



Kotara 2 : Term 2

Mmetse

Mathematics

Puku ya Mošomo ya Morutwana
Learner Activity Book

Sepedi : English

Tšweletšo ya puku ye ya mešomo e kgonagetše ka lebaka la tirišano ya sehlopha sa *Bala Wande-Magic Classroom* ka therišano le sehlopha seo se netefaditšego sa go bopša ke batho go tšwa diyunibesithing tše mmalwa, mekgatlo ya mmetse ya go se laolwe ke mmušo (NGOs) le Kgoro ya Thuto ya Motheo. Didirišwa tše di tšeela mošomo woo o dirilwego ka dipukung tša mešomo tša Kgoro ya Thuto ya Motheo, dipeakanyo tša dithutišo tša go tsenelelana tše di šetšego di le gona (GPLMS, Jika iMfundo, NECT le TMU). Mapokisi a didirišwa tša Bala Wande a ngwetšwe ka kgokagano le Jade Education. Mapokisi a neelana ka didirišwa tša boleng bja godimo tše e lego karolo ye bohlokwa ya lenaneo la go ruta le go ithuta.

The development of this workbook was carried out by the collaborative *Bala Wande-Magic Classroom Collective team* in consultation with a reference team made up of individuals from several universities, mathematics NGOs and the Department of Basic Education. These materials draw on the DBE workbooks and existing iterations of lesson plans (GPLMS, Jika iMfundo, NECT and TMU). The Bala Wande manipulative boxes were designed in consultation with Jade Education. The boxes provide high quality materials which are an integral part of the teaching and learning programme.

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Photos on page 88: Briangeorge1945 (round tile); Gerd Eichmann (garden)

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Go šomiša Puku ya Mošomo ya Morutwana ya Bala Wande

Puku ye ya Mošomo ya Morutwana e na le mešongwana yeo e beakanyeditšwego matšatši a 50 a go ruta ka Kotara ya 2. Go na le mešongwana ya phapoši ka moka, mešongwana ka botee le dipapadi tša barutwana tša go ralokwa ka bobedi le ka dihlopha. Dikarabo tša mešongwana di ka ngwalwa ka pukung ye.

Didirišwa di tšweletšwa ka mokgwa wa malemepedi. Tshepo ya rena ke go re go tšweletša mešongwana ka maleme a mabedi go tla thuša barutwana go tlwaela mantšu a mmetse ka Leleme la Gae le ka Seisemane. Go dira ka mokgwa woo go tla thuša go tlabela barutwana ka ditlabela tša go ithuta mmetse bophelo ka moka.

Ge barutwana ba šoma mešongwana ya puku ye ya mešomo go ya ka peakanyo ya tšatši ka tšatši, ka kotara ye nngwe le ye nngwe, ba tla kgona go fetša kharikhulamo ka moka ya mmetse ya ngwaga. Re tshepa gore mešongwana ye e tla ba tsela ya go kgahliša ya go ba thuša go hwetša tsebo ya motheo ya mmetse.

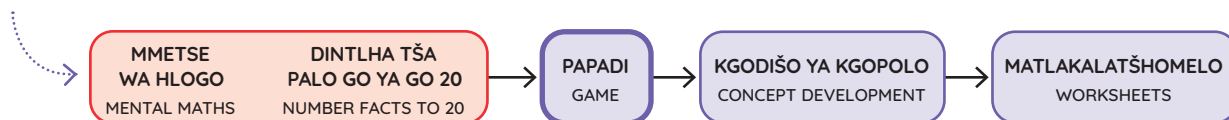
Mathomo a letšatši le lengwe le le lengwe le leswa go bontšhitšwe ka sefoka se se phepholo.



LETŠATŠI 1 • DAY 1

Dipalo tša go fihla go 100 Numbers up to 100

Ka tlase ga sefoka go na le taekramo ya go ela yeo e akaretšago tatelano ya mešongwana ya letšatši.

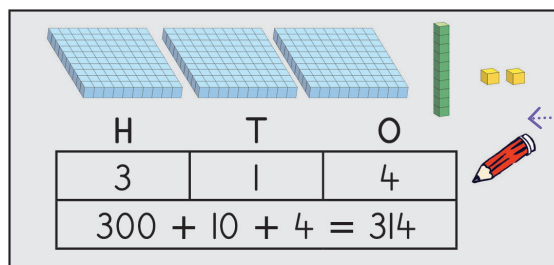


Mmetse wa Hlogo ke mošongwana wa mathomo wa letšatši le lengwe le le lengwe. Morutiši o tla eta mošongwana wo pele.

Matlakala a mangwe ka moka ka pukung ye, a diretšwe barutwana gore a šome ka boyena goba ka dihlopha ka tlhahlo le thekgo ya morutiši. Go ka ba le matlakalatšhomelo goba dipapadi, go teefatša dikgopolo tšeo di rutilwego letšatšing leo. Dipapadi di tšweletšwa ka go šomiša dikhathune tša barutwana ba bontšha ka fao papadi e swanetšego go ralokwa ka gona.

2 Ngwala palo.

Write the number.



Ditaelo ka moka le tshedimošo di filwe ka Sepedi tša fetolelwa go Seisemane.

Matlakalatšhomelo a barutwana a na le mohlala woo o šetšego o dirilwe (o bontšhitšwe ka mmala wo mopududu ka morago le ka phensele ye khubedu).

Letšatši la bo5 la beke ye nngwe le ye nngwe le beakanyeditšwe teefatšo le kelo.

Using the Bala Wande Learner Activity Book

This Learner Activity Book has activities planned for 50 days of teaching in Term 2. There are concept development activities, individual learner activities and games for learners to play in pairs and groups. Answers to the activities can be written in this book.

The material is presented using a bilingual format. We hope that presenting the activities in two languages will help learners to become familiar with maths words in both their home language and in English. This will equip them for lifelong learning of maths.

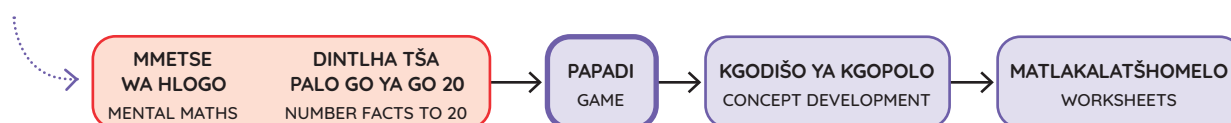
If learners work systematically through these workbook-style activities every day and every term, they will cover the whole maths curriculum for the year. We hope that these activities will be a fun way to help them acquire foundational maths knowledge.

The start of each new day is shown with a purple banner.

BEKE • WEEK
1

LETŠATŠI 1 • DAY 1
Dipalo tša go fihla go 100
Numbers up to 100

Underneath the banner is a flow diagram that summarises the sequence of activities for the day.



Mental Maths is the first activity every day. The teacher will lead this activity.

All the other pages in the book are for learners to work on independently or in groups with guidance and support from the teacher. They may be worksheets or games, for consolidation of the concepts covered that day. Games are presented using cartoons of learners to show how the game should be played.

2 Ngwala palo.
Write the number.

H	T	O
3	1	4

$300 + 10 + 4 = 314$

All instructions and information are given in Sepedi with an English translation below.

Learner worksheets have a worked example (indicated by the grey background and the red pencil).

Day 5 of each week is planned for consolidation and assessment.

Ditafola tša katišo ya go fihla ga 5

Multiplication tables up to 5

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

DIRA 20
MAKE 20

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Papadi: Mmetse wa lebelo ka mataese le dikarata - atiša!

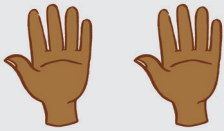
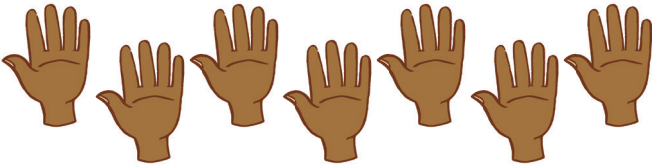
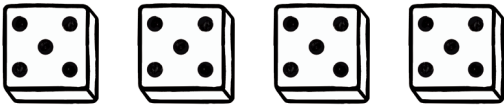
Game: Fast maths with dice and cards - multiply!

- Ralokang ka bobedi.
Play in pairs.
- Ribolla karata o be o foše letaese.
Turn a card and throw the dice.
- Atiša!
Multiply!



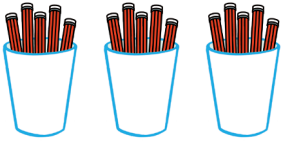
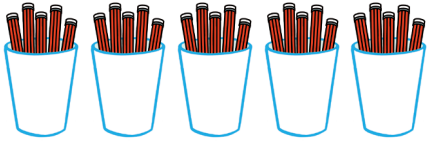
1 Na ke tše kae?

How many?

	matsogo hands	menwana fingers
	2	$2 \times 5 = 10$
	matsogo hands	menwana fingers
	dikhoine coins	ke bokae? how much?
	mataese dice	marontho dots

2 Go na le diphentshele tše 5 ka gare ga pitša. Na go na le diphentshele ke tše kae ka gare ga:

There are 5 pencils in a pot. How many pencils in:

dipitša tše 3 3 pots		
dipitša tše 5 5 pots		

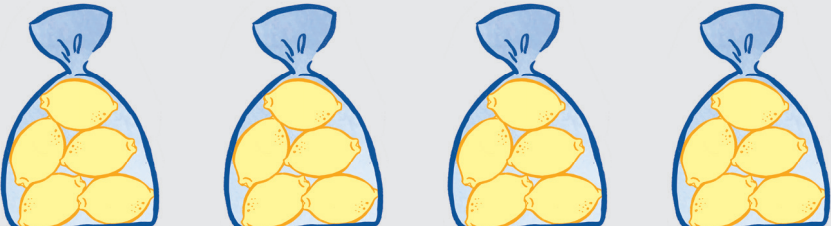
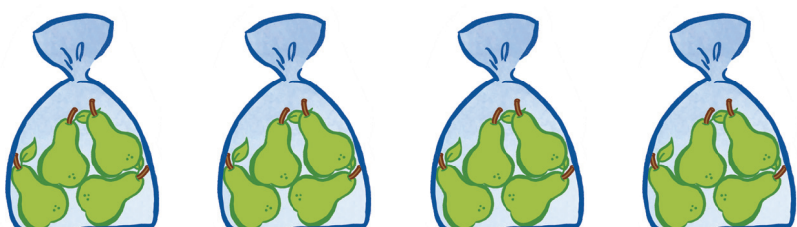
- 3 Ngwala lefokopalo la go hlakantšha le la go atiša gore o a nyalanye le seswantšho se sengwe le se sengwe.

Write an addition and a multiplication sentence to match each picture.

 	
--	---

- 4 Ngwala lefokopalo la go atiša.

Write a multiplication sentence.

	$\underline{4} \times \underline{5} = \underline{20}$ 
	$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
	$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
	$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

Go atiša ka go šomiša ditaekramo tša tokologanyo

Multiplication using array diagrams

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

DIRA 20
MAKE 20

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Tokologanyo ke sehlopha sa dilo tšeo di beakantšwego ka lenaneo, gantši ka methaladi le dikholomo. O ka šomiša tokologanyo go atiša!

An array is an arrangement of objects in rows and columns. You can use an array to multiply!



1. Bala palo ya methaladi.

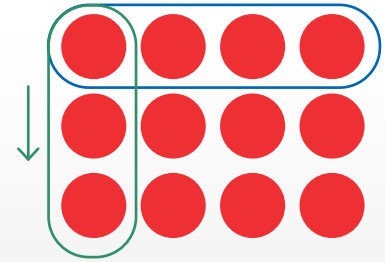
Count the number of rows.

2. Bala palo ya dikholomo.

Count the number of columns.

3. Atiša palo ya methaladi ka palo ya dikholomo.

Multiply the number of rows by the number of columns.



$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 3 & \times & 4 & = & 12 \\ \text{methaladi} & & \text{dikholomo} & & \text{setšweletšwa} \\ \text{rows} & & \text{columns} & & \text{product} \end{array}$$

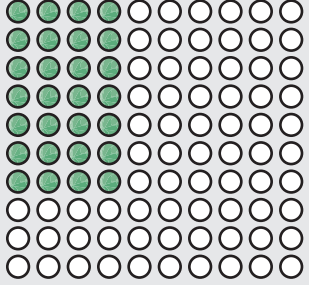
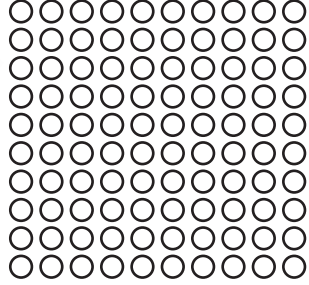
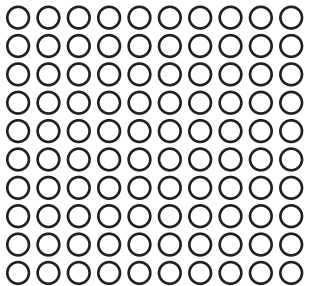
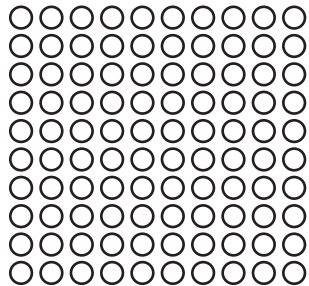
1 Ngwala lefokopalo la katišo la tokologanyo ye nngwe le ye nngwe.

Write the multiplication sentence for each array

	methaladi rows 5 dikholomo columns 3 katišo multiplication <u>5</u> × <u>3</u> = <u>15</u>		methaladi rows dikholomo columns katišo multiplication ___ × ___ = ___
	methaladi rows dikholomo columns katišo multiplication ___ × ___ = ___		methaladi rows dikholomo columns katišo multiplication ___ × ___ = ___

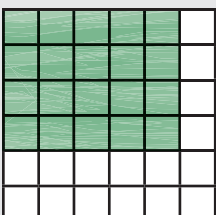
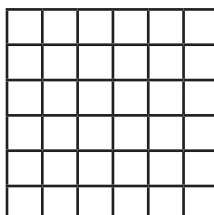
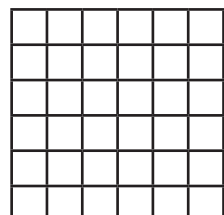
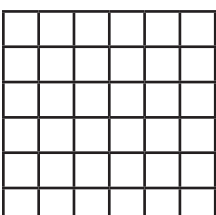
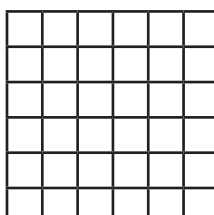
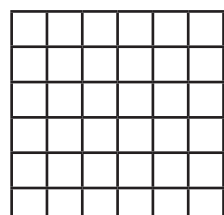
2 Khalara tokologanyo ye nngwe le ye nngwe o bontšhe:

Colour in each array to show:

methaladi ye 7 le dikholomo tše 4 7 rows and 4 columns  $7 \times 4 = 28$	methaladi ye me4 le dikholomo tše 7 4 rows and 7 columns  $4 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
methaladi ye 8 le dikholomo tše 5 8 rows and 5 columns  $8 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	methaladi ye me5 le dikholomo tše 8 5 rows and 8 columns  $5 \times 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3 Khalara ditokologanyo tša dipalo tše.

Colour in the arrays.

4×5 	3×4 	4×4 
5×4 	4×3 	5×5 

Tafola ya go atiša ka 6

6 times table

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

DIRA 20
MAKE 20

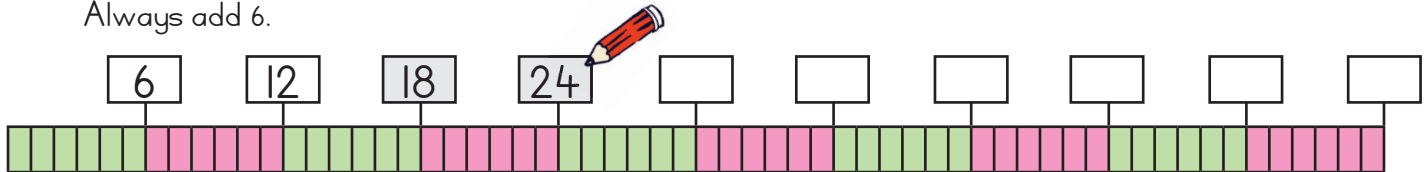
PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

1 Hlakantšha le 6 ka dinako ka moka.

Always add 6.



Ntšhi e tee e na
le maoto a 6.
One fly has 6 legs.



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
maoto legs	6									

2 Na ke mae a makae ge a hlakana ka moka? Ngwala lefokopalo la katišo.

How many eggs altogether?

Write a multiplication sentence.

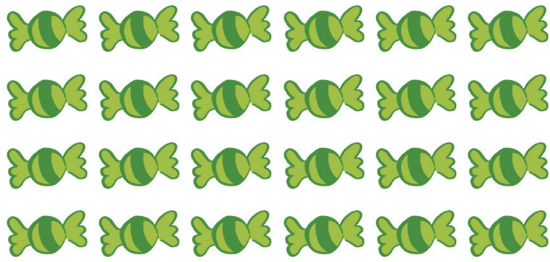
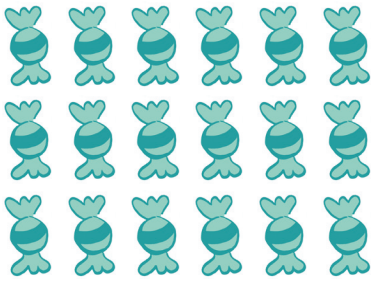
Mae a 6 ka
lepekising le tee.
6 eggs in one box.



 $2 \times 6 = 12$	 $___ \times ___ = ___$
 $___ \times ___ = ___$	 $___ \times ___ = ___$
 $___ \times ___ = ___$	 $___ \times ___ = ___$
 $___ \times ___ = ___$	 $___ \times ___ = ___$

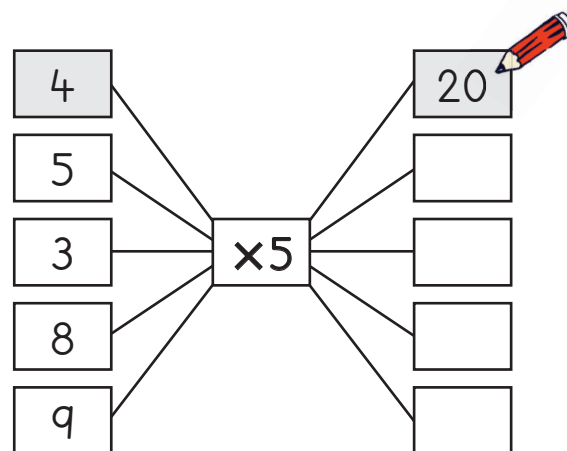
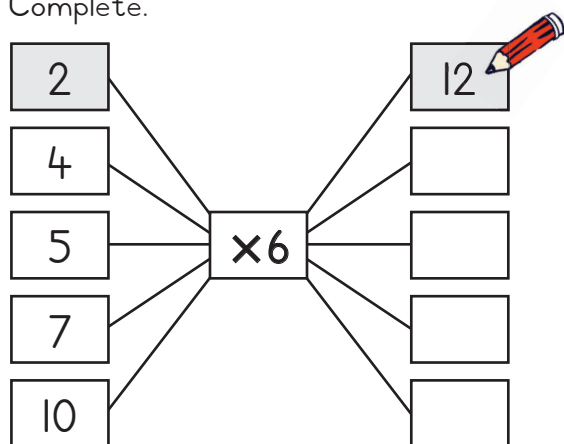
- 3 Ngwala mafoko a ma2 a go atiša ao a nyalelanago le ditokologanyo tše.

Write 2 multiplication sentences for each array.

 $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$ $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$	 $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$ $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
--	---

- 4 Feleletša.

Complete.



- 5 Na dilo tše di bitša bokae ge di le ka moka?

How much do the items cost altogether?

 R3	 R6	 R2
  $7 \times R3 + 5 \times R6$ $= R21 + R30$ $= R51$	  	 

Tafola ya go atiša ka 7

7 times table

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

DIRA 20
MAKE 20

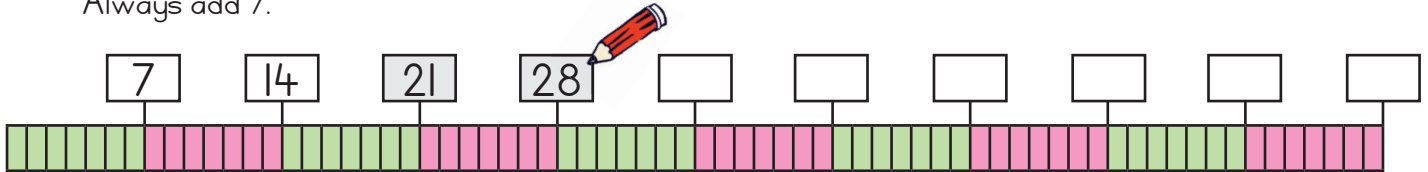
PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

1 Hlakantšha le 7 ka dinako ka moka.

Always add 7.



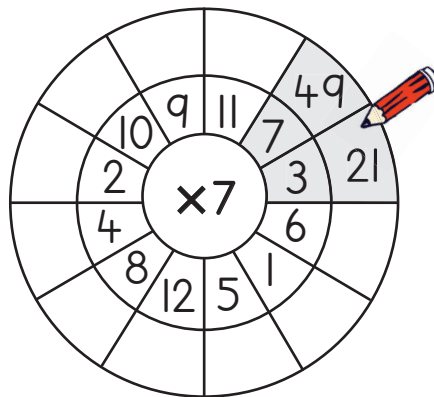
Bala ka bo7 o be o feleletše.

Count in 7s and complete.

7 14 21 _____ 70 _____

2 Atiša ka 7.

Multiply by 7.



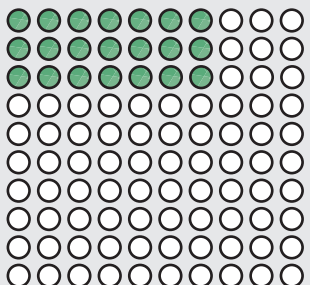
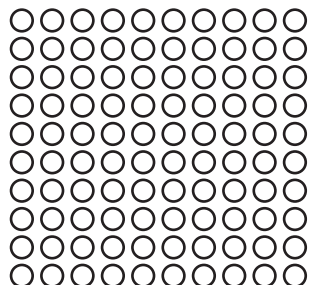
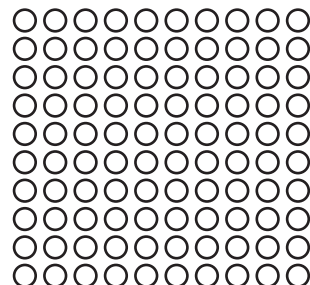
3 Ngwala mafoko a ma2 a go atiša ao a nyalelanago le ditokologanyo tše.

Write 2 multiplication sentences to match the arrays.

_____ x _____ = _____ _____ x _____ = _____	_____ x _____ = _____ _____ x _____ = _____
---	---

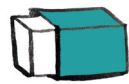
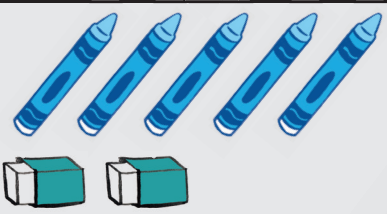
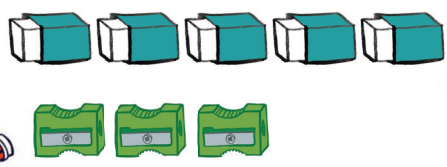
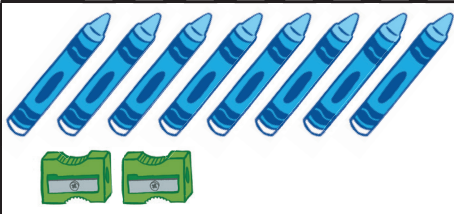
4 Khalara marontho.

Colour in the dots.

$3 \times 7 = \underline{21}$ 	$6 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$9 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
		

5 Na dilo tše di bitša bokae ge di le ka moka?

How much do the items cost altogether?

 R7	 R3	 R6
 $5 \times R7 + 2 \times R3$ $= R35 + R6$ $= R41$ 	 	

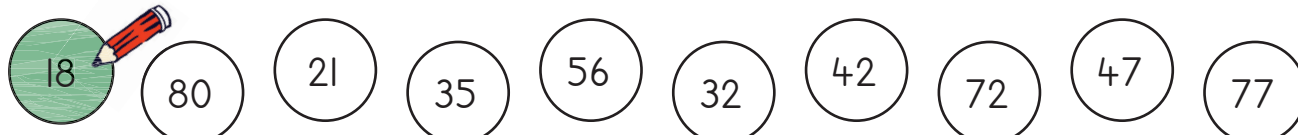
6 Atiša.

Multiply.

$3 \times 6 = \underline{18}$ 	$5 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$4 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$5 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
$6 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$7 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$3 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$2 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
$4 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$8 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$6 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$9 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
$2 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$9 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$8 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$7 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

7 Khalara dipalo tše e sego dikatišanetšwa tša 7.

Colour the numbers that are **not** multiples of 7.

