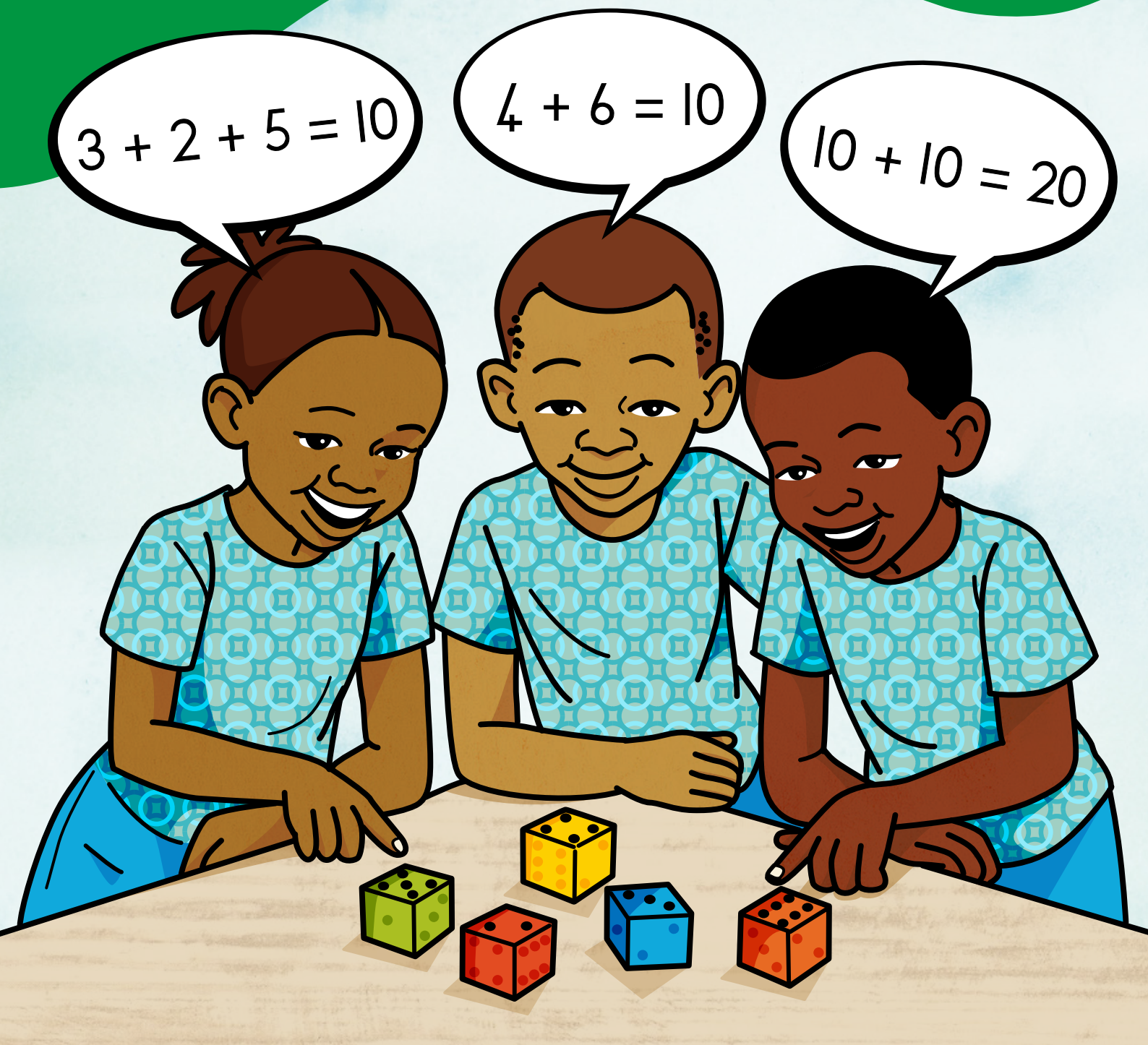


Mmetse

Mathematics

2

Kotara 2 : Term 2





Kotara 2 : Term 2



**Bala
Wandé**

Calculating with Confidence

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 Wandé-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 Wandé 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 Wandé-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 Wandé 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.

Artists: Mary-Anne Hampton and Angie Bowring

www.fundawande.org

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Version 3.0: 2025



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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 matsatši 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 setalamorogo.

BEKE • WEEK 1 LETŠATŠI 1 • DAY 1 Dikemedi tša dipalo Representation of numbers

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

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

DIKARATA TŠA MARONTHO
TŠA DITLEMAGANO TŠA DIPALO
DOT CARDS NUMBER BONDS

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

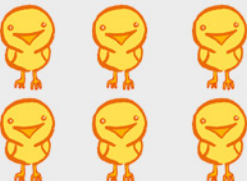
MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

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 Bontšha palo o šomiša marontho, dipalelo, dika le mantšu.

Show the number using dots, tallies, symbols and words.

		
		6
tshela six		

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 green banner.

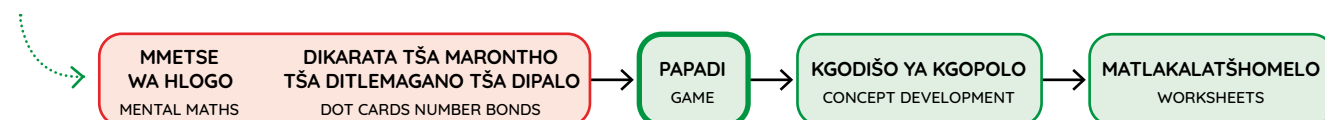
BEKE • WEEK
1

LETŠATŠI 1 • DAY 1

Dikemedi tša dipalo

Representation of numbers

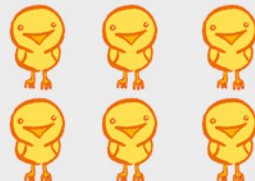
Underneath the banner is a flow diagram that summarises the sequence of activities for the day.



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 Bontšha palo o šomiša marontho, dipalelo, dika le mantšu.
Show the number using dots, tallies, symbols and words.

		
	6	
tshela six		

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.

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

NTŠI KA 1/
NNYANE KA 1
1 MORE /1 LESS

PAPADI
GAME

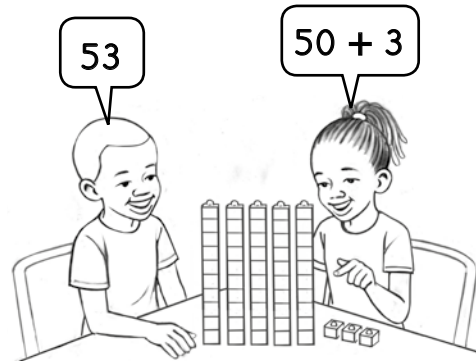
KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Papadi: Na ke ma10 a makae? Na ke bo1 ba bakae?

Game: How many 10s? How many 1s?

- Šomang ka bobedi ka dipoloko tša lena.
Work in pairs with your blocks.
- Agang palo ka dipoloko tša lena.
Build the number using your blocks.
- Na ke masome a makae?
Na ke botee ba bakae?
How many tens? How many ones?
- Na palo ke eng?
What number?

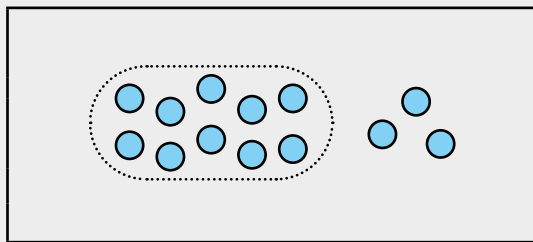


**I Thala sediko go dihlopha tša 10.
Na palo ke eng?**

Circle groups of 10. What is the number?

Ge o bona palo,
lebelela masome!

When you see
a number, look for
the tens!



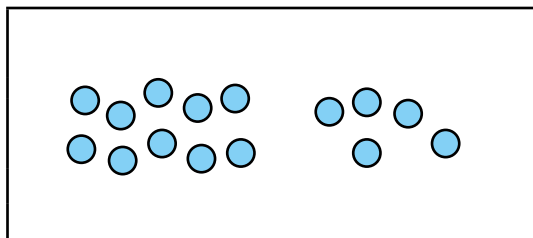
Na ke ma10 a makae? 1

How many 10s? 1

Na ke bol ba bakae? 3

How many 1s? 3

13

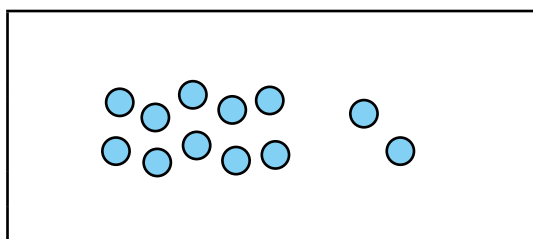


Na ke ma10 a makae?

How many 10s?

Na ke bol ba bakae?

How many 1s?



Na ke ma10 a makae?

How many 10s?

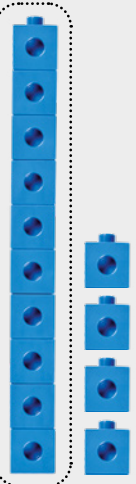
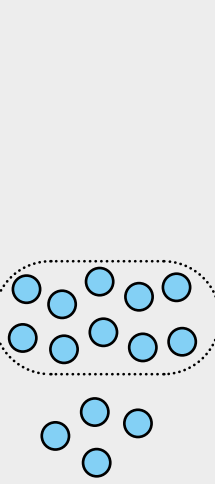
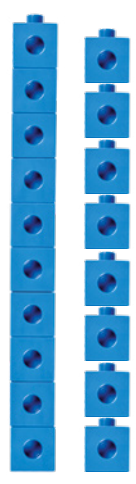
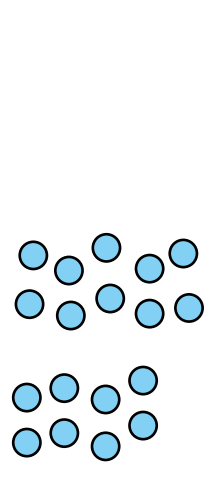
Na ke bol ba bakae?

How many 1s?

2

Thala sediko go masome. Na palo ke eng?

Circle the tens. What is the number?

		Na ke mal0 a makae? <u>1</u> How many 10s? <u>1</u> Na ke bol ba bakae? <u>4</u> How many 1s? <u>4</u> <u>10</u> + <u>4</u> = <u>14</u>
		mal0 a makae? ____ How many 10s? ____ Na ke bol ba bakae? ____ How many 1s? ____ ____ + ____ = ____



Nka aga dipalo ka dikhube. Nka thala dipalo ka marontho. Ke dira dihlopha tša 10 ka dinako ka moka.

I can build numbers with cubes. I can draw numbers with dots. I always make groups of 10.



3

Go hlahlamolla dipalo ka mal0 le bol.

Break down the number into 10s and 1s.

16 = <u>10 + 6</u> 	17 = _____
19 = _____	12 = _____

Hlahlamolla palo ka mal0 le bol. Ngwala lefokopalo. Thoma ka go bea mal0.

Break down the number into 10s and 1s. Write a number sentence. Put the 10s first.

4

Balela!

Calculate!

10 + ____ = 11	10 + ____ = 14	10 + ____ = 17
10 + ____ = 12	10 + ____ = 15	10 + ____ = 18

Go hlahlamolla dipalo ka ma10 le bo1

Breaking down numbers into 10s and 1s

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

NTŠI KA 2/
NNYANE KA 2
2 MORE /2 LESS

PAPADI
GAME

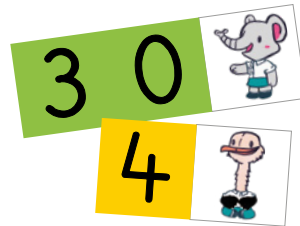
KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS



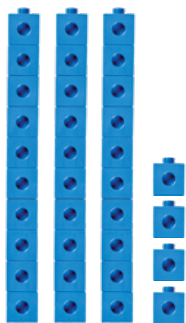
Ge ke kopana le palo, ke a botšiša, "Na ke masome a makae? Na ke bol ba bakae?"

When I meet a number,
I ask, "How many tens?
How many ones?"

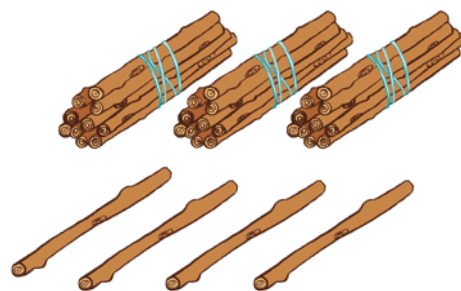


Nka aga dipalo
ke šomiša dikhube.

I can build numbers
using cubes.



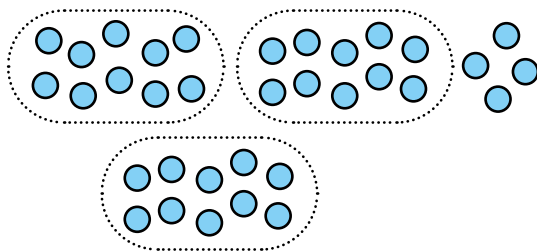
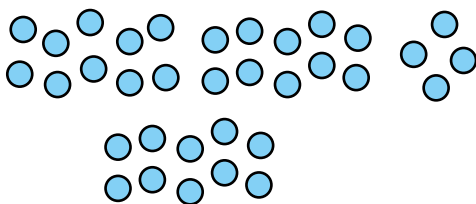
masometharo-nne
thirty four



masometharo-nne
thirty four

Ge ke thala, ke thala
sediko go lesome le
lengwe le le lengwe!

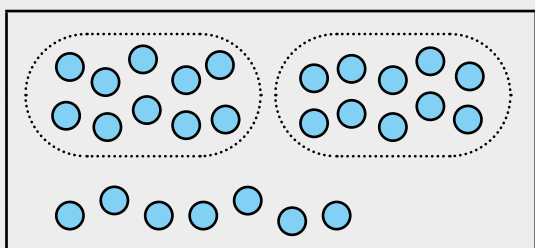
When I draw,
I circle each ten!



masometharo-nne
thirty four

I Thala sediko go dihlopha tša 10. Na palo ke eng?

Circle groups of 10. What is the number?



Na ke ma10 a makae? 2

How many 10s? 2

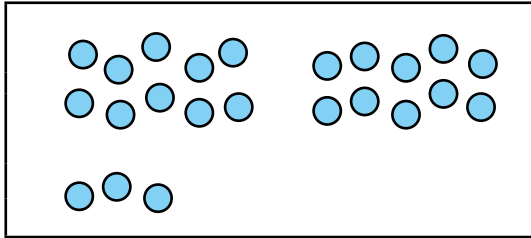
Na ke bol ba bakae? 7

How many 1s? 7

27

masome a mabedi le botee ba šupa

two tens seven ones



Na ke mal0 a makae? _____

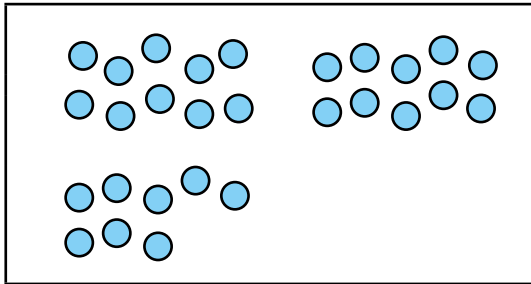
How many 10s? _____

Na ke bol ba bakae? _____

How many 1s? _____

masome a _____ bottee ba _____

_____ tens _____ ones



Na ke mal0 a makae? _____

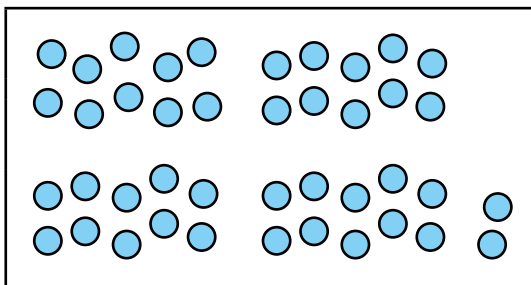
How many 10s? _____

Na ke bol ba bakae? _____

How many 1s? _____

masome a _____ bottee ba _____

_____ tens _____ ones



Na ke mal0 a makae? _____

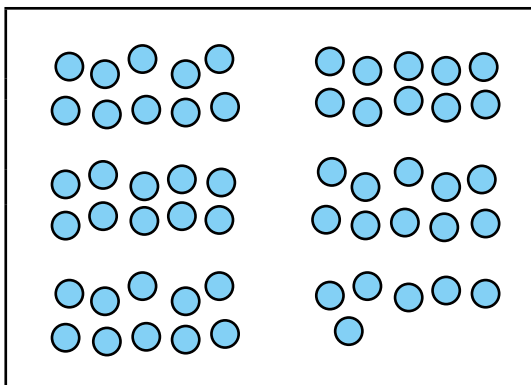
How many 10s? _____

Na ke bol ba bakae? _____

How many 1s? _____

masome a _____ bottee ba _____

_____ tens _____ ones



Na ke mal0 a makae? _____

How many 10s? _____

Na ke bol ba bakae? _____

How many 1s? _____

masome a _____ bottee ba _____

_____ tens _____ ones



Na ke ma10 a makae? Na ke bo1 ba bakae?

How many 10s? How many 1s?

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

NTŠI KA 3/
NNYANE KA 3
3 MORE /3 LESS

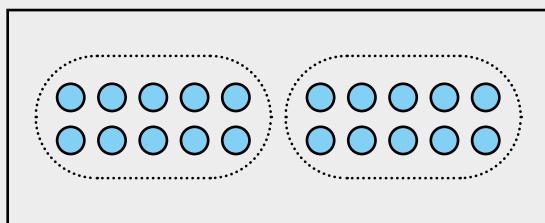
PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

1 Thala sediko go dihlopha
tša 10. Na palo ke eng?
Circle groups of 10. What is the number?

Na ke ma10 a makae?
Na ke bo1 ba bakae?
How many 10s?
How many 1s?



Na ke ma10 a makae? 2

How many 10s? 2

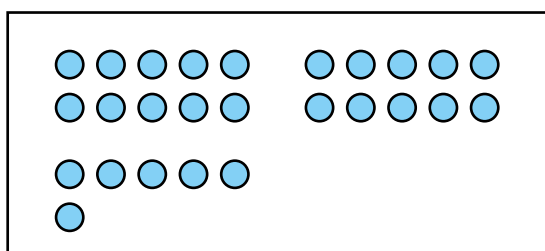
Bangaphi oo-1? 0

How many 1s? 0

20

masome a mabedi metšo ke lefela

two tens zero ones



Na ke ma10 a makae?

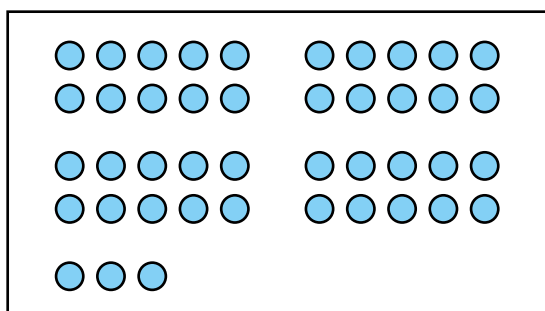
How many 10s?

Na ke bo1 ba bakae?

How many 1s?

masome a botee ba

 tens ones



Na ke ma10 a makae?

How many 10s?

Na ke bo1 ba bakae?

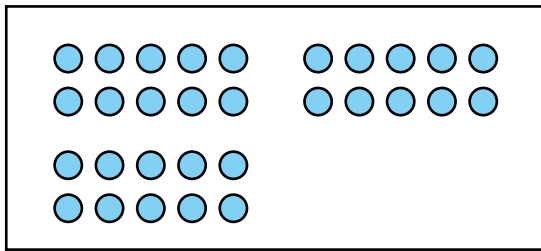
How many 1s?

masome a botee ba

 tens ones

2 Thala sediko go dihlopha tša 10. Na palo ke eng?

Circle groups of 10. What is the number?



Na ke ma10 a makae? _____

How many 10s? _____

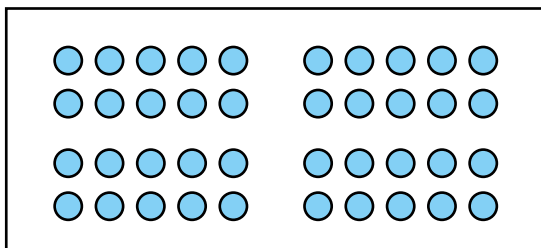
Na ke bol ba bakae? _____

How many 1s? _____



masome a _____ botree ba _____

_____ tens _____ ones



Na ke ma10 a makae? _____

How many 10s? _____

Na ke bol ba bakae? _____

How many 1s? _____

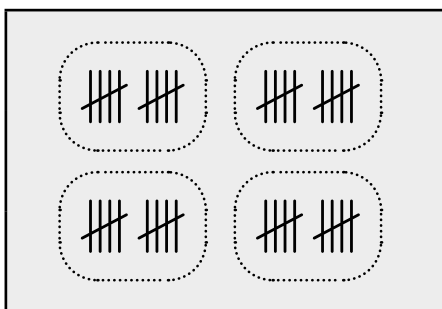


masome a _____ botree ba _____

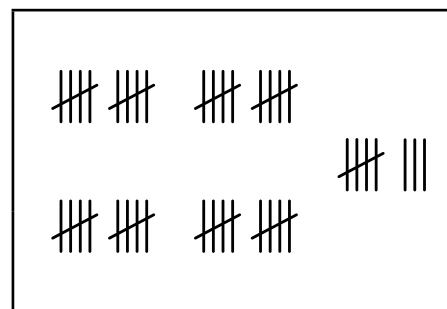
_____ tens _____ ones

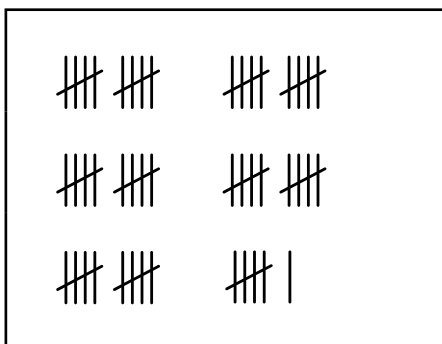
3 Thala sediko go dihlopha tša 10. Na palo ke eng?

Circle groups of 10. What is the number?



40





Na o na le dikhube?
Aga dipalo o šomiša
dikhube!

Do you have cubes?
Build the numbers
using cubes!



MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

NTŠI KA 4/
NNYANE KA 4
4 MORE / 4 LESS

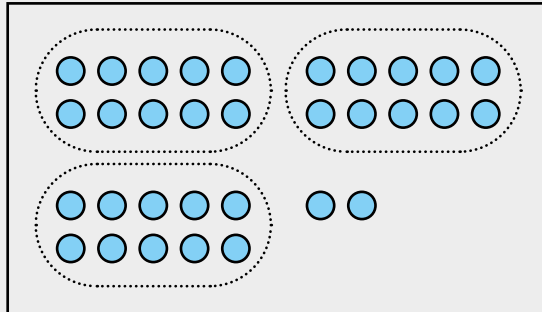
PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

1 Thala sediko go dihlopha
tša 10. Na palo ke eng?
Circle groups of 10. What is the number?

Na ke ma10 a makae?
Na ke bol ba bakae?
How many 10s?
How many 1s?



Na ke ma10 a makae? 3

How many 10s? 3

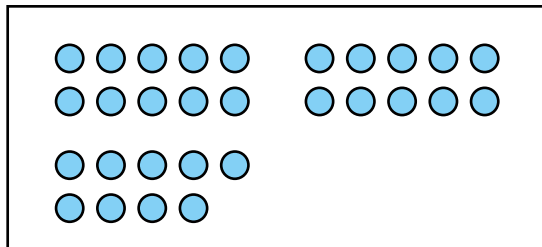
Na ke bol ba bakae? 2

How many 1s? 2

32

masome a mararo le metšo ye mebedi

three tens two ones



Na ke ma10 a makae? _____

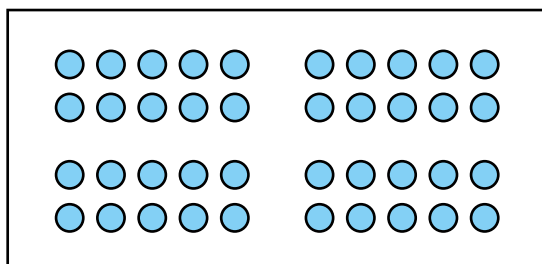
How many 10s? _____

Na ke bol ba bakae? _____

How many 1s? _____

masome a _____ botee ba _____

_____ tens _____ ones



Na ke ma10 a makae? _____

How many 10s? _____

Na ke bol ba bakae? _____

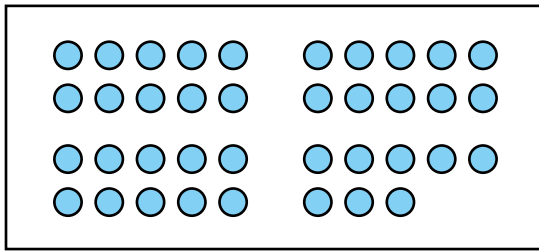
How many 1s? _____

masome a _____ botee ba _____

_____ tens _____ ones

2 Thala sediko go dihlopha tša 10. Na palo ke eng?

Circle groups of 10. What is the number?



