath, e.g. put your head under the water; below, e.g. look under the desk.	fase Ka fase, mohl. bea hlogo ya gago ka fase ga meetse; ka tlase; mohl. lebelela ka fase ga teseke.	
underneath	When something is below something else. E.g. The ball is underneath the table. 	ka tlase Ge selo se le ka fase ga selo se sengwe. Mohlala: Kgwele e ka tlase ga tafola.	
unit	Single items which can be counted to find out the total of number of items in a given group.	motšo Dilo tša botee tšeo di ka balwago gomme gwa hwetšwa palomoka ya dilo sehlopheng seo se filwego.	
unitary fraction	A fraction which has a numerator value of 1. $\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{7},$ etc.	palophatlo ya metšo Palophatlo ye e nago le palo ya boleng bja 1. Mohlala:	$\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{7},$ bj. bj.

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
units/ones	Another name for one. A single item. E.g. In place value the ones place can also be called the units place.	metšo/botee	Leina le lengwe la tee. Selo se tee. Mohlala: Go boleng bja lefelo, lefelo la botee le ka bitšwa gape lefelo la metšo.
unknown number	A number whose value you do not know and you need to find.	nomoro yeo e sa tsebjego	Nomoro yeo o sa tsebego boleng bja yona gomme o nyaka go nyakišiša.
up	The opposite of down. E.g. I pick the cup up from the table. This arrow is pointing up.	godimo	Lelatodi la tlase. Mohlala: Ke emišetša komiki godimo go tšwa tafoleng. Mosebe wo o šupile godimo.
Vv			
value	The value of something is how much that thing is worth. Numbers represent values.	boleng	Boleng bja selo bo laolwa ke theko ya sona. Dinomoro di emela boleng bjo bo itšego.
vertical	Going up and down. E.g. The lines on the girl's dress are vertical. They go from top to bottom.	tsepame	Go ya godimo le tlase. Mohlala: Methaladi ya roko ya mosetsana e tsepame. E tloga godimo go ya fase.
views (top view, side view, front view)	What you see when you look at a shape from different positions. E.g. This is the top, front and side view of an aeroplane.	dipono (pono ya godimo, pono ya ka thoko, pono ya ka pele)	Se o se bonago ge o lebelela sebopego go tšwa ka mathoko a a fapafapanego. Mohlala: Se ke pono ya godimo, pele le ka thoko ga sefofane.
volume	The amount of space occupied by an object.	mothamo/bolumo	Bokalo bja sekgoba se se tšeago ke selo.

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
Ww			
week	See day. There are 7 days in a week.	beke	Bona letšatši. Beke e na le matšatši a 7.
whole	All, everything, total amount. All of the parts together.	tlalo	Ka moka, se sengwe le se sengwe, palomoka. Diripa ka moka ge di kopantšwe.
whole number	Whole numbers are counting numbers starting from 0. E.g. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, ...	palotlalo	Dipalotlalo ke dinomoro tšeo di balwago go thoma go 0. Mohlala: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, ...
wider	More wide. E.g. This house door is wide but the church door is wider. 	papetla	Papetla ya go fetišiša. Mohlala: Lebatl le la ntlo ke papetla eupša lebatl la kereke ke papetla go fetišiša. 
width	The distance across from side to side of an object. E.g. The width of this door is 80 cm. 	bophara	Sebaka sa go putla go tloga thoko ya selo go ya thokong ye nngwe. Bophara bja lebatl le ke 80 cm (sentimetara). 
word problems	Maths problems which are stated using words and numerals. They sometimes have diagrams.	mararantšu	Dipalomarara tšeo di laeditšwego ka tšhomišo ya mantšu le dipalo. Ka nako ye nngwe di na le go ba le ditaekramo.

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Lentšu la Mmetse	Tlhalošo/taekramo
Yy			
year	A year is a period of time that is 12 months long. The calendar year we use has 365 days (366 in a leap year).	ngwaga	Ngwaga ke lebaka la nako yeo e lego dikgwedi tše 12 ka botelele. Ngwaga wa tšhupamabaka ye re e šomišago o na le matšatši a 365 (366 ka ngwagamolele).
yesterday	One day ago.	maabane	Letšatši le le fetilego. Letšatši pele ga lehono.