A re boleleng Mmetse!

Let's talk Maths!

Ka Sepedi re re:

dihlopha tša go lekana

dikatišanetšwa

setšweletšwa

atiša

tokologanyo

atiša

In English we say:

equal groups

multiples

product

times

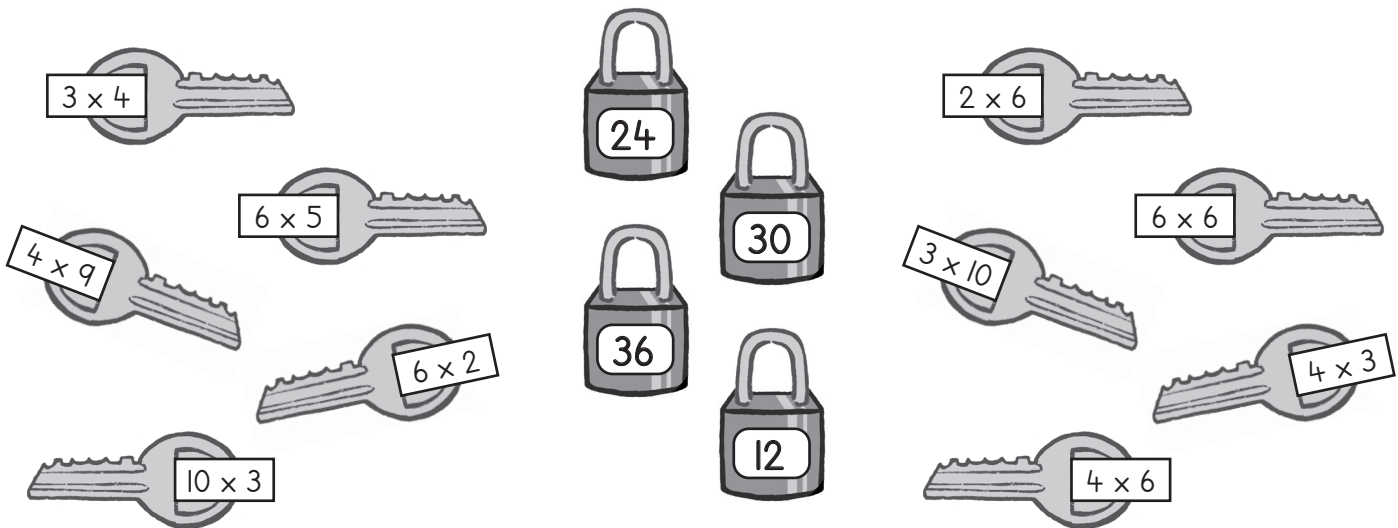
array

multiply



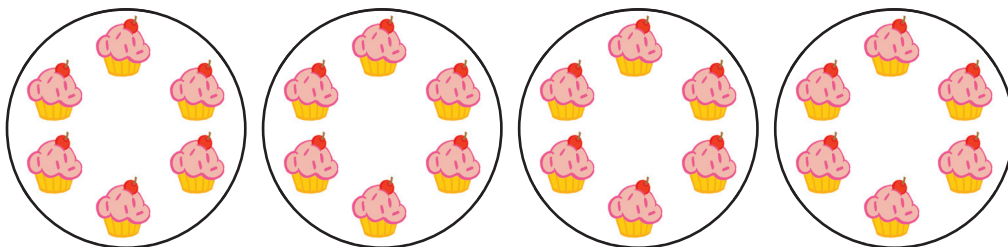
1 Lokela dinotlelo go sekgonyo sa maleba.

Connect the keys to the correct lock.



2 Ngwala lefokopalo la go nyalelana le seswantšho.

Write a number sentence to match the picture.



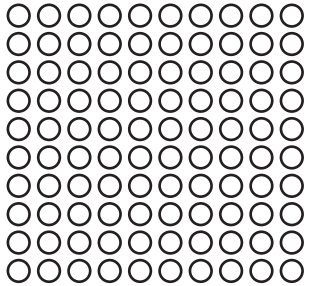
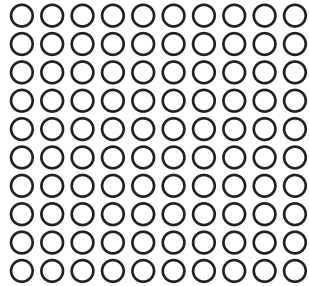
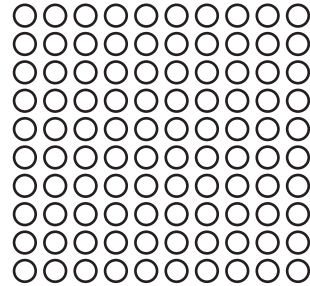
3

katišo multiplication	tlhakantšhopoeletšo repeated addition	karabo answer
3×6	$6 + 6 + 6$	18
6×3		
5×6		
2×6		
6×2		

4

Khalara ditokologanyo tša dipalo o bontšhe:

Colour in the arrays to show:

$9 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$8 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$48 = 8 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
		

5

Mmasegwagwa le Ngwanasegwagwa ba pharuma ba lebile letamong. Ngwanasegwagwa o swanetše go dira mepharumo ye mene ye mennyane ka mofofu wo mongwe le wo mongwe woo o dirwago ke Mmasegwagwa. Mmasegwagwa o dirile mefofu ye me3 go fihla letamong. Na Ngwanasegwagwa o swanetše go pharuma gaka e gore a fihle letamong?

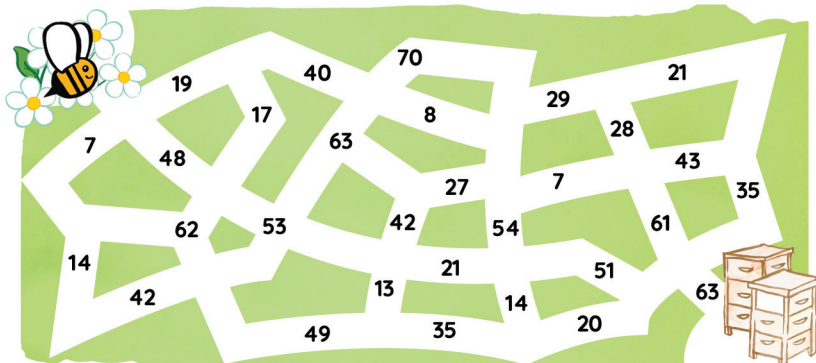
Mommy Toad and Baby Toad hopped to the pond. Baby Toad had to take four small hops for every jump that Mommy Toad took. Mommy Toad took 3 jumps to get to the pond. How many hops did Baby Toad have to take?

6

Latela dikatišanetšwa tša 7 gore o bontšhe ntšhi tsela ya go fihla phagong.

Follow the multiples of 7 to show the bee how to get to the hive.



Tafola ya go atiša ka 8

8 times table

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

GO HLAkantŠHA LE GO NTŠHA
DIKATIŠANETŠWA TŠA 10
ADD AND SUBTRACT MULTIPLES OF 10

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Papadi: Mmetse wa lebelo ka mataese le dikarata - atiša!

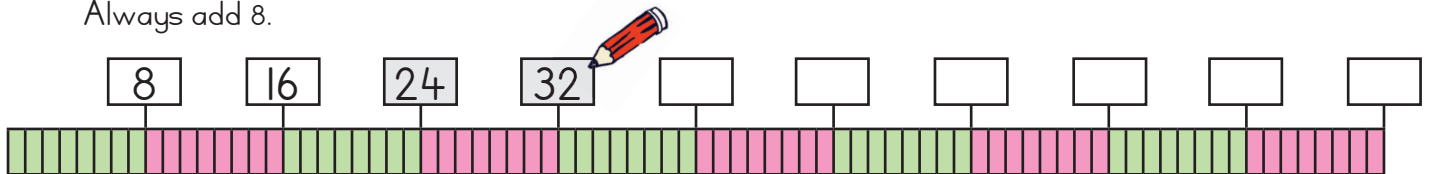
Game: Fast maths with dice and cards - multiply!

- Ralokang ka bobedi.
Play in pairs.
- Ribolla karata o be o foše letaese.
Turn a card and throw the dice.
- Atiša!
Multiply!



1 Hlakantšha le 8 ka dinako ka moka.

Always add 8.



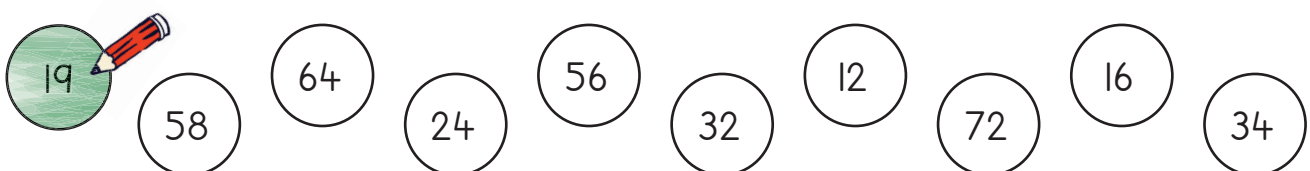
2 Bala ka bo8.

Count in 8s.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
maoto legs	8	16								

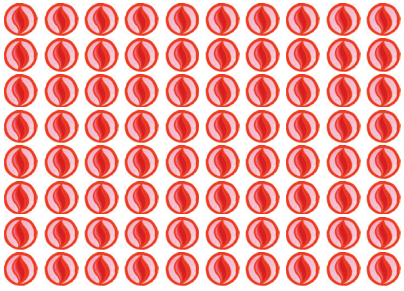
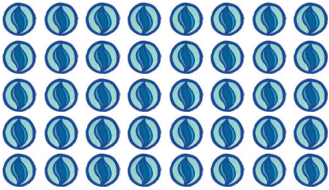
3 Khalara dipalo tšeo e sego dikatišanetšwa tša 8.

Colour the numbers that are **not** multiples of 8.



4 Ngwala mafoko a ma2 a go atiša ao a nyalelanago le ditokologanyo tše.

Write 2 multiplication sentences for each array.

 $4 \times 8 = 32$ $8 \times 4 = 32$ 	
 	

5 Bala dipalo tša mantšu. Ngwala lefokopalo o be o rarolle.

Read the word sums. Write a number sentence and solve.

Phae e tee e na le dingwatho tše 8. Na diphae tše 4 di na le dingwatho tše kae?  One pie has 8 slices. How many slices in 4 pies?	$4 \times 8 = 32$ Dingwatho tše <u>32</u> <u>32</u> slices 
Mokotla o tee wa dijo tša dimpša o imela 8 kg. Na mekotla ye 7 ya dijo tša dimpša e tla imela bokae? One bag of dog food weighs 8 kg. What will 7 bags of dog food weigh?	 Dikhilogramo tše _____ _____ kilograms
Mopaki o paka dikuku tše 8 ka lepokising. Na o tla paka dikuku tše kae ka mapokising a ma5?  The baker packs 8 doughnuts in a box. How many doughnuts will he pack in 5 boxes?	 Dikuku tše _____ _____ doughnuts

Tafola ya go atiša ka 9 9 times table

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

GO HLAKANTŠHA LE GO NTŠHA
DIKATIŠANETŠWA TŠA 10
ADD AND SUBTRACT MULTIPLES OF 10

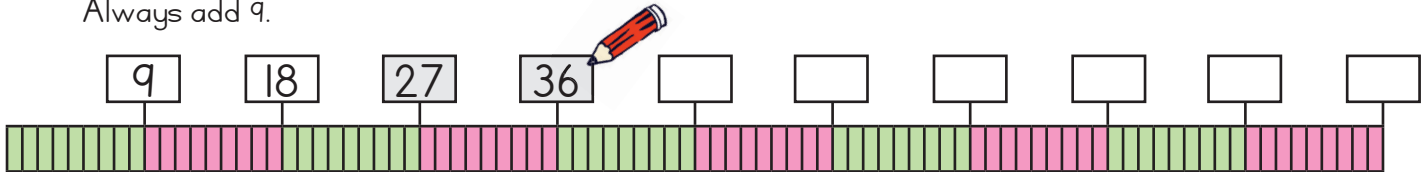
PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

1 Hlakantšha le 9 ka dinako ka moka.

Always add 9.



2 Khalara marontho mo go tokologanyo ya dipalo.

Colour the dots in the array.

O lemoga eng ge o khalaria ditokologanyo tša dipalo? Ke eng seo se swanago?
Go fapana eng?

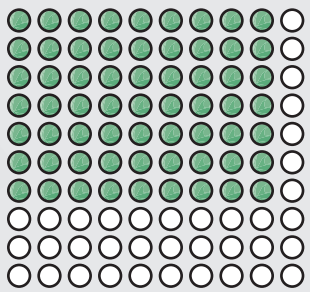
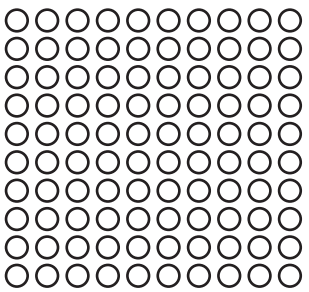
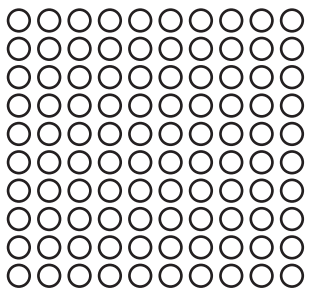
What do you notice when you colour the arrays? What is the same? What is different?



$4 \times 9 = \underline{36}$	$9 \times 4 = \underline{36}$
$3 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$
$7 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

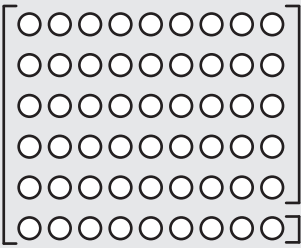
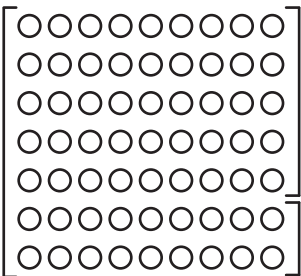
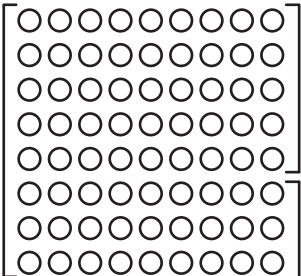
3 Šomiša tokologanyo go balela.

Use the array to calculate.

$7 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$	$8 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$
		

4 Rarolla.

Solve.

6×9 $5 \times 9 = 45$ $1 \times 9 = 9$ 54	6×9  5×9 1×9
7×9 $5 \times 9 = \square$ $2 \times 9 = \square$ $\square$	7×9  5×9 2×9
8×9 $5 \times 9 = \square$ $3 \times 9 = \square$ $\square$	8×9  5×9 3×9

5 Atiša.

Multiply.

$3 \times 9 = 27$	$8 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$
$1 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$	$5 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$
$2 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$	$6 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$
$4 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$	$10 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

GO HLAkantšHA LE GO NTšHA
DIKATIšANETšWA TšA 10
ADD AND SUBTRACT MULTIPLES OF 10

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIšO YA KGOPOLo
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATšHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

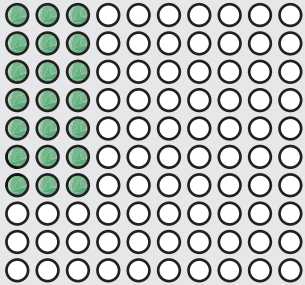
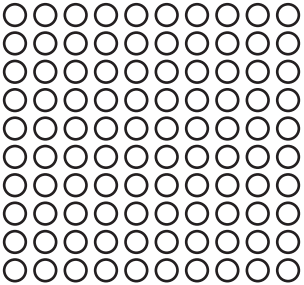
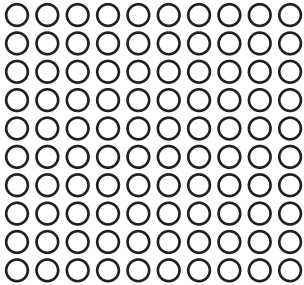
- 1 Feleletša tšhate
ya katišo.
Complete the
multiplication chart.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1								
2	2								
3	3		9						
4									
5									
6						36			
7									
8									
9									81

- 2 Na ke tše kae?
How many?

			
dipaesekele tša maotwana a mararo tricycles		maotwana wheels	

- 3 Khalara marontho mo go tokologanyo ya dipalo o bontšhe:
Colour the dots in the array to show:

$7 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$6 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$5 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$
		



Lebelela mokotla! O na le dikgwele tša thenise, rakbi le kgwele ya maoto.

Look at the bag! It has tennis balls, rugby balls and soccer balls.



4 Na ke tše kae?
How many?

				Palomoka ya dikgwele? Balls altogether?
	4	2	3	9 
				
				
				

5 Na ke ditsela tše kae tšeo o ka dirago 12 ka tšona?
How many ways can you make 12?

	$12 \times 1 = 12$ $1 \times 12 = 12$ 
	
	

Tafola ya go atiša ka 1

1 times table

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

GO HLAKANTŠHA LE GO NTŠHA
DIKATIŠANETŠWA TŠA 10
ADD AND SUBTRACT MULTIPLES OF 10

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Palo ye nngwe le ye nngwe ge e atišwa
ka 1 e lekana le palo yeo ka dinako ka moka.

Any number multiplied by 1
always equals the same number.

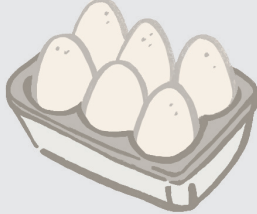
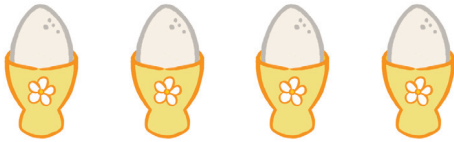
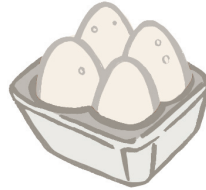
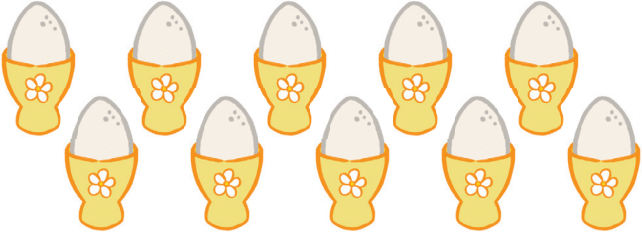
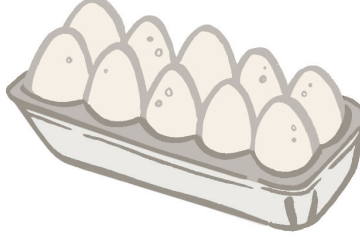


1

	Go na le metšo ye <u>6</u> . There are <u>6</u> ones. <u>6</u> × <u>1</u> = <u>6</u>
	Go na le sehlopha se <u>1</u> sa 6. There is <u>1</u> group of 6. <u>1</u> × <u>6</u> = <u>6</u>
	Go na le metšo ye ____. There are ____ ones. ____ × ____ = ____
	Go na le sehlopha se ____ sa 4. There is ____ group of 4. ____ × ____ = ____
	Go na le metšo ye ____. There are ____ ones. ____ × ____ = ____
	Go na le sehlopha se ____ sa 7. There is ____ group of 7. ____ × ____ = ____
	Go na le metšo ye ____. There are ____ ones. ____ × ____ = ____
	Go na le sehlopha se ____ sa 5. There is ____ group of 5. ____ × ____ = ____

2 Na mae ke a makae? Ngwala lefokopalo la go atiša.

How many eggs? Write a multiplication number sentence.

	
$6 \times 1 = 6$	$1 \times 6 = 6$
	
	

3 Khalara dikatišanetšwa tša tee. Ngwala lefokopalo la go atiša.

Colour the multiples of one. Write the multiplication number sentences.

<table border="1"> <tr><th>x</th><th>0</th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th>4</th><th>5</th></tr> <tr><th>0</th><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><th>1</th><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><th>2</th><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>6</td><td>8</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><th>3</th><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>6</td><td>9</td><td>12</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><th>4</th><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>8</td><td>12</td><td>16</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><th>5</th><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>15</td><td>20</td><td>25</td></tr> </table>	x	0	1	2	3	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	2	0	2	4	6	8	10	3	0	3	6	9	12	15	4	0	4	8	12	16	20	5	0	5	10	15	20	25	<table border="1"> <tr><td>$0 \times 1 = 0$</td><td>$1 \times 0 = 0$</td></tr> <tr><td>$1 \times 1 = 1$</td><td>$1 \times 1 = 1$</td></tr> <tr><td>$1 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$</td><td>$2 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	$0 \times 1 = 0$	$1 \times 0 = 0$	$1 \times 1 = 1$	$1 \times 1 = 1$	$1 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$2 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$						
x	0	1	2	3	4	5																																																								
0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																																								
1	0	1	2	3	4	5																																																								
2	0	2	4	6	8	10																																																								
3	0	3	6	9	12	15																																																								
4	0	4	8	12	16	20																																																								
5	0	5	10	15	20	25																																																								
$0 \times 1 = 0$	$1 \times 0 = 0$																																																													
$1 \times 1 = 1$	$1 \times 1 = 1$																																																													
$1 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$2 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$																																																													

A re boleleng Mmetse!

Let's talk Maths!

Ka Sepedi re re:

tokologanyo

mothaladi

kholomo

atiša

atiša

katišo

In English we say:

array

row

column

multiply

times

multiplication



1 Atiša.

Multiply.

Na o lemoga
eng ka go
atiša ka 4 le
go atiša ka 8?

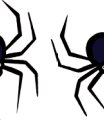
What do you
notice about
times 4 and
times 8?



$3 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$3 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$
$5 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$5 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$
$9 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$
$6 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$6 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$
$4 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$4 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$
$7 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$7 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

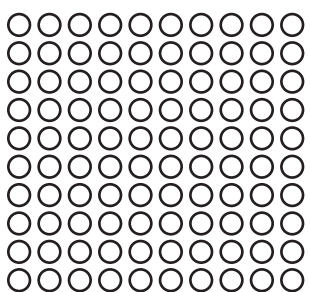
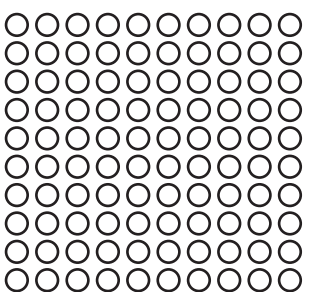
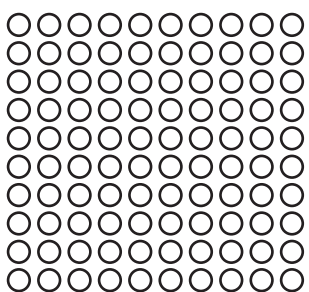
2 Na ke tše kae?

How many?

											
$2 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$	$5 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$	$7 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$	$4 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$							

3 Khalara marontho mo go tokologanyo ya dipalo o bontšhe:

Colour the dots in the array to show:

$3 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$5 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$
		

4 Ngwala lefokopalo le karabo.

Write the number sentence with the answer.

	lefokopalo number sentence
	
	
	

5 Go na le mapokisi a ma4 a dibapadišane. Lepokisi le lengwe le le lengwe le na le dillori tše 3, dikgwele tše 5 le popibere e 1 ka gare.

There are 4 boxes of toys. Each box has 3 trucks, 5 balls and 1 teddy bear inside.



Na ke tše kae?

How many?

			dibapadišane ka moka ge di hlakane toys altogether

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

MPONTŠHE PALO
SHOW ME A NUMBER

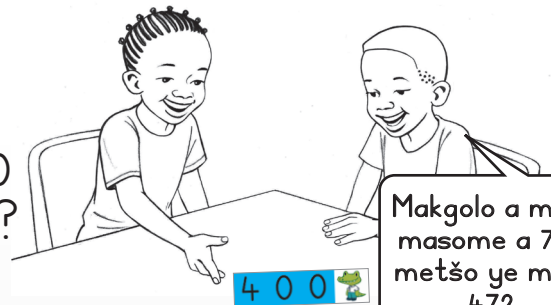
PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Papadi: Na ke ma100 a makae? Na ke ma10 a makae? Na ke metšo ye mekae?
Game: How many 100s? How many 10s? How many 1s?

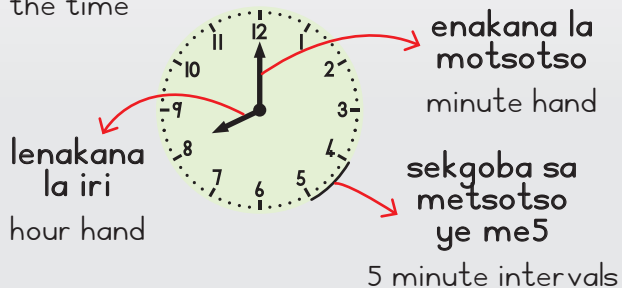
- Šomang ka bobedi. Šomišang diploko tša lena go aga palo.
Work in pairs. Build a number using your flard cards.
- Na ke ma100 a makae? Na ke ma10 a makae? Na ke metšo ye mekae?
How many 100s? How many 10s? How many 1s?
- Ke palo efe?
What number?