Na ke mal0 a makae? ____

How many 10s? ____

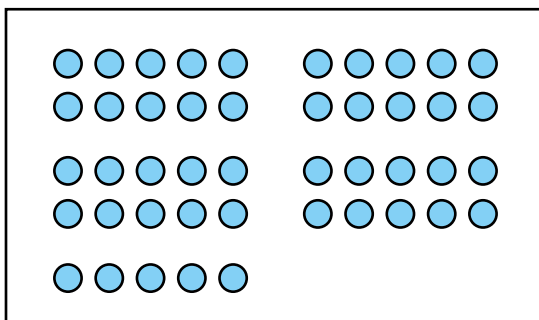
Na ke bol ba bakae? ____

How many 1s? ____



masome a _____ botree ba _____

_____ tens _____ ones



Na ke mal0 a makae? ____

How many 10s? ____

Na ke bol ba bakae? ____

How many 1s? ____

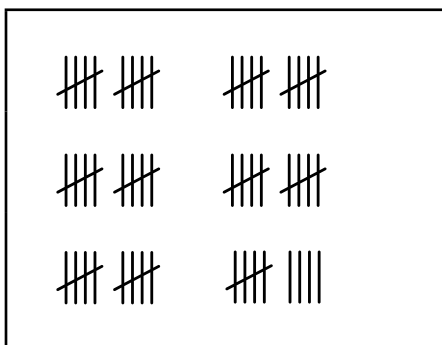
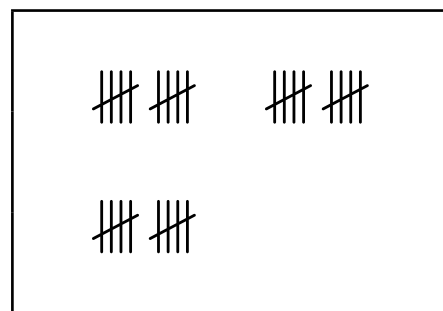
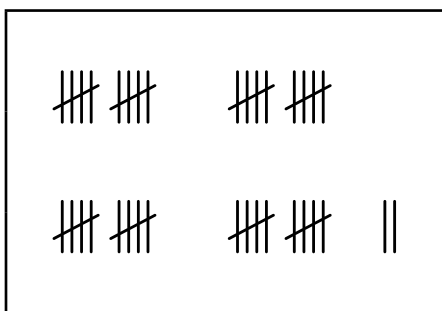


masome a _____ botree ba _____

_____ tens _____ ones

3 Thala sediko go dihlopha tša 10. Na palo ke eng?

Circle groups of 10. What is the number?



Na o na le dikhube?
Aga dipalo o šomiša
dikhube!

Do you have cubes?
Build the numbers
using cubes!



A re boleleng Mmetse!

Let's talk Maths!

Ka Sepedi re re:

Na ke ma10 a makae?

Na ke bol ba bakae?

Thala sediko ga ma10.

Na palo ke eng?

Hlahlamolla ka ma10 le bol.

In English we say:

How many 10s?

How many 1s?

Circle groups of 10.

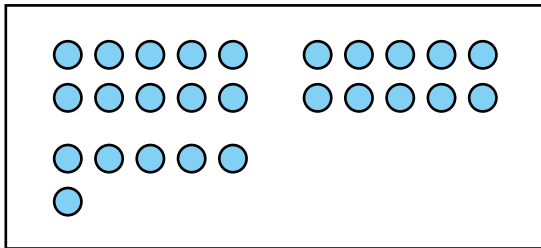
What is the number?

Break down into 10s and 1s.



I Thala sediko go dihlopha tša 10. Na palo ke eng?

Circle groups of 10. What is the number?



Na ke ma10 a makae? _____

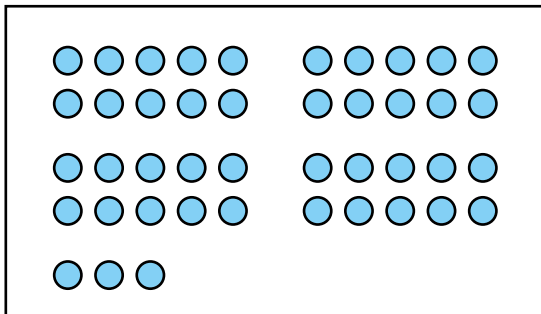
How many 10s? _____

Na ke bol ba bakae? _____

How many 1s? _____

masome a _____ botee ba _____

_____ tens _____ ones



Na ke ma10 a makae? _____

How many 10s? _____

Na ke bol ba bakae? _____

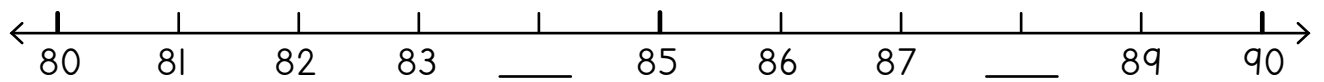
How many 1s? _____

masome a _____ botee ba _____

_____ tens _____ ones

2 Feleletša.

Complete.



3 Rarolla.

Solve.

$82 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$	$85 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$83 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$
$89 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$90 - 6 = \underline{\quad}$	$87 - 5 = \underline{\quad}$

4

	Na ke bana ba bakae? How many children?	
	Na ke mahlo a makae? How many eyes?	

5

Bana ba 4, na mahlo ke a makae? 4 children, how many eyes?		Bana ba 5, na dikhuru ke tše kae? 5 children, how many knees?	
Bana ba 6, na ditsebe ke tše kae? 6 children, how many ears?		Bana ba 10, na maoto ke a makae? 10 children, how many feet?	

6 Balela.

Calculate.

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

7 Balela.

Calculate.

Seripa: Half:	6		7	
Pedifatša: Double:	6		7	

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

NNYANENYANENYANE GO YA
GA KGOLOKGOLOKGOLO
SMALLEST TO BIGGEST

PAPADI
GAME

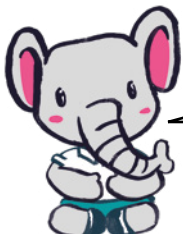
KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Papadi: OPA thwantšha dipalo!

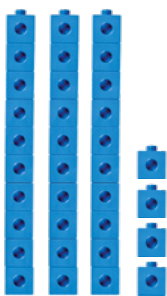
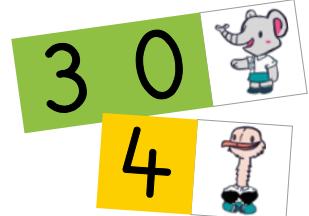
Game: CLAP click numbers!

- Morutiši wa gago o bitša palo.
Your teacher calls a number.
- OPA go lesome le lengwe le le lengwe,
thwantšha go tee ye nngwe le ye nngwe.
CLAP for each ten, click for each one.
- 32: OPA OPA OPA thwantšha
thwantšha!
32: CLAP CLAP CLAP click click!
- Masome a mararo le botee ba ba2.
Three tens and 2 ones.
- OPA thwantšha dipalo tšeo morutiši wa gago a di bitšago!
CLAP click the numbers your teacher calls!

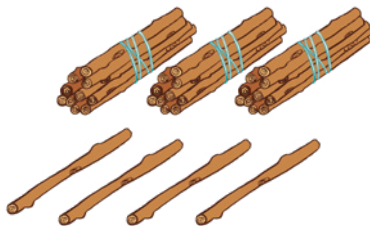


Ge ke kopana le palo, ke a
botšiša, "Na ke masome a
makae? Na ke botee ba bakae?"

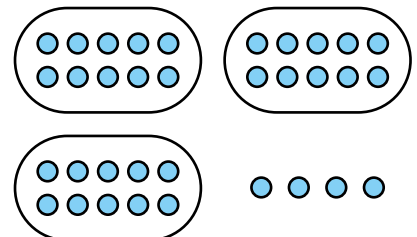
When I meet a number,
I ask, "How many tens?
How many ones?"



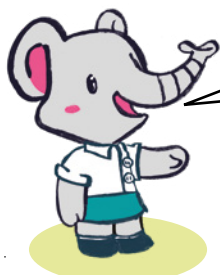
masometharo-nne
thirty four



masometharo-nne
thirty four



masometharo-nne
thirty four



Ge ke thala dipalo,
ke thala 10 ka tsela ye: 10
Ka gona, ke thala 34 ka tsela ye:

When I draw numbers,
I draw a 10 like this: 10
So, I draw 34 like this:

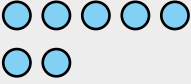
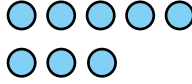
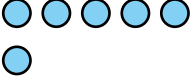
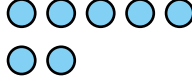


Go tloga gabjale,
o se ke wa thala botee
ka moka. Šomiša 10
go bontšha 10.

From now on, do not
draw all the ones.
Use a 10 to show 10.

Na palo ke eng?

What is the number?

 10 10  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>10:</th> <th>1:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 27	10:	1:	2	7	10 10 10  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>10:</th> <th>1:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	10:	1:		
10:	1:								
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10 10 10  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>10:</th> <th>1:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	10:	1:			10  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>10:</th> <th>1:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	10:	1:		
10:	1:								
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10 10 10 10  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>10:</th> <th>1:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	10:	1:			10 10 10 10 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>10:</th> <th>1:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	10:	1:		
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10 10  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>10:</th> <th>1:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	10:	1:			10 10 10 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>10:</th> <th>1:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	10:	1:		
10:	1:								
10:	1:								

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

NNYANENYANENYANE GO YA
GA KGOLOKGOLOKGOLO
SMALLEST TO BIGGEST

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

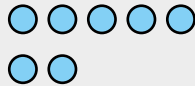
1 Thala 10 gore o bontšhe 10. Thala 1 gore o bontšhe 1.

Draw 10 to show 10. Draw 1 to show 1.

27

10

10



$$27 = 10 + 10 + 7$$

43

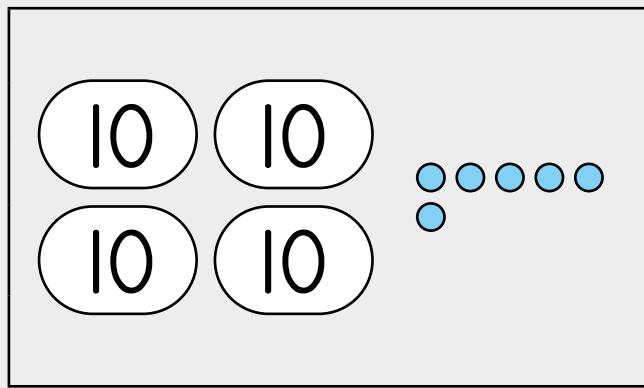
$$43 =$$

84

$$84 =$$

2 Na palo ke eng?

What is the number?

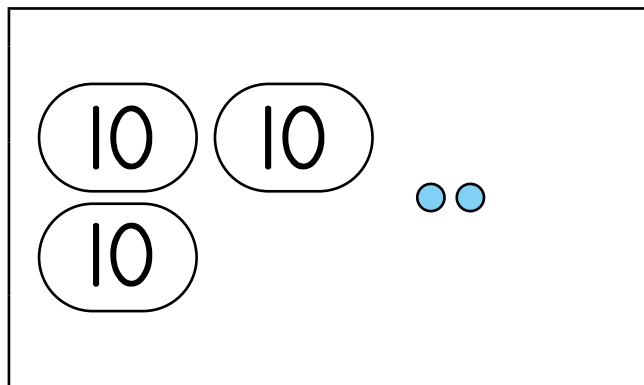


10:	1:
4	6

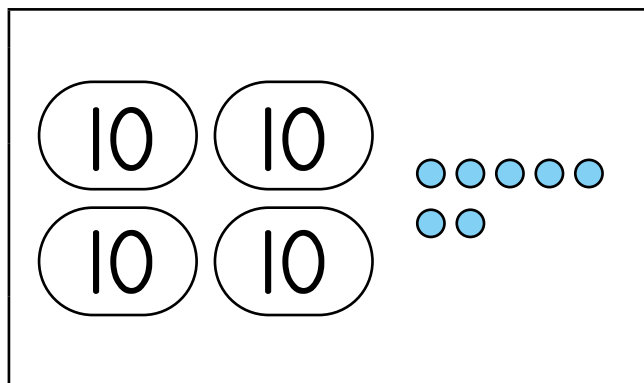

46

$46 = 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 6$

$46 = 40 + 6$



10:	1:



10:	1:

3 Hlahlamolla ka ma10 le bol.

Break down into 10s and 1s.

$34 = 10 + 10 + 10 + 4$

$34 = 30 + 4$

$42 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$42 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$26 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$26 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$58 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$58 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Dipalo tša go ya go 100

Numbers to 100

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

KGOLOKGOLOKGOLO GO YA
GA NNYANENYANENYANE
BIGGEST TO SMALLEST

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Papadi: Fofa Gata dipalo

Game: Jump Step numbers

10 = fofa
jump

● = gata
step

- Mogwera wa gago o bitša palo.
Your friend calls a number.
- Fofa masome.
Jump the tens.
- Gata botee.
Step the ones.
- Raloka gae.
Play at home.



1 Thala **10** gore o bontšhe 10. Thala ● gore o bontšhe 1.
Draw **10** to show 10. Draw ● to show 1.

54

10

10

10

10

10

$$54 = 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 4$$

67

$$67 =$$

2 Na palo ke eng?

What is the number?

10	10	..
10	10	

10:	1:
4	2

42

$$42 = 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 2$$

$$42 = 40 + 2$$

10	10	
10		
10		

10:	1:

--

--

10	10
10	10
10	

10:	1:

--

--

3 Hlahlamolla ka ma10 le bol.

Break down into 10s and 1s.

26 = 10 + 10 + 6
26 = 20 + 6

57 = _____
57 = _____

42 = _____
42 = _____

35 = _____
35 = _____

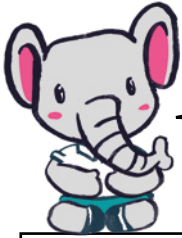
MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

KGOLOKGOLOKGOLO GO YA
GA NNYANENYANENYANE
BIGGEST TO SMALLEST

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

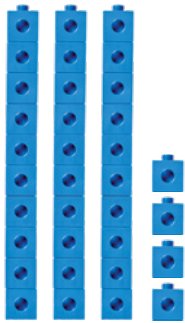
MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS



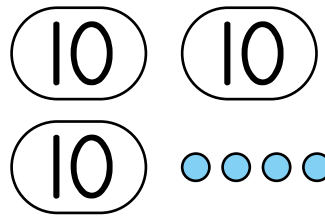
Nka aga dipalo
ka dipoloko!
I can build
numbers
with blocks!

Nka thala
diswantšho
tša dipalo.
I can draw
number pictures.

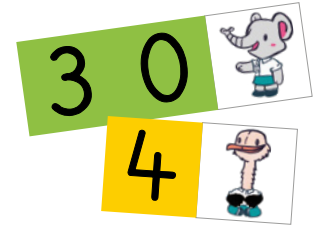
Nka bontšha gape
dipalo ke šomiša dikarata
tša ma10 le bol.
I can also show numbers
using 10s and 1s cards.



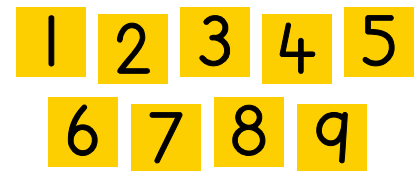
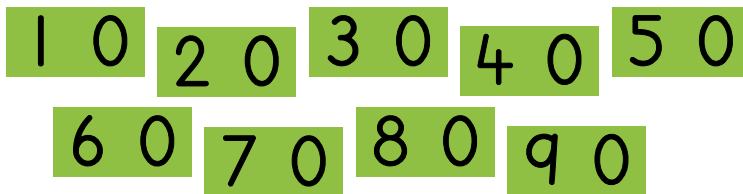
masometharo-nne
thirty four



masometharo-nne
thirty four



masometharo-nne
thirty four



1 Na ke dikarata dife tšeo di dirago dipalo tše?

Which 10s and 1s cards make these numbers?

39

30	9	39
----	---	----

16

		16
--	--	----

27

		27
--	--	----

34

		34
--	--	----

57

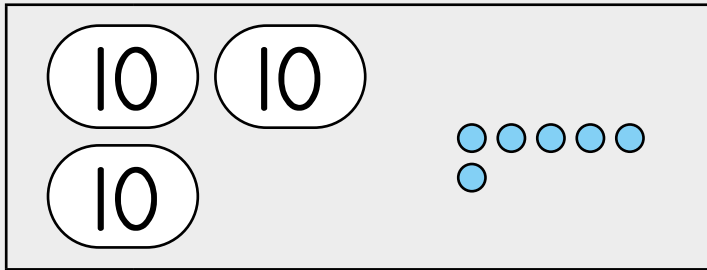
		57
--	--	----

63

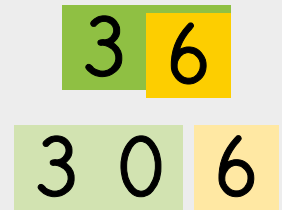
		63
--	--	----

2 Thala palo. E bontšhe ka dikarata tša ma10 le bol.
Ngwala mafokopalo.

Draw the number. Show it with 10s and 1s cards. Write the number sentences.



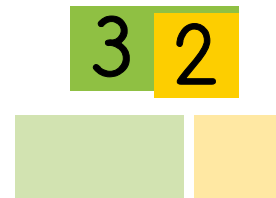
$$36 = 10 + 10 + 10 + 6$$



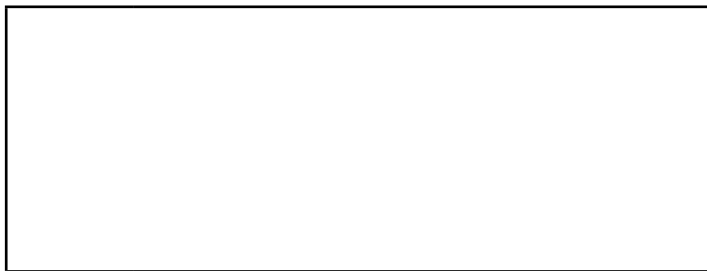
$$36 = 30 + 6$$



$$32 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



$$32 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



$$46 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



$$46 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



$$57 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



$$57 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

A re boleleng Mmetse!

Let's talk Maths!

Ka Sepedi re re:

Thwantšha 1 ye nngwe le ye nngwe.

Fofa 10 le lengwe le le lengwe.

Gata 1 ye nngwe le ye nngwe.

Boleng bja 3 go 34 ke 30.

Boleng bja 4 go 34 ke 4.

Hlahlamolla ka ma10 le bol.

In English we say:

Snap each 1.

Jump each 10.

Step each 1.

The value of the 3 in 34 is 30.

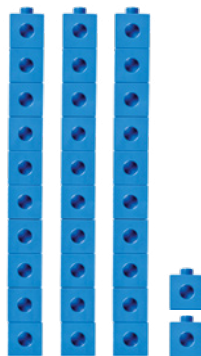
The value of the 4 in 34 is 4.

Break down into 10s and 1s.



1 Na palo ke eng?

What is the number?



Na ke ma10 a makae? ____

How many 10s? ____

Na ke bol ba bakae? ____

How many 1s? ____

____ + ____ = ____

10	10	10	10	10:	1:	

2 Balela.

Calculate.

$10 + \underline{\quad} = 15$	$10 + \underline{\quad} = 13$	$10 + \underline{\quad} = 18$
-------------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------

3 Hlahlamolla ka ma10 le bol.

Break down into 10s and 1s.

$14 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$	$19 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$	$11 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$
--	--	--

4 Rarolla.

Solve.

$73 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$32 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$	$28 + 2 = \underline{\quad}$
$59 - 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$38 - 7 = \underline{\quad}$	$43 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$
$39 + 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$56 + 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$84 + 10 = \underline{\quad}$
$69 + 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$17 + 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$54 + 10 = \underline{\quad}$

5

	Na ke matsogo a makae? How many hands?	
	Na ke menwana ye mekae? How many fingers?	

6

Matsogo a ma3, na menwana ke ye mekae? 3 hands, how many fingers?		Maoto a ma5, na menwana ya maoto ke ye mekae? 5 feet, how many toes?	
Matsogo a 7, na ke menwana ye mekae? 7 hands, how many fingers?		Maoto a 10, na menwana ya maoto ke ye mekae? 10 feet, how many toes?	

7 Balela.

Calculate.

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

8 Balela.

Calculate.

Seripa: Half:	8		q	
Pedifatša: Double:	8		q	

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

NTŠI KA 5/
NNYANE KA 5
5 MORE/5 LESS

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Papadi: 1, 2, 3 Bontšha – go hlakantšha

Game: 1, 2, 3 Show – addition

- Šomang ka bobedi.
Work in pairs.
- E re 1, 2, 3 Bontšha!
Bontšhang letsogo
le 1 ka o tee ka o tee.
Say 1, 2, 3 Show! Show 1 hand each.
- Hlakantšha menwana!
Add the fingers!
- E re 1, 2, 3 Bontšha!
Bontšhang matsogo a
ma2 ka o tee ka o tee.
Say 1, 2, 3 Show! Show 2 hands each.
- Hlakantšha menwana!
Lebelela ma10.
Add the fingers. Look for 10s.
- Bušetšha gape, leka ka lebelo.
Go again, try faster.

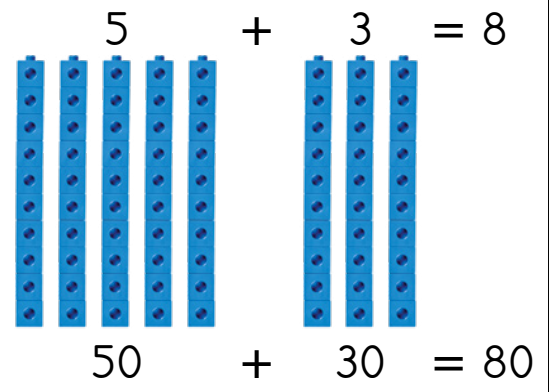
Ke a tseba go re
 $5 + 3 = 8$. Ka go realo,
ke a tseba go re
 $50 + 30 = 80$.

I know that $5 + 3 = 8$.
Therefore, I know
that $50 + 30 = 80$.



Nka hlakantšha
botee. Ka gona,
nka kgona
go hlakantšha
masome!

I can add ones.
So I can add tens!



1 Rarolla ka go šomiša dipoloko.

Solve using blocks.

$2 + 3 = \underline{5}$	$4 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$3 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$
$20 + 30 = \underline{50}$	$40 + 30 = \underline{\quad}$	$30 + 30 = \underline{\quad}$

2 Rarolla ka go thala diswantšho. Šomiša (10) go thala ma10.

Solve by drawing pictures. Use (10) to draw 10.

20 + 30	(10) (10) (10) (10) (10)	= 50
30 + 40		=

- 3 Rarolla ka go thala diswantšho.
Šomiša ⑩ go thala ma10.
Solve by drawing pictures. Use ⑩ to draw 10.

Ke a tseba go re
 $40 + 30 = 70$. Ka go realo,
ke a tseba go re $43 + 30 = 73$.
I know that $40 + 30 = 70$.
So I know that $43 + 30 = 73$.



$43 + 30$

10	10	10	10	...
10	10	10		

10:	1:
7	3

73

$36 + 30$

10:	1:

--

$45 + 20$

10:	1:

--

- 4 Hlakantšha.

Add.

$30 + 20 = \underline{50}$	$40 + 50 = \underline{\quad}$	$30 + 30 = \underline{\quad}$
$37 + 20 = \underline{57}$	$45 + 50 = \underline{\quad}$	$39 + 30 = \underline{\quad}$

$70 + 20 = \underline{\quad}$	$30 + 50 = \underline{\quad}$
$73 + 20 = \underline{\quad}$	$34 + 50 = \underline{\quad}$

Nka hlakantšha
10 le palo ye
nngwe le ye
nngwe!
I can add 10
to any number!



MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

NTŠI KA 5/
NNYANE KA 5
5 MORE/5 LESS

PAPADI
GAME

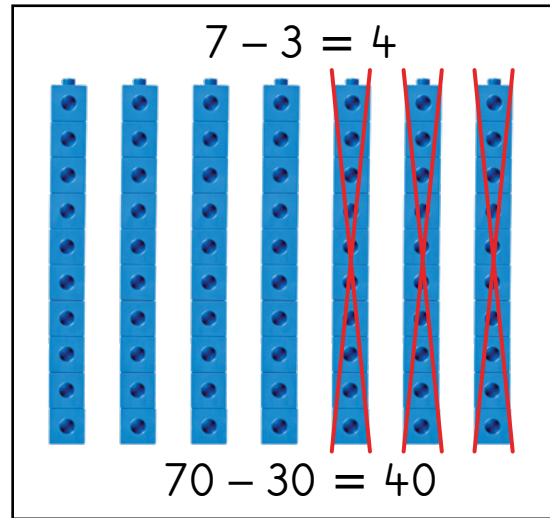
KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS



Ke a tseba go re $7 - 3 = 4$.
Ka go realo, ke a tseba
go re $70 - 30 = 40$.
I know that $7 - 3 = 4$.
Therefore, I know that
 $70 - 30 = 40$.

Nka ntšha botree, ka gona,
nka ntšha le masome!
I can subtract ones
so I can subtract tens!



1 Rarolla ka go šomiša dipoloko.

Solve using blocks.

$7 - 4 = \underline{3}$	$5 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$6 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$
$70 - 40 = \underline{30}$	$50 - 20 = \underline{\quad}$	$60 - 40 = \underline{\quad}$
$9 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$8 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$
$90 - 40 = \underline{\quad}$	$80 - 40 = \underline{\quad}$	$90 - 30 = \underline{\quad}$

2 Rarolla ka go thala diswantšho. Šomiša (10) go thala ma10.

Solve by drawing pictures. Use (10) to draw 10.

$70 - 20$		$= \underline{50}$
$50 - 30$		$= \underline{\quad}$

3 Ntšha.

Subtract.

$30 - 10 = \underline{20}$	$50 - 30 = \underline{\quad}$	$60 - 40 = \underline{\quad}$
$70 - 40 = \underline{\quad}$	$80 - 30 = \underline{\quad}$	$90 - 20 = \underline{\quad}$
$60 - 50 = \underline{\quad}$	$80 - 50 = \underline{\quad}$	$90 - 40 = \underline{\quad}$

4 Rarolla ka go thala diswantšho.

Solve by drawing pictures.

$58 - 30$

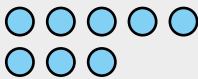
10

10

~~10~~

~~10~~

~~10~~



10:	1:
2	8
28	

$65 - 30$

10:	1:

5 Ntšha.

Subtract.

$50 - 30 = \underline{20}$	$70 - 40 = \underline{\quad}$	$90 - 20 = \underline{\quad}$
$58 - 30 = \underline{28}$	$75 - 40 = \underline{\quad}$	$97 - 20 = \underline{\quad}$
$60 - 20 = \underline{\quad}$	$70 - 50 = \underline{\quad}$	$80 - 60 = \underline{\quad}$
$62 - 20 = \underline{\quad}$	$75 - 50 = \underline{\quad}$	$83 - 60 = \underline{\quad}$

Nka ntšha 10 go tšwa go palo!
I can subtract 10 from any number!



MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

NTŠI KA 10/
NNYANE KA 10
10 MORE/10 LESS

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Mo mothalong wo, re bala go tloga go 41 go ya ga 50!

In this row we count from 41 to 50!



Ke a tseba go re $4 + 5 = 9$.
Ka go realo, ke a tseba go re $44 + 5 = 49$.

I know that $4 + 5 = 9$.
Therefore, I know that $44 + 5 = 49$.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

+5

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

1

$4 + 5 = 9$	$3 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$3 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$
$44 + 5 = 49$	$43 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$43 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$

-4

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

2

$9 - 4 = 5$	$8 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$6 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$
$49 - 4 = 45$	$48 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$46 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$

Ke a tseba go re $9 - 4 = 5$. Ka go realo, ke a tseba go re $49 - 4 = 45$.

I know that $9 - 4 = 5$.
Therefore I know that $49 - 4 = 45$.

$7 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 - 6 = \underline{\quad}$
$47 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$49 - 6 = \underline{\quad}$





A re lebeleleleng ma50!
Mo mothalong wo, re bala
go tloga go 51 go ya ga 60.
Let's look at the 50s! In this
row we count from 51 to 60.

51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

+4

3	$55 + 4 = 59$	$52 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$	$55 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$
	$54 + 3 = 57$	$51 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$57 + 2 = \underline{\quad}$
	$57 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$59 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$53 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$
	$58 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$57 - 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$59 - 6 = \underline{\quad}$

+3

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

4	$62 + 3 = 65$	$64 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$65 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$
	$64 + 5 = 69$	$66 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$67 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$
	$68 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$68 - 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$64 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$
	$65 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$69 - 6 = \underline{\quad}$	$66 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$

5	Thozi o pakile dikuku tše 69. Ba lapa la gagwe ba jele tše 6. Na go šetše dikuku tše kae? Thozi baked 69 scones. Her family ate 6. How many scones remain? 	Sipho o rwele dilitere tše 70 tša meetse. O tšholla dilitere tše 5. Na go šetše dilitere tše kae? Sipho carried 70 litres of water. He spilled 5 litres. How many litres are left?
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MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

NTŠI KA 10/
NNYANE KA 10
10 MORE/10 LESS

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Mo mothalong wo, re bala
go tloga go 71 go ya ga 80!

In this row we count
from 71 to 80!



Ke a tseba go re $5 + 4 = 9$.
Ka go realo, ke a tseba
go re $75 + 4 = 79$.

I know that $5 + 4 = 9$.
Therefore, I know that
 $75 + 4 = 79$.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

+4

71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

1

$5 + 4 = 9$	$2 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$3 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$
$75 + 4 = 79$	$72 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$73 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$

-4

71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

2

$8 - 4 = 4$	$9 - 7 = \underline{\quad}$	$8 - 5 = \underline{\quad}$
$78 - 4 = 74$	$79 - 7 = \underline{\quad}$	$78 - 5 = \underline{\quad}$



Ke a tseba go re
 $8 - 4 = 4$. Ka go realo,
ke a tseba go re
 $78 - 4 = 74$.

I know that $8 - 4 = 4$.
Therefore, I know that
 $78 - 4 = 74$.

$6 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$
$76 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$79 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$



A re lebeleleleng ma80!
Mo mothalong wo, re bala
go tloga go 81 go ya ga 90.
Let's look at the 80s! In this
row we count from 81 to 90.

81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

+3

3	$85 + 3 = 88$	$83 + 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$86 + 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
	$82 + 3 = 85$	$82 + 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$87 + 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
	$87 - 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$89 - 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$84 - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
	$86 - 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$88 - 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$87 - 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

+4

91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

4	$92 + 4 = 96$	$94 + 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$96 + 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
	$95 + 5 = 100$	$96 + 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$93 + 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
	$96 - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$98 - 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$95 - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
	$97 - 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$99 - 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$96 - 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5	Sam o be a na le dimabole tše 81. O thopile tše dingwe gape tše 6. Na o na le dimabole tše kae gabjale? Sam had 81 marbles. He won 6 more. How many marbles does he have now? 	Asa o na le R98. O reka apole ka R5. Na o na le bokae gabjale? Asa has R98. She buys an apple for R5. How much money does she have now? 
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A re boleleng Mmetse!

Let's talk Maths!



Ka Sepedi re re:

Rarolla ka go thala diswantšho tša dipalo.

Ke a tseba go re $4 + 3 = 7$. Ka go realo,
ke a tseba go re $40 + 30 = 70$.

Ke a tseba go re $9 - 4 = 5$. Ka go realo,
ke a tseba go re $90 - 40 = 50$.

Ke a tseba go re $30 + 40 = 70$. Ka go realo,
ke a tseba go re $35 + 40 = 75$.

Ke a tseba go re $70 - 30 = 40$. Ka go realo,
ke a tseba go re $76 - 30 = 46$.

In English we say:

Solve by drawing number pictures.

I know that $4 + 3 = 7$. Therefore,
I know that $40 + 30 = 70$.

I know that $9 - 4 = 5$. Therefore,
I know that $90 - 40 = 50$.

I know that $30 + 40 = 70$. Therefore,
I know that $35 + 40 = 75$.

I know that $70 - 30 = 40$. Therefore,
I know that $76 - 30 = 46$.

1 Šomiša paterone e go thuše go rarolla.

Solve using the pattern for help.

$3 + 4 = \underline{7}$	$2 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$	$8 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 - 6 = \underline{\quad}$
$30 + 40 = \underline{70}$	$20 + 60 = \underline{\quad}$	$80 - 30 = \underline{\quad}$	$90 - 60 = \underline{\quad}$

2 Šomiša paterone e go thuše go rarolla.

Solve using the pattern for help.

$20 + 30 = \underline{50}$	$50 + 20 = \underline{\quad}$	$70 - 40 = \underline{\quad}$	$60 - 20 = \underline{\quad}$
$26 + 30 = \underline{56}$	$58 + 20 = \underline{\quad}$	$75 - 40 = \underline{\quad}$	$63 - 20 = \underline{\quad}$

3 Šomiša paterone e go thuše go rarolla.

Solve using the pattern for help.

$2 + 3 = \underline{5}$	$5 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$8 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$5 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$
$72 + 3 = \underline{75}$	$35 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$58 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$65 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$

4 Thala 10 gore o bontšhe 10. Thala 1 gore o bontšhe 1.

Draw 10 to show 10. Draw 1 to show 1.

48

48 =

5 Hlahlamolla ka ma10 le bol.

Break down into 10s and 1s.

53 =

49 =

6 Rarolla.

Solve.

$82 + 10 =$	$64 + 5 =$	$28 + 2 =$
$49 - 6 =$	$87 - 5 =$	$87 - 10 =$

7 	Na ke mapokisi a makae? How many boxes?	
	Na ke dikhrayone tše kae? How many crayons?	

8	Bana ba ba3, na ke menwana ye mekae? 3 children, how many fingers?		Bana ba ba4, na menwana ya maoto ke ye mekae? 4 children, how many toes?	
	Bana ba ba5, na ke menwana ye mekae? 5 children, how many fingers?		Bana ba 10, na menwana ya maoto ke ye mekae? 10 children, how many toes?	

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

FIZZ POP -
GO PEDIFATŠA
FIZZ POP - DOUBLING

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Papadi: Atiša ka 2

Game: Multiply by 2

- Aga ditora tše 10 tša dipoloko tše 2.
Build 10 towers of 2 blocks.
- Morutiši wa gago o bitša palo.
Your teacher calls a number.
- Tšea ditora tša palo yeo.
Take that many towers.
- Na ke dikhube tše kae?
How many cubes?
- Bitša lefokopalo, "2 atiša ka 4 ke 8!"
Say the number sentence, "4 times 2 equals 8!"



$$4 \times 2 = \text{4 towers of 2 blocks} \quad 4 \times 2 = \underline{8}$$

1 Bontšha ka go šomiša ditora tša gago tša dipalo. Ke moka o rarolle.

Show using your number towers. Then solve.

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

2 Feleletša lefokopalo la seswantšho se sengwe le se sengwe.

Complete the number sentence for each picture.

	5 atiša ka 2 e lekana le 10 5 times 2 equals 10	$5 \times 2 = 10$
	masome a <u> </u> a lekana le <u> </u> <u> </u> times 2 equals <u> </u>	<u> </u> $\times$ <u> </u> = <u> </u>

Katšanetšwa e mabapi le go bušetšwa dihlopha tše pedi tša go lekana. Ge re atiša ka 2, re gopola ka dihlopha tša 2.

Multiplication is about repeating equal groups. When we multiply by 2, we think about groups of 2.



Na ke bana ba bakae? How many children?	6
Na ke mahlo a makae? How many eyes?	12

Na ke bana ba bakae? How many children?	
Na ke mahlo a makae? How many eyes?	

Na ke mapotlelo a makae? How many bottles?	5
Na ke dilitere tše kae? How many litres?	10

Na ke mapotlelo a makae? How many bottles?	
Na ke dilitere tše kae? How many litres?	

4 Bala ka bo2 go bontšha palo ya dilitere.

Count in 2s to show the number of litres.

mapotlelo bottles	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
dilitere litres	2									

5 Balela.

Calculate.

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

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

FIZZ POP -
GO PEDIFATŠA
FIZZ POP - DOUBLING

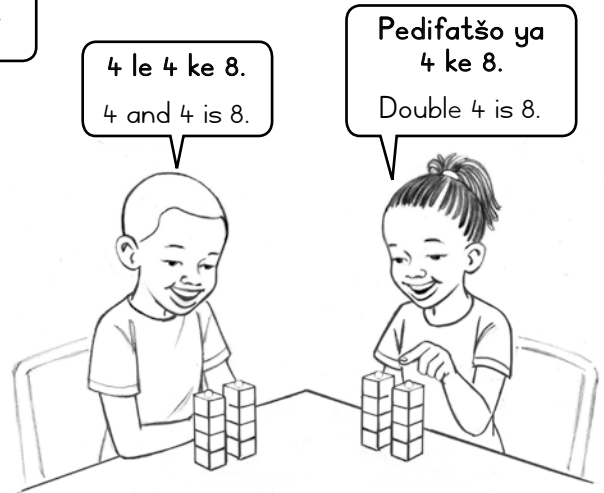
PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

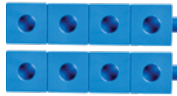
MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Papadi: Pedifatša
Game: Double

- Morutiši wa gago o bitša palo.
Your teacher calls a number.
- Aga palo o šomiša dikhube.
Build the number using cubes.
- Bjale bontšha dihlopha tše 2 tša go lekana. Pedifatša!
Now show 2 equal groups. Double!
- Na ke dikhube tše kae?
How many cubes?
- Bitša lefokopalo, "Pedifatšo ya 4 ke 8."
Say the number sentence, "Double 4 is 8."



$$2 \times 4 =$$



$$2 \times 4 = \underline{8}$$

- 1 Bontšha ka go šomiša ditora tša gago tša dipalo. Ke moka o rarolle.

Show using your number towers. Then solve.

$3 \times 2 = \underline{6}$	$5 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$11 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$
$12 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$10 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

- 2 Feleletša lefokopalo la seswantšho se sengwe le se sengwe.

Complete the number sentence for each picture.

	Pedifatšo ya 4 ke 8. Double 4 is 8.	$2 \times 4 = 8$
	Pedifatšo ya $\underline{\quad}$ ke $\underline{\quad}$. Double $\underline{\quad}$ is $\underline{\quad}$.	$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

Dira eke mothalo ke seipone sa maleatlana.
Thala palo ka lehlakoreng le tee. E thale
gape ka lehlakoreng le lengwe.

Pretend the line is a magic mirror.
Draw the number on one side.
Draw it again on the other side.



3

4×2

Four blue circles are drawn on each side of a vertical dotted line.

$4 \times 2 = \underline{8}$

40×2

Four ovals containing the number '10' are drawn on each side of a vertical dotted line.

$40 \times 2 = \underline{80}$

21×2

Two ovals containing '10' and one blue circle are drawn on each side of a vertical dotted line.

$21 \times 2 = \underline{42}$

3×2

$3 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

30×2

$30 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

12×2

$12 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

4 Balela.

Calculate.

$2 \times 2 = \underline{4}$	$3 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$4 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$5 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$
$20 \times 2 = \underline{40}$	$30 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$40 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$50 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$
$6 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$8 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$10 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$12 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$
$7 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$11 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$13 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

FIZZ POP -
GO PEDIFATŠA
FIZZ POP - DOUBLING

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

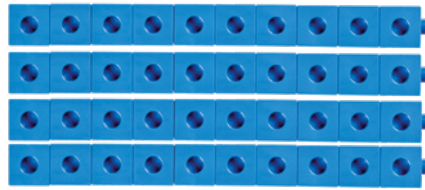
Papadi: Atiša ka 10

Game: Multiply by 10

- Itokišetše ka go aga ditora tša 10 tša dipoloko tše 10.
Prepare by building 10 towers of 10 blocks.
- Morutiši wa gago o bitša palo.
Your teacher calls a number.
- Tšea ditora tša palo yeo.
Take that many towers.
- Na ke dikhuba tše kae?
How many cubes?
- Bitša lefokopalo, "10 atiša ka 4 ke 40."
Say the number sentence, "10 times 4 is 40".



$10 \times 4 =$



$10 \times 4 = \underline{40}$

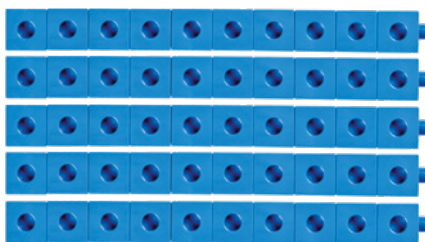
1 Bontšha ka go šomiša ditora tša gago tša dipalo. Ke moka o balele.

Show using your number towers. Then calculate.

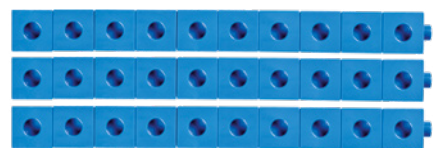
$3 \times 10 = \underline{30}$	$5 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$7 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$
$4 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$10 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

2 Feleletša lefokopalo.

Complete the number sentence.



$10 \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$



$10 \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

3

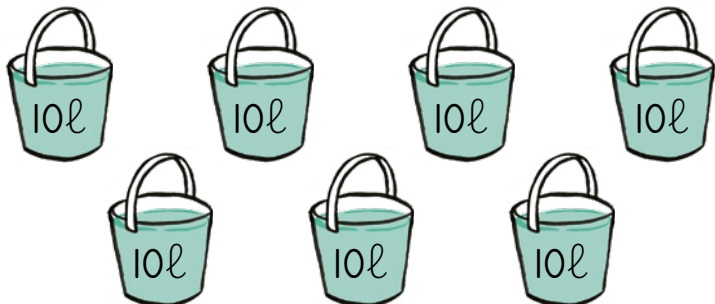
	Na ke mapokisi a makae? How many boxes?	5
	Na ke dikhrayone tše kae? How many crayons?	50

	Na ke mapokisi a makae? How many boxes?	
	Na ke dikhrayone tše kae? How many crayons?	

										
mapokisi boxes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
dikhrayone crayons	10	20								

4

	Na ke dipakete tše kae? How many buckets?	
	Na ke dilitere tše kae? How many litres?	

	Na ke dipakete tše kae? How many buckets?	
	Na ke dilitere tše kae? How many litres?	

5

Balela.

Calculate.

Ge ke atiša 1 ka 10,
ke bala ka ma10.

When I multiply by 10,
I count in 10s.



$3 \times 10 = 30$	$5 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$6 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$2 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$
$1 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$4 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$8 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$10 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

FIZZ POP -
GO PEDIFATŠA
FIZZ POP - DOUBLING

PAPADI
GAME

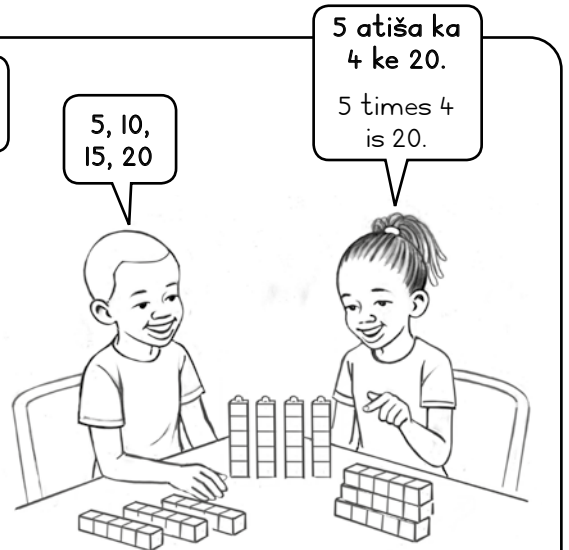
KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Papadi: Atiša ka 5

Game: Multiply by 5

- Aga ditora tše 10 tša dipoloko tše 5.
Build 10 towers of 5 blocks.
- Morutiši wa gago o bitša palo.
Your teacher calls a number.
- Tšea ditora tša palo yeo.
Take that many towers.
- Na ke dikhuba tše kae?
How many cubes?
- Bitša lefokopalo, "5 atiša ka 4 ke 20."
Say the number sentence, "5 times 4 is 20".



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

1 Bontšha ka go šomiša ditora tša gago tša dipalo. Ke moka o balele.

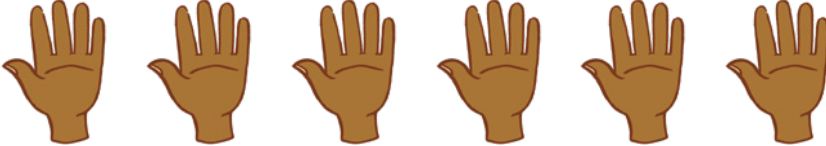
Show using your number towers. Then calculate.

$3 \times 5 = \underline{15}$	$5 \times 5 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$	$7 \times 5 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$
$4 \times 5 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$	$9 \times 5 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$	$10 \times 5 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$

2 Feleletša lefokopalo.

Complete the number sentences.

 $5 \times \underline{\quad\quad\quad} = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$	 $5 \times \underline{\quad\quad\quad} = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$	 $5 \times \underline{\quad\quad\quad} = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$
--	--	--

3


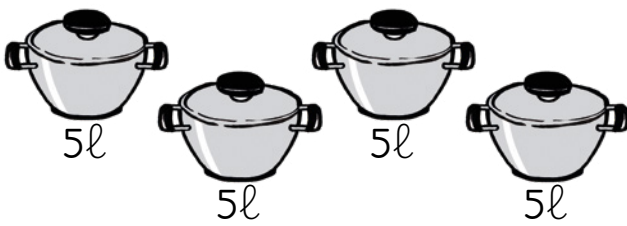
Matsogo?
Hands?
Menwana?
Fingers?



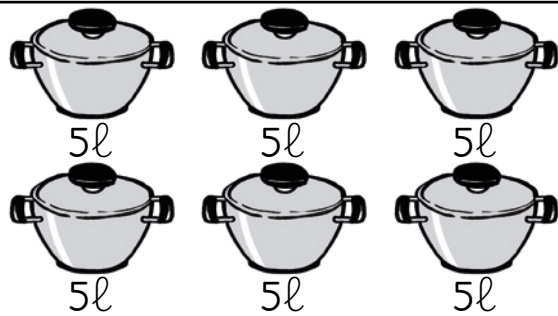
Matsogo?
Hands?
Menwana?
Fingers?

4 Na ke menwana ye mekae?
How many fingers?

matsogo hands	1	2	3	4			7	8	9	10
menwana fingers	5				25	30				

5


Na ke dipitša tše kae?
How many pots?
Na ke dilitere tše kae?
How many litres?



Na ke dipitša tše kae?
How many pots?
Na ke dilitere tše kae?
How many litres?

6 Balela.
Calculate.

Ge ke atiša ka 5, ke bala ka bo5.
Ke netefatša palo ya bo5 ka go
šomiša menwana ya ka.

When I multiply by 5,
I count in 5s. I keep track
of how many 5s using my fingers.



$3 \times 5 = 15$	$5 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$6 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$2 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$
$1 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$4 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$8 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$10 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

A re boleleng Mmetse!

Let's talk Maths!

Ka Sepedi re re:

dihlopha tša go lekana

Ngwana o tee o na le ditsebe tše 2.

Bana ba ba5 ba na le ditsebe tše 10.

Dihlopha tše hlano tša pedi ke lesome.

Go na le bopedi ba ba5 ka go 10.

Pakete e tee e na le dilitere tše 10.

Dipakete tše 4 di na le dilitere tše 40.

Dihlopha tše nne tša lesome ke masomenne.

Go na le masome a ma4 ka go 40.

In English we say:

equal groups

One child has 2 ears.

5 children have 10 ears.

Five groups of two is ten.

There are 5 twos in 10.

One bucket has 10 litres.

4 buckets have 40 litres.

Four groups of ten is forty.

There are 4 tens in 40.



1 Balela.

Calculate.

	Na ke dijeke tše kae?	
	How many jugs?	
	Na ke dilitere tše kae?	
	How many litres?	

2 Balela.

Calculate.

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

3 Balela.

Calculate.

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

4 Thala ⑩ gore o bontšhe 10. Thala ● gore o bontšhe 1.

Draw ⑩ to show 10. Draw ● to show 1.

36

52

5 Hlahlamolla ka ma10 le bol.

Break down into 10s and 1s.

78 = _____

53 = _____

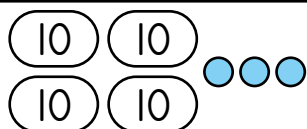
6 Rarolla.

Solve.

$63 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$	$92 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$67 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$
$59 - 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$78 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$50 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$
$34 + 30 = \underline{\quad}$	$56 - 20 = \underline{\quad}$	$45 + 40 = \underline{\quad}$

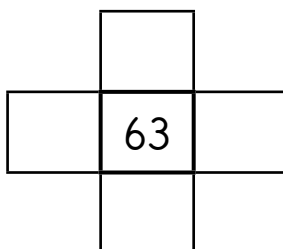
7 Na palo ke eng?

What is the number?



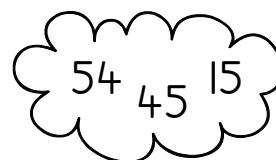
Feleletša #Hashtag!

Complete the #Hashtag!



Beakanya go tloga go ye nnyane go ya go ye kgolo.

Order from small to big.



8 Seripa:

Half:

10

11

Pedifatša:

Double:

10

11

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

GO HLAkantšHA
LE GO NTšHA
ADD AND SUBTRACT

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLo
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATšHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Papadi: Mmetse wa lebelo ka dikarata - ntšha go 10!

Game: Fast maths with cards - subtract from 10!

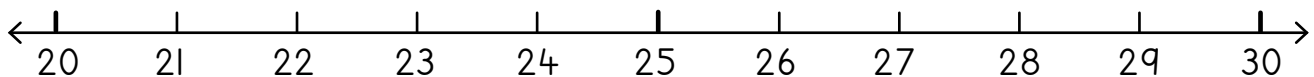
- Bea dikarata tša dipalo 0–10 ka mokgobo.
Place number cards 0 to 10 in a pile.
- Ribolla karata e tee.
Flip over one card.
- Ntšha go 10. Bušeletšha gape.
Subtract from 10. Do it again.
- Bjale šoma ka mokgobo wa gago ka lebelo.
Now work through the pile faster.



1 Rarolla. Šomiša mothalo palo go hwetšha thušo.

Solve. Use the number line for help.

$1 + 3 = \underline{4}$	$3 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$5 - 1 = \underline{4}$	$6 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$
$21 + 3 = \underline{24}$	$23 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$25 - 1 = \underline{24}$	$26 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$
$25 + 3 = \underline{28}$	$24 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$29 - 3 = \underline{26}$	$28 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$
$22 + 8 = \underline{\quad}$	$22 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$	$28 - 6 = \underline{\quad}$	$29 - 5 = \underline{\quad}$



2 Sizwe o na le dimabole tše 29. O fa mogwera wa gagwe tše 7. Na Sizwe o na le dimabole tše kae gabjale?

Sizwe has 29 marbles. He gave 7 to his friend. How many marbles does Sizwe have now?



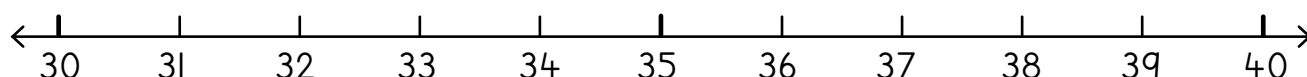
3 Rarolla. Šomiša mothalo palo go hwetša thušo.

Solve. Use the number line for help.

$4 + 6 = 10$, ka go realo $34 + 6 = 40$.
 $6 - 4 = 2$, ka go realo $36 - 4 = 32$.
 $4 + 6 = 10$, therefore $34 + 6 = 40$.
 $6 - 4 = 2$, therefore $36 - 4 = 32$.

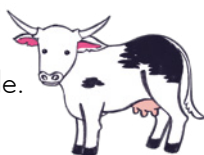


$30 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$35 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$39 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$34 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$
$32 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$36 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$37 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$40 - 6 = \underline{\quad}$
$33 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$34 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$	$40 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$36 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$



4 TateJola o be a na le dikgomo tše 32. O rekile tše dingwe gape tše 6. Na o na le dikgomo tše kae gabjale?

Tata Jola had 32 head of cattle. He bought 6 more. How many cows does he have now?



Sanele o kitimile dikhilometara tše 38 kgwedi yeo e fetilego. Entle o kitimile dikhilometara tše tlase ka tše 4. Na Entle o kitimile dikhilometara tše kae?

Sanele ran 38 kilometres last month. Entle ran 4 kilometres less. How many kms did Entle run?

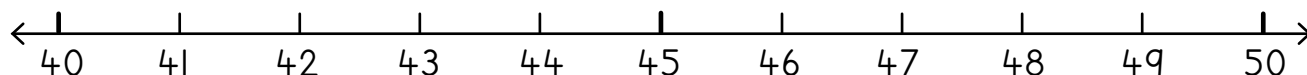
5 Rarolla. Šomiša mothalo palo go hwetša thušo.