Makgolo a ma4,
masome a 7 le
metšo ye me2.
472
4 hundreds, 7
tens and 2 ones.
472

Sešupanako sa manakana:
se na le sefahlego le manakana
a go šupa nako

Analogue clock: has a face and hands to point to the time



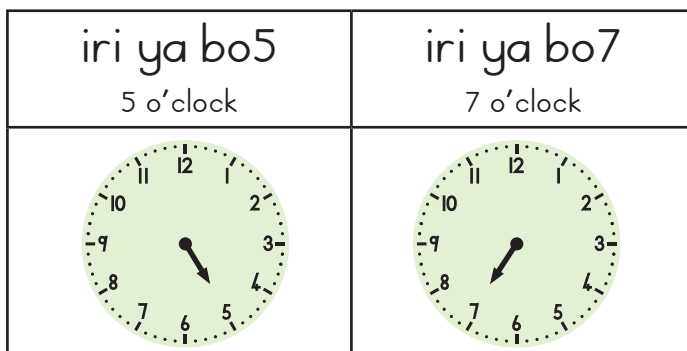
Sešupanako sa panyapanya:
se šomiša dinomoro go
bontšha nako

Digital clock: uses numbers to show the time



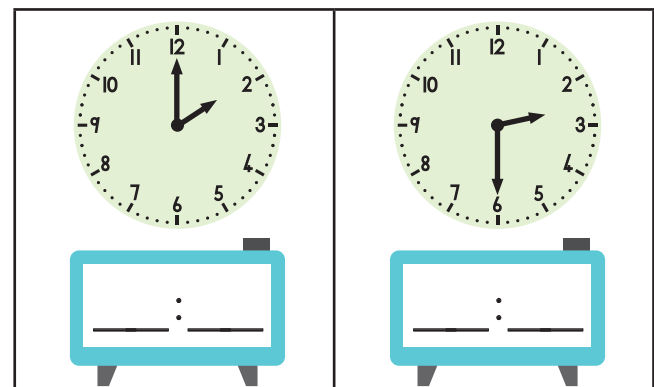
1 Thala lenakana la motsotso
godimo ga sešupanako o
bontšhe dinako tše:

Draw the minute hand on the clock to show these times:



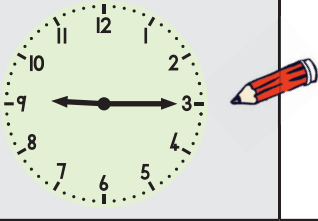
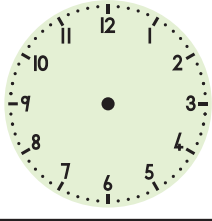
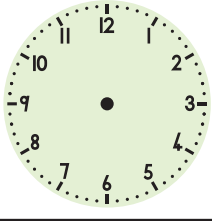
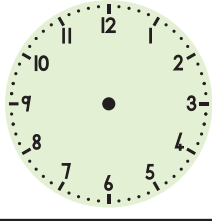
2 Ngwala nako godimo
ga dišupanako tša
panyapanya.

Write the time on the digital clocks.



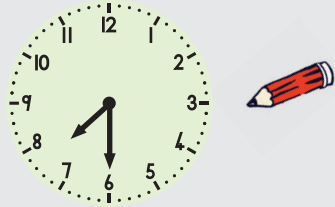
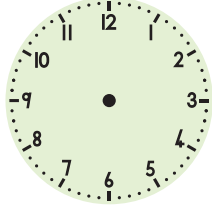
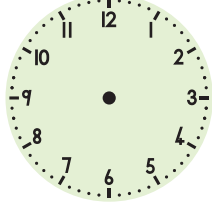
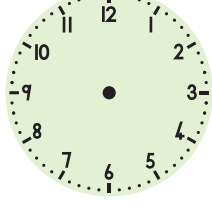
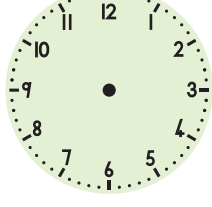
3 Bontšha dinako mo dišupanakong.

Show the times on the clocks.

09:15	07:30	11:45	10:20
			

4 Tlatša nako.

Fill in the time.

seripagare go tšwa go iri ya bošupa half past seven		
_____		
iri ya lesomepedi twelve o'clock		
_____		
_____		
iri ya lesome ten o'clock		

MMETSE
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MENTAL MATHS

MPONTŠHE PALO
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CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

1 Na go fetile metsotso ye mekae?

How many minutes have passed?

Bala metsotso ka šedi ka bo5!
Count the minutes carefully in 5s!



metsotso ye <u>0</u> 0 minutes	metsotso ye _____ _____ minutes	metsotso ye _____ _____ minutes	metsotso ye _____ _____ minutes

2 Thala sediko go dišupanako tšeo di bontšhago kotara go tšwa go iri ya boraro.

Circle the clocks that show quarter past three.



3 Ngwala nako ya sešupanako sa panyapanya.

Write the digital time.

iri ya o'clock			
07 : 00	_____ : _____	_____ : _____	_____ : _____

- 4 Ngwala nako ya sešupanako sa panyapanya.
Write the digital time.

kotara go tšwa quarter past			

- 5 Ngwala nako ya sešupanako sa panyapanya.
Write the digital time.

kotara go ya quarter to			

- 6 Ngwala nako ya sešupanako sa panyapanya.
Write the digital time.

seripagare go tšwa half past			

Nako yeo e fetilego

Time elapsed

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

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CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Nako yeo e fetilego ke bokaalo bja nako yeo e fetilego magareng ga ditiragalo tše pedi.

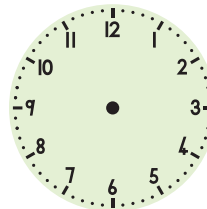
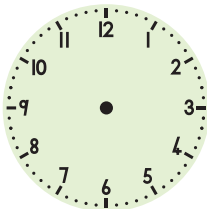
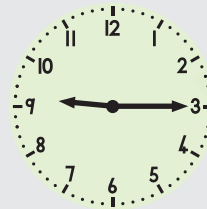
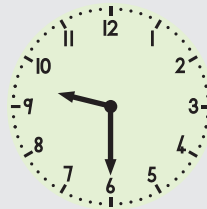
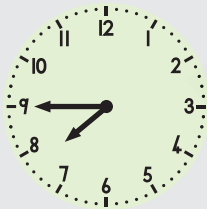
Time elapsed is the amount of time that has passed between two events.

1 Thala manakana godimo ga sešupanako o be o ngwale nako.

Draw the hands on the clock and write the time.

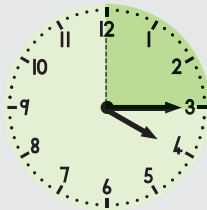
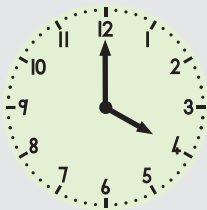
metsofso ye 15
morago ga nako
15 minutes later

metsofso ye
15 pele ga nako
15 minutes earlier

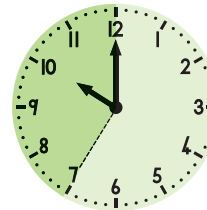


2 Na go fetile metsofso ye mekae?

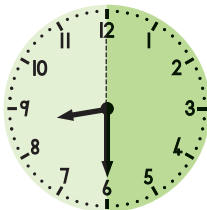
How many minutes have passed?



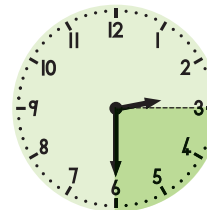
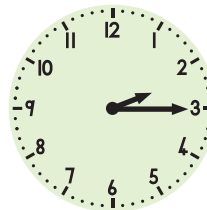
metsofso ye 15
15 minutes



metsofso ye ____
____ minutes



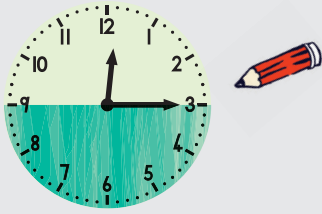
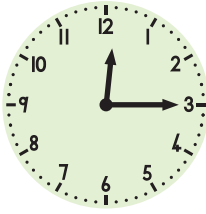
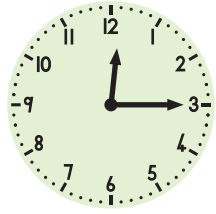
metsofso ye ____
____ minutes



metsofso ye ____
____ minutes

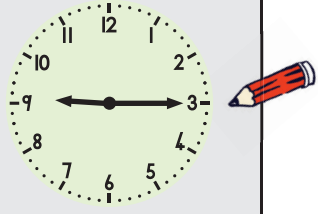
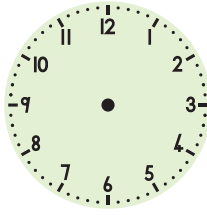
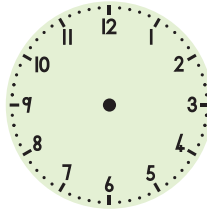
3 Khalara o bontšhe nako yeo e fetilego.

Shade to show the time elapsed.

metsofso ye 30 30 min	metsofso ye 15 15 min	metsofso ye 45 45 min
		

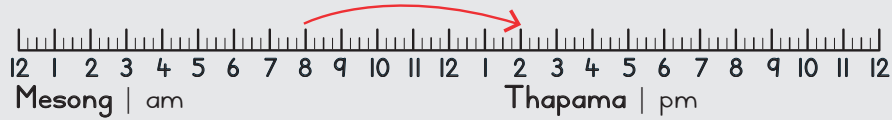
4 Rarolla marara a nako.

Solve the time problems.

	mathomong start	mafelelong end
Pese e tlogile sekolong ka 08:30. Re fihlile bolotadiswantšho ka 09:15. Na leeto la pese le be le nabile bjang? The bus left school at 08:30. We arrived at the museum at 09:15. How long was the bus trip?		
nako yeo e fetilego time elapsed	metsofso ye 45 45 minutes	
Re thomile leeto ka 09:30. Ra khutša ka morago ga diiri tše 2½. Na nako ya go khutša e bile ye kaakang? We started the tour at 09:30. We had a snack break after 2½ hours. What time was the snack break?		
nako yeo e fetilego time elapsed		

5 Na go fetile diiri tše kae?

How many hours have passed?

	diiri tše <u>6</u> 6 hours
	diiri tše ____ ____ hours

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CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Šomiša
tšhupamabaka
go araba
dipotšišo!

Use the calendar
to answer the
questions!



1 Thala sediko go matšatšikgwedi a a latelago godimo ga tšhupamabaka o be o ngwale letšatšikgwedi leo.

Circle the following dates on the calendar and write the date.

	letšatšikgwedi date	Na ke nako ye kaakang yeo e lego magareng ga matšatši a? How long is it between these days?
lehono today		
Mosupologo wo o latelago next Monday		
letšatši la gago la matswalo your birthday		
letšatši la mogwera wa gago la matswalo your partner's birthday		

	letšatšikgwedi date	Na ke nako ye kaakang yeo e lego magareng ga matsatši a? How long is it between these days?
Letšatši la Bohwa Heritage Day		
Letšatši la Baswa Youth Day		

2 Ngwala maina a dikgwedi tše tša ngwaga.

Write the names of these months of the year.

kgwedi ya mathomo first month	Pherekgong January
kgwedi ya boraro third month	
kgwedi ya bošupa seventh month	
kgwedi ya bolesome tenth month	

3 Efa leina la kgwedi:

Name the month.

ya bo3 ka morago ga Hlakola 3 months after March	Ngwatobošego June
ya bo5 ka morago ga Diphlane 5 months after October	
ya bo4 pele ga Ngwatobošego 4 months before June	
ya bo7 pele ga Manthole 7 months before December	

4 Sipho o ya maikhutšong go tloga ka la 24 Ngwatobošego go fihla ka la 19 Mosegamanye. Na o ilo tšea matsatši a makae a sepetše?

Sipho is going on holiday from 24 June to 19 July.
How many days will he be away?

A re boleleng Mmetse!

Let's talk Maths!

Ka Sepedi re re:

nako

sešupanako

diiri

metsotso

seripa sa iri

kotara ya iri

nako yeo e fetilego

sešupanako sa manakana

sešupanako sa panyapanya

In English we say:

time

clock

hours

minutes

half hour

quarter hour

time elapsed

analogue clock

digital clock



1 Ngwala nako ka dinomoro.
Write the digital time.

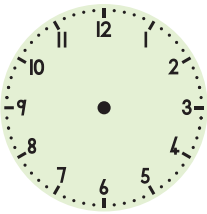
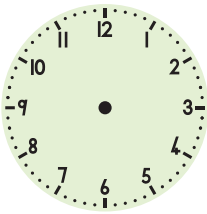
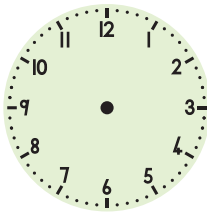
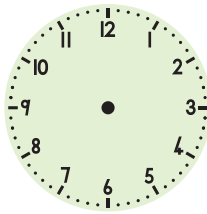
kotara go ya quarter to	

2 Ngwala nako ka dinomoro.
Write the digital time.

kotara go tšwa quarter past	

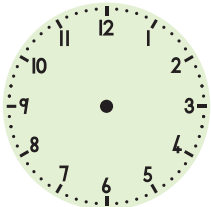
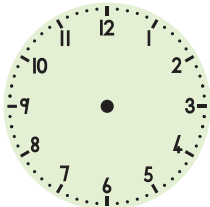
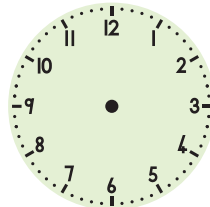
3 Thala manakana a sešupanako.

Draw the hands on the clock.

06:15	09:30	07:45	09:00
			

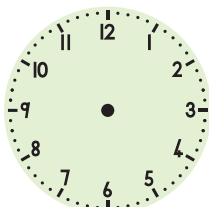
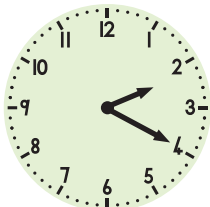
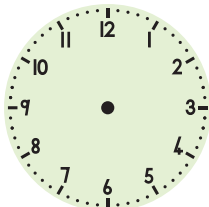
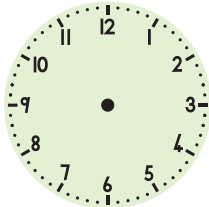
4 Nako ke iri ya 09:00. Bontšha nako ye mpsha sešupanakong.

The time is 09:00. Show the new time on the clock.

metsofso ye ma30 ka morago 30 minutes later	metsofso ye 15 peleng 15 minutes earlier	metsofso ye 15 ka morago 15 minutes later
		

5 Na dilalelo di tla loka ka nako mang?

When will dinner be ready?

gonabjale now	nako ya go apha cooking time	di lokile ready
 _____	metsofso ye 10 10 min 	 _____
 _____	metsofso ye ma20 20 min 	 _____
 _____	metsofso ye 15 15 min 	 _____

Go pedifatša le tlhakantšhopoeletšo

Doubling and repeated addition

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MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Papadi: Na ke ma100 a makae? Na ke ma10 a makae? Na ke metšo ye mekae?
Game: How many 100s? How many 10s? How many 1s?

- Šomang ka bobedi.

Work in pairs.

Šomišang diploko tša lena go aga palo.

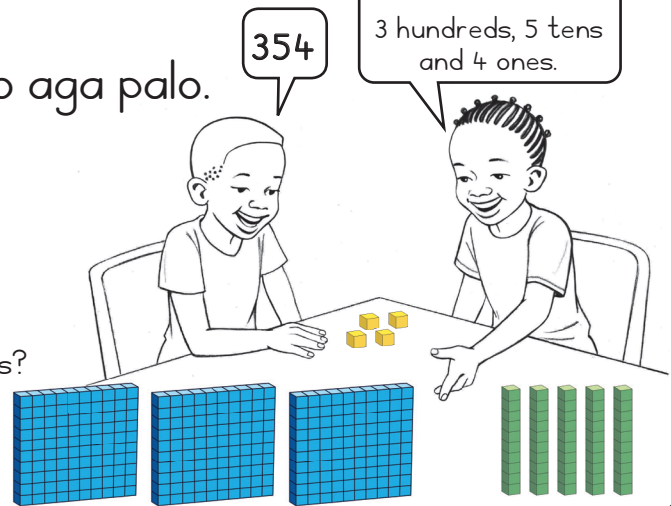
Build a number using your blocks.

- Na ke ma100 a makae?
Na ke ma10 a makae?
Na ke metšo ye mekae?

How many 100s? How many 10s? How many 1s?

- Ke palo efe?

What number?



pedifatšo
ya 19
double 19



$$10 + 10 = 20$$

$$9 + 9 = 18$$



$$19 \times 2 = 38$$

I Balela.

Calculate.

atiša multiply	pedifatša double	karabo answer
$2 \times 15 =$	$15 + 15$	30
$2 \times 20 =$		
$2 \times 25 =$		
$2 \times 35 =$		
$2 \times 10 =$		
$2 \times 40 =$		
$2 \times 50 =$		
$2 \times 45 =$		
$2 \times 60 =$		

Dipedifatšo le $\times 2$
di go fa dipoelo tša
go swana.

Doubles and $\times 2$ give
the same result.



2

Dinonyana tše 18,
mafego ke a makae?

18 birds, how many wings?



Diphenkwine tše 24,
maoto ke a makae?

24 penguins, how many legs?



3

Na ditsebe ke tše kae, na ke marofa a makae ge a hlakana ka moka?

How many ears and how many paws altogether?

	ditsebe ears	marofa paws
	$3 \times 2 = 6$	$3 \times 4 = 12$

4

Koloi ye nngwe le ye nngwe e na le batho ba ba2 le maotwana a ma4. Na ke ba bakae ge ba hlakana ka moka, le maotwana?

Each car has 2 people and 4 wheels. How many altogether?

dikoloi cars	batho people	maotwana wheels
	10	20

Dipatrone tša go atiša

Multiplication patterns

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

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MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Ge o atiša, tatelano ya dipalo ga e bohlokwa, o hwetša karabo ya go swana.
When you multiply, the order of the numbers does not matter, you get the same answer.



$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

$$5 \times 2 = 10$$

1 Ngwala lefoko la katišo la tokologanyo ye nngwe le ye nngwe ya matšoba.

Write the multiplication sentence for each array.

$2 \times 1 = 2$	$____ \times ____ = ____$
$____ \times ____ = ____$	$____ \times ____ = ____$

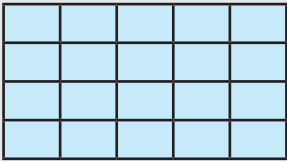
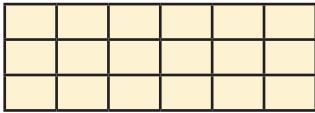
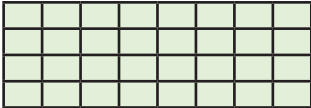
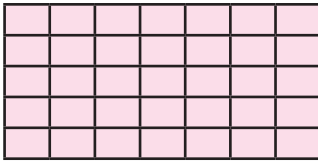
2 Lebelela tokologanyo ya dikgwele.

Look at the arrays of balls.

methaladi ye me <u>5</u> ya dikgwele <u>5</u> rows of balls dikgwele tše <u>3</u> mothalading <u>3</u> balls in a row <u>5</u> x <u>3</u> = <u>15</u>	methaladi ye <u> </u> ya dikgwele <u> </u> rows of balls dikgwele tše <u> </u> mothalading <u> </u> balls in a row <u> </u> x <u> </u> = <u> </u>
methaladi ye <u> </u> ya dikgwele <u> </u> rows of balls dikgwele tše <u> </u> mothalading <u> </u> balls in a row <u> </u> x <u> </u> = <u> </u>	methaladi ye <u> </u> ya dikgwele <u> </u> rows of balls dikgwele tše <u> </u> mothalading <u> </u> balls in a row <u> </u> x <u> </u> = <u> </u>

3 Ngwala mafoko a ma2 a go atiša ao a nyalelanago le ditokologanyo tše.

Write two multiplication sentences for each array.

	$4 \times 5 = 20$		
	$5 \times 4 = 20$		
			

4 Neliswa o beakanya distikara tše 12 tša dinaledi ka tokologanyo.

Neliswa arranges 12 star stickers in an array.



$$2 \times 6 = 12$$

Bontšha tsela ye nngwe yeo a ka beakanyango distikara ka yona.

Show another way she could arrange the stickers.

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

Nomsa o beakanya distikara tše 18 ka tokologanyo.

Nomsa arranges 18 stickers in an array.



$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

Bontšha tsela ye nngwe yeo a ka beakanyango distikara ka yona.

Show another way she could arrange the stickers.

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

Sipho o na le distikara tše 20.

Sipho has 20 stickers.



$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

Ke efe tokologanyo ye nngwe yeo a ka beakanyago distikara ka yona?

What other array could the stickers be arranged in?

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

Dipatrone ka ditafoleng tša katišo

Patterns in multiplication tables

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

MPONTŠHE PALO
SHOW ME A NUMBER

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

1 Feleletša tšhate ya katišo.

Complete the multiplication chart.

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

2 Hwetša palo yeo e tlogetšwego.

Find the missing number.

$\underline{6} \times 3 = 18$	$\underline{\quad} \times 6 = 24$	$\underline{\quad} \times 2 = 16$	$\underline{\quad} \times 3 = 24$
$\underline{\quad} \times 6 = 18$	$\underline{\quad} \times 4 = 24$	$\underline{\quad} \times 3 = 9$	$\underline{\quad} \times 6 = 30$
$\underline{\quad} \times 4 = 32$	$\underline{\quad} \times 3 = 27$	$\underline{\quad} \times 6 = 42$	$\underline{\quad} \times 4 = 16$

3 Šomiša tšhate ya gago ya katišo go hwetša palo ya diphere tša dipalo tšeo di tla go fago ditšweletšwa tše.

Use your multiplication chart to find how many pairs of numbers will give you these products.

24	$12 \times 2 = 24$ $6 \times 4 = 24$ $8 \times 3 = 24$	30	
20		16	

4 Pele ga go itlwaetša, sehlopha sa boramabelo se dikologa gararo go itokišetša.

Before practice, the athletics team complete three sets of exercises to warm up.

mefofafofo ye 6 ya go raga 6 jumping jacks	go kgarameletša mmele godimo le fase ga 4 4 push-ups	go tiiša mpa ga 5 5 tummy crunches	go koba ga 10 10 lunges	diskwate tše 8 8 squats
				

Balela gore ba dira boitšhidullo bjo bongwe le bjo bongwe gaka? Calculate how many of each exercise they do.

	go itlwaetša ga 1 1 practice	go itlwaetša ga 2 2 practices
mefofafofo ya go raga jumping jacks	$1 \times 6 = 6$	$2 \times 6 = 12$ 
go kgarameletša mmele godimo le fase push-ups		
go tiiša mpa tummy crunches		
go koba lunges		
diskwate squats		

5 Ngwala lefokopalo la palo ye nngwe le ye nngwe yeo e khupeditšwego.

Write the number sentence for each of the covered numbers.

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

 $10 \times 2 = 20$ 

 _____

 _____

 _____

 _____

 _____

Atiša ka 10 Multiply by 10

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

MPONTŠHE PALO
SHOW ME A NUMBER

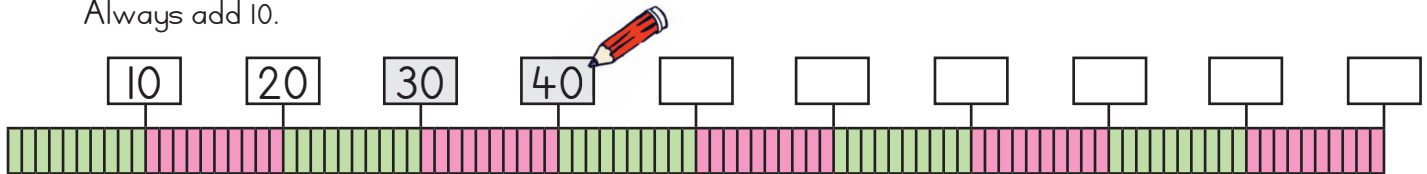
PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

1 Hlakantšha le 10 ka dinako ka moka.

Always add 10.



2	bana children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	menwana fingers	10	20								

3 Na disente ke tše kae?

How many cents?

	katišo multiplication	karabo answer
	$4 \times 10c =$	40c

4 Na diranta ke tše kae?

How many Rand?

--	--

5 Ke na le diR10 tša maphepha tše 7. Na ke na le tšhelete ya go lekana bokae ge e hlakana ka moka?

I have seven R10 notes. How much money do I have altogether?

- 6 Ke na le diR10 tša maphepha tše lesome.
Na ke tla boelwa ke bokae?

I have ten R10 notes. How much change will I get?



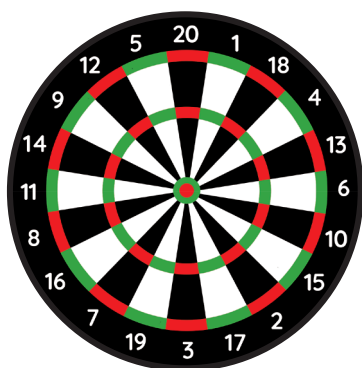
- 7 Atiša.

Multiply.

$2 \times 10 = 20$	$3 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$5 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$2 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$
$3 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$5 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$4 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$10 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$
$6 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$4 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$10 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$6 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

- 8 Bagwera ba bane ba be ba raloka darts. Moraloki yo mongwe le yo mongwe o hweditše dibaka tše 6 tša go raloka. Feleletša tšhate ya dino.

Four friends were playing darts. Each player got 6 chances. Complete the score chart.



	10	5	2	palomoka total
Yusuf	2	1	3	
Njongo	2	3	1	
Lebo		1	4	23
Ayanda	3		0	45

- 9 Rarolla.

Solve.

Go na le mapokisi a 10 a mae.
Lepokisi le lengwe le le
lengwe le na le mae a 6.
Mopaki o šomiša mae
a 13. Na go šetše mae a
makae?



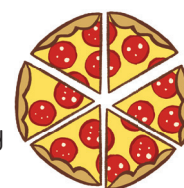
There are 10 boxes of eggs. Each box has 6 eggs in it. The baker uses 13 eggs. How many eggs are left?

mae a
eggs

47



Ka phaphošing go lewa pizza
ka letšatši. Re rekile dipizza
tše 10 gomme ra ripa pizza
yenngwe le yenngwe ka dilai
tše 6. Ke dilai tše kae ge di
hlakana?



The class had a pizza day
We bought 10 pizzas and cut
each pizza into 6 slices. How many
slices did we have altogether?

diripa tše

pizza pieces

A re boleleng Mmetse!

Let's talk Maths!

Ka Sepedi re re:

setšweletšwa

phere

atiša

pedifatša

palo yeo e tlogetšwego

In English we say:

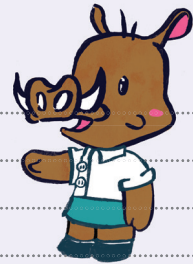
product

pair

multiply

double

missing number



1 Ngwala lefokopalo la dipalo tšeo di khupeditšwego.

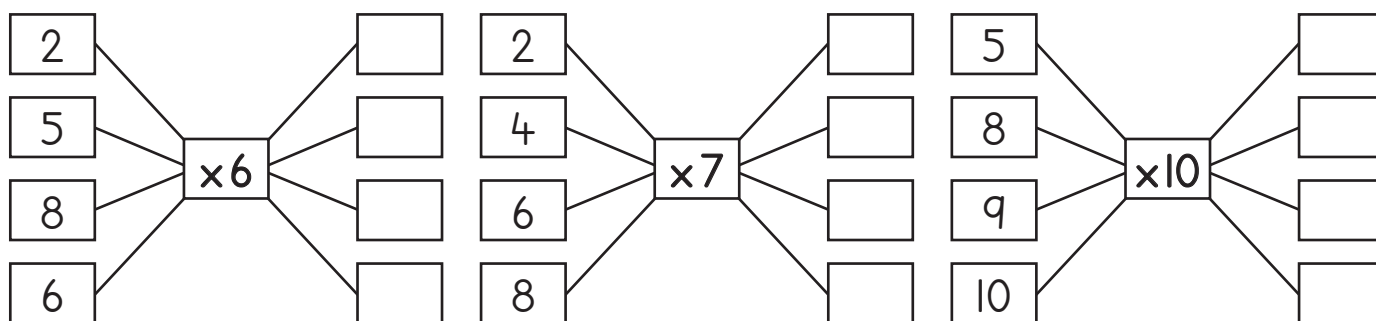
Write the number sentence for each of the covered numbers.

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



2 Feleletša.

Complete.



3 Rarolla.

Solve.

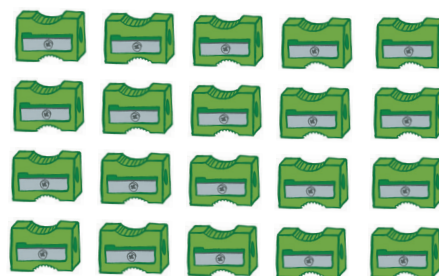
Ayanda o paka dikhrayone tša gagwe ka lepokising. A ka kgona go paka methaladi ye me3 ya dikhrayone tše 8. Na go ka lekanela dikhrayone tše kae ka lepokising la gagwe?



Ayanda packs her crayons in a box. She can fit 3 rows of 8 crayons. How many crayons can fit in her box?

Ngwala mafoko a ma2 a go atiša.

Write 2 multiplication sentences.



_____ x _____ = _____

_____ x _____ = _____

Na go na le ditšheri tše kae?

How many cherries are there?

Dingata tše 8:

8 bunches:

_____ x _____ = _____



Dingata tše 6:

6 bunches:

_____ x _____ = _____



Ngwala mafoko a ma2 a go atiša.

Write 2 multiplication sentences.



_____ x _____ = _____

_____ x _____ = _____

MMETSE
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MENTAL MATHS

MPHE YE NTŠI
GO FETA
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PAPADI
GAME

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CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Papadi: Mmetse wa lebelo ka dikarata - hlakantšha
Game: Fast maths with cards - add

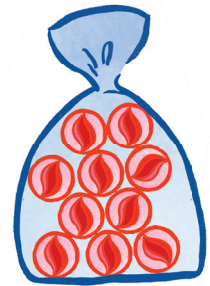
- Ralokang ka bobedi. Bontšha palo o šomiša dikarata tša gago tša go aga palo.
Play in pairs. Show a number using your flard cards.
- Foša letaese – hlakantšha!
Throw a dice – add!
- Bušetšha gape!
Do it again!



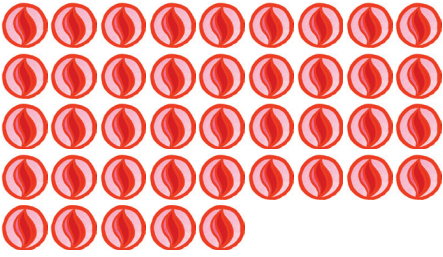
I Mokotla o tee o na le dimabole tše lesome.

One bag has ten marbles.

mekotla bags	dimabole marbles	mekotla bags	dimabole marbles
9	90	6	
4		8	
2		11	
12		3	

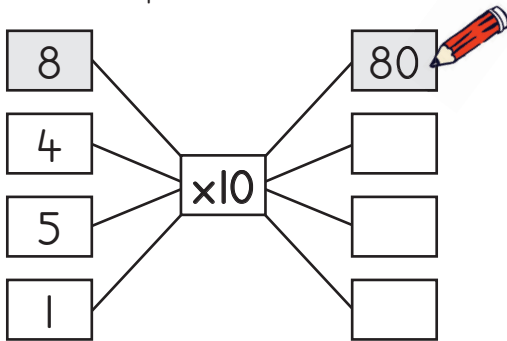


	Ke memabole ye mekae? How many marbles?	17
	Ke mekotla ye mekae? How many bags?	1
	Go šetše memabole ye mekae? How many marbles left over?	7
	Ke memabole ye mekae? How many marbles?	
	Ke mekotla ye mekae? How many bags?	
	Go šetše memabole ye mekae? How many marbles left over?	

	Ke memabole ye mekae?	
	How many marbles?	
	Ke mekotla ye mekae?	
	How many bags?	
	Go šetše memabole ye mekae?	
	How many marbles left over?	

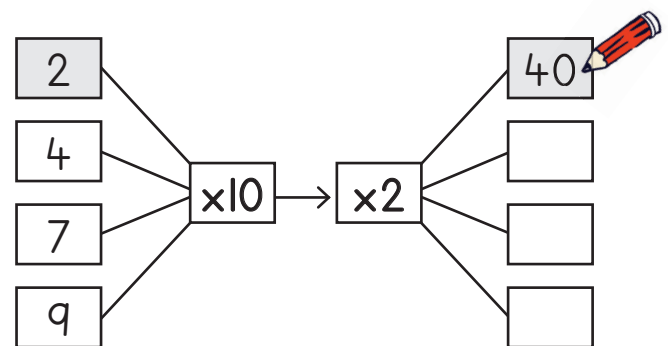
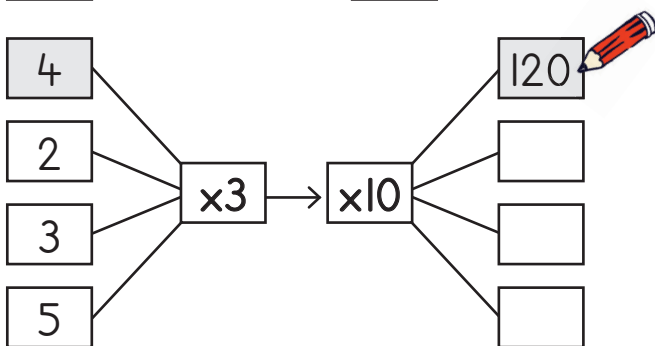
2 Feleletša ditšhate tša go ela.

Complete the flow charts.



Hlokomela ditaekramo tše di latelago tša go ela!
Di na le dikgato tše pedi tša go balela.

Take care with the flow diagrams below! They have two steps in the calculation.



3 Balela.

Calculate.

$4 \times 10 = \underline{40}$	$4 \times 2 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$4 \times 3 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
$2 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$2 \times 2 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$2 \times 3 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
$3 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$3 \times 10 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$3 \times 10 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
$5 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$5 \times 10 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$5 \times 10 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
$7 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$7 \times 10 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$7 \times 10 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
$9 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$9 \times 10 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$9 \times 10 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

MMETSE
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MENTAL MATHS

MPHE YE NTŠI
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CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

- 1 Ge re atiša palo ka lefeela, karabo ke _____ ka dinako ka moka.

When we multiply a number by zero, the answer is always _____.

Dihlopha tše lesome tša lefeela goba dihlopha tše lefeela tša lesome di ra gore re na le lefeela ge di hlakana ka moka.

Ten groups of zero or zero groups of ten means we have zero altogether.



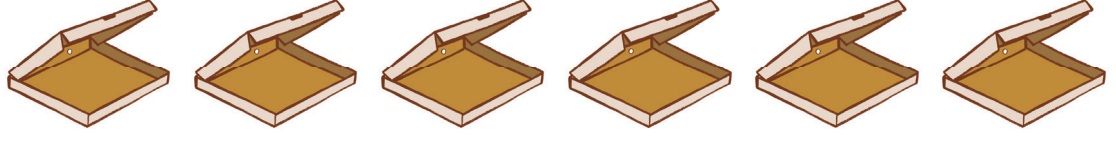
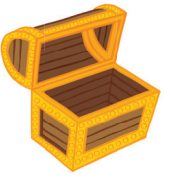
- 2 Balela.

Calculate.

$0 \times 5 = \underline{0}$ 	$4 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$0 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
$7 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$8 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$10 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
$0 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$0 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$8 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
$0 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$9 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$0 \times 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

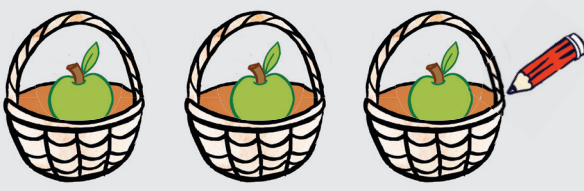
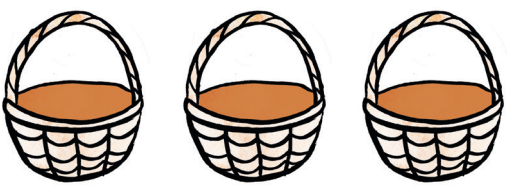
- 3 Ngwala lefoko la go atiša la go nyalelana le diswantšho.

Write a multiplication sentence to match the pictures.

 $\underline{5} \times \underline{0} = \underline{0}$ 	
 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	
 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

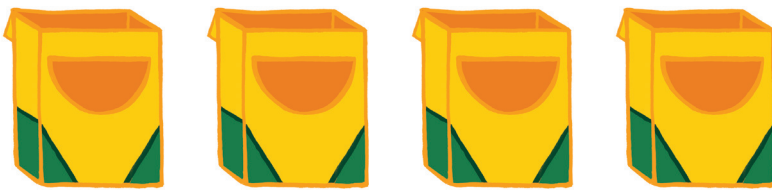
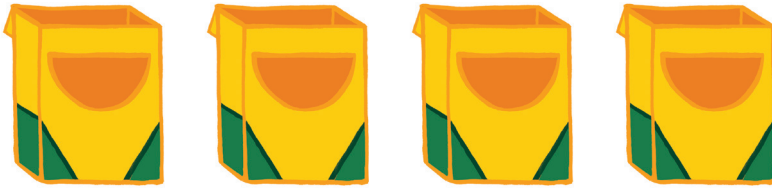
- 4 Thala diapole ka gare ga mmanki di nyalelane le lefoko la katišo.

Draw apples in the basket to match the multiplication sentence.

 $3 \times 1 = 3$	 $3 \times 0 = 0$
--	---

- 5 Thala dikhrayone ka lepokising di nyalelane le lefokopalo.

Draw crayons in the box to match the number sentence.

	$1 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
	$4 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
	$4 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- 6 Tlatša <, > goba =.

Fill in <, > or =.

$2 + 2 \underline{\hspace{0.5cm}} 2 \times 2$ 	$2 - 1 \underline{\hspace{0.5cm}} 2 \times 1$	$1 \times 1 \underline{\hspace{0.5cm}} 1 + 1$
$1 \times 0 \underline{\hspace{0.5cm}} 1 + 0$	$4 + 10 \underline{\hspace{0.5cm}} 4 \times 10$	$5 + 1 \underline{\hspace{0.5cm}} 5 \times 1$

Hwetša palo yeo e tlogetšwego

Find the missing number

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

MPHE YE NTŠI
GO FETA
GIVE ME MORE THAN

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

1 Šomiša tafola ya gago ya katišo go hwetša palo yeo e tlogetšwego.

Use your multiplication table to find the missing number.

$5 \times 4 = 20$	$3 \times 6 = 18$	$5 \times \underline{\quad} = 25$
$5 \times \underline{\quad} = 45$	$2 \times \underline{\quad} = 14$	$\underline{\quad} \times 7 = 35$
$\underline{\quad} \times 7 = 28$	$9 \times \underline{\quad} = 36$	$8 \times \underline{\quad} = 32$
$8 \times \underline{\quad} = 0$	$4 \times \underline{\quad} = 16$	$10 \times \underline{\quad} = 70$
$\underline{\quad} \times 5 = 30$	$6 \times \underline{\quad} = 54$	$\underline{\quad} \times 8 = 80$

2 Ngwala lefokopalo la katišo la palo yeo e utamilego.

Write the multiplication number sentence for the hidden number.

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

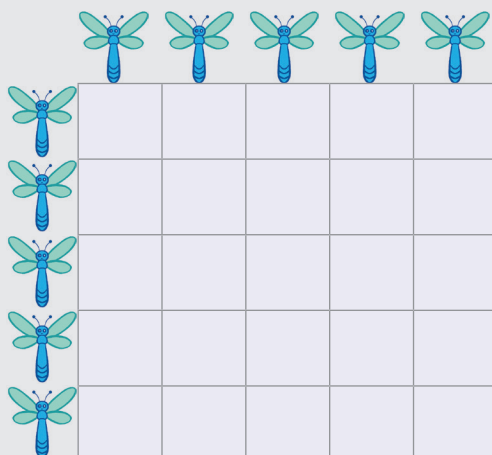
 $3 \times 7 = 21$ 



3

Go na le  tše kae?

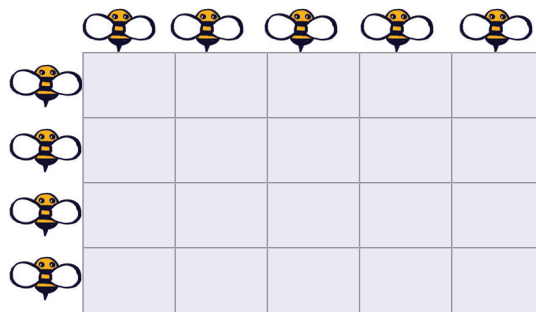
How many are there?



$$\underline{5} \times \underline{5} = \underline{25}$$

Go na le  tše kae?

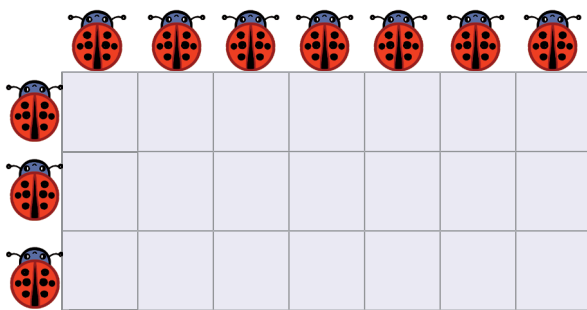
How many are there?



$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

Go na le  tše kae?

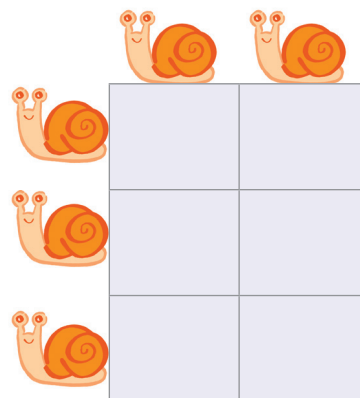
How many are there?



$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

Go na le  tše kae?

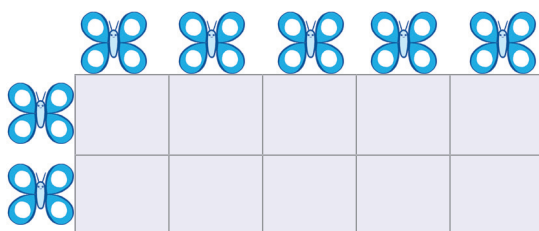
How many are there?



$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

Go na le  tše kae?

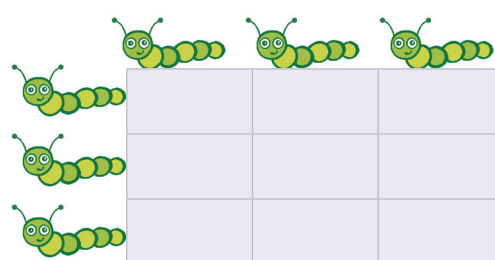
How many are there?



$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

Go na le  tše kae?

How many are there?



$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

Dipatrone tše dingwe gape tša go atiša

More multiplication patterns

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

MPHE YE NTŠI
GO FETA
GIVE ME MORE THAN

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

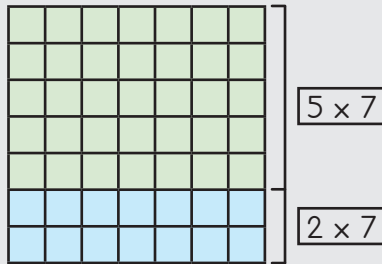
1 Arola ditokologanyo ka ditsela tša go fapana gore o balele.

Spilt the arrays in different ways to calculate.

$$7 \times 7 = (5 \times 7) + (2 \times 7)$$

$$= 35 + 14$$

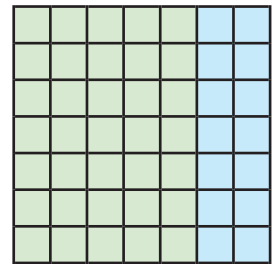
$$= 49$$



$$7 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

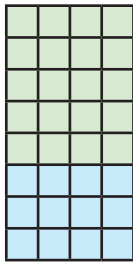


$$8 \times 4$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

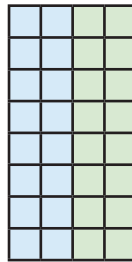


$$8 \times 4$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

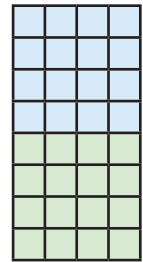


$$8 \times 4$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

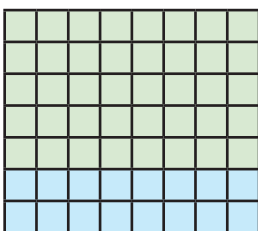


$$7 \times 8$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

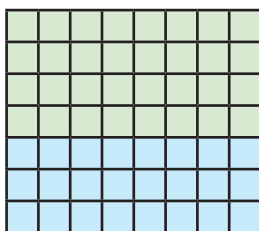


$$7 \times 8$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

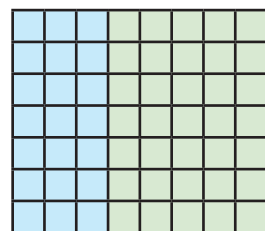


$$7 \times 8$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

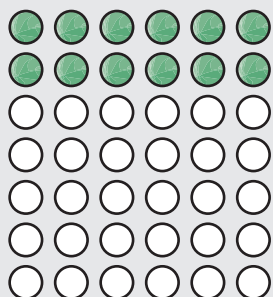
$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



2 Na o ka hlahlamolla bjang tokologanyo ye nngwe le ye nngwe gore go be bonolo go atiša? Khalara marontho o be o ngwale lefokopalo.

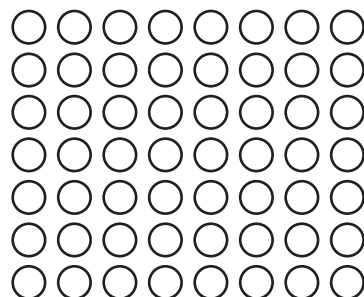
How would you break up each array to make it easier to multiply? Colour the dots and write a number sentence.

$$7 \times 6$$



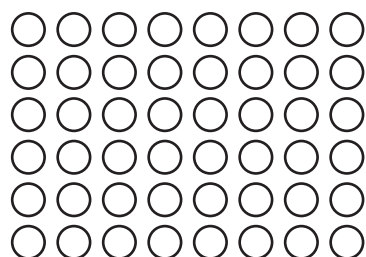
$$\begin{aligned} 7 \times 6 &= (2 \times 6) + (5 \times 6) \\ &= 12 + 30 \\ &= 42 \end{aligned}$$

$$7 \times 8$$



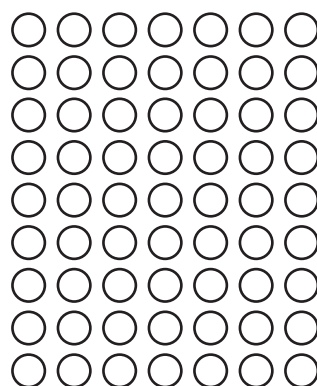
$$\begin{aligned} 7 \times 8 &= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ &= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ &= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$6 \times 8$$



$$\begin{aligned} 6 \times 8 &= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ &= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ &= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$9 \times 7$$



$$\begin{aligned} 9 \times 7 &= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ &= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ &= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{aligned}$$

A re boleleng Mmetse!

Let's talk Maths!

Ka Sepedi re re:

dihlopha tša go lekana

atiša

atiša

katišo

setšweletšwa

In English we say:

equal groups

multiply

times

multiplication

product



- 1 Na o ka hlahlamolla bjang tokologanyo e tee gore go be bonolo go atiša? Khalara marontho o be o ngwale lefokopalo.

How would you break up each array to make it easier to multiply? Colour the dots and write a number sentence.

9×6 	7×9
$9 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$7 \times 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- 2 Balela.

Calculate.

$9 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$7 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$0 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$6 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
$8 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$5 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$1 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$8 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

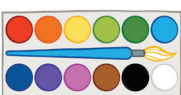
3

	lefoko la go atiša multiplication sentence		lefoko la go atiša multiplication sentence
dihlopha tše 3 tša 8 3 groups of 8		dihlopha tše 5 tša 7 5 groups of 7	
dihlopha tše 8 tša 3 8 groups of 3		dihlopha tše 7 tša 5 7 groups of 5	
dihlopha tše 9 tša 2 9 groups of 2		dihlopha tše 4 tša 6 4 groups of 6	
dihlopha tše 2 tša 9 2 groups of 9		dihlopha tše 6 tša 4 6 groups of 4	
dihlopha tše 5 tša 1 5 groups of 1		dihlopha tše 7 tša 0 7 groups of 0	
sehlopha se 1 sa 5 1 group of 5		dihlopha tše 0 tša 7 0 groups of 7	

4

Balela theko.

Calculate the cost.

 R5  R7  R4  R3		
  	  	 

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

MPHE YE
NNYANE GO
GIVE ME LESS THAN

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Papadi: Mmetse wa lebelo ka dikarata - ntšha
Game: Fast maths with cards - subtract

- Ralokang ka bobedi.
Play in pairs.
- Bontšha palo o šomiša dikarata tša gago tša go aga palo.
Show a number using your flard cards.
- Foša letaese - ntšha.
Throw the dice - subtract.
- Bušeletša gape!
Do it again!



Lehono re šoma ka didiko. Ke tša kgokolo gape di na le morumo o tee.

Today we are working with circles.
They are round and have only one edge.

1 Ripa didiko ka morago ga puku ya gago.

Cut out the circles from the back of your book.

Na o na le tše kae? How many do you have?	
Ke tše di bjang ka mmala? What colour are they?	