Solve. Use the number line for help.

$5 + 4 = 9$, ka go realo $45 + 4 = 49$.
 $8 - 7 = 1$, ka go realo $48 - 7 = 41$.
 $5 + 4 = 9$, therefore $45 + 4 = 49$.
 $8 - 7 = 1$, therefore $48 - 7 = 41$.



$40 + 8 = \underline{\quad}$	$43 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$49 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$48 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$
$44 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$45 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$50 - 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$49 - 6 = \underline{\quad}$
$42 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$43 + 7 = \underline{\quad}$	$50 - 8 = \underline{\quad}$	$48 - 7 = \underline{\quad}$



MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

GO HLAkantšHA
LE GO NTšHA
ADD AND SUBTRACT

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATšHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

1 Rarolla. Šomiša mothalo palo go hwetša thušo.

Solve. Use the number line for help.

$3 + 7 = 10$, ka go realo $53 + 7 = 60$.

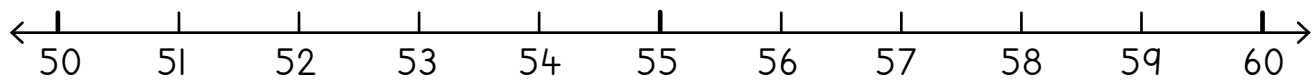
$7 - 5 = 2$, ka go realo $57 - 5 = 52$.

$3 + 7 = 10$, therefore $53 + 7 = 60$.

$7 - 5 = 2$, therefore $57 - 5 = 52$.



$50 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$55 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$58 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$54 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$
$54 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$56 + 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$57 - 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$60 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$



2 Sane o badile matlakala a 57 bekeng yeo e fetilego. Bella o badile matlakala a tlase ka a ma4. Na Bella o badile matlakala a makae?

Sane read 57 pages last week. Bella read 4 pages less. How many pages did Bella read?

Sehlopha sa go opela sa sekolo se be se na le bana ba 52 ngwaga woo o fetilego. Mo ngwageng wo, se na le ba bantši ka 5. Na go na le bana ba bakae sehlopheng mo ngwageng wo?

The school choir had 52 children last year. This year it has 5 more. How many children are in the choir this year?

3 Rarolla. Šomiša mothalo palo go hwetša thušo

Solve. Use the number line for help.

$5 + 4 = 9$, ka go realo $65 + 4 = 69$.

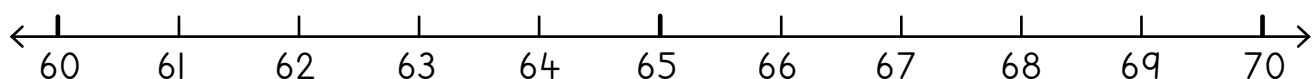
$8 - 4 = 4$, ka go realo $68 - 4 = 64$.

$5 + 4 = 9$, therefore $65 + 4 = 69$.

$8 - 4 = 4$, therefore $68 - 4 = 64$.



$60 + 8 = \underline{\quad}$	$65 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$69 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$68 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$
$65 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$64 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$70 - 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$69 - 6 = \underline{\quad}$



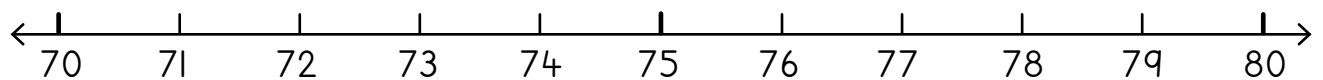
4 Rarolla. Šomiša mothalo palo go hwetša thušo.

Solve. Use the number line for help.

4 + 6 = 10, ka go realo 74 + 6 = 80.
6 - 4 = 2, ka go realo 76 - 4 = 72.
4 + 6 = 10, therefore 74 + 6 = 80.
6 - 4 = 2, therefore 76 - 4 = 72.



70 + 5 = ____	76 + 3 = ____	80 - 3 = ____	74 - 3 = ____
72 + 4 = ____	75 + 2 = ____	77 - 4 = ____	80 - 6 = ____
75 + 5 = ____	74 + 6 = ____	80 - 4 = ____	76 - 4 = ____



5 Tumi o otletše paesekele ya gagwe dikhilometara tše 98. Sam o otletše dikhilometara tše tlase ka tše 5. Na Sam o otletše dikhilometara tše kae?

Tumi rode her bicycle for 98 kilometres. Sam rode 5 kilometres less. How many kilometres did Sam ride?

Shona o na le dimabole tše 98. O fa mogwera wa gagwe tše 7. Na o na le dimabole tše kae gabjale?

Shona has 98 marbles. He gives 7 to his friend. How many marbles does he have now?



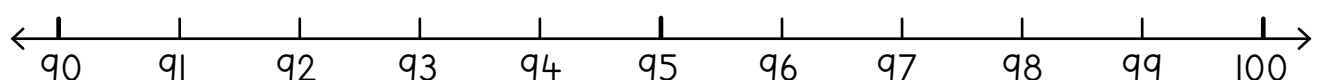
6 Rarolla. Šomiša mothalo palo go hwetša thušo.

Solve. Use the number line for help.

5 + 4 = 9, ka go realo 95 + 4 = 99.
8 - 7 = 1, ka go realo 98 - 7 = 91.
5 + 4 = 9, therefore 95 + 4 = 99.
8 - 7 = 1, therefore 98 - 7 = 91.



90 + 8 = ____	95 + 3 = ____	99 - 2 = ____	98 - 4 = ____
94 + 5 = ____	96 + 3 = ____	100 - 5 = ____	99 - 6 = ____
93 + 5 = ____	93 + 7 = ____	100 - 8 = ____	98 - 7 = ____



MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

GO HLAkantŠHA
LE GO NTŠHA
ADD AND SUBTRACT

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLo
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Ke thoma go 26.
10 la go latela ke 30!
Ke fofa 4 go ya ga 30.
Ke swanetše go hlakantšha ka 7.
Ke hlakantše ka 4. Na ke swanetše
go oketša ka bokae?

I start at 26. The next 10 is 30!

I jump 4 to 30.

I have to add 7. I have added 4.
How much more must I add?



26

$$26 + 7$$

+4

+3

30

33

I Bontšha gore o hlakantšha bjang.

Show how to add.

$$26 + 6$$



26

$$25 + 7$$



25

$$28 + 7$$



28

$$24 + 8$$



24

$$27 + 6$$



27

$$25 + 8$$



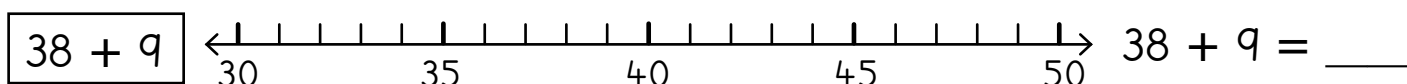
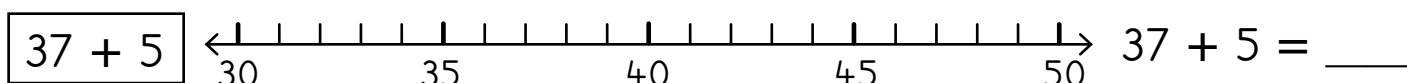
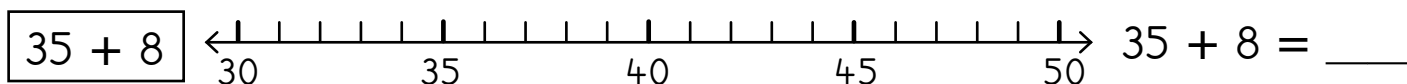
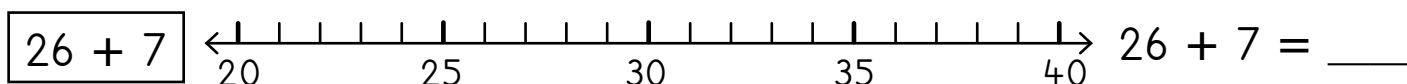
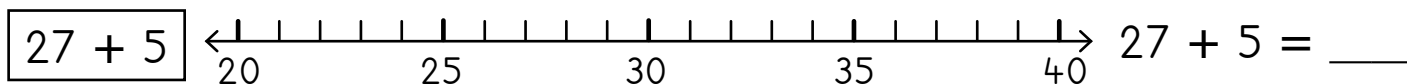
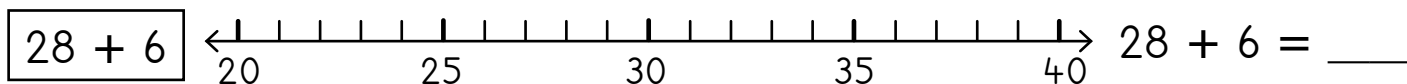
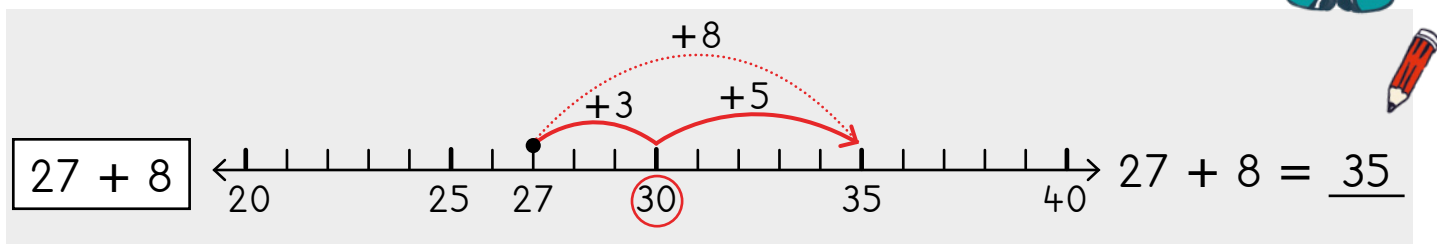
25

2 Hlakantšha ka go bontšha godimo ga mothalo palo.

Add by showing on the number line.

Thala sediko go 10 la go latela. Fofela go 10 la go latela. Na ke swanetše go hlakantšha ka bokae gape?

Circle the next 10. Jump to the next 10. How much more must I add?



MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

GO HLAKANTŠHA
LE GO NTŠHA
ADD AND SUBTRACT

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

$32 - 7$

-5
 25

-2
 30

32

Ke thoma go 32. Io la go feta ke 30. Ke ntšha 2 go etela 30. Ke swanetše go ntšha 7.
 $7 - 2 = 5$

I start at 32. The previous 10 is 30. I subtract 2 to visit the 30. I have to subtract 7.
 $7 - 2 = 5$

I Bontšha gore o ntšha bjang.

Show how to subtract.

$32 - 7$

32

$34 - 8$

34

$35 - 7$

35

$33 - 9$

33

$44 - 8$

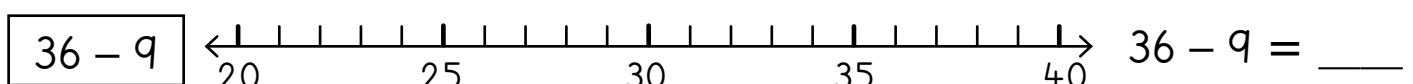
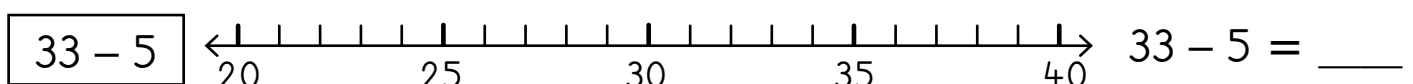
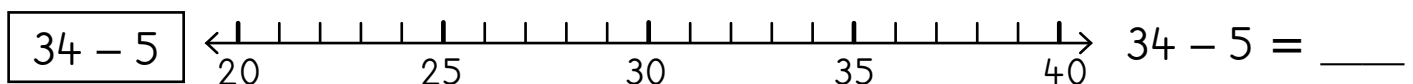
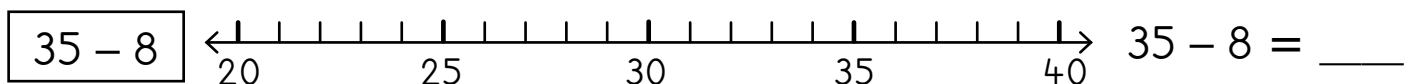
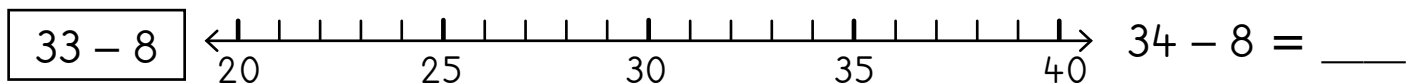
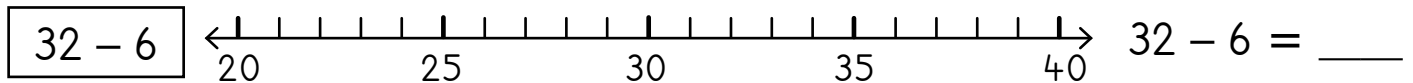
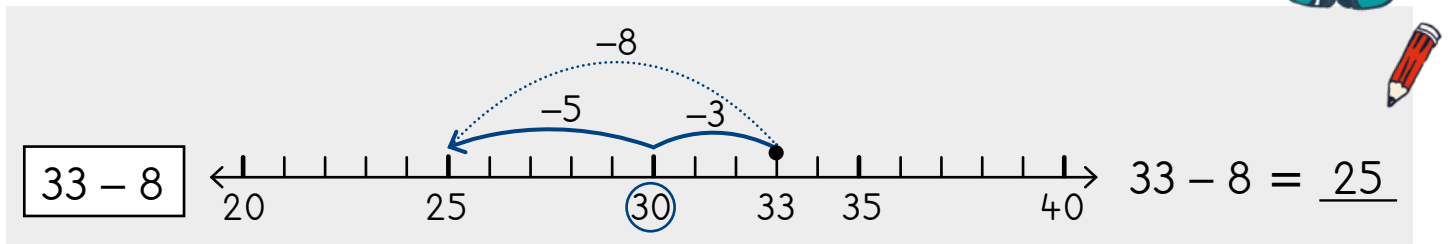
44

$45 - 8$

45

2 Ntšha ka go bontšha
godimo ga mothaloalo.
Subtract by showing on the number line.

Thoma go 33. Thala sediko ga 10 la
go feta. Na ke bokgole bjo bokaakang
go ya ga 10 la go feta? Na ke
swanetše go ntšha bokae gape?
Start at 33. Circle the previous 10.
How far to the previous 10? How
much more must I subtract?



A re boleleng Mmetse!

Let's talk Maths!



Ka Sepedi re re:

Go hlakantšha: dikarolo tše pedi di a kopana tša dira selo se tee sa go felela.

Go hlakantšha: dipalo tše pedi di a kopana tša dira palo ye kgolokgolo.

Lwazi o bala matlakala a 10.

Sindi o bala matlakala a 20.

Na ba badile matlakala a makae ka moka ge a hlakana?

In English we say:

Addition: two parts come together to make the whole.

Addition: two numbers come together to make a total.

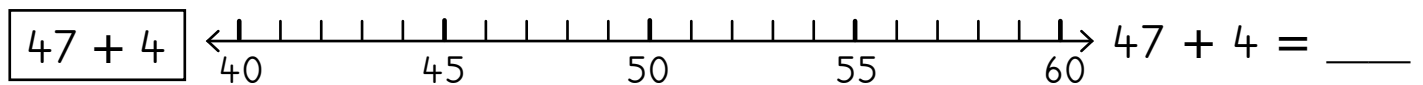
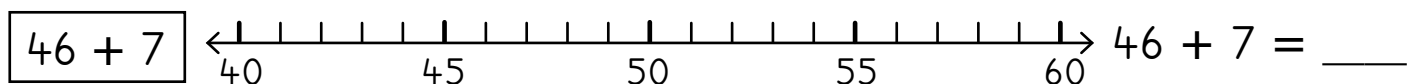
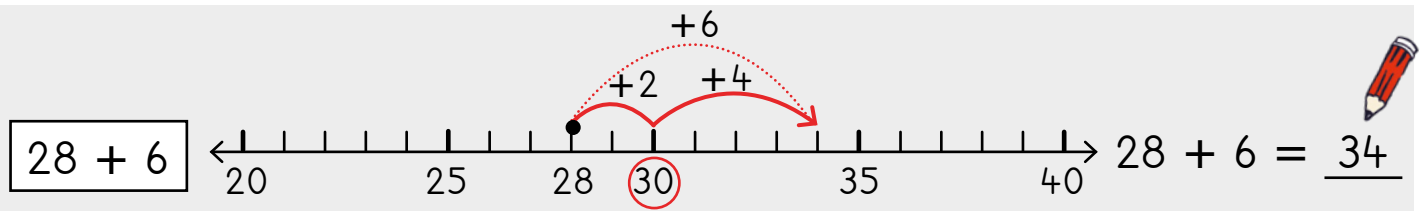
Lwazi reads 10 pages.

Sindi reads 20 pages.

How many pages do they read altogether?

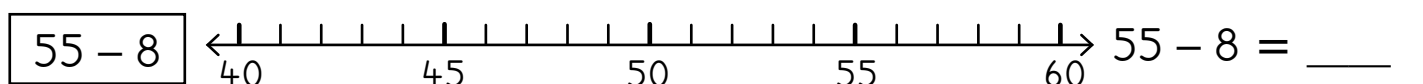
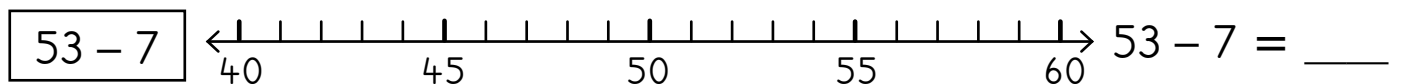
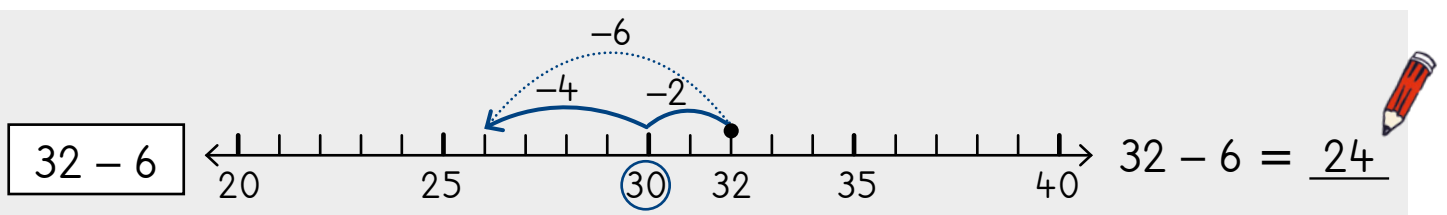
1 Hlakantšha ka go bontšha godimo ga mothaloalo.

Add by showing on the number line.



2 Ntšha ka go bontšha godimo ga mothaloalo.

Subtract by showing on the number line.



3	Bana ba ba3, Na mahlo ke a makae? 3 children, how many eyes?		Bana ba 6, na ditsebe ke tše kae? 6 children, how many ears?	
	Dipaesekele tše 4, na maotwana ke a makae? 4 bicycles, how many wheels?		Bana ba 10, na matsogo ke a makae? 10 children, how many hands?	

4	 2ℓ 2ℓ 2ℓ 2ℓ	Na ke mapotlelo a makae? How many bottles?	
		Na ke dilitere tše kae? How many litres?	

5  Lelekere le tee le bitša R2. Na ke lefela bokae go: 

One sweet costs R2. How much do I pay for:

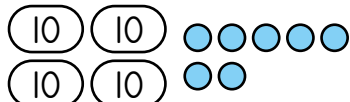
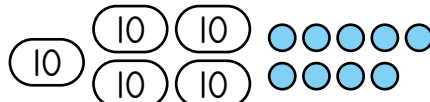
malekere a ma3 3 sweets		malekere a ma5 5 sweets	
malekere a 6 6 sweets		malekere a 16 16 sweets	

6		Na ke dikhoine tše kae? How many coins?	
		Na ke diranta tše kae? How many Rands?	

7	Seripa:				Pedifatša:			
	Half:				Double:			
	10		11		10		11	
	12		13		12		13	
	14		15		14		15	

8 Na palo ke eng?

What is the number?

			
---	--	--	--

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

TLALELETŠANG
KA DI10
ADDING 10S

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Papadi: Mmetse wa lebelo ka dikarata - go ripa gare

Game: Fast maths with cards - halving

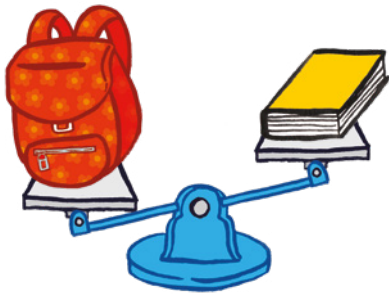
- Šomiša dikarata tša gago tša dipalo 0–20.
Use your 0–20 number cards.
- Ribolla e tee. Balela seripa.
Flip one. Calculate half.
- Bušetša gape. Ka lebelo!
Try again. Faster!



I Lebelela diswantšho o be o tlatše mantšu a maleba:

Look at the pictures and fill in the correct words:

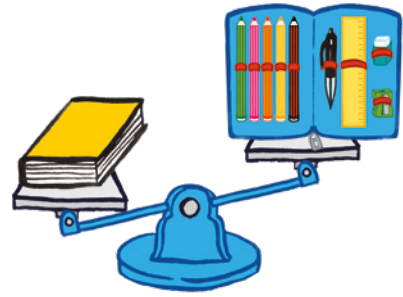
bofeto go lighter than	boima go feta heavier than	e/o swana le the same as
Mokotla wa diphentshele ke wo <u>bofeto go</u> apole. The pencil case is <u>heavier than</u> the apple.		Namune ke ye _____ apole. The orange is _____ the apple.
Mokotla wa diphentshele ke wo _____ namune. The pencil case is _____ the orange.		



Mokotla ke wo

_____ puku.

The bag is _____ the book.



Mokotla wa diphentshele ke wo

_____ puku.

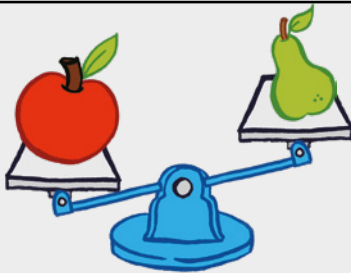
The pencil case is _____ the book.

Mokotla wa diphentshele ke wo _____ mokotla.

The pencil case is _____ the bag.

2 Lebelela dikala tša go lekanyetša o be o tlatše lentšu boima go feta goba bofefo go.

Look at the balance scales and fill in the word **heavier** or **lighter**.



Apole ke ye boima go feta pšere.
Pšere ke ye bofefo go apole.

The apple is heavier than the pear.

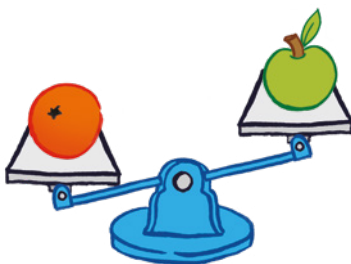
The pear is lighter than the apple.



Namune ke ye _____
mpho. Mpho ke ye
_____ namune.

The orange is _____ than the gift.

The gift is _____ than the orange.



Apole ke ye _____
namune. Namune ke ye
_____ apole.

The apple is _____ than the orange.

The orange is _____ than the apple.



Namune ke ye _____
phentshele. Phentshele ke ye
_____ namune.

The orange is _____ than the pencil.

The pencil is _____ than the orange.

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

TLALELETŠANG
KA DI10
ADDING 10S

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

1 Thala dibopego go dira dikala tša tekanyetšo.

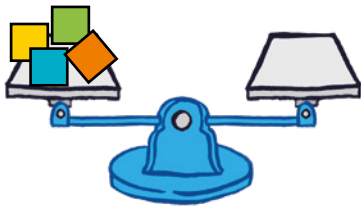
Draw the shapes to make the scales balance.



Boima bja dikhutlotharo tše 5
bo lekana le bja dikwere tše 3.
5 triangles has the same mass as 3 squares.



Boima bja diritekenywa tše 5
bo lekana le bja malekere a 9.
5 strawberries has the same mass as 9 sweets.

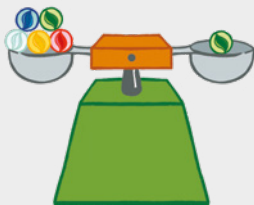


Boima bja dikwere tše 4
bo lekana le bja didiko tše 5.
4 squares has the same mass as 5 circles.

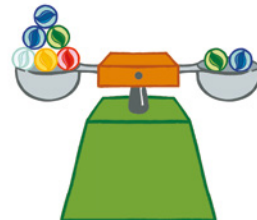
2 Ke dimabole tše kae tše o di ka lekanyetšago sekala?

How many marbles will balance the scale?

$$5 = 1 + \underline{4}$$



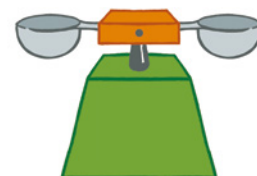
$$6 = 2 + \underline{\quad}$$



$$3 + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

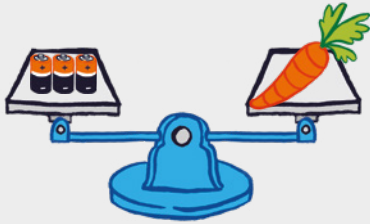


$$10 = \underline{\quad} + 4$$



3 Boima ke bokae?

What is the mass?



Boima bja kherote =
malahla a ma 3.

Carrot mass = 3 batteries.



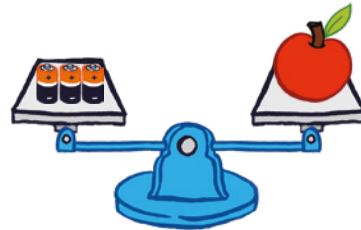
Boima bja kerese =
malahla a ____.

Candle mass = ____ batteries.



Boima bja semela =
malahla a ____.

Plant mass = ____ batteries.



Boima bja apole =
malahla a ____.

Apple mass = ____ batteries.