Bea dibopego tšeo o di ripilego lefelong la polokego.

Keep your cut-out shapes in a safe place.



2 Thala didiko ka gare ga tafola.

Draw circles in the table.

sediko se segolo big circle	sediko se sennyanenyane smaller circle	sediko se sennyane small circle

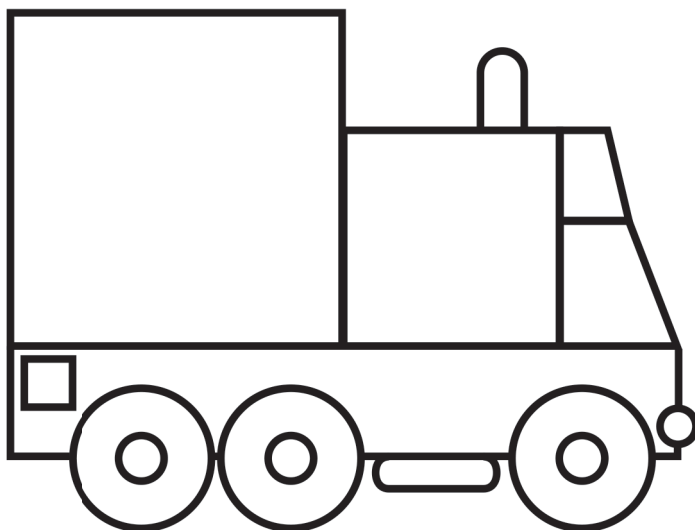
3 Thala didiko ka gare ga tafola.

Draw circles in the table.

sediko sa godimo circle at the top	sediko sa gare circle in the middle	sediko sa tlase circle at the bottom

4 Na go na le didiko tše kae mo seswantšhong se?

How many circles in this picture?



Ekaba didiko ke tše
dikgolo goba tše
dinnyane?
Are the circles
big or small?

5 Thala seswantšho o šomiša didiko tše 10.

Draw a picture using 10 circles.

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

MPHE YE
NNYANE GO
GIVE ME LESS THAN

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS



Lehono re šoma ka dikhutlotharo!
Di na le mahlakore a ma3 a thwi.
E ka ba tše dikgolo goba tše dinnyane.
Today we are working with triangles!
They have 3 straight sides.
They can be big or small.

Bea dibopego tšeo
o di ripilego lefelong
la polokego.
Keep your cut-out
shapes in a safe place.

1 Ripa dikhutlotharo ka morago ga puku ya gago.

Cut out the triangles from the back of your book.

Na o na le tše kae? How many do you have?	
Na o na le tše kae? What colour are they?	



2 Thala dikhutlotharo ka gare ga tafola.

Draw triangles in the table.

khutlotharo ye kgolo big triangle	khutlotharo ye nnyanenyane smaller triangle	khutlotharo ye nnyane small triangle

3 Na dikhutlotharo ke tše kae?

How many triangles?

dikhutlotharo tše 5 5 triangles		dikhutlotharo tše ____ ____ triangles	
dikhutlotharo tše ____ ____ triangles		dikhutlotharo tše ____ ____ triangles	

- 4 Thala dikhutlotharo tše 5.
Di se ke tša swana ka moka.
Draw 5 triangles. They must all look different.



Thala dikhutlotharo tša
bogolo, mebala le mafelong
a go fapafapana.
Draw them in different sizes,
colours and orientations.



Na khutlotharo ye nngwe le ye nngwe e na
le mahlakore a makae?

How many sides does each triangle have?

Ekaba mahlakore ke a kgokolo goba a thwi?

Are the sides straight or round?

Na khutlotharo ye nngwe le ye nngwe e na
le dikhutlo tše kae?

How many corners does each triangle have?

Dikwere Squares

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

MPHE YE
NNYANE GO
GIVE ME LESS THAN

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS



Lehono re šoma ka dikwere! Di na le mahlakore a ma⁴ a thwi ao a lekanago ka botelele le dikhutlo tše 4 tša sekwere.

Today we are working with squares!
They have 4 straight sides that are the same length and 4 square corners.

Bea dibopego tšeo o di ripilego lefelong la polokego.

Keep your cut-out shapes in a safe place.

1 Ripa dikwere ka morago ga puku ya gago.

Cut out the squares from the back of your book.

Na o na le tše kae? How many do you have?	
Ke tše di bjang ka mmala? What colour are they?	



2 Thala dikwere ka gare ga tafola.

Draw squares in the table.

sekwere se segolo big square	sekwere se sennyanenyane smaller square	sekwere se sennyanane small square

3 Na go na le dikwere tše kae mo?

How many squares?

dikwere tše <u>5</u> <u>5</u> squares		dikwere tše ____ ____ squares	
dikwere tše ____ ____ squares		dikwere tše ____ ____ squares	

4 Šomiša rula o thale dikwere tše nne tša go fapafapana.

Use a ruler to draw four different squares.

ka mahlakore a matele a disentimitara tše -4. with 4 cm long sides.	ka mahlakore a matelele a disentimitara tše -5. with 5 cm long sides.
ka mahlakore a matele a disentimitara tše -6. with 6 cm long sides.	ka mahlakore a matele a disentimitara tše -3. with 3 cm long sides.

Na sekwere se sengwe le se sengwe se na le mahlakore a makae? How many sides does each square have?	
Ekaba mahlakore ke a kgokolo goba a thwi? Are the sides straight or round?	
Na sekwere se sengwe le se sengwe se na le dikhutlo tše kae? How many corners does each square have?	

Dikhutlonnethwi Rectangles

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

MPHE YE
NNYANE GO
GIVE ME LESS THAN

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS



Lehono re šoma ka dikhutlonnethwi!
Khutlonnethwi e na le mahlakore a ma4 a
thwi le dikhutlo tše 4 tša sekwere. Diphere
tša mahlakore di a lekana ka botelele.
Today we are working with rectangles!
A rectangle has 4 straight sides and
4 square corners. The opposite pairs
of sides are equal in length.

Bea dibopego tšeo
o di ripilego lefelong
la polokego.
Keep your cut-out
shapes in a safe place.

1 Ripa dikhutlonnethwi ka morago ga puku ya gago.

Cut out the rectangles from the back of your book.

Na o na le tše kae? How many do you have?	
Ke tše di bjang ka mmala? What colour are they?	



2 Thala dikhutlonnethwi ka gare ga tafola.

Draw rectangles in the table.

khutlonnethwi ye kgolo big rectangle	khutlonnethwi ye nnyanenyane smaller rectangle	khutlonnethwi ye nnyane small rectangle

3 Na go na le dikhutlonnethwi tše kae mo?

How many rectangles?

dikhutlonnethwi tše <u>9</u> <u>9</u> rectangles	
dikhutlonnethwi tše _____ _____ rectangles	

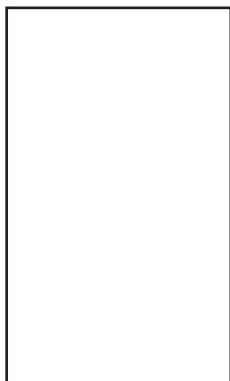
Gopola gore dikwere ka
moka ke dikhutlonnethwi
efela ga se dikhutlonnethwi
ka moka tšeo e lego dikwere.
Remember all squares are
rectangles but not all
rectangles are squares.



4

Ela botelele bja mahlakore a dikhutlonnethwi.

Measure the lengths of the sides of the rectangles.



Šomiša rula o thale dikhutlonnethwi tše pedi tša go fapafapana.

Use a ruler to draw two different rectangles.

- botelele bja disentimitara tše-6 le bophara bja disentimitara tše-4
6 cm long and 4 cm wide
- botelele bja disentimitara tše-3 le bophara bja disentimitara tše-2
3 cm long and 2 cm wide

Na khutlonnethwi ye nngwe le ye nngwe e na le mahlakore a makae?

How many sides does each rectangle have?

Ekaba mahlakore ke a kgokolo goba a thwi?

Are the sides straight or round?

Na khutlonnethwi ye nngwe le ye nngwe e na le dikhutlo tše kae?

How many corners does each rectangle have?

A re boleleng Mmetse!

Let's talk Maths!

Ka Sepedi re re:

sebopego

sediko

khutlotharo

sekwere

khutlonnethwi

mahlakore a thwi

mahlakore a kgokolo

sekhutlo

In English we say:

shape

circle

triangle

square

rectangle

straight sides

round sides

angle



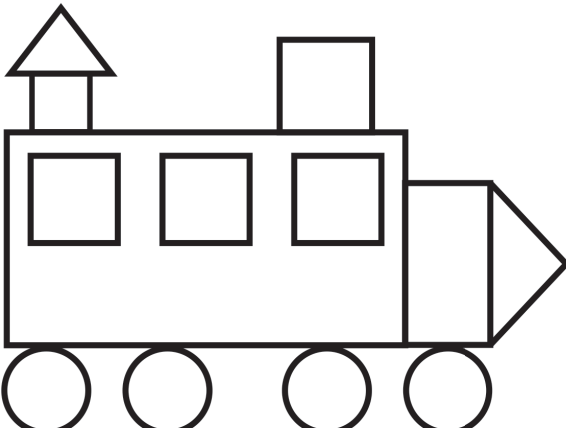
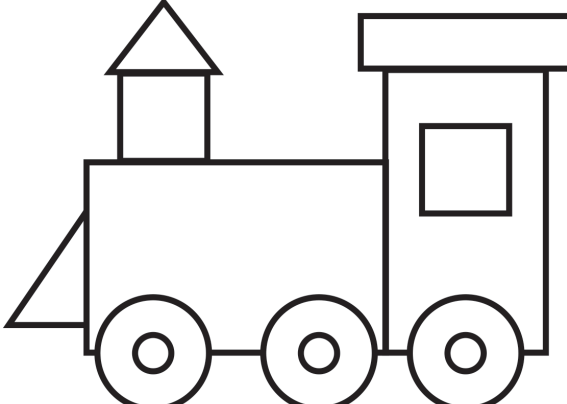
1 Šomiša rula o thale dikhutlonnethwi tše pedi tša go fapafapana:

Use a ruler to draw two different rectangles:

- botelele bja 3 cm le bophara bja 7 cm
3 cm long and 7 cm wide
- botelele bja 4 cm le bophara bja 6 cm
4 cm long and 6 cm wide

2 Ke tše kae?

How many?

	dikhutlotharo triangles	
	didiko circles	
	dikwere squares	
	dikhutlonnethwi rectangles	
	dikhutlotharo triangles	
	didiko circles	
	dikwere squares	
	dikhutlonnethwi rectangles	

3 Thala dibopego gore o feleletše tafola ye.

Draw shapes to complete the table.

sebopego shape	mmala wa go fapana different colour	bogolo bja go fapana different size	boemo bja go fapana different position
			
			
			
			

Hlaola o be o bapetše diboepgo tša mahlakorepedi (2-D) Sort and compare 2-D shapes

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

FIZZ POP -
RIPA KA BOGARE
FIZZ POP - HALVE

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMOLO
WORKSHEETS

Papadi: 1, 2, 3 Bontšha - bapetša!
Game: 1, 2, 3 Show - compare!

- Ralokang ka bobedi. Bontšha palo ka go šomiša dikarata tša go aga palo.
Work in pairs. Show a number using flard cards.
- Ke palo efe? Ke efe ye kgolo?
What number? Which one is bigger?
- Ke efe ye nnyane?
Which one is smaller?
- Bušeletšang gape!
Do it again!



I

sebopego shape	leina name	Ke dikhutlo tše kae? How many corners?	Ke mahlakore a makae? How many sides?
	khutlotharo triangle	3	3 
			
			
			

O ka kgona go di hlaola
ka tsela ye nngwe?

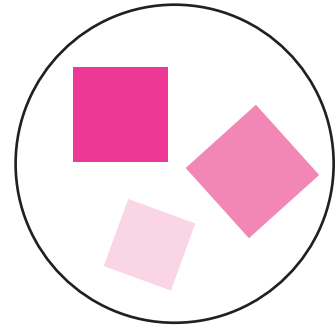
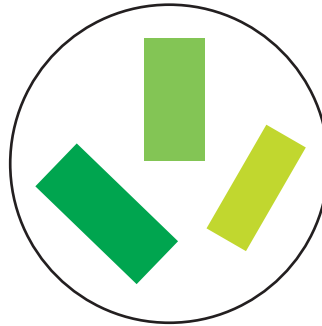
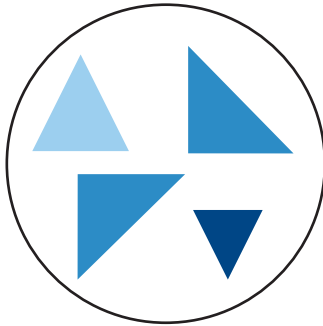
Can you sort them
in a different way?



2

Na diboepogo tše di hlaotšwe bjang? Ahlaahla le mogwera wa gago.

How have these shapes been sorted? Discuss with your partner.



3

Nyaka dikhutlotharo, didiko, dikwere le dikhutlonnethwi tša bogolo bja go fapafapana go tšwa makasineng goba kuranteng o be o di ripe. Di kgomaretše ka pukung ya gago. Leka go hwetša se tee sa se sengwe le se sengwe.

Find and cut triangles, circles, squares and rectangles of different sizes from a magazine or newspaper. Stick them into your book. Try to find one of each.

	khutlotharo triangle	sediko circle	sekwere square	khutlonnethwi rectangle
Ke mahlakore a makae? How many sides?	3			
A thwi goba a kgokolo? Straight or round?	thwi straight 			

Go ripa gare ka go lekana (1)

Symmetry (1)

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

FIZZ POP -
RIPA KA BOGARE
FIZZ POP - HALVE

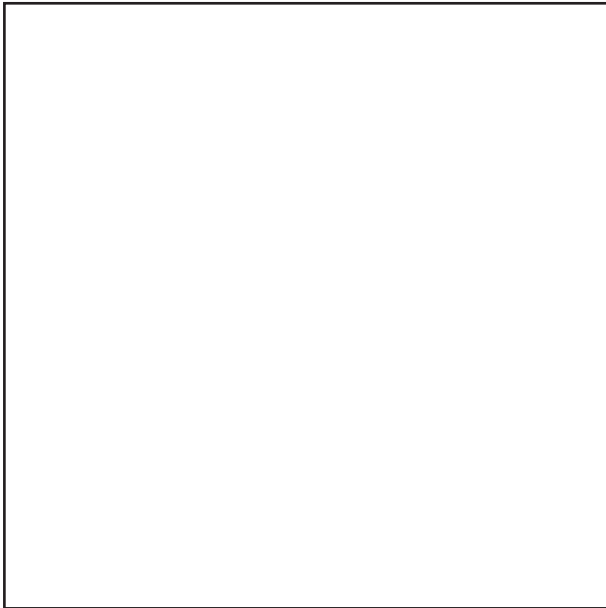
PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

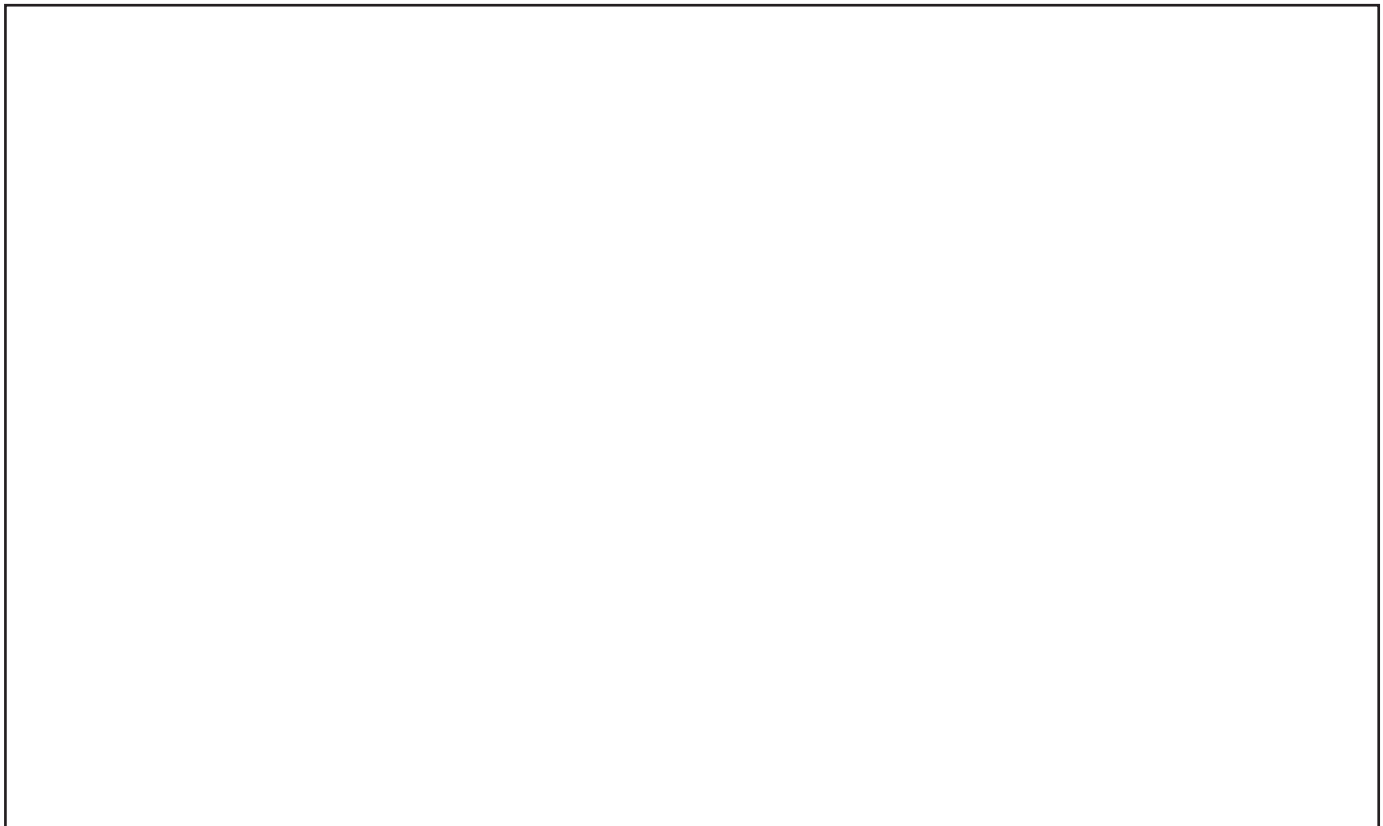
MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

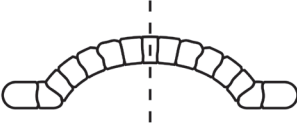
- 1 Kgomaretša diboego tša gago tšeo di phuthilwego mo. Latišiša methalo yeo e phuthilwego o bontšhe methalo ya go ripa gare ka go lekana.

Paste your folded shapes here. Trace on the fold lines to show the lines of symmetry.



O ka thala gape
methalo ya go ripa
gare ka go lekana mo
go diboego tše!
You can also draw in
the lines of symmetry
on these shapes!



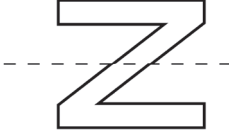
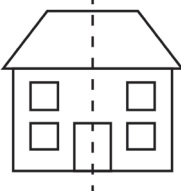
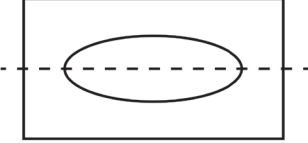
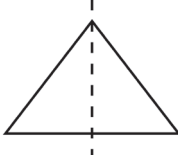
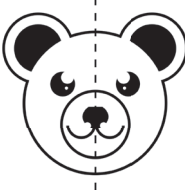
		
ee yes	aowa no	ee yes

Re ka šomiša seipone go nyaka moo go ripegago gare ka go lekana. Bona mol! Ekaba mothalo o bontšh a mothalo wa go ripa gare ka go lekana?

We can use a mirror to test for symmetry. Look at this! Does the line show a line of symmetry?



- 2 Ekaba mothalo wa marontho o bontšha mothalo wa go ripa gare ka go lekana? Ngwala ee goba aowa?
Does the dotted line show a line of symmetry? Write yes or no.

		
ee yes 		
		
		
		

Go ripa gare ka go lekana (2) Symmetry (2)

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

FIZZ POP -
RIPA KA BOGARE
FIZZ POP - HALVE

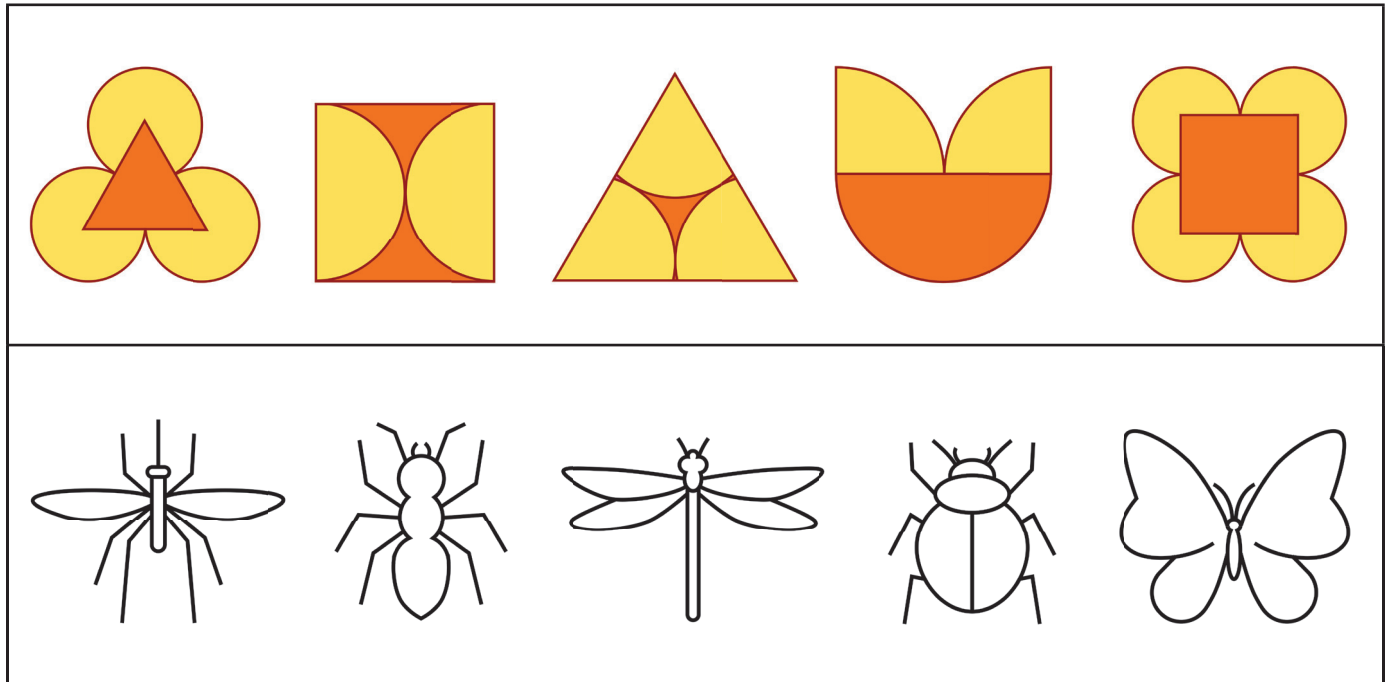
PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

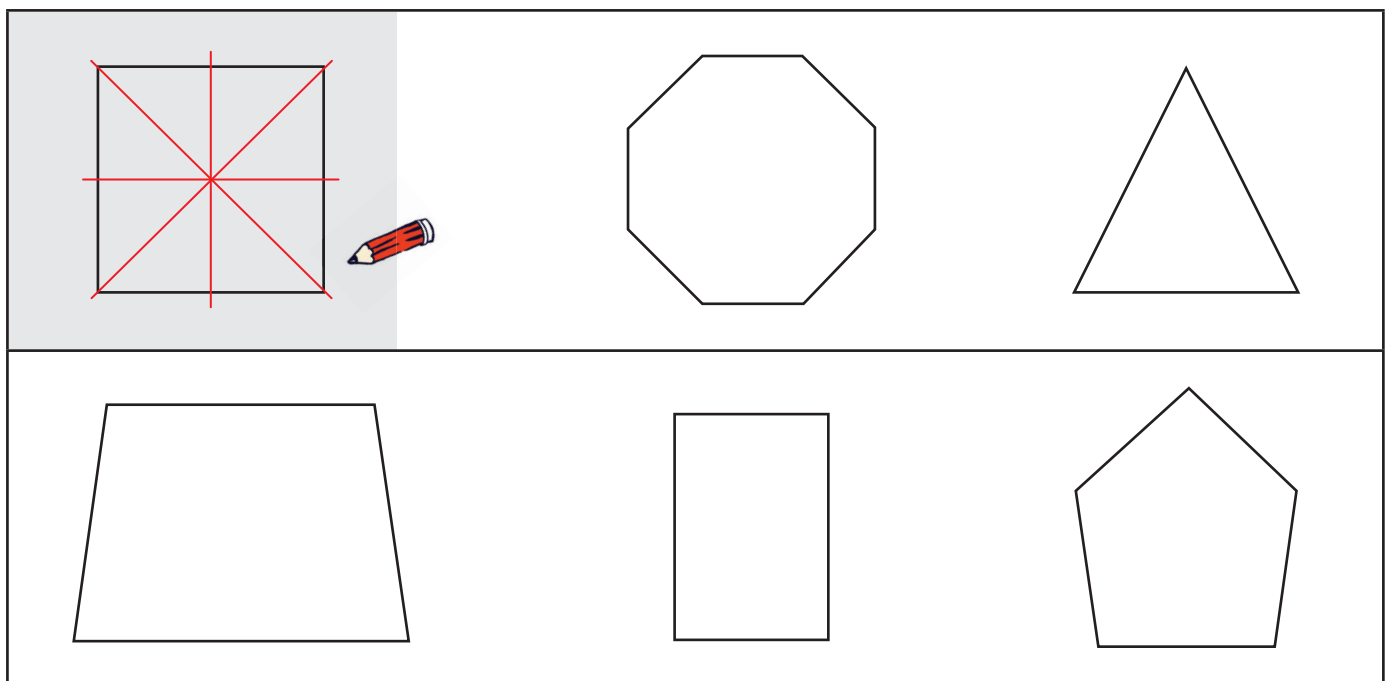
- 1 Thala methalo ye mentšhi ya go ripa gare ka go lekana ka moo o ka kgonago mo diswantšhong tše.

Draw as many lines of symmetry as you can on these pictures.



- 2 Thala methalo ye mentšhi ya go ripa gare ka go lekana ka moo o ka kgonago mo dibopegong tše.

Draw as many lines of symmetry as you can on these shapes.



Araba dipotšišo tše ka
diboego tše di lego ka
tlase ka moka.

Answer these questions
about all the shapes below.



3 Ekaba seboego se se ripega gare
ka go lekana? Ee/aowa

Is the shape symmetrical? yes/no

4 Thala methalo ya go ripa gare ka
go lekana mo dibopegong tša go
ripega gare ka go lekana.

Draw the lines of symmetry on the shapes which
are symmetrical.

aowa
no

Go ripa gare ka go lekana (3) Symmetry (3)

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

FIZZ POP -
RIPA KA BOGARE
FIZZ POP - HALVE

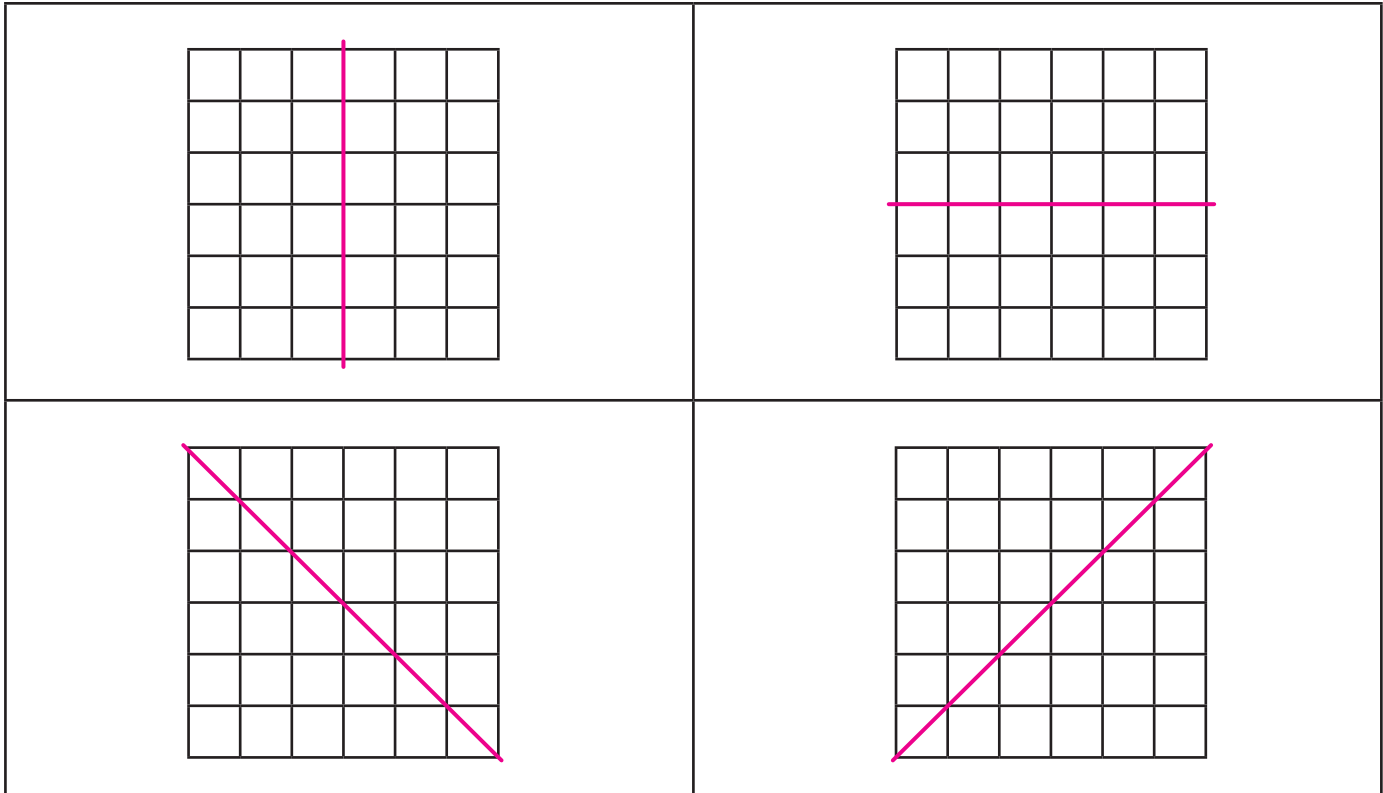
PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

- 1 Thala patrone ya go ripega gare ka go lekana ya mothalo o l wa go ripa gare ka go lekana ka mo kriting.

Draw a symmetrical pattern with 1 line of symmetry in the grid. Use the given line of symmetry.



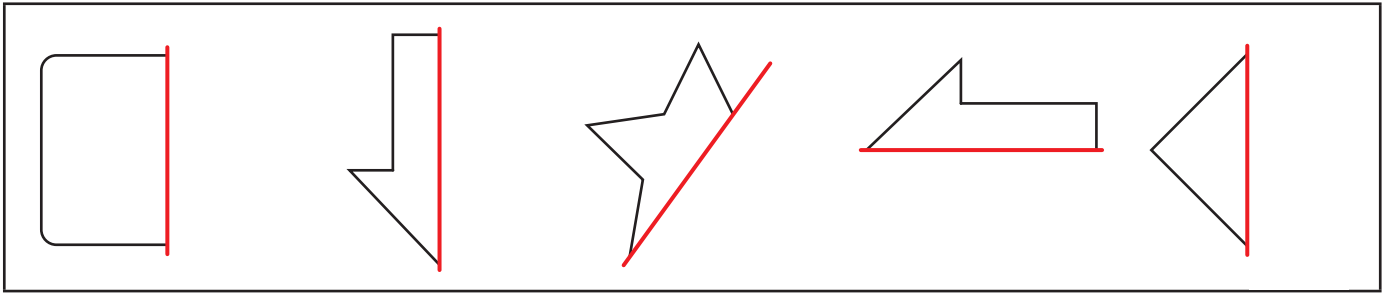
- 2 Thala patrone ya go ripega gare ka go lekana ya methalo ye me2 ya go ripa gare ka go lekana ka mo kriting. Somiša methalo yeo e filwego ya go ripa gare ka go lekana.

Draw a symmetrical pattern with 2 lines of symmetry in the grid. Use the given lines of symmetry.



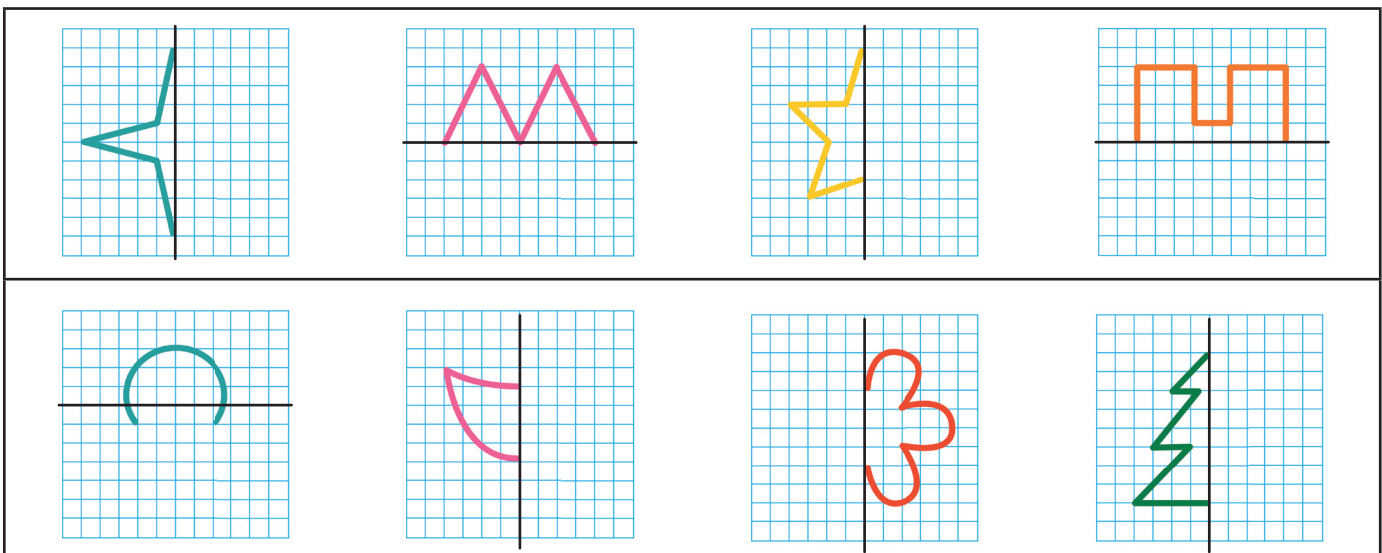
- 3 Feleletša diboego. Mothalo wo ke mothalo wa go ripa gare ka go lekana.

Complete the shapes. The line is a line of symmetry.



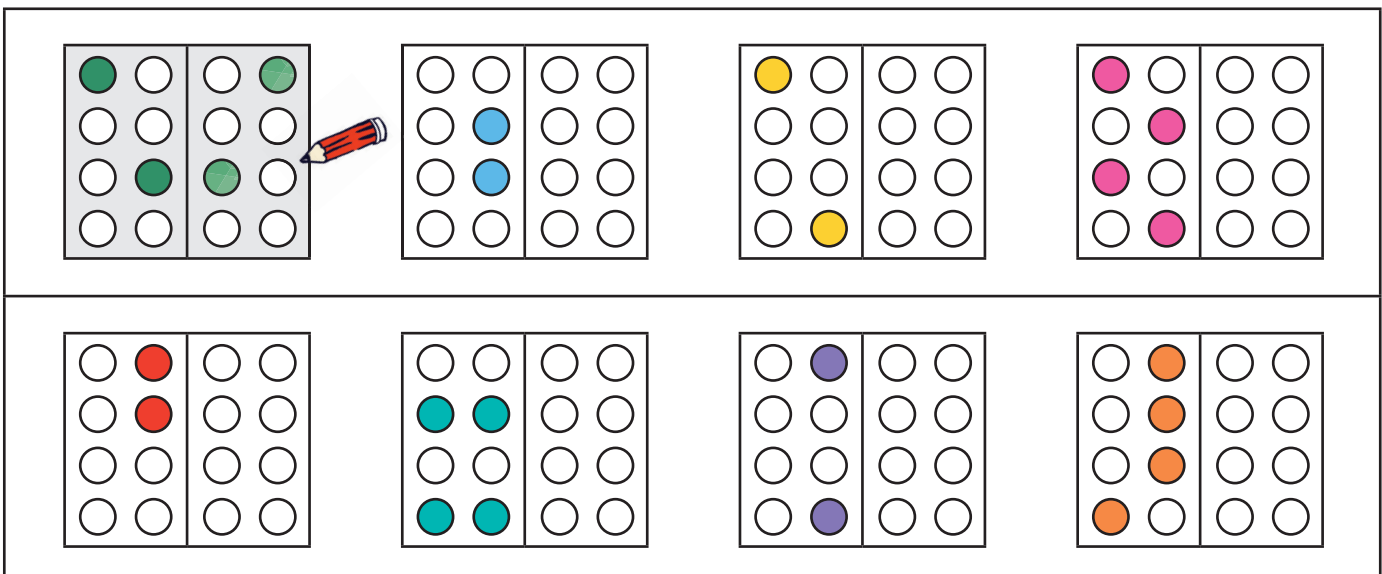
- 4 Feleletša diboego. Mothalo wo ke mothalo wa go ripa gare ka go lekana.

Complete the shapes. The line is a line of symmetry.



- 5 Mothalo wa thwi ke mothalo wa go ripa gare ka go lekana. Thala marontho ka thoko ye nngwe.

The vertical line is a line of symmetry. Colour the dots on the other side.



A re boleleng Mmetse!

Let's talk Maths!

Ka Sepedi re re:

go ripa gare ka go lekana
go ripega gare ka go lekana
mothalo wa go ripa gare ka go lekana
Kopanya dikhutlo tše pedi tša
go lebana tša sebopego.
sebopego
sediko
khutlotharo
sekwere
khutlonnethwi

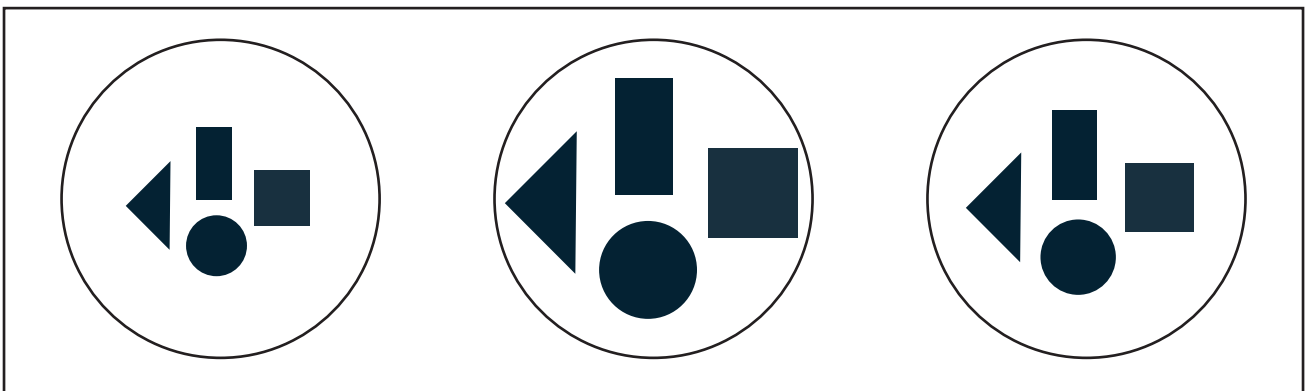
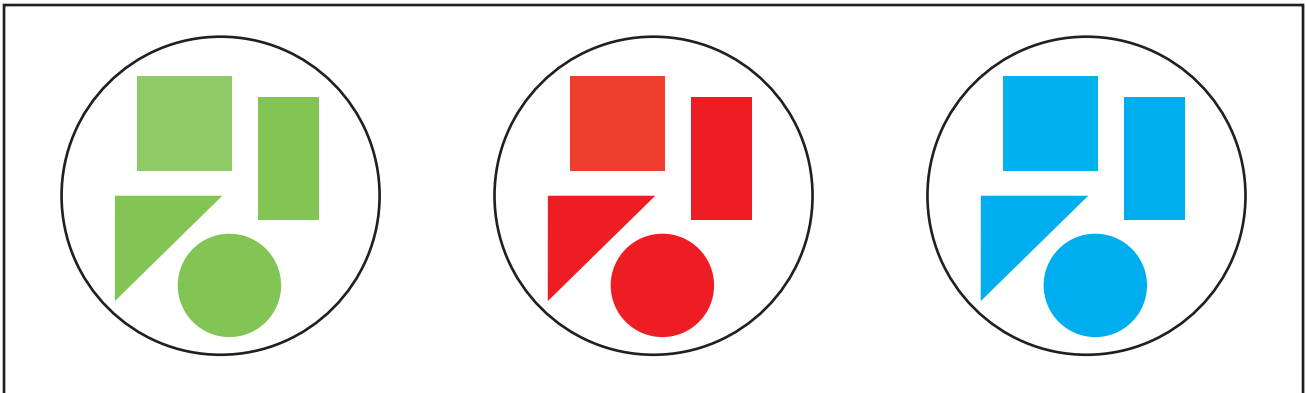
In English we say:

symmetry
symmetrical
line of symmetry
A diagonal line joins two
opposite corners of a shape.
shape
circle
triangle
square
rectangle

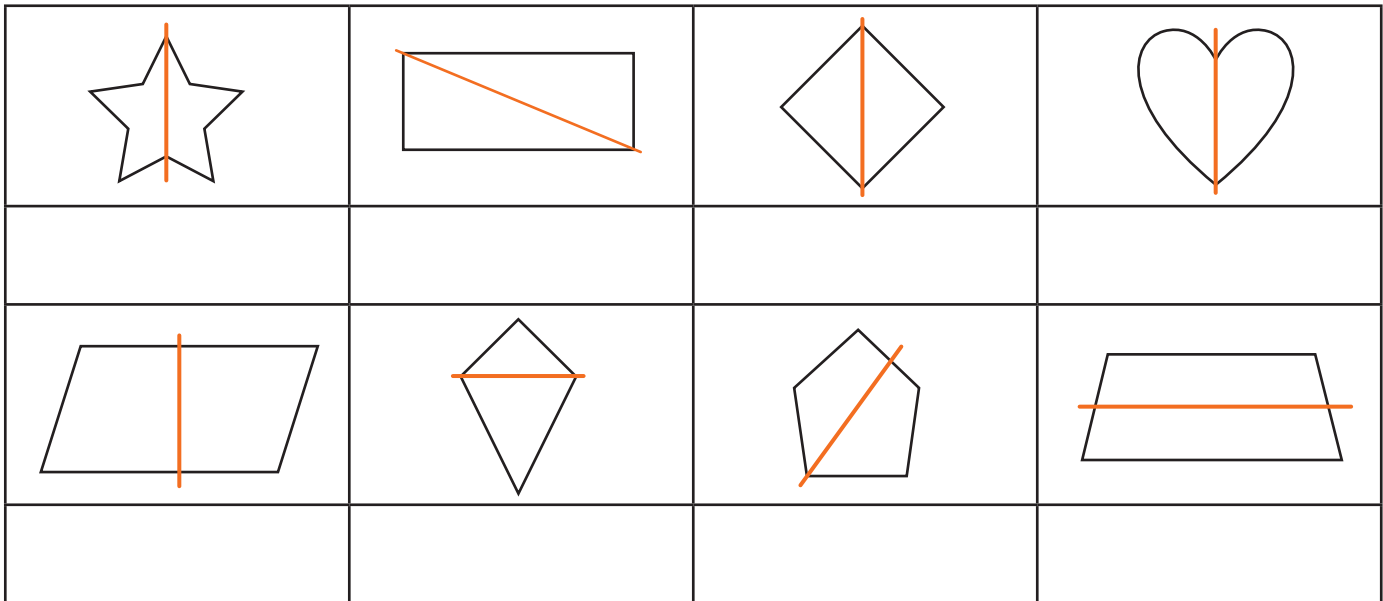


1 Na dibopego tše di hlaotšwe bjang? Ahlaahla le mogwera wa gago.

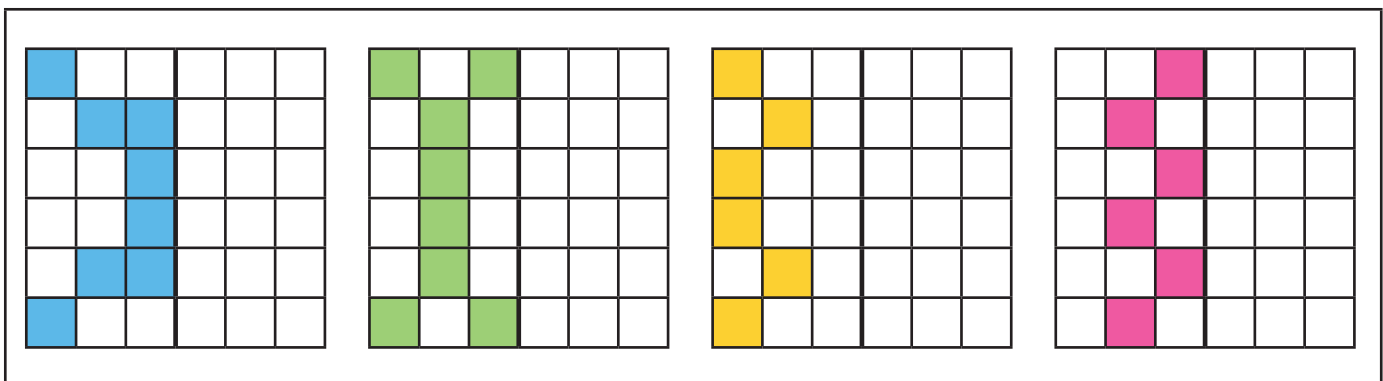
How have these shapes been sorted? Discuss with your partner.



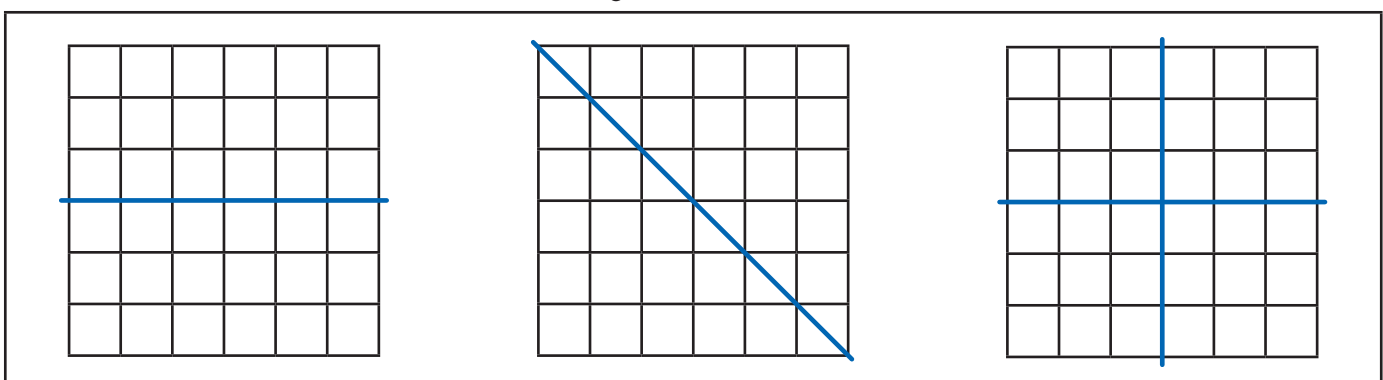
- 2 Ekaba motholo wo ke wa go ripa gare ka go lekana? ee/aowa
Is this a line of symmetry? yes/no



- 3 Khalara diploko gore o dire dibopego tša go ripega gare ka go lekana. Mothalo ke mothalo wa go ripa gare ka go lekana.
Colour the blocks to make symmetrical shapes. The line is a line of symmetry.



- 4 Thala patrone ya go ripega gare ka go lekana. Šomiša mothalo wa go ripa gare ka go lekana.
Draw a symmetrical pattern. Use the given line of symmetry.



MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

FIZZ POP -
PEDIFATŠA
FIZZ POP - DOUBLE

PAPADI
GAME

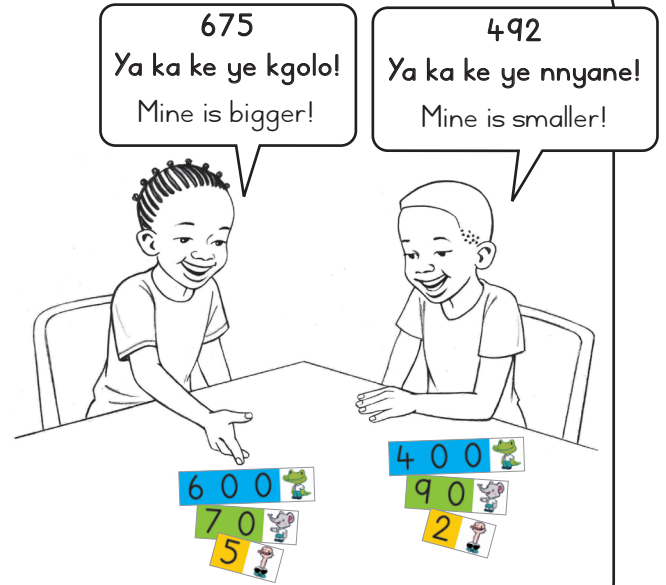
KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Papadi: 1, 2, 3 Bontšha - bapetša!