Boima bja kofi =
malahla a ____.

Coffee mass = ____ batteries.



Boima bja khekhe ya komikana
= malahla a ____.

Cupcake mass = ____ batteries.

Ke sefe selo se boimaima? _____

Which object is the heaviest? _____

Bapetša boima bja apole le bja kherote.

Compare the mass of the apple and the carrot.

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

TLALELETŠANG
KA DI10
ADDING 10S

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

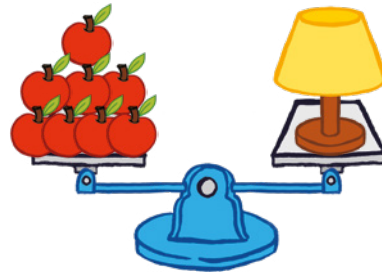
1 Boima ke bokae?

What is the mass?



Boima bja puku =
diapole tše 3.

Book mass = 3 apples.



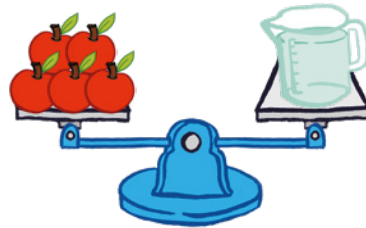
Boima bja lebone =
diapole tše ____.

Lamp mass = ____ apples.



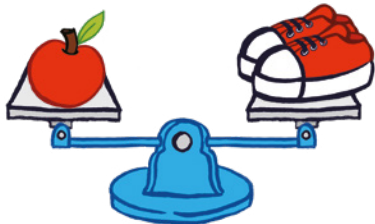
Boima bja
mokotla wa diphentshele =
diapole tše ____.

Pencil case mass = ____ apples.



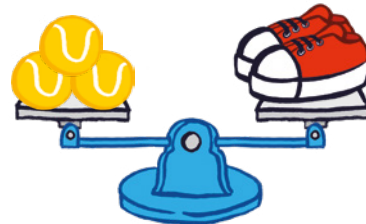
Boima bja senwelo =
diapole tše ____.

Jug mass = ____ apples.



Boima bja diteki =
apole e ____.

Takkies mass = ____ apple.



Boima bja diteki =
dikgwele tša thenisi tše ____.

Takkies mass = ____ tennis balls.

Ke sefe selo se bofefofefo? _____

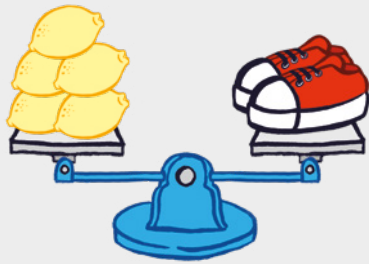
Which object is the lightest? _____

Ke sefe se boima, apole goba kgwele ya thenisi?

Which is heavier, the apple or the tennis balls? _____

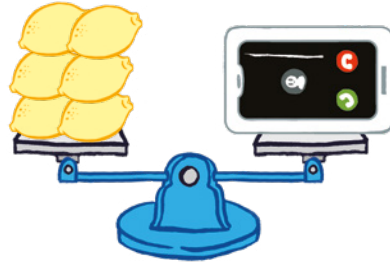
2 Boima ke bokae?

What is the mass?



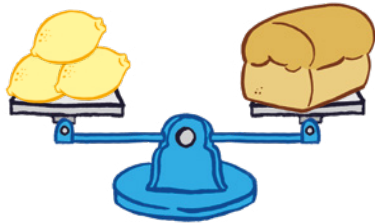
Boima bja diteki =
diswiri tše 5.

Takkies mass = 5 lemons.



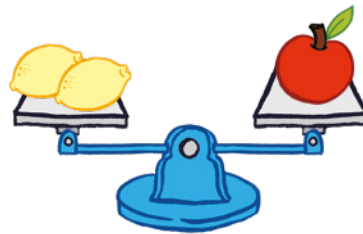
Boima bja mogala =
diswiri tše ____.

Phone mass = ____ lemons.



Boima bja borotho =
diswiri tše ____.

Bread mass = ____ lemons.



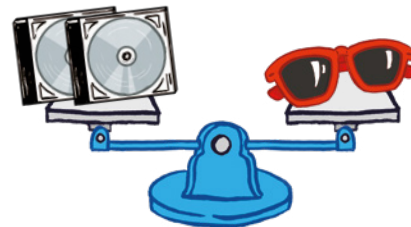
Boima bja apole =
diswiri tše ____.

Apple mass = ____ lemons.



Boima bja
dipeketsanetimatšatši =
swiri e ____.

Sunglasses mass = ____ lemon.



Boima bja
dipeketsanetimatšatši =
diCD tše ____.

Sunglasses mass = ____ CDs.

Ke sefe se bofelo kudu, borotho goba apole?

Which is lighter, the bread or the apple? _____

Ke sefe se boima, swiri goba CD? _____

Which one is heavier, a lemon or a CD? _____

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

TLALELETŠANG
KA DI10
ADDING 10S

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

1

Go bala sekala sa tekanyetšo

Scale reading



boima

heavy

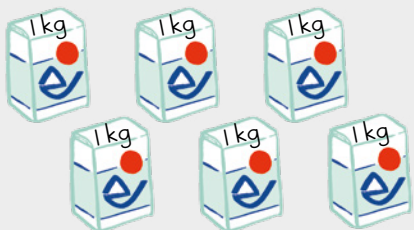


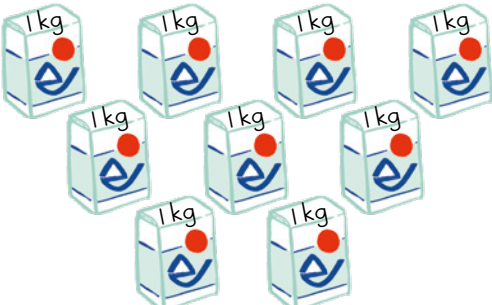
bofelo

light

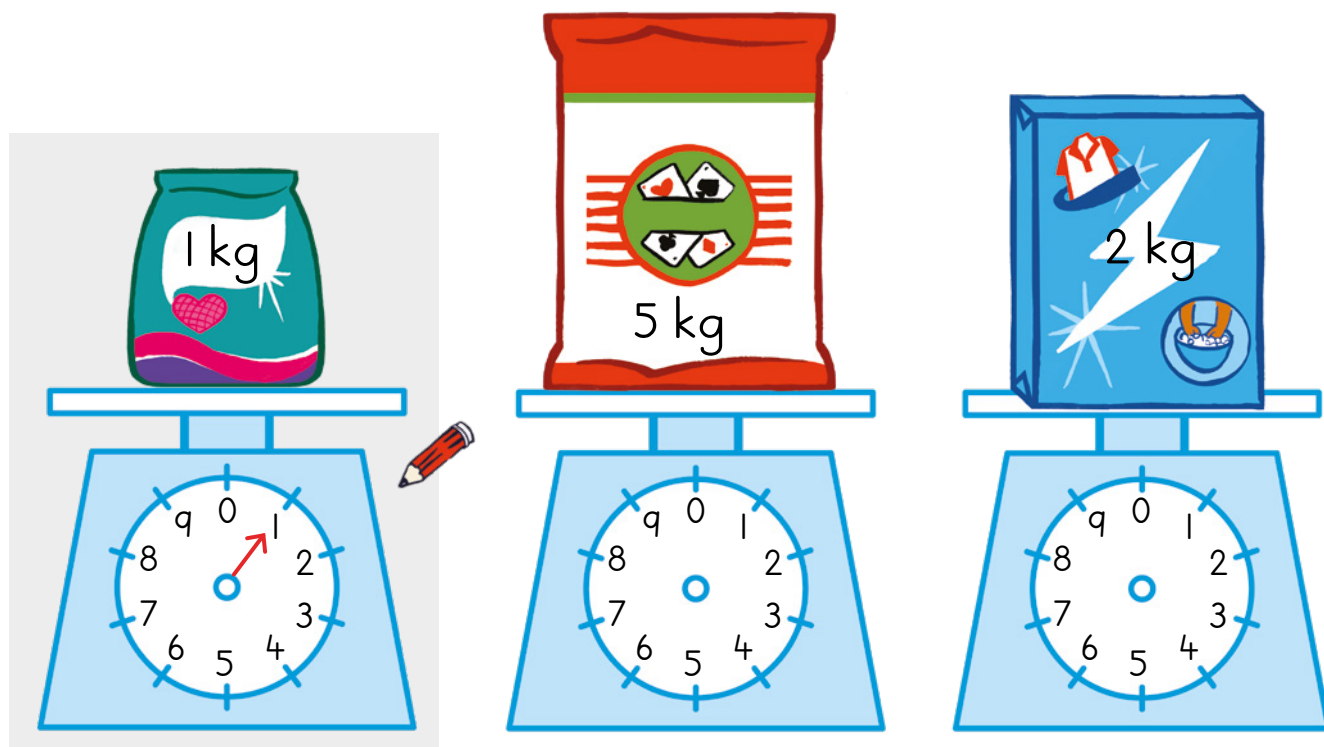
	boima goba bofelo? heavy or light?
	bofelo
	light
	boima
	heavy
	
	
	

2

	Na ke dipakana tše kae? How many packets?	6
	Na ke dikhilogrammo tše kae? How many kilograms?	6

	Na ke dipakana tše kae? How many packets?	
	Na ke dikhilogrammo tše kae? How many kilograms?	

- 3 Thala manakana godimo ga sekala sa tekanyetšo go bontšha boima bja ditšweletšwa tše. Thala sediko ga selo se bofefofefo.
Draw the arms on the scales to show the mass of these products. Circle the lightest item.



- 4 Jabu o reka 2 kg ya swikiri mola Vusi a reka 5 kg ya swikiri. Na ba na le dikhilogrammo tše kae tša swikiri ge di hlakana ka moka.
Jabu buys 2 kg of sugar and Vusi buys 5 kg of sugar. How many kilograms of sugar do they have altogether?

A re boleleng Mmetse!

Let's talk Maths!

Ka Sepedi re re:

sekala sa tekanyetšo

boima

boimaima

bofefofefo

e/o swana le

boima

khilogramo

In English we say:

balance scale

heavy

heavier

lighter

the same as

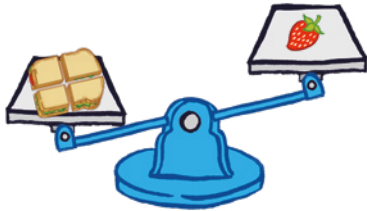
mass

kilogram



1 Lebelela diswantšho o be o tlatše mantšu a maleba.

Look at the balance scales and fill in the word **heavier** or **lighter**.



Sangwetši ke ye _____
go seritekenywa.

Seritekenywa ke se _____
go sangwetši.

The sandwich is _____ than the strawberry.

The strawberry is _____ than the sandwich.



Sephumodi ke se _____
go dikhrayone.

Sephumodi ke se _____
go dikhrayone.

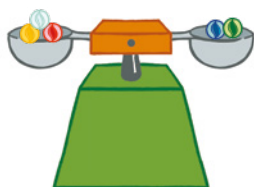
The box of crayons is _____ than the eraser.

The eraser is _____ than the crayons.

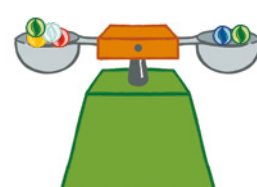
2 Ke dimabole tše kae tšeo di ka lekanyetšago sekala?

How many marbles will balance the scale?

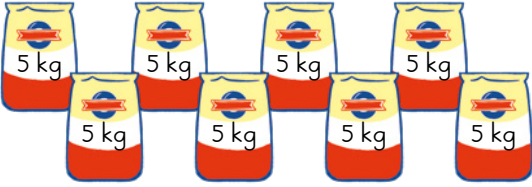
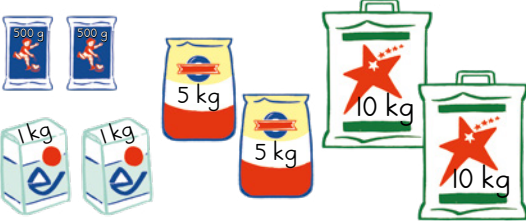
$$5 = 2 + \underline{\quad}$$



$$6 = \underline{\quad} + 2$$



3

	Na ke dipakana tše kae? How many packets? Na ke dikhilogramo tše kae? How many kilograms?	
	Na ke dipakana tše kae? How many packets? Na ke dikhilogramo tše kae? How many kilograms?	
	Na ke dipakana tše kae? How many packets? Na ke dikhilogramo tše kae? How many kilograms?	
	Na ke dipakana tše kae? How many packets? Na ke dikhilogramo tše kae? How many kilograms?	
	Na ke dipakana tše kae? How many packets? Na ke dikhilogramo tše kae? How many kilograms?	

4

Ayanda o reka 3 kg ya swikiri le 5 kg ya flouru. Na ke dikhilogramo tše kae ge di hlakana ka moka? Ayanda buys 3 kg of sugar and 5 kg of flour. How many kilograms altogether?	Sam o reka 4 kg ya swikiri le 10 kg ya bupi. Na ke dikhilogramo tše kae ge di hlakana ka moka? Sam buys 4 kg of sugar and 10 kg of mealie meal. How many kilograms altogether?
--	--

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

HLAKANTŠHA
DIKATIŠANETŠWA TŠA 10
ADD MULTIPLES OF 10

PAPADI
GAME

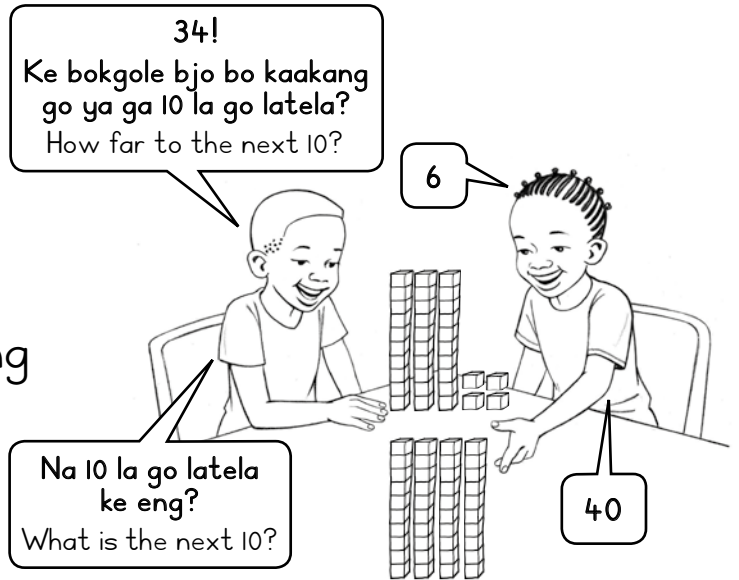
KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Papadi: Na ke bokgole bjo bo kaakang go ya ga 10 la go latela?

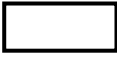
Game: How far to the next 10?

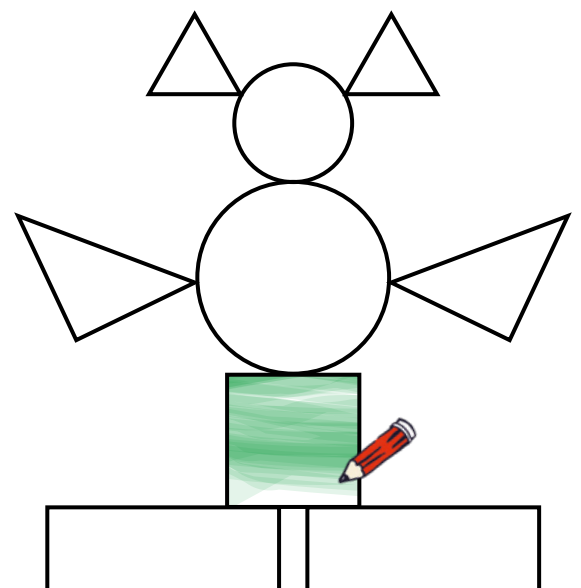
- Šomang ka bobedi.
Work in pairs.
- Kgetha palo.
Choose a number.
- Na 10 la go latela ke eng?
What is the next 10?
- Ke bokgole bjo bo kaakang go ya ga 10 la go latela?
How far to the next 10?
- Bušetša gape!
Do it again!



I Efa maina le mebala ya dibopego tše.

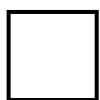
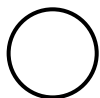
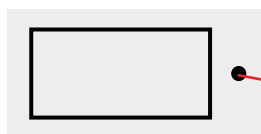
Name and colour these shapes.

	khutlonne square	talamorogo green
		pink pink
		khubedu red
		talaleratadima blue
		serolane yellow
		namune orange



2 Thala methalo go nyalanya dibopego tša mahlakorepedi le maina a maleba.

Draw lines to match the 2-D shapes to the correct names.



- sediko
circle

- khutlonnethwi
rectangle

- khutlonne
square

- khutlotharo
triangle

3 Ripa dibopego letlakaleng la 103 o di kgomaretše di nyalane le maina ao a nepagetšego.

Cut out the shapes on page 103 and paste them to match the correct names.

sediko circle	khutlotharo triangle
khutlonne square	khutlonnethwi rectangle

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

HLAKANTŠHA
DIKATIŠANETŠWA TŠA 10
ADD MULTIPLES OF 10

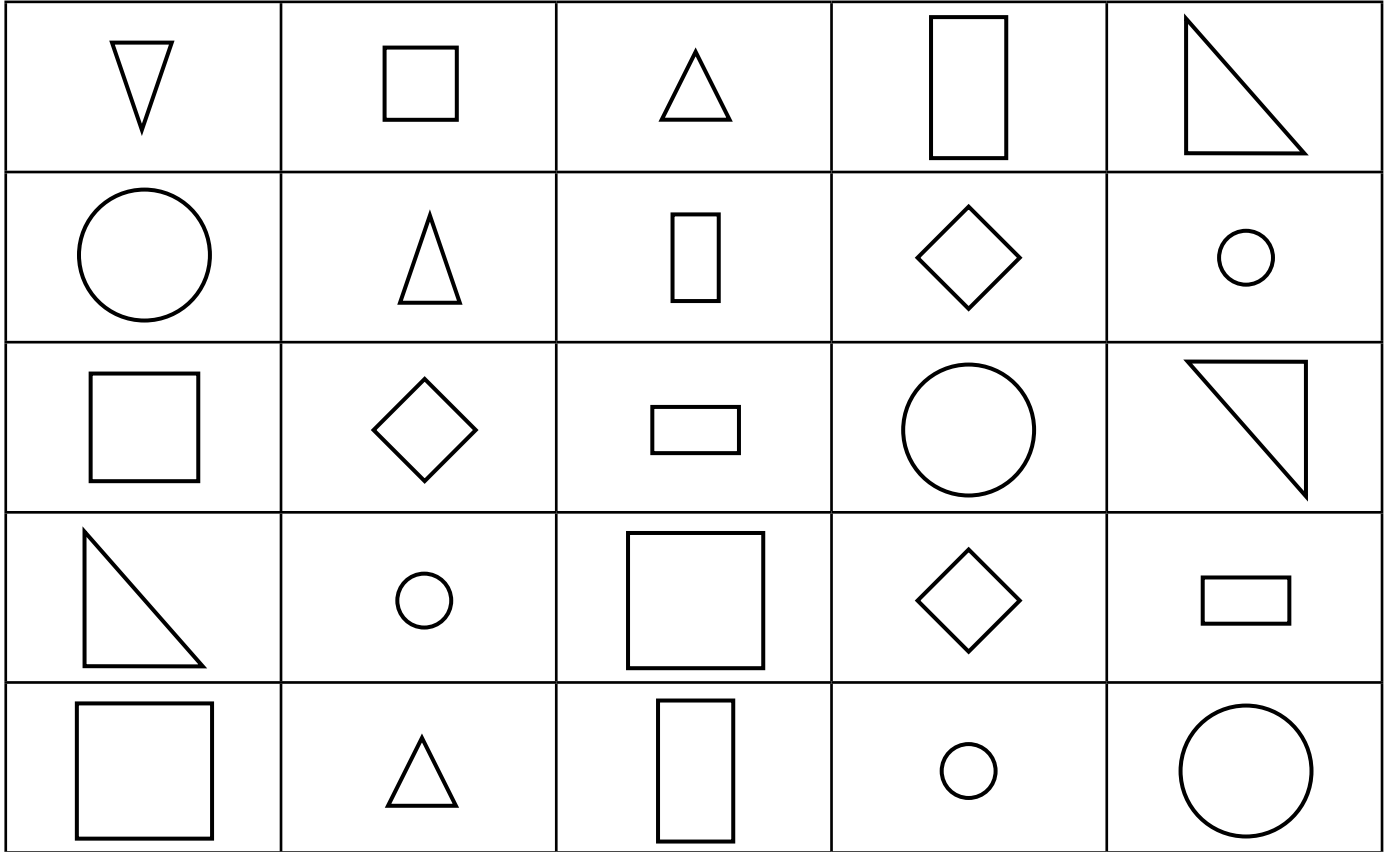
PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

I Hwetša dibopego.

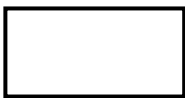
Find the shapes.

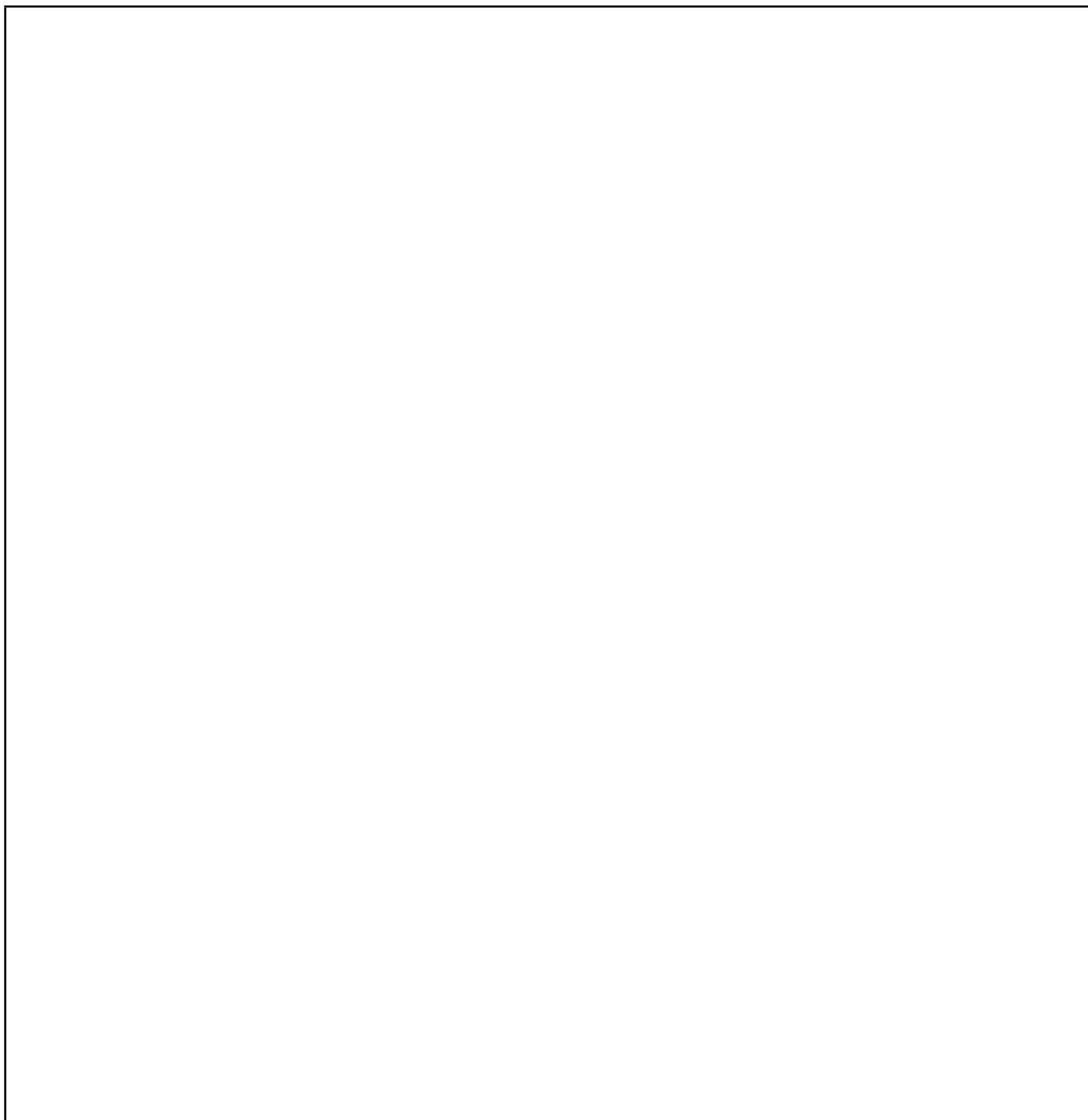


- Thala sediko go dikologa dikhutlonne tše dinnyane.
Draw a circle around the small squares.
- Khalara dikhutlonne tše dikgolo ka moka ka mmala wo motalaleratadima.
Colour all the big squares blue.
- Bea leswao la ✕ go didiko ka moka tše dikgolo.
Put a ✕ on all the big circles.
- Khalara didiko ka moka tše dinnyane ka mmala wo mokhubedu.
Colour all the small circles red.
- Bea leswao la ✓ go dikhutlonnethwi ka moka tše dikgolo.
Put a ✓ on all the big rectangles.
- Khalara dikhutlonnethwi tše dinnyane ka moka ka mmala wo motalamorogo.
Colour all the small rectangles green.
- Bea ✱ go dikhutlotharo ka moka tše dinnyane.
Put a ✱ on all the small triangles.
- Khalara dikhutlotharo tše dikgolo ka moka ka mmala wo motalaleratadima.
Colour all the big triangles blue.

2 Thala phoofolo o šomiša diboego tše ka moka.

Draw an animal using all these shapes.

sediko circle 	khutlotharo triangle 	khutlonne square 	khutlonnethwi rectangle 
---	--	---	---



Na o thadile phoofolo efe?

What animal did you draw?

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

HLAKANTŠHA
DIKATIŠANETŠWA TŠA 10
SUBTRACT MULTIPLES OF 10

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Ripa dibopego tše 7 (di bitšwa thengramo) mo letlakaleng la 105 o be o di šomiše go dira seswantšho se.

Cut out the 7 shapes (called a tangram) on page 105 and use them to make this picture.

Dira sebopego se.
Se lebelega bjalo
ka gempe.

Make this shape.
It looks like a shirt.



Dira sebopego se. Na se
lebelega bjalo ka eng?

Make this shape.
What does it look like?





Dira sebopego se. Na se
lebelega bjalo ka eng?

Make this shape.
What does it look like?



Dira sebopego se. Na se
lebelega bjalo ka eng?

Make this shape.
What does it look like?



MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

HLAKANTŠHA
DIKATIŠANETŠWA TŠA 10
SUBTRACT MULTIPLES OF 10

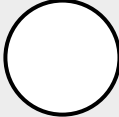
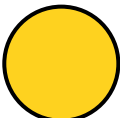
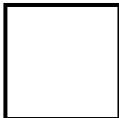
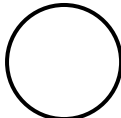
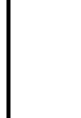
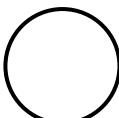
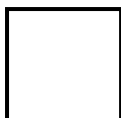
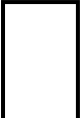
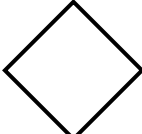
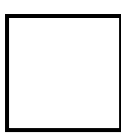
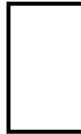
PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

1 Khalara sebopego sa go nyalana le sa mathomo mothalading wo mongwe le wo mongwe.

Shade the shape that matches the first one in each row.

2 Ngwala leina la sebopego se sengwe le se sengwe.

Write the name of each shape.

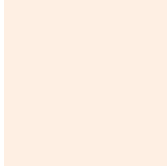
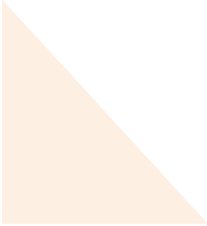
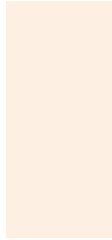
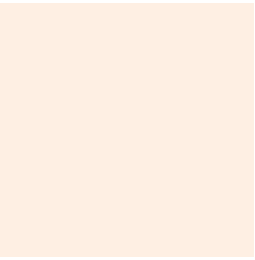
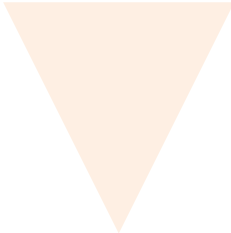
	khutlonne  square
	
	
	

3 Khalara mahlakore ka mmala wo motalaleratadima.

Colour the sides blue.

Khalara dikhutlo ka mmala wo mokhubedu.

Colour the corners red.

	 mahlakore sides 4 dikhutlo corners 4		mahlakore sides dikhutlo corners
	mahlakore sides dikhutlo corners		mahlakore sides dikhutlo corners
	mahlakore sides dikhutlo corners		mahlakore sides dikhutlo corners
	mahlakore sides dikhutlo corners		mahlakore sides dikhutlo corners

A re boleleng Mmetse!

Let's talk Maths!

Ka Sepedi re re:

khutlonne

khutlotharo

khutlonnethwi

sediko

mahlakore a thwi

mahlakore a kgokolo

In English we say:

square

triangle

rectangle

circle

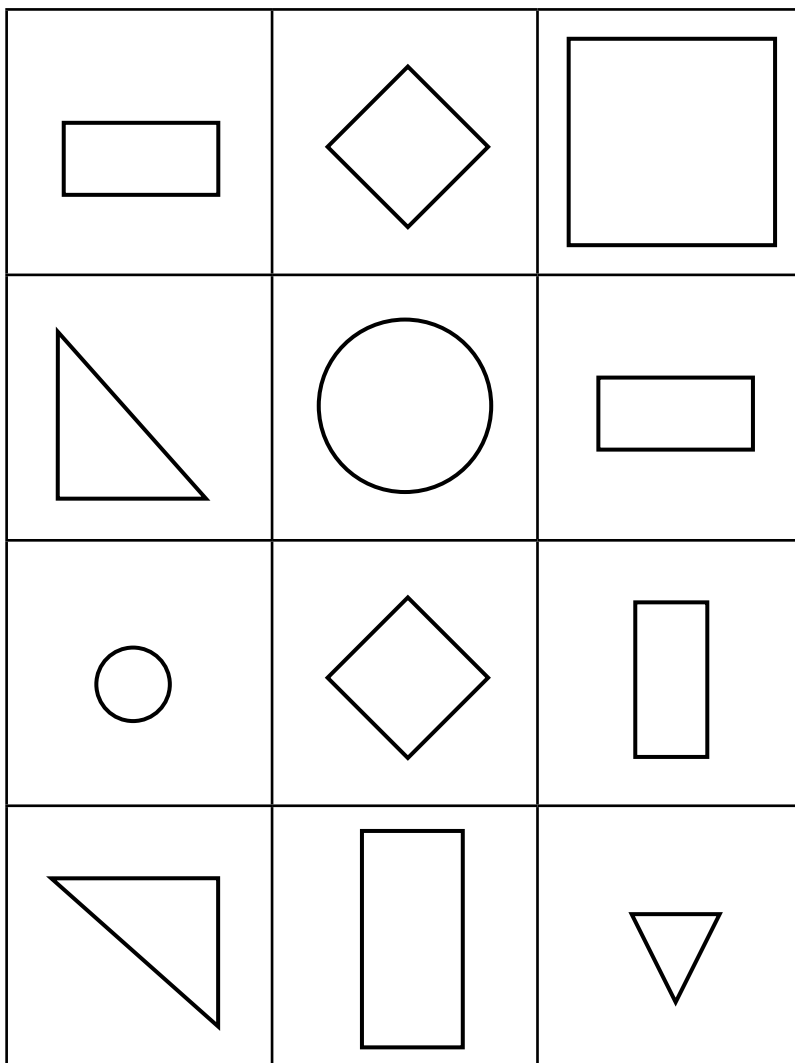
straight sides

round sides



I Hwetša dibopego.

Find the shapes.



Thala sediko ka gare
ga khutlonne ye kgolo.
Draw a circle in the big square.

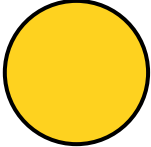
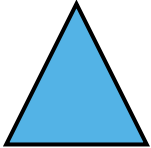
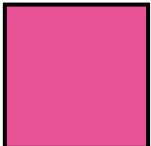
Bea x godimo ga
sediko se sennyane.
Put a x on the small circle.

Khalara khutlonnetwii
ye kgolo ka mmala wo
mokhubedu.
Colour the big rectangle red.

Khalara khutlotharo
ye nnyane ka mmala
wo motalamorogo.
Colour the small triangle green.

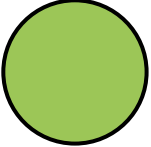
2 Tlatša tafola.

Fill in the table.

sebopego shape	leina name	palo ya dikhutlo number of corners
		
		
		
		

3 Thala mohlala wa moo sebopego se sengwe le se sengwe se hwetšagalago gona mo bophelong bja nnete.

Draw an example of where each shape is found in real life.

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

FIZZ POP -
HLAHLAMOLLA
FIZZ POP - BREAK

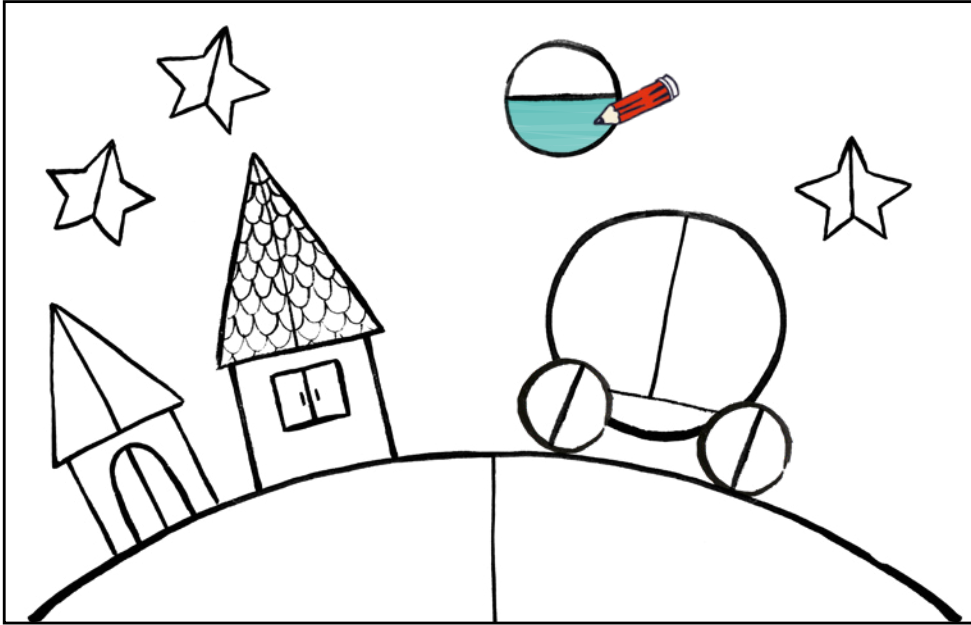
PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMOLO
WORKSHEETS

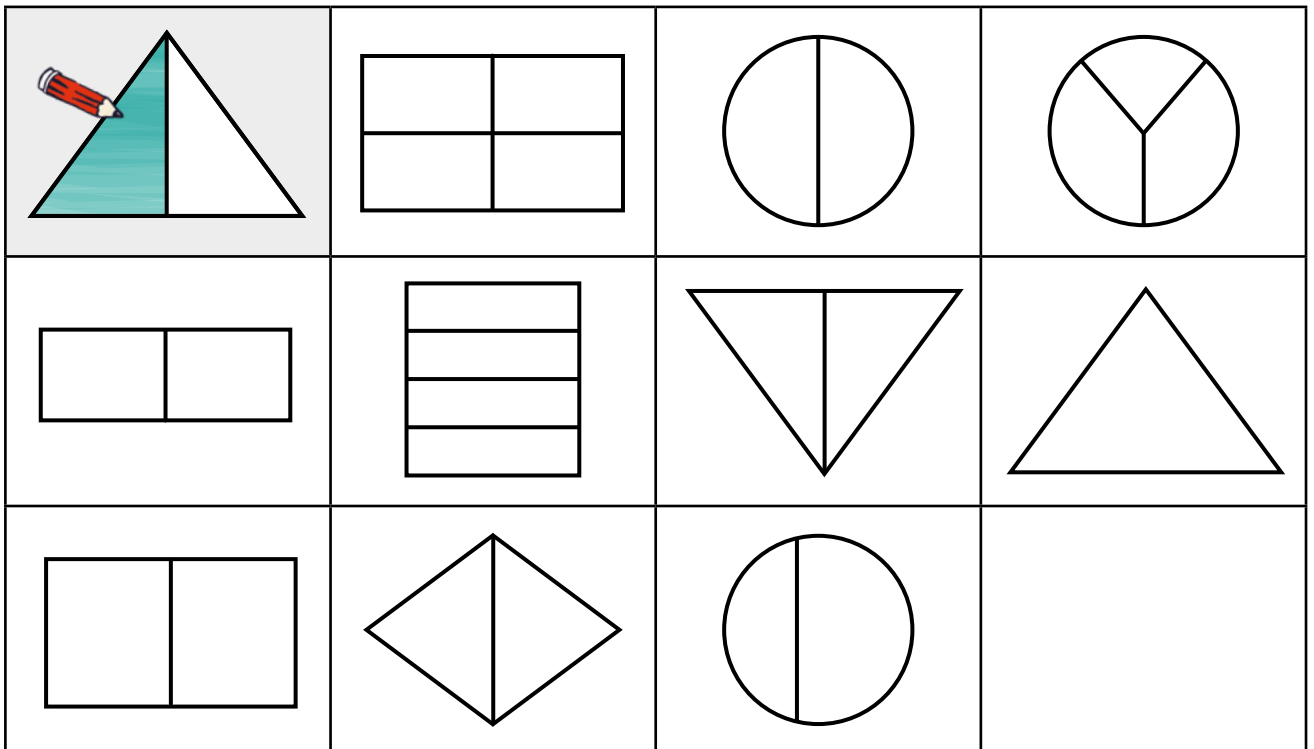
1 Khalara seripa sa sebopego se sengwe le se sengwe.

Colour half of each shape.



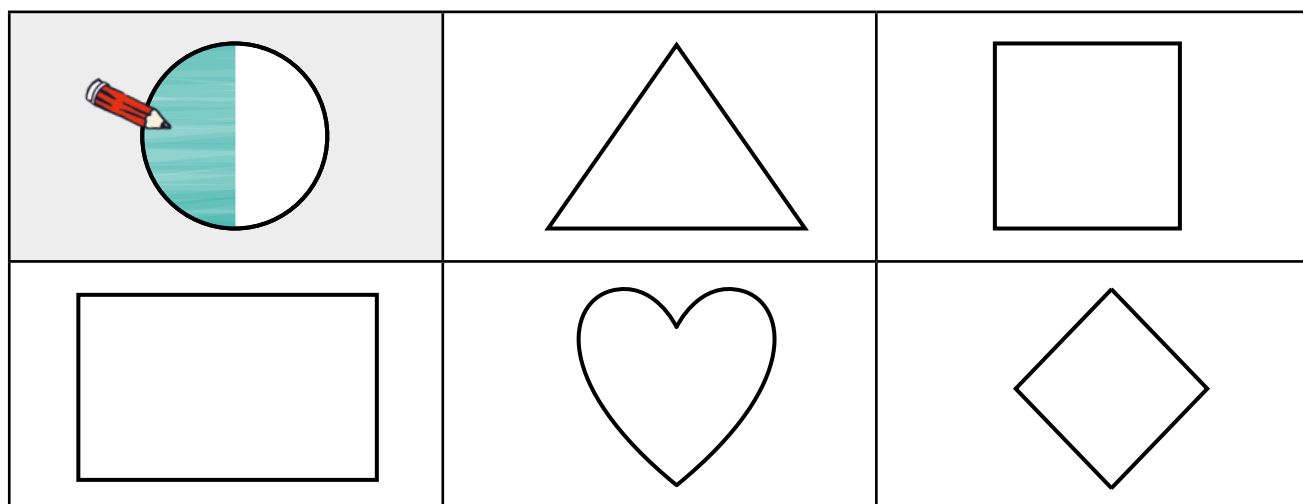
2 Khalara seripa se tee sa sebopego se sengwe le se sengwe seo se arotšwego ka diripa.

Colour one half of each shape that is divided into halves.



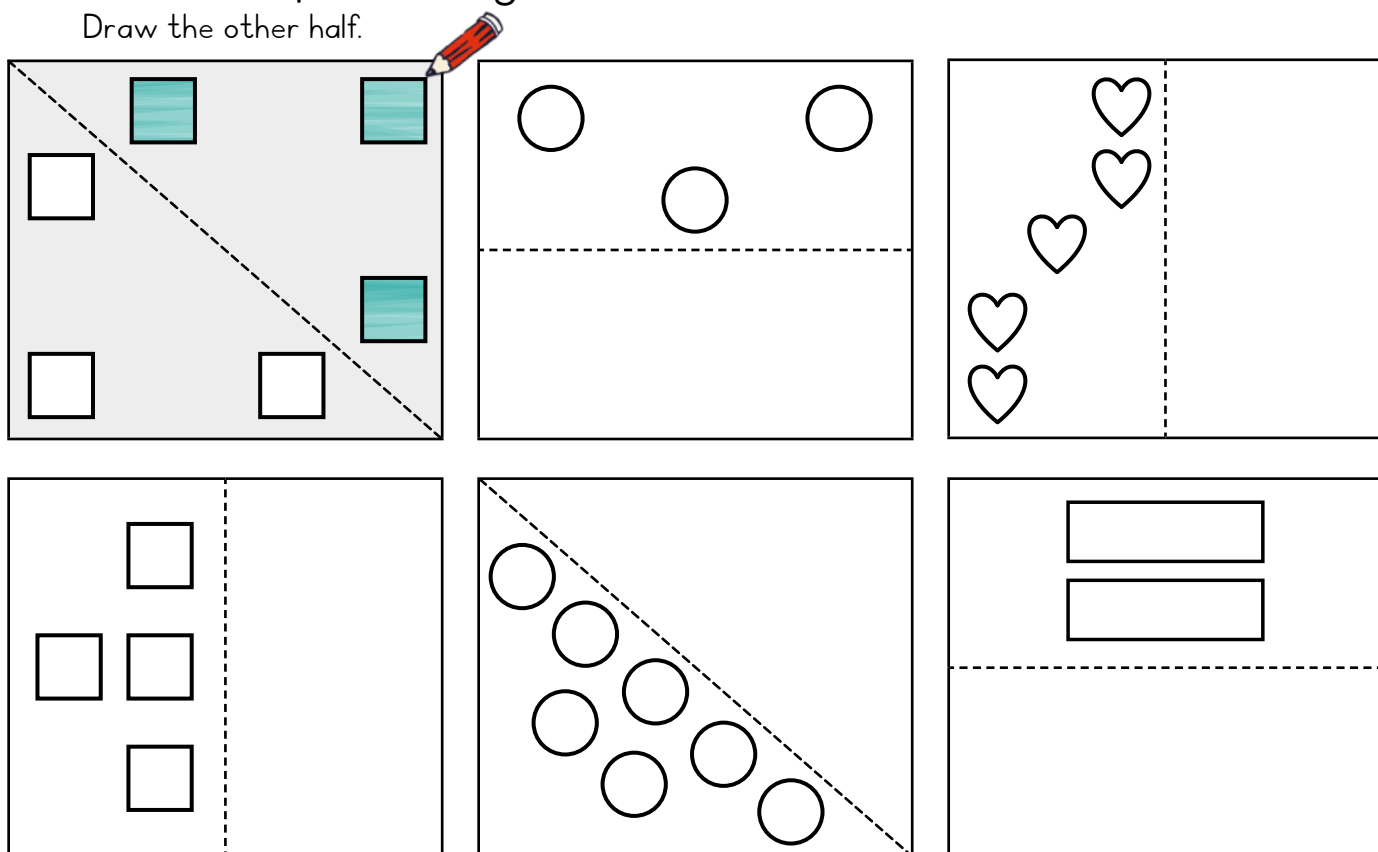
3 Khalara seripa sa sebopego se sengwe le se sengwe.

Colour half of each shape.



4 Thala seripa se sengwe.

Draw the other half.



5 Latišiša.

Trace.

seripa seripa half half

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

FIZZ POP - AGA
FIZZ POP - BUILD

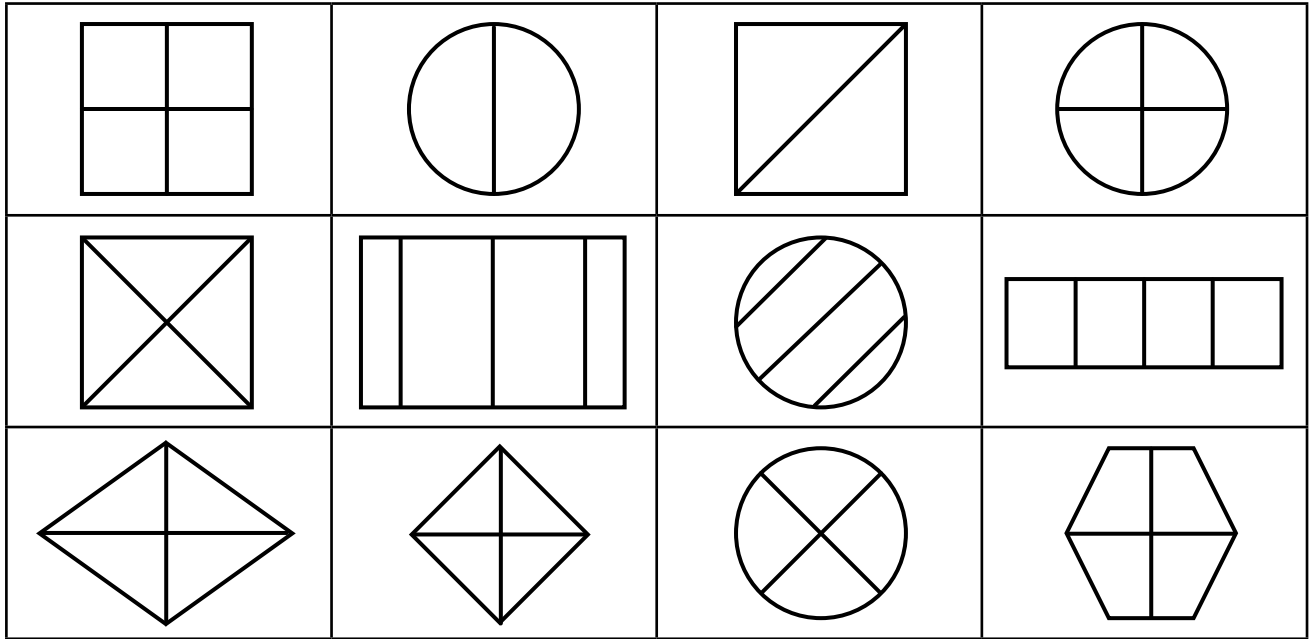
PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

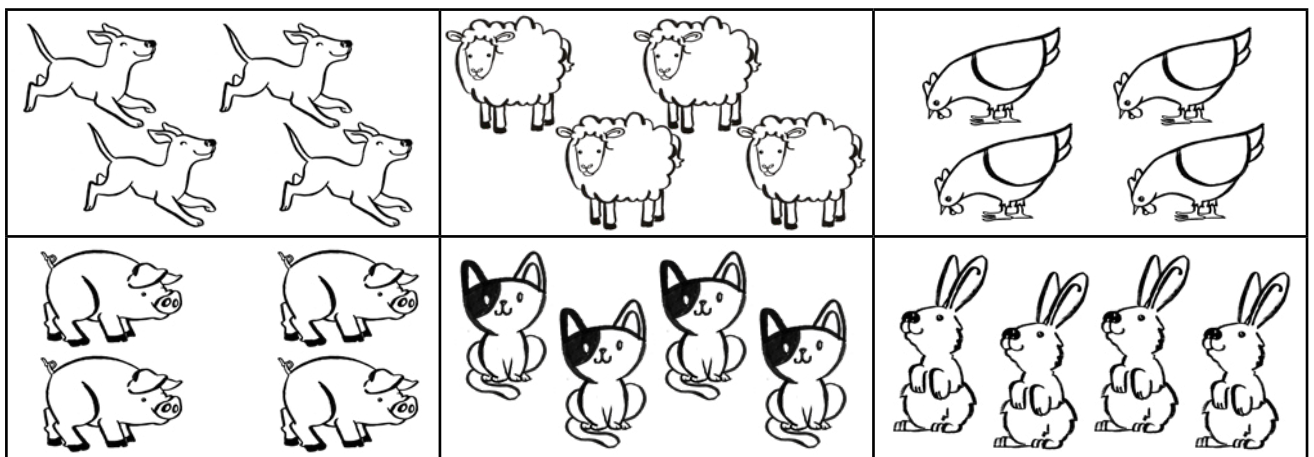
- 1 Khalara kotara e tee ya sebopego se sengwe le se sengwe seo se arotšwego ka dikotara.

Colour one quarter of each shape that is divided into quarters.



- 2 Khalara kotara e tee ya sehlopha se sengwe le se sengwe sa diphoofolo.

Colour in one quarter of each group of animals.



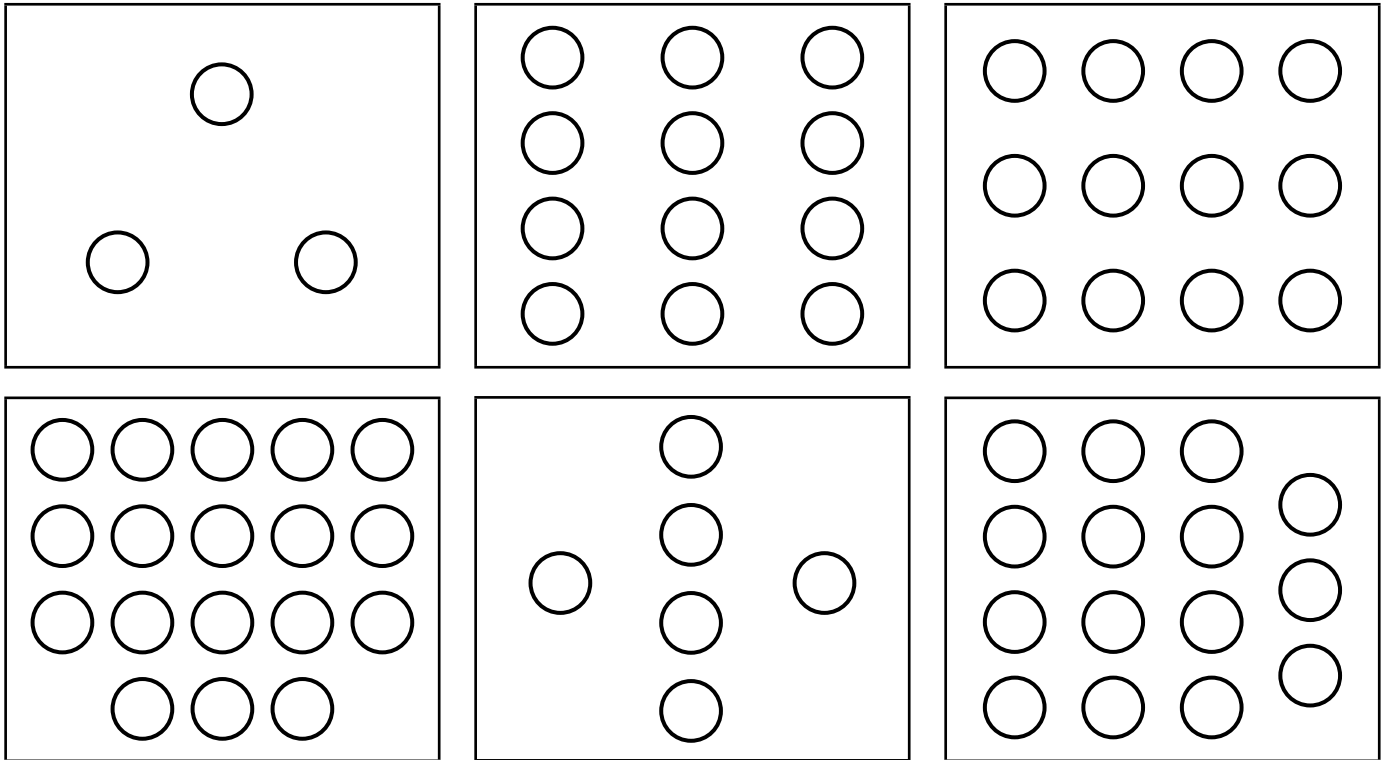
- 3 Latišiša.