Game: 1, 2, 3 Show - compare!

- Ralokang ka bobedi.
Bontšha palo ka go šomiša
dikarata tša go aga palo.
Work in pairs. Show a number using flard cards.
- Ke palo efe? Ke efe ye kgolo?
What number? Which one is bigger?
- Ke efe ye nnyane?
Which one is smaller?
- Bušeletšang gape!
Do it again!



- 1 Šomišang tšhelete ya
lena ya go ralokiša le dire
tekano ya ditšhelete tše
le šomiša dikhoine, le be le
di thale.

Use your play money to make these
amounts using coins, then draw.

R10,50	R5 R5 50c
R8,70	
R15,80	
R10,90	
R20,00	

- 2 Šomišang tšhelete ya
lena ya go ralokiša le dire
tekano ya ditšhelete tše
le šomiša tšhelete ya
dipampiri, le be le di thale.

Use your play money to make these
amounts using notes, then draw.

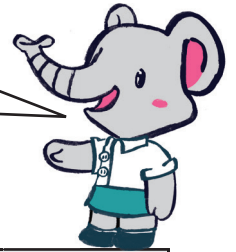
R200	R100 R100
R150	
R250	
R400	
R550	

- 3 Šomišang tšhelete ya lena ya go ralokiša le dire tekano ya ditšhelete tše le šomiša dikhoine le tšhelete ya dipampiri, le be le di thale.

Use your play money to make these amounts using coins and notes, then draw.

Thoma ka go šoma ka tšhelete ya go ralokiša ke moka o thale!

First work with play money, then draw!



R235	R100 R100 R20 R10 R5 
R420	
R180	
R330	
R475	

- 4 Thala tšhelete ya dipampiri o bontšhe gore ke ditsela tše kae tša go fapafapana tšeo o ka di šomišago go dira R300.

Draw banknotes to show how many different ways you can make up R300.

Tšhelete le mararantšu (1)

Money and word problems (1)

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

FIZZ POP -
PEDIFATŠA
FIZZ POP - DOUBLE

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

1 Na o šalelwa ke bokae ge o lefela ka R100?

How much change if you pay with R100?

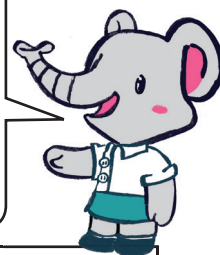
 R10  R5  R3  R7  R15	
o reka you buy	tšhentšhi change
	$R100 - \underline{R40} = \underline{R60}$ 
 	$R100 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
	$R100 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 	$R100 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 	$R100 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
	$R100 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
	$R100 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
    	$R100 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2 Ke na le R200. Ke nyaka go reka dikgwele tše 4. Na ke dife dikgwele tšeo nka di rekago? Mphe mehuta ye mene.

I have R200. I need to buy 4 balls. Which balls can I buy? Give four options.

Ga go hlokege gore o šomiše R200 ka moka ga yona.

You don't have to spend the whole R200.



	R50		R40		R45		R55		R15
1	   								
2									
3									
4									

3 Rarolla.

Solve.

Mandla o lefela R2,50 ya thekisi ge a eya sekolong.
Na o lefela bokae go ya le go boa sekolong ka letšatši?

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

$$R2,50 + R2,50 = R5,00$$



Phere e tee ya dieta e bitša R250.
Na diphere tše pedi tša dieta di tla bitša bokae?

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



Peter o rekile dikhipa tše 3 ka R90 se tee.
Na o tla boelwa ke bokae ge a lefela ka R300?

Peter bought 3 T-shirts for R90 each. How much change will he get from R300?



Tšhelete le mararantšu (2)

Money and word problems (2)

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

FIZZ POP -
PEDIFATŠA
FIZZ POP - DOUBLE

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

1 Fetolela ditšhelete tše di latelago e be dirandi.

Convert the following amounts into Rands.

100c	700c	1980c	9500c
R <u>1</u> 	R _____	R _____	R _____

Gopola 100c
= R1,00.

Remember, 100c
= R1,00.

2 Fetolela ditšhelete tše di latelago e be disente.

Convert the following amounts into cents.

R6,10	R0,80	R11,50	R60,00
<u>610</u> c 	_____c	_____c	_____c

Gopola, R1,00
= 100c

Remember, R1,00
= 100c.

3 Rarolla.

Solve.

Llofo e tee ya borotho e bitša R10,00.
Na dillofo tše 6 di tla bitša bokae?

One loaf of bread costs R10,00. How much will 6 loaves cost?

$$R10 \times 6 = R60$$
 



Khathune e tee ya maswi e bitša R15,00.
Na dikhathune tše 4 di tla bitša bokae?

One carton of milk costs R15,00. How much will 4 cartons cost?



Vusi o lefela R35 go ya totopong ka thekisi.
Na o lefela bokae go ya le go boa?

Vusi pays R35,00 to take a taxi to town. What does it cost him to get there and back?



Dipese tše tharo di sepela mmileng wa go lefelwa R65 pese e tee. Na di lefela palomoka ya bokae?

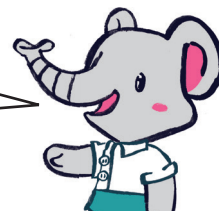
Three buses drive on a toll road and are charged R65 each. How much do they pay in total?

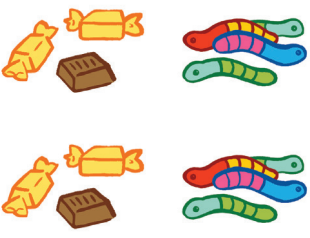
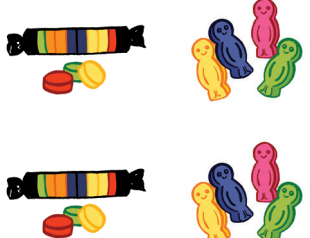
4 Lebelelela ditheko tša malekere ka lebenkeleng.

Look at the prices of sweets in the tuck shop.

O na le R20. Na o ka reka malekere afe?

You have R20. What sweets will you buy?



 R2,50	 R1,50	 R1,00	 R1,25	 R2,00	 R0,50
o reka you buy	o lefela you pay	tšhentšhi ya R20 ke change from R20			
	$R2,50 + R1,50 + R1,00 = R5,00$	$R20,00 - \underline{R5,00} = \underline{R15,00}$ 			
		$R20,00 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
		$R20,00 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
		$R20,00 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
		$R20,00 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			

Tšhelete - go batametša kgauswi

Money - rounding off

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

FIZZ POP -
PEDIFATŠA
FIZZ POP - DOUBLE

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS



	kgauswi le close to		kgauswi le close to		kgauswi le close to
99c	R1,00	R9,00	R10,00	R99,00	R100
95c		R8,00		R95,00	

Batametša kgauswi gore o naganele theko ya selo.

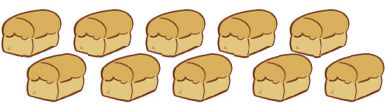
You can round off to estimate how much something costs.

1 Batametša kgauswi.

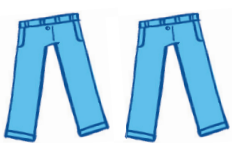
Round off.

R4,99 = R5	R89,99 = R90	R299,00 = R300 
R1,99 =	R29,99 =	R199,00 =
R9,99 =	R19,99 =	R399,00 =

2

 R8,99	 R18,00	 R1,99	 R14,99	 R4,99	 R24,99
o nyaka you want	theko ya go naganelwa estimated cost	Ekaba R100 e lekane? ee/aowa Is R100 enough? yes/no			
	$R25 \times 6 = R150$	$R150 > R100$	Aowa No		
	$R9 \times 10 = R90$	$R90 < R100$	Ee Yes 		
		_____			
		_____			
		_____			

3

 R99,99	 R24,99	 R199,99	 R44,99	 R19,99	 R179,99
o nyaka you want	theko ya go naganelwa estimated cost	Ekaba R200 e lekane? ee/aowa Is R200 enough? yes/no			
	$R100 + R25 = R125$	$R200 - R125 = R75$ Ee Yes 			
		$R200 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
		$R200 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
		$R200 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
		$R200 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
		$R200 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			

4

Batametša kgauswi o be o hlakantšhe.

Round off to add.

$R8 + R9$	$R10 + R10 = R20$ 
$R99 + R199$	$R\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + R\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
$R89,99 + R99$	$R\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + R\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
$R1,99 + R2,99$	$R\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + R\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

A re boleleng Mmetse!

Let's talk Maths!

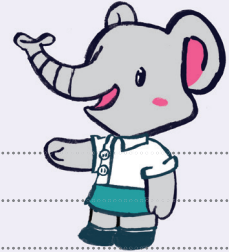
Ka Sepedi re re:

tšhelete
diranta
disente
tšhentšhi
palomoka
tšhentšhiša

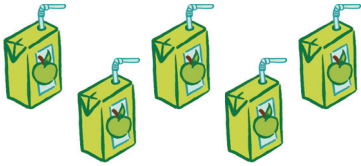
Ma10 le ma100 ke dipalo tšeo di
batameditšwego go lesome la kgauswi.

In English we say:

money
rands
cents
change
total
exchange
10s and 100s are rounded numbers



1

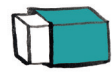
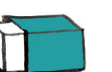
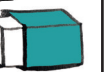
					
R8,99	R18,00	R1,99	R14,99	R4,99	R24,99
o hloka you want	theko ya go akanywa estimated cost	Ekaba R50 e lekane? ee/aowa Is R50 enough? yes/no			
		_____			
		_____			
		_____			
		_____			

- 2 Thoma ka go šoma ka tšhelete ya go ralokiša ke moka o thale! Na ke ditsela tše kae tšeo o ka dirago R400 o šomiša tšhelete ya dipampiri fela.

First work with play money, then draw. How many ways can you make R400 using only banknotes?



3

 R15  R5  R10  R8  R8	
o reka you buy	tšhentšhi change
   	R50 – _____ = _____
         	R50 – _____ = _____
   	R50 – _____ = _____
   	R50 – _____ = _____

- 4 Batametša kgauswi gore o hlakantšhe.

Round off to add.

R18 + R19	R_____ + R_____ = _____
R299 + R89	R_____ + R_____ = _____
R69,99 + R399	R_____ + R_____ = _____
R499 + R299	R_____ + R_____ = _____
R199 + R399	R_____ + R_____ = _____

Dipatrone tša tšeometriki tša go bušetša

Geometric patterns that repeat

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

YE NTŠI GO FETA GOBA
YE NNYANE GO
MORE THAN AND LESS THAN

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Papadi: Mmetse wa lebelo - tšhelete

Game: Fast maths - money

- Šomang ka bobedi. Šomišang tšhelete ya lena ya go ralokiša le bontšhe tekano ya ditšhelete tše.

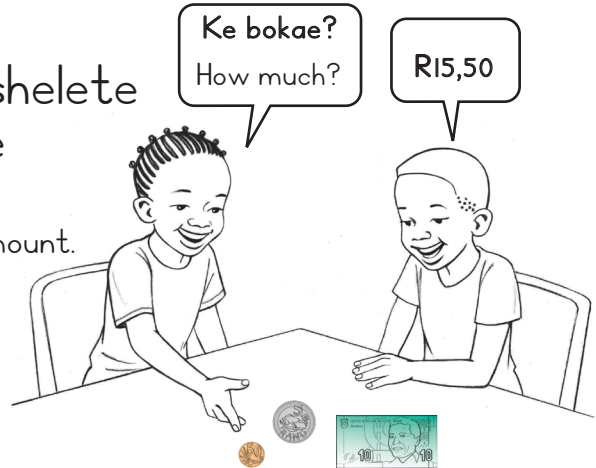
Work in pairs. Use your play money to show an amount.

- Ke bokae? Hlakantšha!

How much? Add!

- Bušetšang gape! Šiedišanang.

Do it again! Take turns.



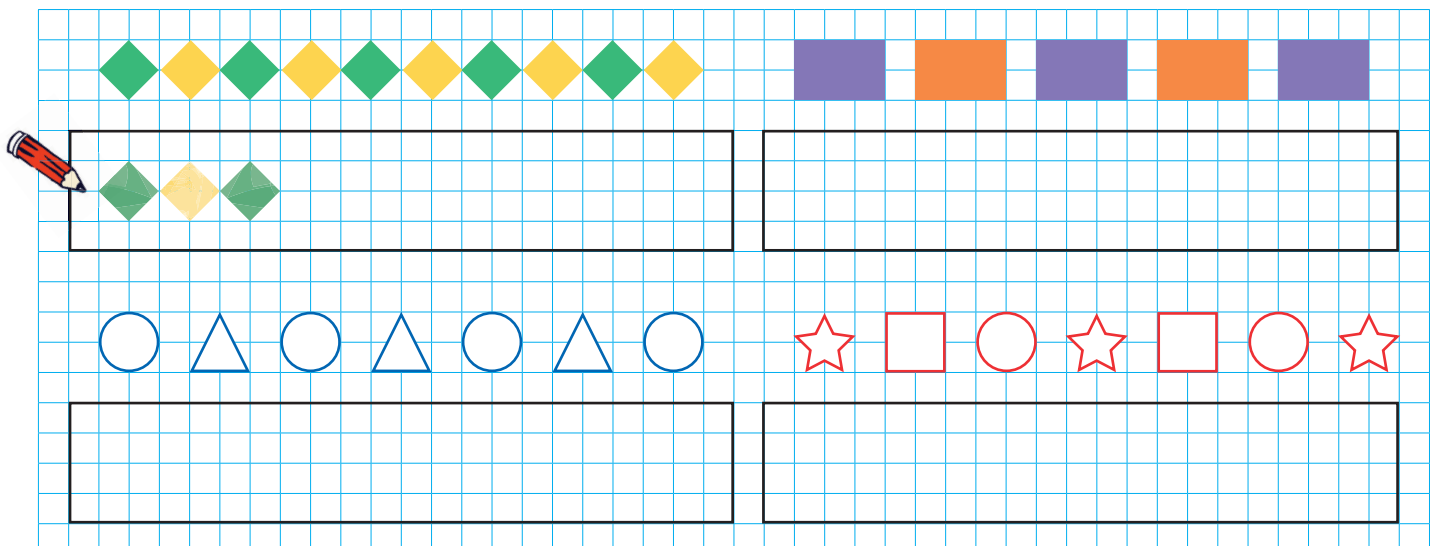
O ka kgona go hwetša melao ya patrone gore o tsebe seo se latelago goba se se bego gona. Dipatrone tše dingwe di a bušetša. Bona mo!

You can use pattern rules to know what comes next or what is missing. Some patterns repeat. Look at this!



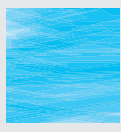
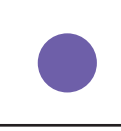
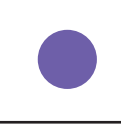
- Kopolla dipatrone ka mokgwa woo di lego ka gona ka mo kriting ya ka tlase.

Copy the patterns exactly as they are in the grid below.



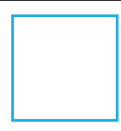
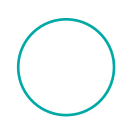
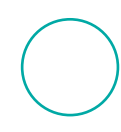
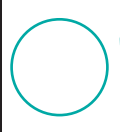
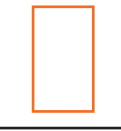
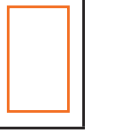
2 Tšwetša dipatrone pele. Dihlopha tšeo di filwego tša diboego di a bušeletša.

Continue the patterns. The given group of shapes repeats.

3 Lebelela patrone. Thala sediko go sebopego seo se lekanelago mo go leswao la potšišo.

Look at the pattern. Circle the shape that fits on the question mark.

						?			
			?						
						?			
	?								
			?						

Dipatrone tša tšeometriki tšeo di oketšegago

Geometric patterns that increase

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

YE NTŠI GO FETA GOBA
YE NNYANE GO
MORE THAN AND LESS THAN

PAPADI
GAME

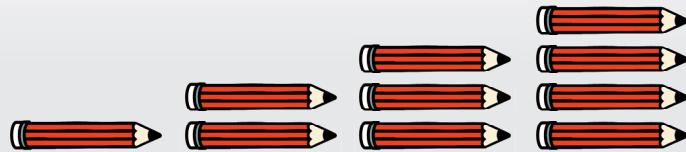
KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS



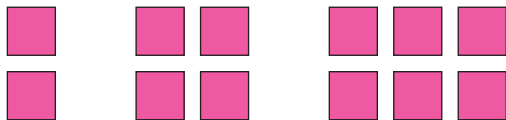
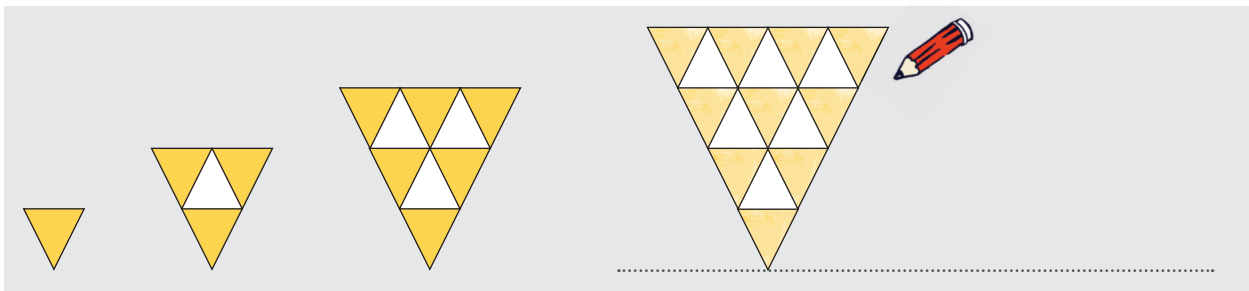
O ka kgona go hwetša melao ya patrone gore o tsebe seo se latelago goba se se bego gona. Dipatrone tše dingwe di a bušeletša. Bona mo!

You can use pattern rules to know what comes next and what is missing. Some patterns increase. Look at this!

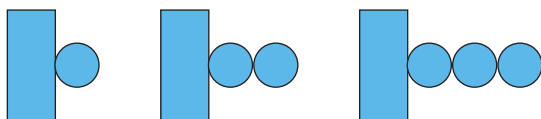


I Thala sebopego seo se latelago.

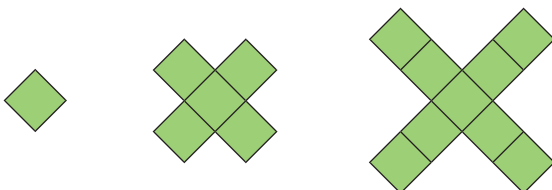
Draw the shape that comes next.



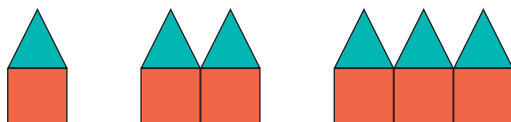
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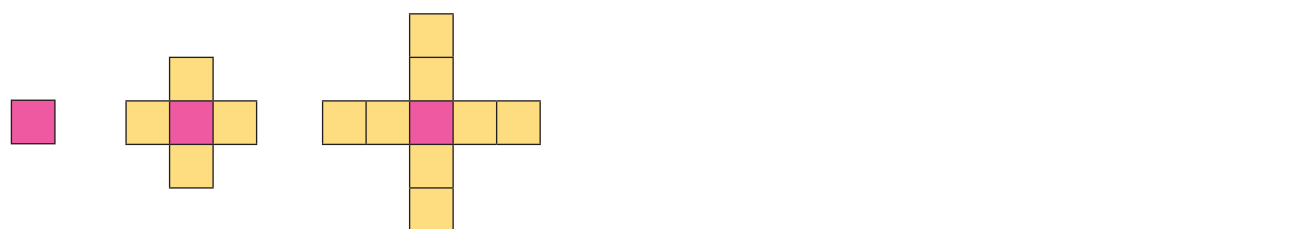
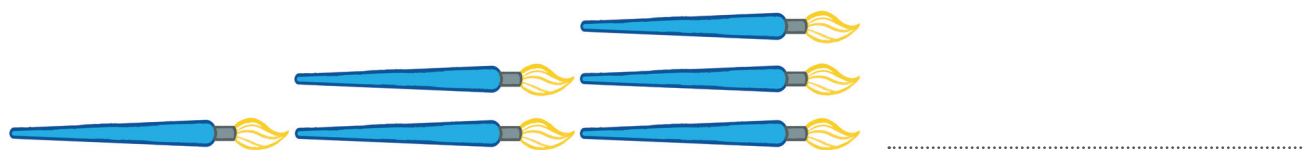
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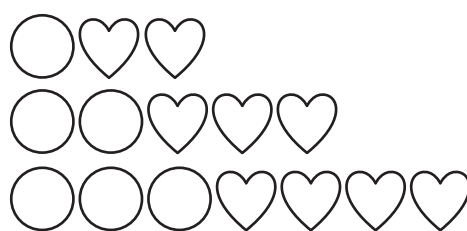
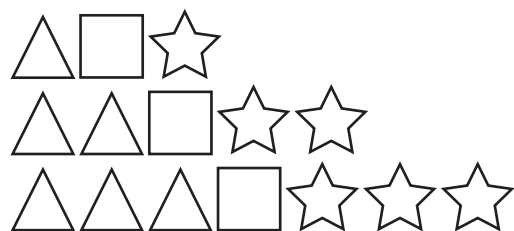
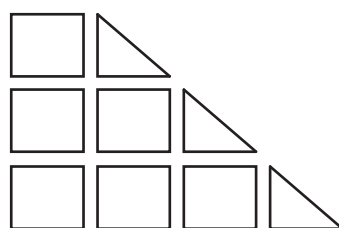
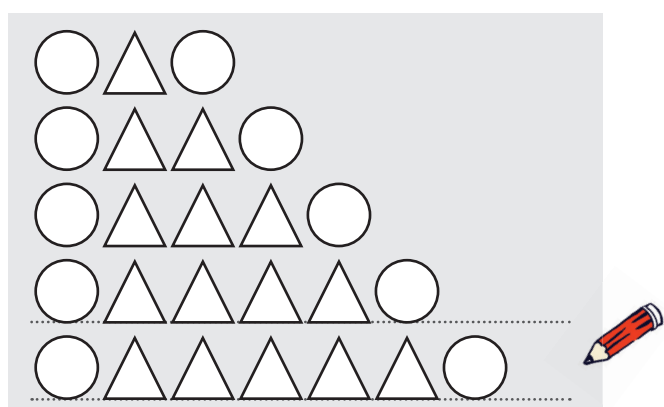
2 Thala seswantšho seo se latelago mo patroneng.

Draw the next picture in the pattern.



3 Lebelela dipatrone o bone ka tsela yeo di golago ka gona. Thala methalo ye mebedi ya go latela ya patrone ye nngwe le ye nngwe.

Look at the patterns to see how they grow. Draw the next two lines of each pattern.



Dipatrone tša tšeometriki

Geometric patterns

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

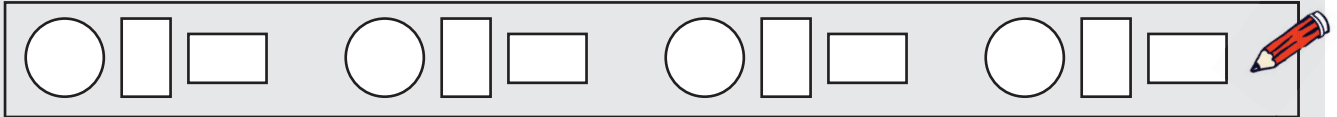
YE NTŠI GO FETA GOBA
YE NNYANE GO
MORE THAN AND LESS THAN

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

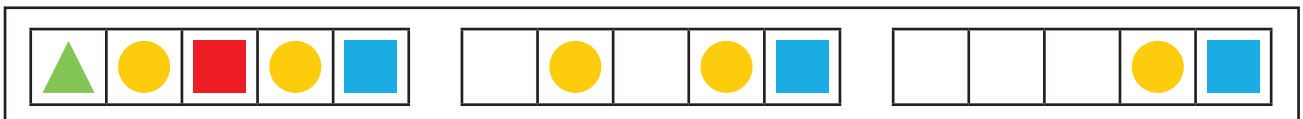
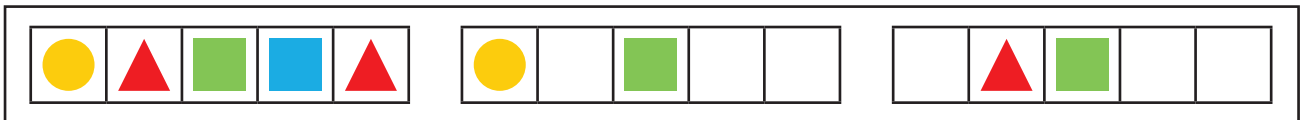
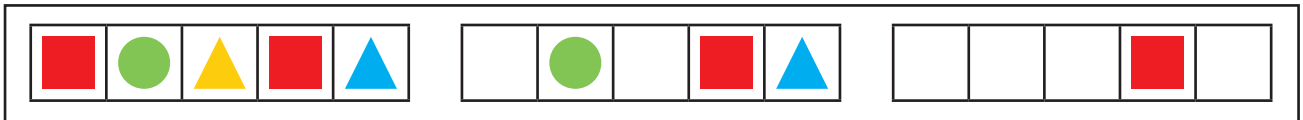
MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

- 1 Thala patrone ya gago ya go bušeletša o šomiša diboepo tše.
Draw your own repeating pattern using these shapes.