Trace.

kotara kotara quarter quarter

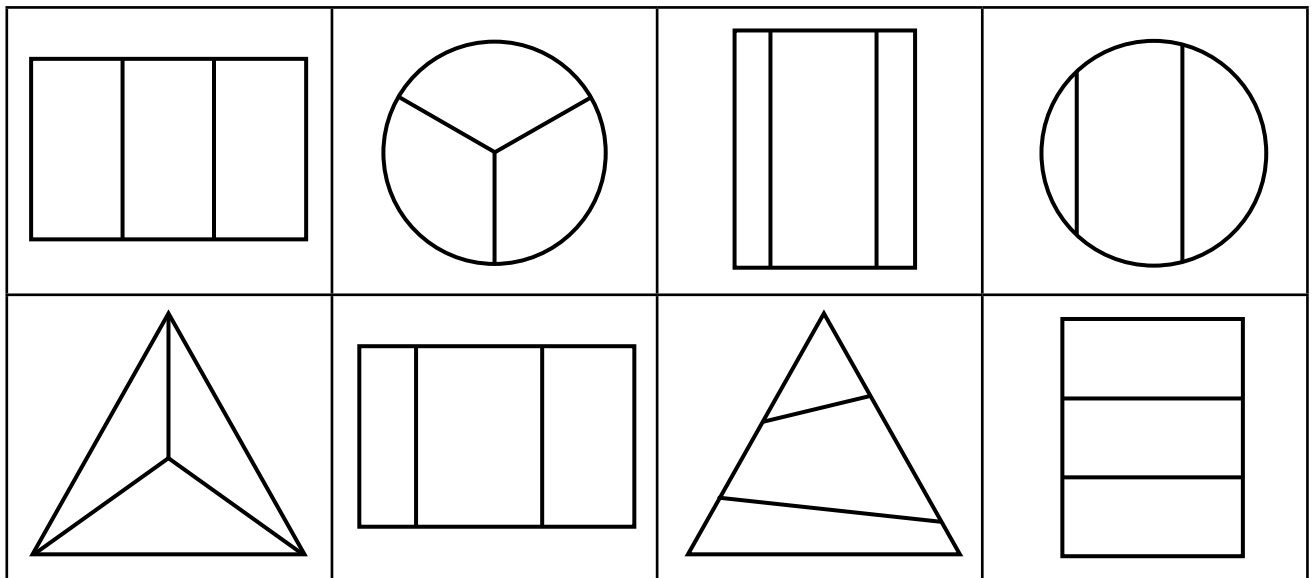
4 Khalara boraro bja diboego.

Colour in a third of the shapes.



5 Khalara tee tharo ya seboego se sengwe le se sengwe seo se arotšwego ka boraro.

Colour one third of each shape that is divided into thirds.



6 Latišiša.

Trace.

boraro boraro third third

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

FIZZ POP -
HLAHLAMOLLA
FIZZ POP - BREAK

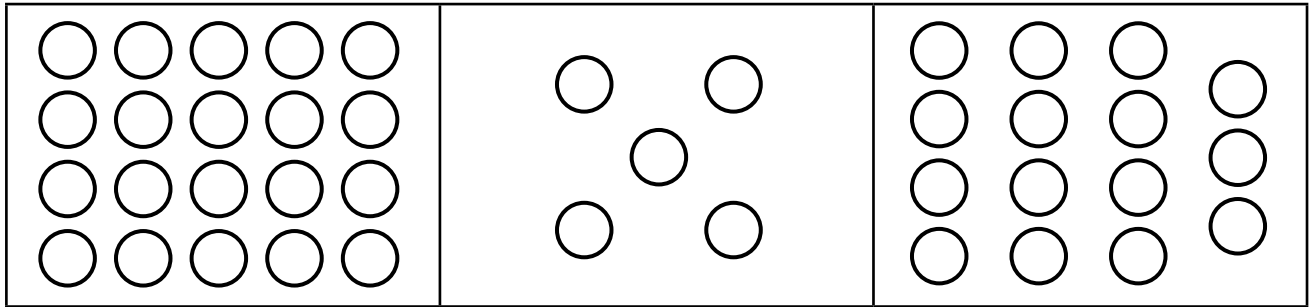
PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

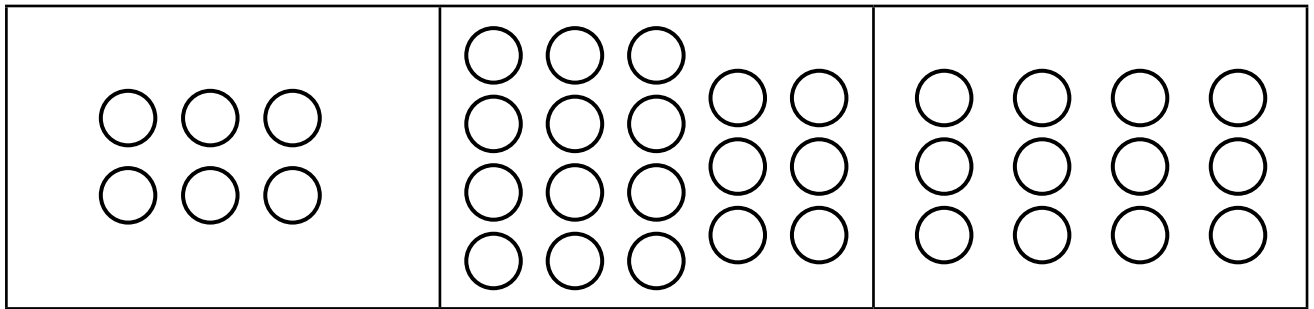
1 Khalara tee hlano.

Colour in one fifth.



2 Khalara tee tshelela.

Colour in one sixth.



3 Feleletša.

Complete.



Karolo ____ ya ____ dikarolo
tša go lekana.

____ part of ____ equal parts.



Karolo ____ ya ____ dikarolo
tša go lekana.

____ part of ____ equal parts.

4 Latišiša.

Trace.

bohlano bohlano fifth fifth
botshelela botshelela sixth

Papadi: Dipalophatlo

Game: Fractions

- Raloka le mogwera. Šiedišanang go ba wa mathomo.
Play with a friend. Take turns going first.
- Kgokološa letaese gomme o šuthiše sebaledi sa gago.
Roll the dice and move your counter.
- Bolela leina la palophatlo.
Say the name of the fraction.
- Kgokološa gape ge o ka nepa.
Roll again if you get it right.

Mantšū a bohlokwa

Key words

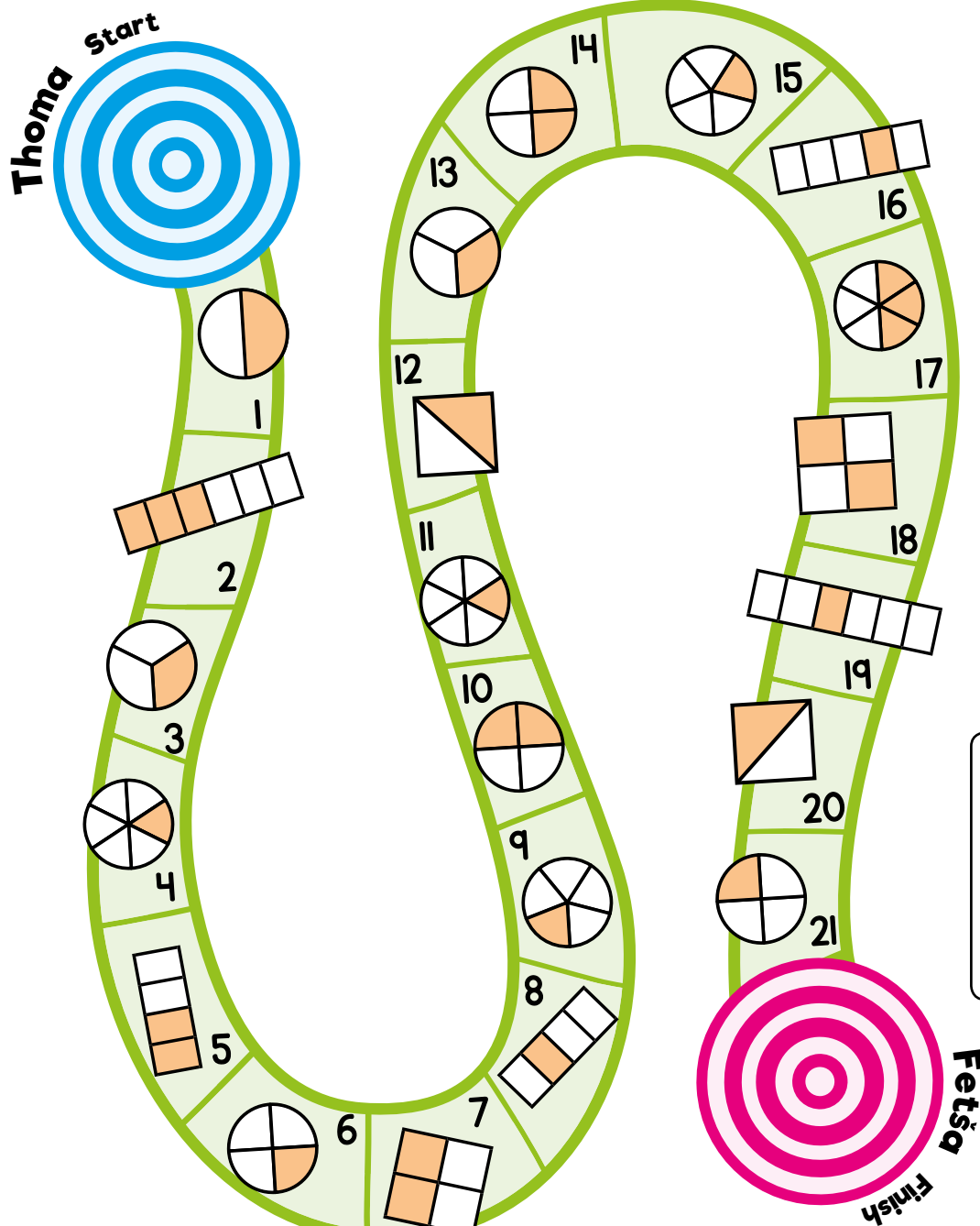
seripa se tee
one half

tee tharong
one third

tee nne/kotara
one fourth/quarter

tee hlanong
one fifth

tee tshelela
one sixth



Ralokang gape.
Ka ye nako le
ngwale leina la
palophatlo.

Play again.
This time write
the name of the
fraction.

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

FIZZ POP - AGA
FIZZ POP - BUILD

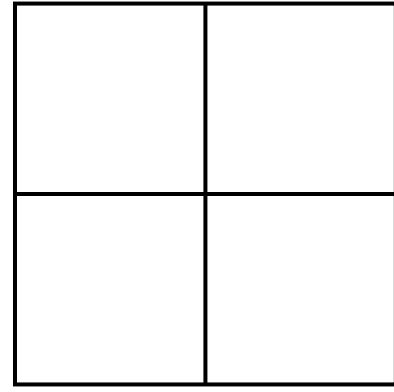
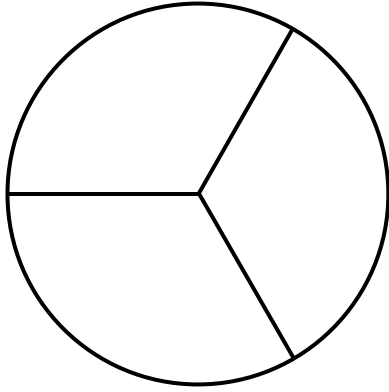
PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

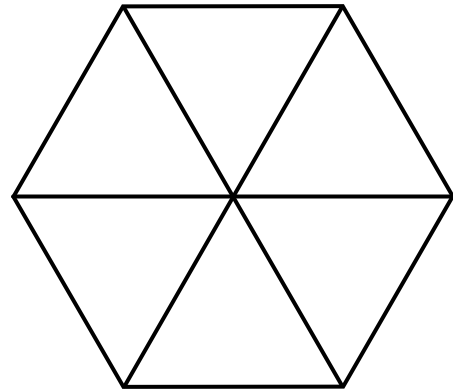
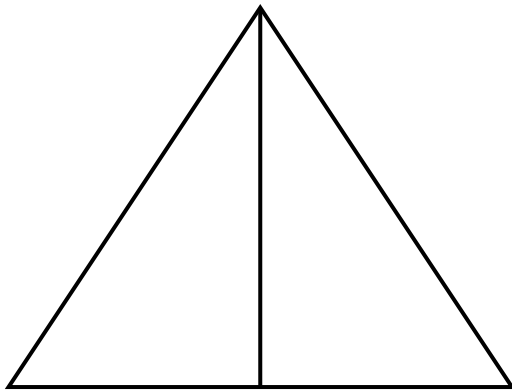
I Latišiša. Khalara dikarolo.

Trace. Colour the parts.



tee tharong third

kotara quarter



seripagare half

tee tshelela sixth



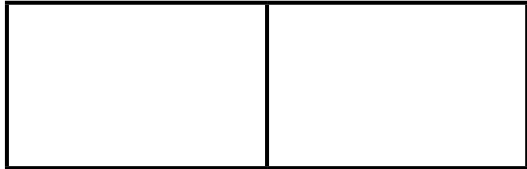
tee hlanong fifth

2 Khalara karolo e tee.
Latišiša leina la palophatlo.

Colour one part. Trace the name
of the fraction.

Ge ke aba llofo
e 1 magareng ga bana ba
ba2, ngwana o tee o
hwetša seripa se tee

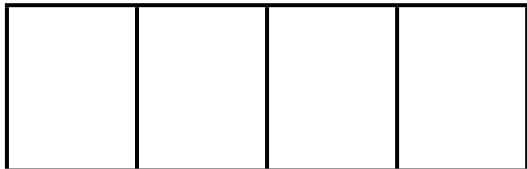
When I share 1 loaf
between 2 children,
one child gets one half.



seripa se tee
one half



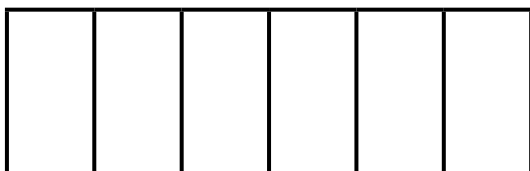
tee tharong
one third



tee kotareng
one quarter



tee hlanong
one fifth



tee tshelela
one sixth

A re boleleng Mmetse!

Let's talk Maths!

Ka Sepedi re re:

seripa se tee

e tee ya dikarolo tše 2 tša go lekana

tee tharong

e tee ya dikarolo tše 3 tša go lekana

tee kotareng

e tee ya dikarolo tše 4 tša go lekana

tee hlanong

tee tshelela

In English we say:

one half

one of 2 equal parts

one third

one of 3 equal parts

one quarter

one of 4 equal parts

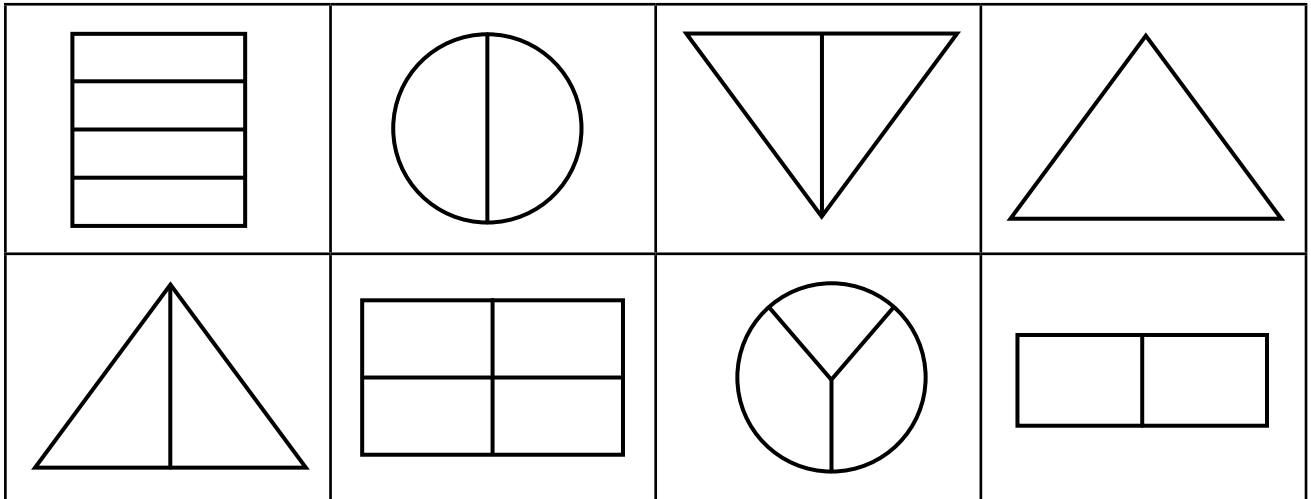
one fifth

one sixth



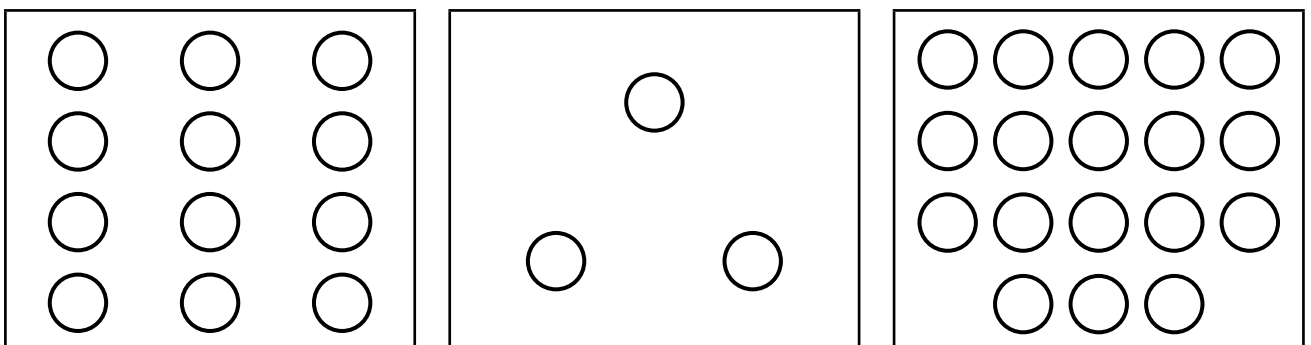
- 1 Khalara seripa se tee sa sebopego se sengwe le se sengwe seo se arotšwego ka diripa.

Colour one half of each shape that is divided into halves.



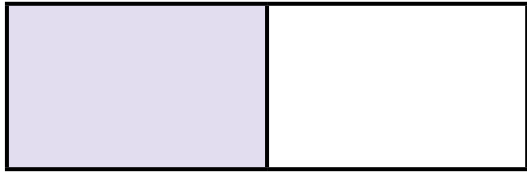
- 2 Khalara boraro bja dibopego.

Colour in a third of the shapes.



3 Tlatša dikgoba. Ngwala leina la palophatlo.

Fill in the blanks. Write the fraction name.



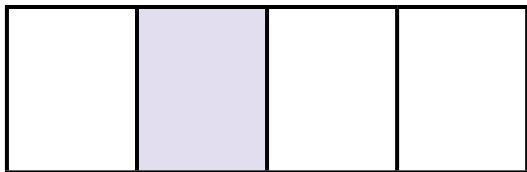
Karolo ____ ya ____ dikarolo
tša go lekana.

____ part of ____ equal parts.



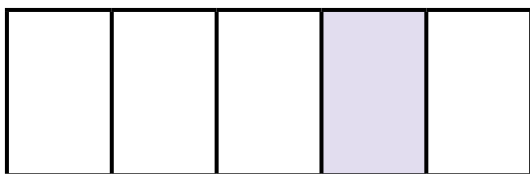
Karolo ____ ya ____ dikarolo
tša go lekana.

____ part of ____ equal parts.



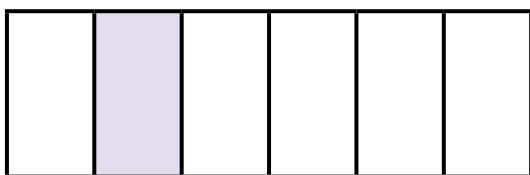
Karolo ____ ya ____ dikarolo
tša go lekana.

____ part of ____ equal parts.



Karolo ____ ya ____ dikarolo
tša go lekana.

____ part of ____ equal parts.



Karolo ____ ya ____ dikarolo
tša go lekana.

____ part of ____ equal parts.

Go aba magareng ga batho ba ba2

Sharing between 2

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

FIZZ POP –
GO RIPA GARE
FIZZ POP – HALVING

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Papadi: Go aba!

Game: Sharing!

- Nagana eke poloko ye nngwe le ye nngwe ke lelekere!
Imagine each block is a sweet!
- Morutiši wa gago o bitša palo.
Your teacher calls a number.
- Aba malekere ka go lekana magareng ga barutwana ba ba2.
Share the sweets equally between 2 learners.
- Na morutwana yo mongwe le yo mongwe o hwetša a makae?
How many does each learner get?



malekere a 10

10 sweets

Ge re aba malekere a 10 magareng ga barutwana ba ba2, morutwana yo mongwe le yo mongwe o hwetša seripa.

When we share 10 sweets between 2 learners, each learner receives half.



malekere a 6

6 sweets

$6 \div 2 = 3$

malekere a 60

60 sweets

$60 \div 2 = 30$

6 ge e abja magareng ga ba ba2 e lekana le 3. Ke fa Vuyo lelekere le tee, le tee ke fa Cebo go fihlela ke aba malekere ka moka.

6 shared between 2 equals 3.
I give one sweet to Vuyo, and one to Cebo until I share all the sweets.

60 ge e abja magareng ga ba ba2 e lekana le 30. Ke fa Vuyo malekere a 10, ka fa Cebo a 10 go fihlela ke aba malekere ka moka a 60. Ke nagana ka bo10.

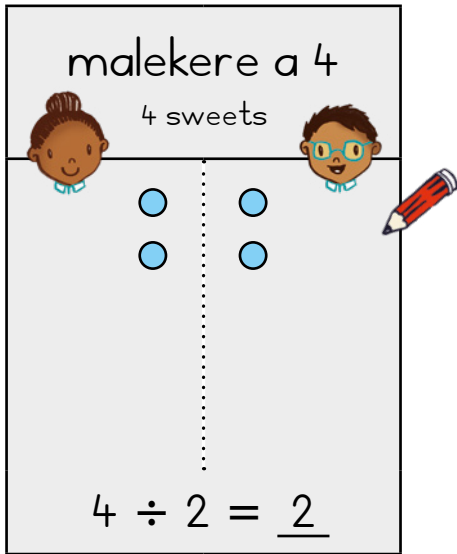
60 shared between 2 equals 30.
I give 10 sweets to Vuyo, and 10 to Cebo until I share all 60 sweets. I think in 10s.



Aba malekere ka go lekana magareng ga barutwana ba ba2. Na morutwana yo mongwe le yo mongwe o hwetša malekere a makae?

Share sweets equally between 2 learners. How many sweets does each learner get?

malekere a 4
4 sweets



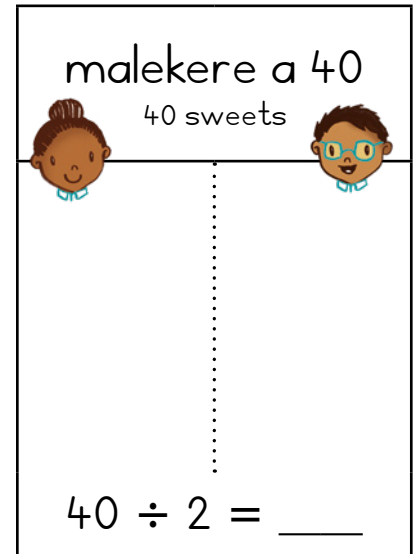
$4 \div 2 = 2$



Ke aba malekere a ma4
ka go lekana magareng
ga barutwana ba ba2.
Seripa sa malekere a ma4
ke malekere a ma2.