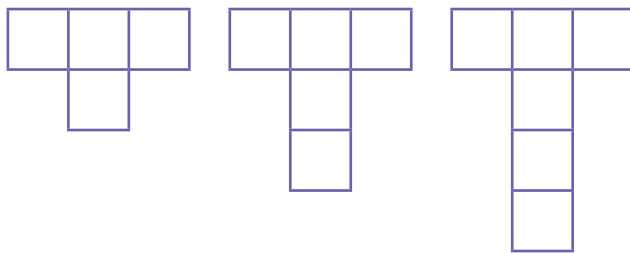
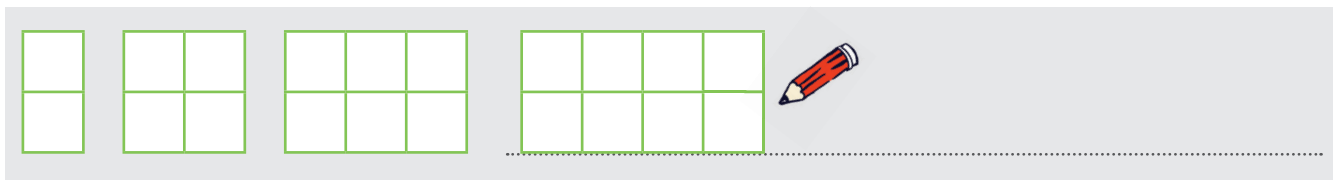
- 2 Feleletša dipatrone tša go bušeletša.

Complete the repeating patterns.



3 Thala sebopego sa go latela mo patroneng.

Draw the next shape in the pattern.



4 Thala patrone ya gago ya go gola o šomiša diboego tše.

Draw your own growing pattern using these shapes.



Go utolla dipatrone tša tšeometriki

Exploring geometric patterns

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

YE NTŠI GO FETA GOBA
YE NNYANE GO
MORE THAN AND LESS THAN

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS



Mehlare e na le dipatrone tša go kgahliša.
Na ke dife dipatrone tše le di bonago?

Plants have interesting patterns.
What patterns do you see here?



Bolelang ka dipatrone tše le di bonago mo diswantšhong tša ka tlase. Na di dirilwe ka diboepgo dife? Bjang?

Talk about the patterns you can see in the pictures below. What shapes are they made of? How?



2 Thala dipatrone tša gago?

Draw your own patterns.

Šomiša dikwere le didiko. Patrone e swanetše e be yeo e bušeletšago.

Use squares and circles. The pattern must repeat.

Šomiša dikhutlonnethwii le dikhutlotharo. Patrone e swanetše e be yeo e golago.

Use rectangles and triangles. The pattern must grow.

Šomiša sebopego se sengwe le se sengwe. Patrone e ka ba yeo e bušeletšago goba e golago.

Use any shapes. The pattern can repeat or grow.

A re boleleng Mmetse!

Let's talk Maths!

Ka Sepedi re re:

patrone

molao

katološa

hlaloša

bušeletša

yeo e bušeletšago

gola

yeo e golago

Go latela eng?

Ke eng seo se se bego gona?

In English we say:

pattern

rule

extend

describe

repeat

repeating

grow

growing

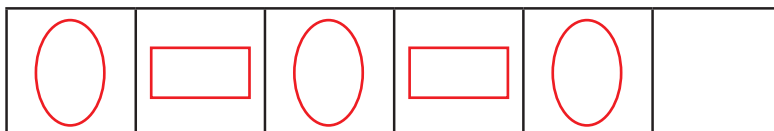
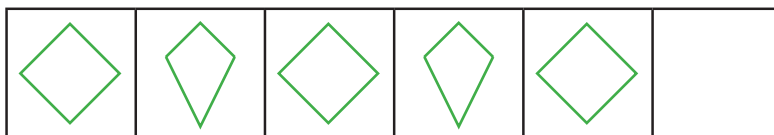
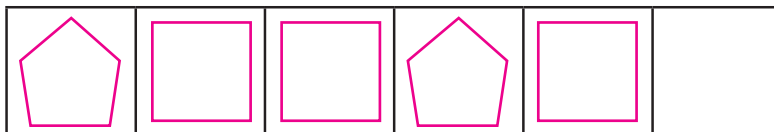
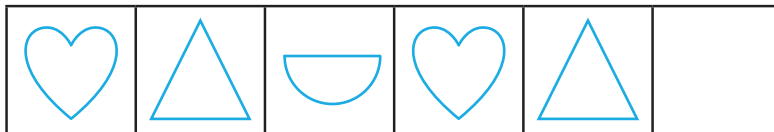
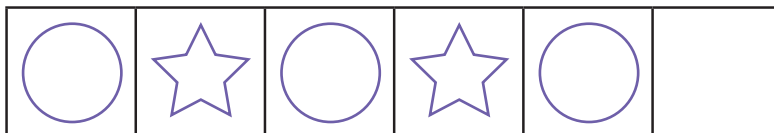
What comes next?

What is missing?



1 Thala sebopego seo se latelago mo patroneng.

Draw the next shape in the pattern.



- 2 Lebelela patrone ye. Thala sediko go sebopego seo se lekanelago mo go leswao la potšišo.

Look at the pattern. Circle the shape that fits on the question mark.

- 3 Lebelela patrone. Khalara sebopego seo se latelago.

Look at the pattern. Colour the shape that comes next.

- 4 Thala patrone ya gago yeo e oketšegago goba e fokotšegago o šomiša diboego tše.

Draw your own repeating or increasing pattern using these shapes.



MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

DIOPHAREIŠENE
TŠA GO DIROLLA
INVERSE OPERATIONS

PAPADI
GAME

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Papadi: Mmetse wa lebelo - tšhelete
Game: Fast maths – money

- Šomang ka bobedi. Šomišang tšhelete ya lena ya go ralokiša le bontšhe tekano ya ditšhelete tše.

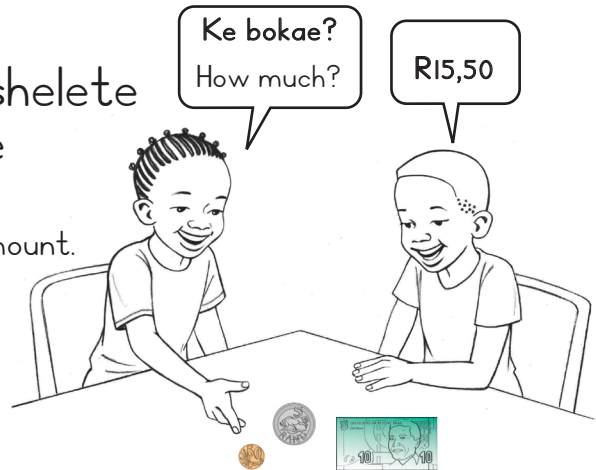
Work in pairs. Use your play money to show an amount.

- Ke bokae? Hlakantšha!

How much? Add!

- Bušeletšang gape! Šiedišanang.

Do it again! Take turns.



1 Ke tše kae? Ngwala palo ya tlhakantšhopoeletšo le palo ya katišo.

How many? Write the repeated addition sum and a multiplication sum.

	letaese dice	marontho (katišanetšwa) dots (multiplication)	marontho (go hlakantšha) dots (addition)
	2	2×5	$5 + 5$

2 Rarolla.

Solve.

	mekotla bags	diapole apples
	1	5

Go na le mekotla ye me3 ya diapole. Re ja diapole tše 4. Na go šetše diapole tše kae?



There are 3 bags of apples. We eat 4 apples. How many apples are left?

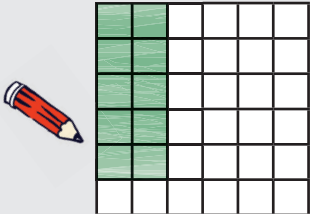
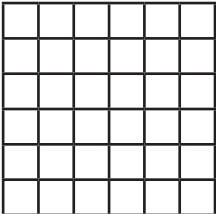
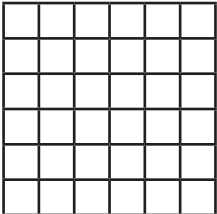
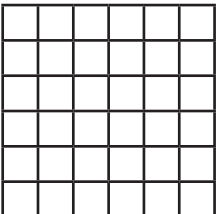
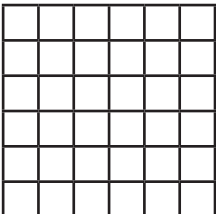
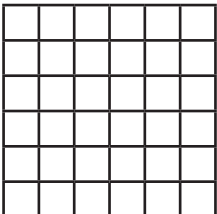
3

katišo multiplication	tlhakantšhopoeletšo repeated addition	karabo answer
6×5	$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5$	30
4×5		
8×5		
5×5		
2×5		

4

Khalara ditokologanyo tša dipalo.

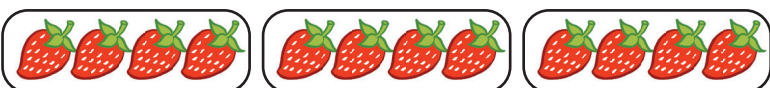
Colour in the arrays.

5×2 	3×5 	6×1 
5×5 	2×6 	6×4 

5

Ngwala lefokopalo la go ba le karabo.

Write the number sentence with the answer.

	lefokopalo number sentence
	$2 \times 7 = 14$
	
	
	

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

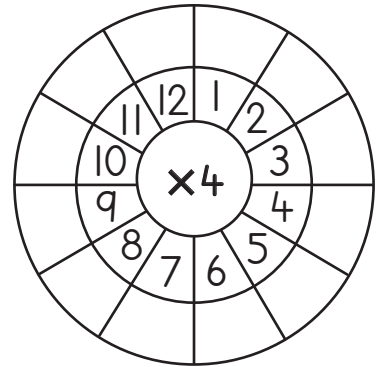
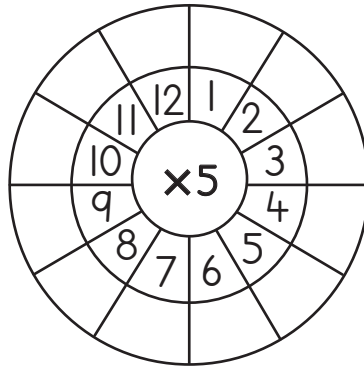
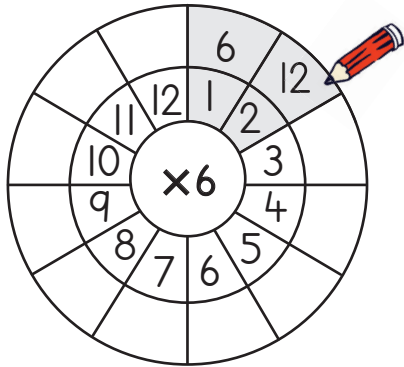
DIOPHAREIŠENE
TŠA GO DIROLLA
INVERSE OPERATIONS

PAPADI
GAME

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

1 Feleletša maotwana a katišo.

Complete the multiplication wheels.



2 Go na le distikara tše 5 godimo ga karata le tše dingwe tša tlaleletšo. Na ke distikara tše kae?

There are 5 stickers on a card and some extra. How many stickers?

5 5 5 5 6 <u>4</u> × 5 + <u>6</u> = <u>26</u>	5 5 5 5 5 7 _____ × 5 + _____ = _____
5 5 5 8 _____ × 5 + _____ = _____	5 5 5 5 5 2 _____ × 5 + _____ = _____

3 Na dilo tše di bitša bokae ka moka ge di hlakana? Ngwala lefokopalo.

How much do the items cost altogether? Write a number sentence.

R4	R5	R6	R8
$3 \times R8 + 2 \times R5$ $= R24 + R10$ $= R34$	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____	

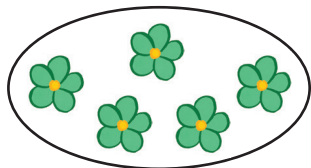
4



Go na le metšo ye ____.

There are ____ ones.

____ × ____ = ____



Go na le sehlopha se ____
sa bo5.

There is ____ group of 5.

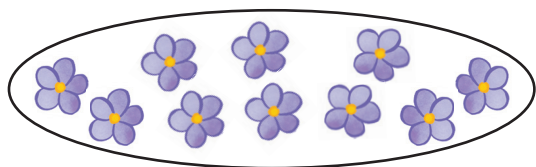
____ × ____ = ____



Go na le metšo ye ____.

There are ____ ones.

____ × ____ = ____



Go na le sehlopha se ____
sa 10.

There is ____ group of 10.

____ × ____ = ____

5

Dira mahlakore a lekane.

Make the sides equal.

$5 \times 3 = 12 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$	$24 = 6 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$	$15 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 5$
$8 \times 3 = 18 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$	$16 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 4$	$25 = 5 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
$10 \times 3 = 15 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$	$36 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 4$	$40 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 5$

6

Tshepo o na le mengwaga ye 8. Tatagwe o mo feta ga nne ka mengwaga. Na tatago Tshepo o na le mengwaga ye mekae?

Tsepo is 8 years old. His dad is four times older than him. How old is Tsepo's dad?



Go na le dikgwele tše 9 ka lepokising. Na go na le mapokisi a makae ka mapokising a ma4?

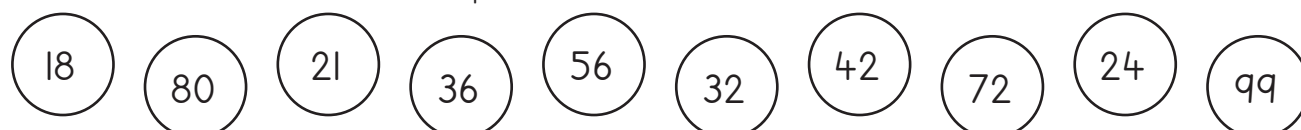
There are 9 balls in a box. How many balls in 4 boxes?



7

Khalara dipalo tšeo e sego ditšweletšwa tša tafola ya go atiša ka 3.

Colour the numbers that are **not** products of the 3 times table.



MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

DIOPHAREIŠENE
TŠA GO DIROLLA
INVERSE OPERATIONS

PAPADI
GAME

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

1 Khalara ditokologanyo tša dipalo.

Colour in the arrays.

Na o lemoga eng ge o khalara diphere tša ditokologanyo mo letlakaleng le? Ahlaahla le mogwera.

What do you notice when you shade the pairs of arrays on this page? Discuss with a friend.

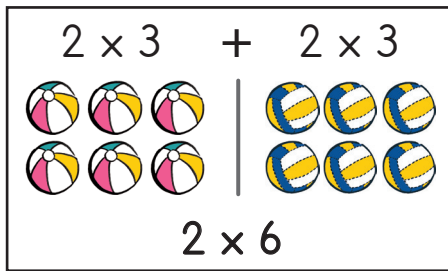


4×1 	2×4 	6×3
4×5 	3×2 	4×4

2 Ngwala lefokopalo la go atiša la tokologanyo ye mpsha ye nngwe le ye nngwe.

Write the multiplication sentence for each new array.

6×3 3×6	8×2 _____ $\times$ _____
5×4 _____ $\times$ _____	6×4 _____ $\times$ _____



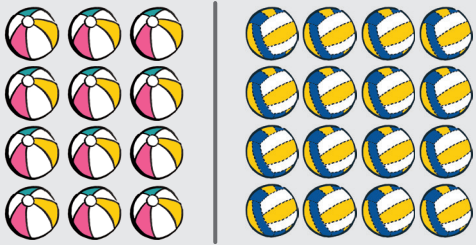
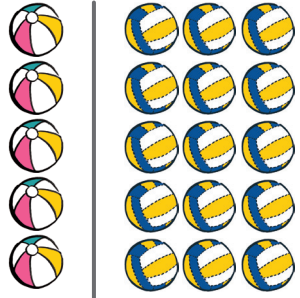
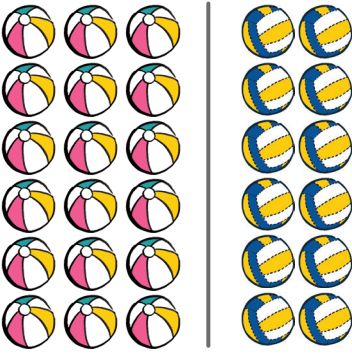
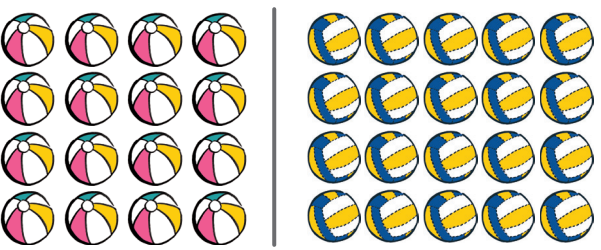
O ka hlahlamolla tokologanyo gore o hwetše katišanetšwa. Bona se!

You can break up an array to find a multiple. Look at this!



3 Šomiša dikarolo tša tokologanyo go balela.

Calculate using the parts of the array.

 $4 \times 7 =$ $\underline{4} \times \underline{3} + \underline{4} \times \underline{4}$ 	 $5 \times 4 =$ $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}$
 $6 \times 5 =$ $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}$	 $4 \times 9 =$ $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}$

4 3 4 5 6 7 $\times 9$ 27 	3 4 5 6 7 $\times 5$ 15 
---	---

Go šoma ka tšhelete

Working with money

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

DIOPHAREIŠENE
TŠA GO DIROLLA
INVERSE OPERATIONS

PAPADI
GAME

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

1 Dikanetša di sente le diranta go dira dikelo tše.

Circle the coins and notes to make these amounts.

40c	60c	70c

80c	100c	220c

R52	R98	R85

2 Thoma ka go šoma ka tšhelete ya go ralokiša ke moka o thale! Na ke ditsela tše kae tšeo o ka dirago R500 o šomiša tšhelete ya dipampiri fela?

First work with play money, then draw! How many ways can you make R500 using only banknotes?

3 Tše ke ditheko tša malekere ka lebenkeleng.

These are the prices of sweets in the tuck shop.

 R2,50	 R1,50	 R1,00	 R1,25	 R2,00	 R0,50
o reka you buy	o lefela you pay	tšhentšhi ya R50 change from R50			
	$R2,50 + R2,50 + R2,50 + R1,50 + R1,00 = R10,00$	$R50,00 - \underline{R10,00} = \underline{R40,00}$ 			
		$R50,00 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
		$R50,00 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
		$R50,00 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			
		$R50,00 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			

4 Batametša kgauswi gore o hlakantšhe.

Round off to add.

$R4,99 + R99,99$	
$R24,99 + R19,99$	

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

DIOPHAREIŠENE
TŠA GO DIROLLA
INVERSE OPERATIONS

PAPADI
GAME

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

1 Feleletša tafola.

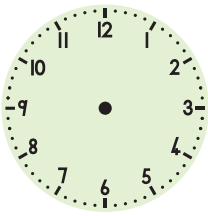
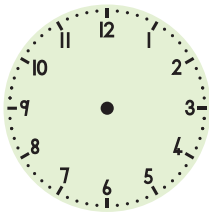
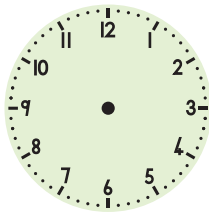
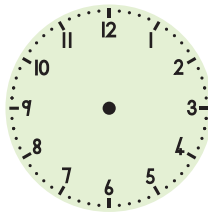
Complete the table.

metsootso minutes	diiri hours
60	1
	2
30	
	4
15	
	3
90	

matšatši days	dibeke weeks
14	2
7	
	3
35	
42	
	10
63	

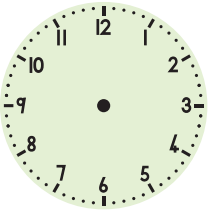
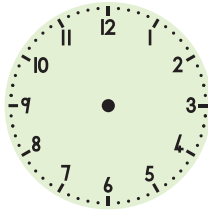
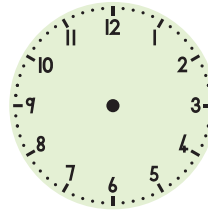
2 Thala manakana a sešupanako.

Draw the hands on the clock.

07:30	11:15	05:00	09:45
			

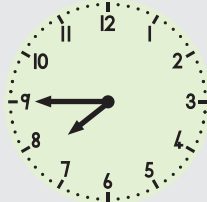
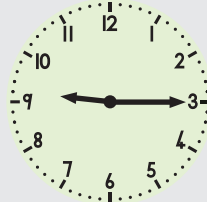
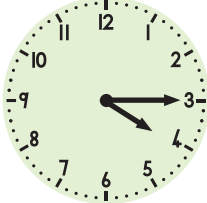
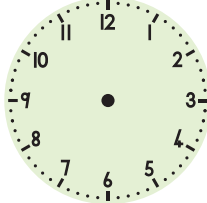
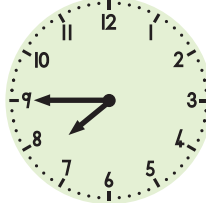
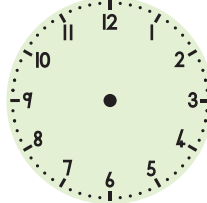
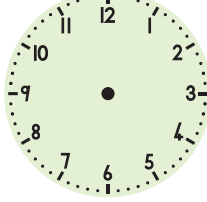
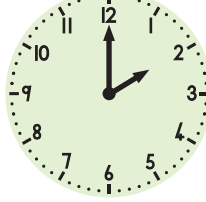
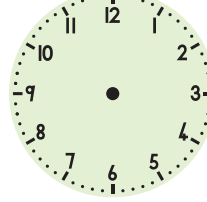
3 Nako ke 6:00. Bontšha dinako tše mo sešupanakong sa ka tlase.

The time is 06:00. Show these times on the clocks below.

metsootso ye 30 morago ga moo 30 minutes later	metsootso ye 15 pele ga moo 15 minutes earlier	metsootso ye 15 ka morago ga moo 15 minutes later
		

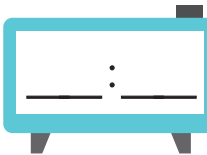
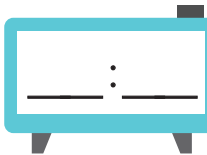
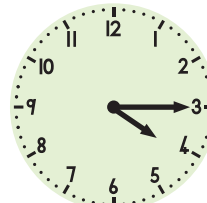
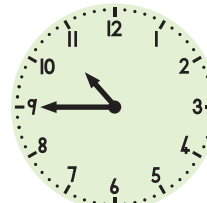
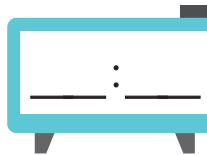
4 Thala manakana a sešupanako o be o ngwale nako.

Draw the hands on the clock and write the time.

	metsofso ye 15 ka morago ga moo 15 minutes later		imetsofso ye 15 pele ga moo 15 minutes earlier
	 07:45		 09:15
			
			

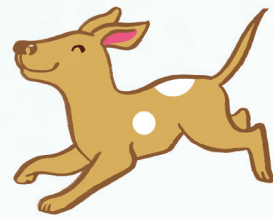
5 Ngwala nako ya sešupanako sa panyapanya.

Write the digital time.

 	 	 	 
--	--	--	--



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
3	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
6	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
8	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
9	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
10	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●



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



Nako ye e fetilego

Time elapsed



Nako ya go thoma

Start time

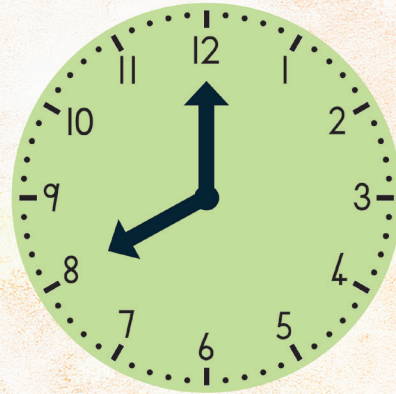


4:00

Mesong
am

Nako ya go fetša

Finish time

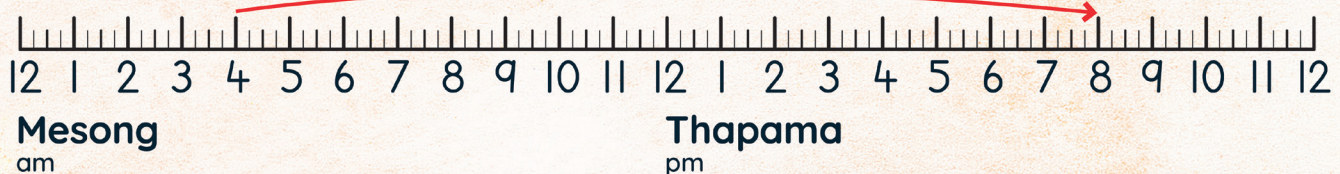


8:00

Thapama
pm

Mothalonako

Time line



Nako ye e fetilego

Elapsed time

16

Diiri

Hours

0

Metsotso

Minutes