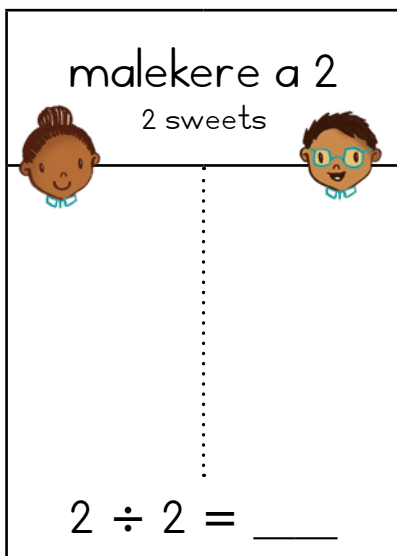
I share 4 sweets equally
between 2 learners.
Half of 4 sweets is 2 sweets.

malekere a 40
40 sweets



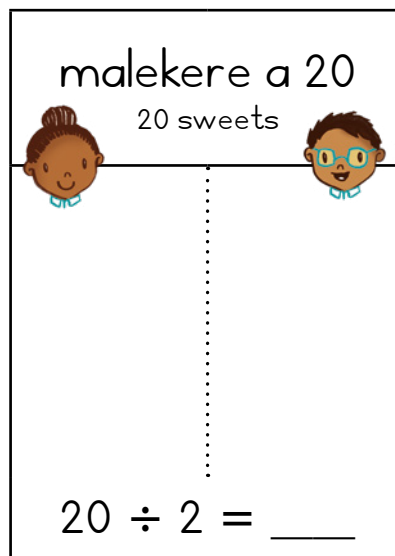
$40 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

malekere a 2
2 sweets



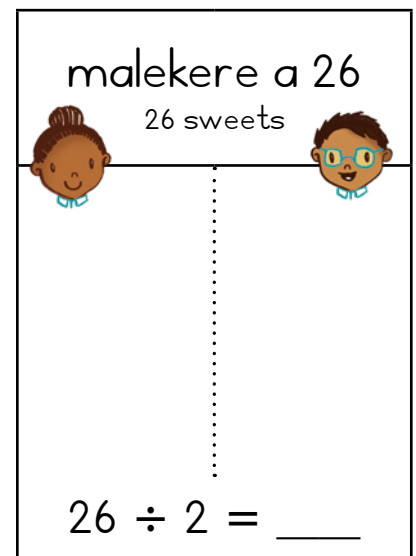
$2 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

malekere a 20
20 sweets



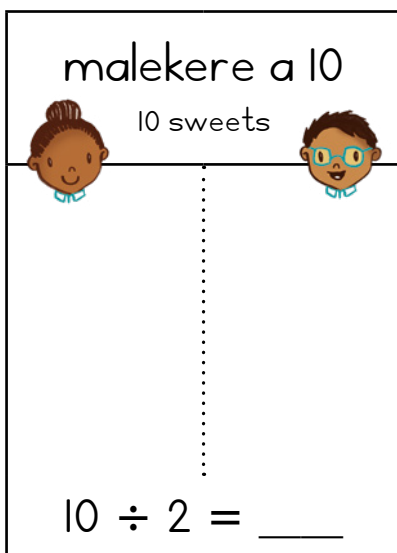
$20 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

malekere a 26
26 sweets



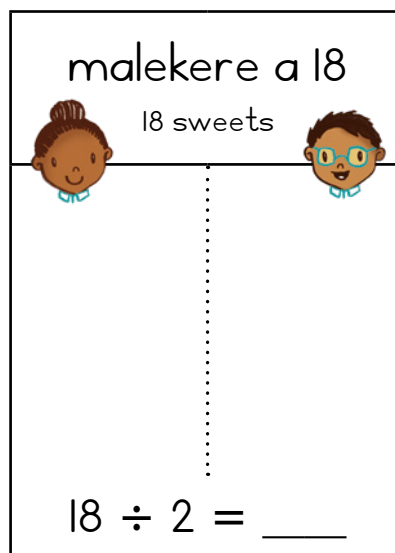
$26 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

malekere a 10
10 sweets



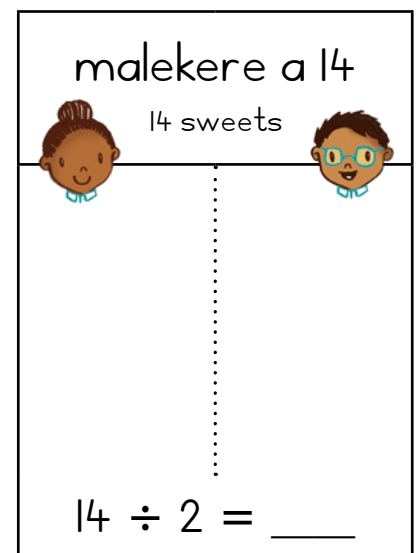
$10 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

malekere a 18
18 sweets



$18 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

malekere a 14
14 sweets



$14 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

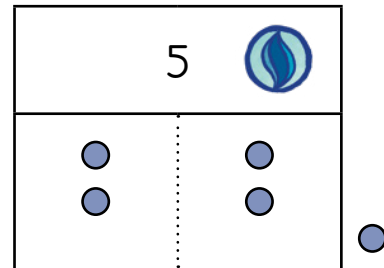
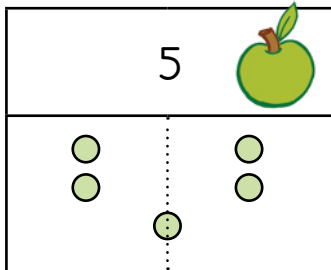
MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

FIZZ POP –
GO RIPA GARE
FIZZ POP – HALVING

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS



Dilo tše dingwe di ka arolwa ka seripa.
Re ka aba ka go ripa ka seripa!
Ke aba diapole tše 5 ka go lekana magareng
ga barutwana ba ba2. Morutwana yo
mongwe le yo mongwe o hwetša diapole
tše 2 le seripa.

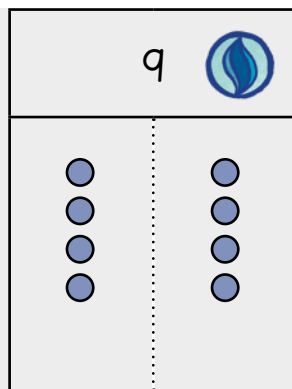
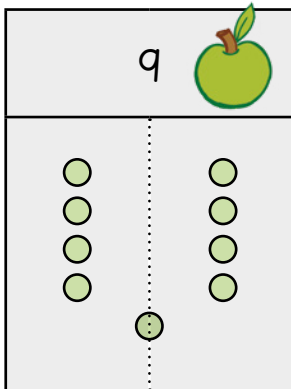
Some things can be cut in half.
We can share by cutting in half!
I share 5 apples equally between 2 learners.
Each learner receives 2 and a half apples.

Dilo tše dingwe ga di kgonege gore re
di ripe ka seripa. Ge re aba, ka nako
ye nngwe re ba le tša go šala.
Ke aba dimabole tše 5 ka go lekana magareng
ga barutwana ba ba2. Morutwana yo mongwe
le yo mongwe o hwetša dimabole tše 2.
Ga go na mabole wa go šala.

Some things cannot be cut in half. When we
share, sometimes we have some left over.
I share 5 marbles equally between 2 learners.
Each learner receives 2 marbles.
There is one marble left over.

1 Aba ka go lekana magareng ga barutwana ba ba2. Na
morutwana yo mongwe le yo mongwe o hwetša tše kae?

Share equally between 2 learners. How many does each learner get?



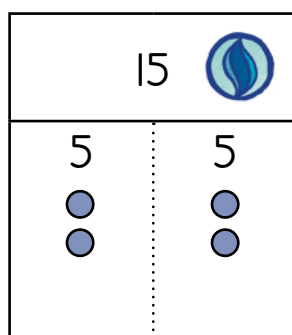
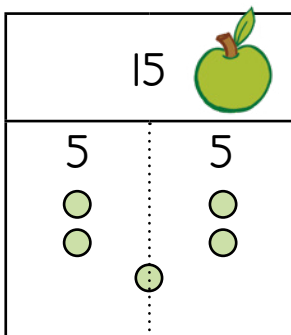
$$9 \div 2 = 4 \text{ le seripa se } 1$$

$$9 \div 2 = 4 \text{ and } 1 \text{ half}$$



$$9 \div 2 = 4 \text{ le ye } 1 \text{ ya go šala}$$

$$9 \div 2 = 4 \text{ and } 1 \text{ left over}$$



$$15 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$15 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

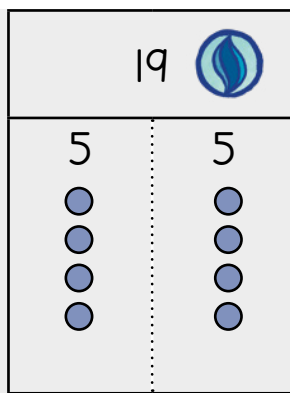
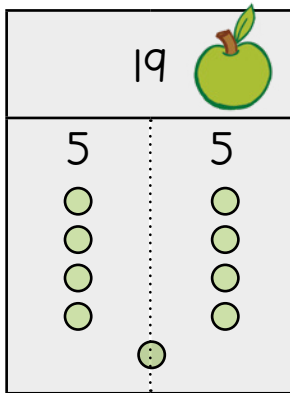


$$15 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$15 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

2 Aba ka go lekana magareng ga barutwana ba ba2. Na morutwana yo mongwe le yo mongwe o hwetša tše kae? Rarolla ka go thala.

Share equally between 2 learners. How many does each learner receive? Draw to solve.



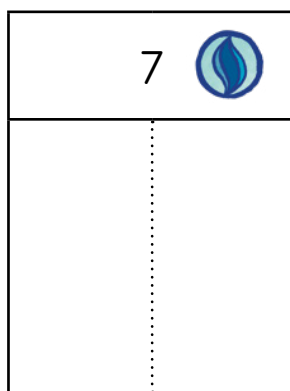
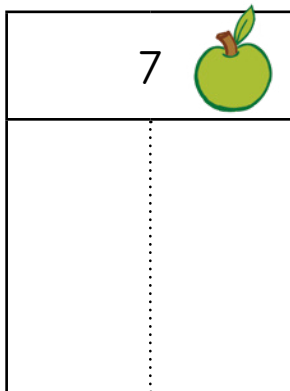
$$19 \div 2 = 9 \text{ le seripa se } 1$$

$$19 \div 2 = 9 \text{ and } 1 \text{ half}$$



$$19 \div 2 = 9 \text{ le ye } 1 \text{ ya go šala}$$

$$19 \div 2 = 9 \text{ and } 1 \text{ left over}$$



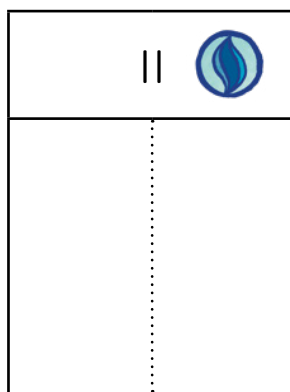
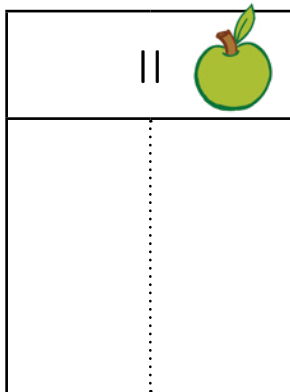
$$7 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$7 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



$$7 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$7 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



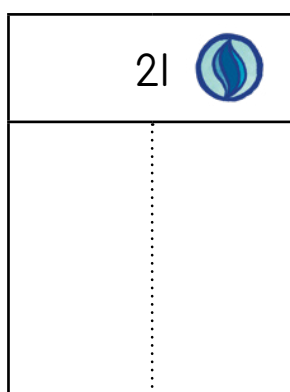
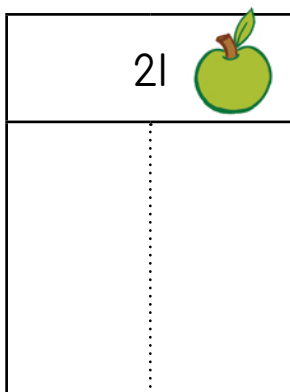
$$11 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$11 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



$$11 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$11 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



$$21 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$21 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



$$21 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$21 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

FIZZ POP –
GO RIPA GARE
FIZZ POP – HALVING

PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

1 Ge ke tseba gore go na le dilo tše kae go sehlopha se sengwe le se sengwe, efela ke sa tsebe gore go na le dihlopha tše kae, ke dira tiragatšo ya go hlopha.

Sam makes party packs by putting 5 sweets in each bag. How many party packs can she make with 30 sweets?

Ge ke tseba gore go na le dilo tše kae go sehlopha se sengwe le se sengwe, efela ke sa tsebe gore go na le dihlopha tše kae, ke dira tiragatšo ya go hlopha.

When I know how many things are in each group, but not how many groups there are, I do a **grouping** action.



Malekere a ma5 ka mokotleng o 1.

5 sweets in 1 bag.



Malekere a 10 ka mekotleng ye me2.

10 sweets in 2 bags.



Malekere a 15 ka mekotleng ye me3.

15 sweets in 3 bags.



Malekere a 20 ka mekotleng ye me4.

20 sweets in 4 bags.



Malekere a 25 ka mekotleng ye me5.

25 sweets in 5 bags.



Malekere a 30 ka mekotleng ye 6.

30 sweets in 6 bags.

$$30 \div 5 = \underline{6}$$

Sam a ka dira mekotla ya moletlo ye 6.

Sam can make 6 party packs.

Khanyi o pakile dipiskiti tše 45 tša go rekiša sekolong. O tšhela dipiskiti tše 5 ka lepokising le lengwe le le lengwe. Na a ka rekiša mapokisi a makae a dipiskiti?

Khanyi baked 45 biscuits to sell at school. She puts 5 biscuits in each box. How many boxes of biscuits can she sell?

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

Khanyi a ka rekiša mapokisi a a dipiskiti.

Khanyi can sell boxes of biscuits.

- 2 Mali o na le ditapole tše 24 tša go rekiša mmarakeng wa gagwe. O tšhela ditapole tše 3 ka pakeng ye nngwe le ye nngwe. Na Mali o šomiša dipakana tše kae?

Mali has 24 potatoes to sell at her stall. She puts 3 potatoes in every packet. How many packets does Mali use?



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

Mali o šomiša dipakana tše ____.

Mali uses ____ packets.

Bogosi le Luka ba paka ditulo tše 70 ka methaladi ya thapelong. Mothaladi o tee o na le ditulo tše 10. Na ba paka methaladi ye mekae ya ditulo?

Bogosi and Luke pack 70 chairs in rows for assembly. Each row has 10 chairs. How many rows of chairs do they pack?

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

Bogosi le Luka ba paka methaladi ye ____ ya ditulo.

Bogosi and Luke pack ____ rows of chairs.

Samir o šomiša dipoloko tša gagwe go aga ditora. Tora ye nngwe le ye nngwe e dirilwe ka dipoloko tše 4. Na Samir a ka aga ditora tše kae ka dipoloko tše 28?

Samir uses his blocks to build towers. Every tower is made up of 4 blocks. How many towers can Samir build with 28 blocks?

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

Samir a ka aga ditora tše ____.

Samir can build ____ towers.

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

FIZZ POP –
GO RIPA GARE
FIZZ POP – HALVING

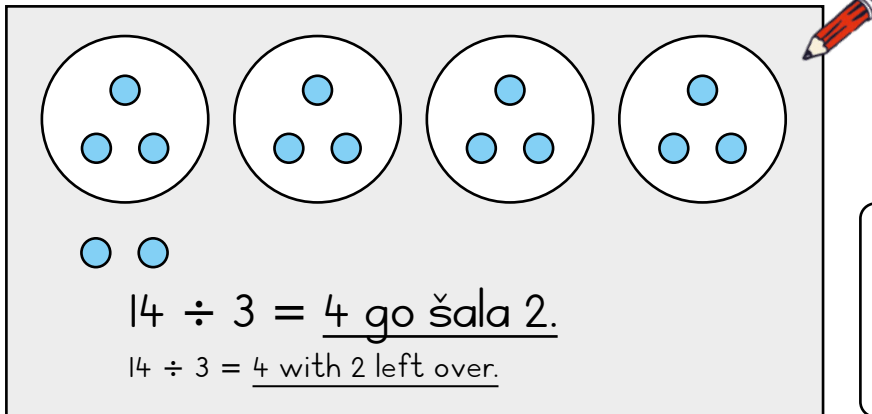
PAPADI
GAME

KGODIŠO YA KGOPOLLO
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

1 Bea dimabole tše 14 ka dihlopha tša 3. Na o ka dira dihlopha tše kae?

Put 14 marbles into groups of 3. How many groups can you make?



14 ÷ 3 = 4 go šala 2.

14 ÷ 3 = 4 with 2 left over.



Ka nako ye nngwe ke na le dilo tša go šala ka morago ga go di hlopha.

Sometimes I have things left over after I group them.

Molemi o gaša dikherote tše 44 ka mekotleng. O tšhela dikherote tše 10 ka mokotleng o tee. Na a ka dira mekotla ye mekae?

The farmer puts 44 carrots in bags. He puts 10 carrots in each bag. How many bags can he make?

$$44 \div 10 = \underline{\quad} \text{ go šala } \underline{\quad}.$$

$$44 \div 10 = \underline{\quad} \text{ with } \underline{\quad} \text{ left over.}$$

Phumla o na le matšoba a 25. O bea matšoba a ma4 ka vaseng ye nngwe le ye nngwe. Na Phumla o tla hloka divase tše kae?

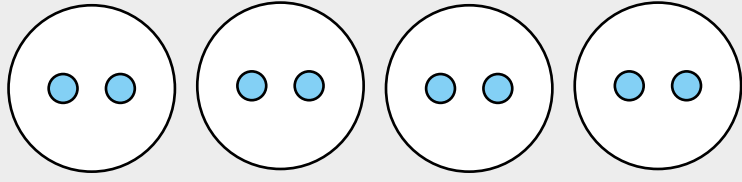
Phumla has 25 flowers. She puts 4 flowers in each vase. How many vases will Phumla need?

$$25 \div 4 = \underline{\quad} \text{ go šala } \underline{\quad}.$$

$$25 \div 4 = \underline{\quad} \text{ with } \underline{\quad} \text{ left over.}$$

2 Bea dimabole tše 8 ka dihlopha tša 2. Na o ka dira dihlopha tše kae?

Put 8 marbles into groups of 2. How many groups can you make?



$8 \div 4 = 2$ go šala 0.

$8 \div 4 = 2$ with 0 left over.

Bea dimabole tše 10 ka dihlopha tša 4. Na o ka dira mekotla ye mekae?

Put 10 marbles into groups of 4. How many groups can you make?

Gopola, ge re aba ka go lekana, ka nako ye nngwe re ba le dimabole tša go šala.

Remember, when we make equal groups, sometimes we have some left over.



$10 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$ go šala .

$10 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$ with left over.

Refilwe o paka mekotla ya diapole. O tšhela diapole tše 5 ka mokotleng wo mongwe le wo mongwe. Na o tla paka mekotla ye mekae ya diapole ge a e na le diapole tše 27?

Refilwe is packing bags of apples. She puts 5 apples in each bag. How many bags of apples will she pack if she has 27 apples?

$27 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$ go šala .

$27 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$ with left over.

Mandla o na le distikara tše 14 tšeo a di abelago bagwera ba gagwe. O fa mogwera yo mongwe le yo mongwe distikara tše 3. Na ke bagwera ba bakae bao ba tlogo hwetša distikara?

Mandla has 14 stickers to share with his friends. He gives 3 stickers to each friend. How many friends will get stickers?

$14 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$ go šala .

$14 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$ with left over.

A re boleleng Mmetse!

Let's talk Maths!



Ka Sepedi re re:

aba

arola

Aba diapole tše 5 magareng
ga barutwana ba ba2.

Morutwana yo mongwe le yo
mongwe o hwetša tše 2 le seripa.

Aba dimabole tše 5 magareng
ga barutwana ba ba2.

Morutwana yo mongwe le yo mongwe
o hwetša tše 2. Ga go na tša go šala.

Arola 5 ka 2.

In English we say:

share

divide

Share 5 apples between 2 learners.

Each learner receives 2 and a half.

Share 5 marbles between 2 learners.

Each learner receives 2.
There is one left over.

Divide 5 by 2.

I Aba dimabole tše 12 ka go lekana magareng ga barutwana ba ba4.

Share 12 marbles equally between 4 learners.

$$12 \div 4 = \underline{\quad} \text{ go šala } \underline{\quad}.$$

$$12 \div 4 = \underline{\quad} \text{ with } \underline{\quad} \text{ left over.}$$

Aba dimabole tše 11 ka go lekana magareng ga barutwana ba ba4.

Share 11 marbles equally between 4 learners.

$$11 \div 4 = \underline{\quad} \text{ go šala } \underline{\quad}.$$

$$11 \div 4 = \underline{\quad} \text{ with } \underline{\quad} \text{ left over.}$$

2 Na ke dipizza tše kae?

How many pizzas?



3 Katološa ka go bala ka bo5.

Extend by counting in 5s.

	50	45							
--	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

$58 - 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$34 - 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$39 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$
$28 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$35 - 7 = \underline{\quad}$	$44 - 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$36 + 30 = \underline{\quad}$	$42 + 30 = \underline{\quad}$	$2 + 40 = \underline{\quad}$
$56 - 20 = \underline{\quad}$	$72 - 30 = \underline{\quad}$	$91 - 40 = \underline{\quad}$

		34		25
17	18	14		17

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

7 Seripa: Half:	q		18	
Pedifatša: Double:	q		18	

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

DIOPHAREIŠENE
TŠA GO DIROLLA
INVERSE OPERATIONS

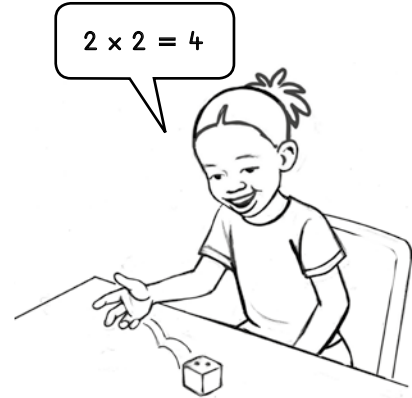
PAPADI
GAME

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

Papadi: Mmetse wa lebelo ka letaese – atiša ka 2

Game: Fast maths with dice – multiply by 2

- Kgokološa letaese.
Roll a dice.
- Atiša palo ka 2. Bušeletša gape.
Ka lebelo!
Multiply the number by 2. Do it again. Faster!
- Ralokang papadi ya atiša ka 2,
5 le 10 mo bekeng ye!
Play multiply by 2, 5 and 10 this week!



1 Thala ⑩ gore o bontšhe 10. Thala ● gore o bontšhe 1.

Draw ⑩ to show 10. Draw ● to show 1.

57

57 =

73

73 =

2 Rarolla!

Solve!

$10 + \underline{\quad} = 19$	$20 + \underline{\quad} = 25$	$30 + \underline{\quad} = 37$
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3 Thala ⑩ gore o bontšhe 10. Thala ● gore o bontšhe 1.

Draw ⑩ to show 10. Draw ● to show 1.

$47 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



$47 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$52 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



$52 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$38 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



$38 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4 Hlahlamolla ka ma10 le bol.

Break down into 10s and 1s.

28 =

28 =

43 =

43 =

59 =

59 =

84 =

84 =

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

DIOPHAREIŠENE
TŠA GO DIROLLA
INVERSE OPERATIONS

PAPADI
GAME

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

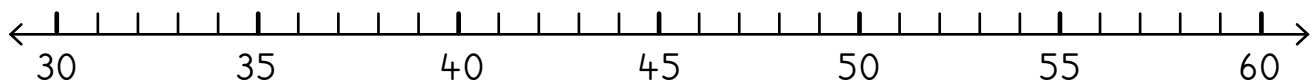
1 Rarolla. Šomiša dipoloko tša gago.

Solve! Use your blocks.

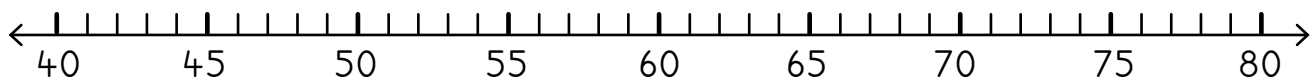
$4 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$5 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$4 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$
$40 + 40 = \underline{\quad}$	$50 + 30 = \underline{\quad}$	$40 + 50 = \underline{\quad}$
$8 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 - 6 = \underline{\quad}$	$10 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$
$80 - 30 = \underline{\quad}$	$90 - 60 = \underline{\quad}$	$100 - 30 = \underline{\quad}$

2 Rarolla. Šomiša mothalo palo.

Solve. Use the number line.



$$56 - 20 = \underline{\quad}$$



$$78 - 30 = \underline{\quad}$$

3 Rarolla ka go šomiša tafola ya dipalo.

Solve using the number table.

Sonke o badile matlakala a go feta 25 ka maikhutšo.
Emma o badile matlakala a go feta a Sonke ka 20.
Na Emma o badile matlakala a makae?

Sonke read 25 pages over the holiday. Emma read
20 more pages than Sonke. How many pages did Emma read?

4 Rarolla.

Solve.

$41 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$65 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$47 - 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$60 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$
$36 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$57 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$69 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$50 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$
$52 + 7 = \underline{\quad}$	$72 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$	$58 - 6 = \underline{\quad}$	$70 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$

Noni o otletše dikhilometara tše 51. O otlela dikhilometara tše dingwe gape tše 5. Na o otletše dikhilometara tše kae ka moka ge dihlakana?

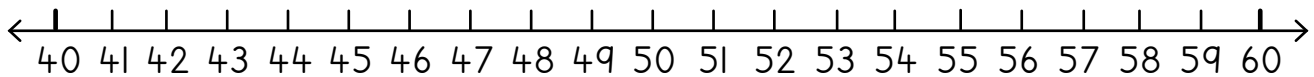
Noni has driven 51 kilometres. She drives 5 kilometres more. How many kilometres has she driven altogether?

Sane o kitimile dikhilometara tše 32 bekeng ya go feta. Milisa o kitimile tše nnyane ka 4. Na Milisa o kitimile dikhilometara tše kae?

Sane ran 32 kilometres last week. Milisa ran 4 less. How many kilometres did Milisa run?

5 Rarolla. Šomiša mothalo palo o go thuše.

Solve. Use the number line for help.



$56 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$48 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$60 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$52 - 5 = \underline{\quad}$
$46 + 7 = \underline{\quad}$	$45 + 7 = \underline{\quad}$	$50 - 6 = \underline{\quad}$	$53 - 7 = \underline{\quad}$

SesiNtombi o rekišitše dikuku tše 42. O rekiša tše dingwe gape tše 7. Na o rekiša dikuku tše kae ka moka ge dihlakana?



Sis Ntombi sold 42 scones. She sells 7 more. How many scones does she sell altogether?

Lwazi o na le R60. O reka diapole tša R8. Na o šaletšwe ke bokae?

Lwazi has R60. He buys apples for R8. How much money does he have left?

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

DIOPHAREIŠENE
TŠA GO DIROLLA
INVERSE OPERATIONS

PAPADI
GAME

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

- 1 Ke aba ka go lekana magareng ga barutwana ba ba2.
Morutwana yo mongwe le yo mongwe o humana tše kae?

I share equally between 2 learners. How many does each learner get?

Seripa sa:

Half of:

4		14	
10		20	
50		100	

2		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Pedifatša										
	Double										

3	Pedifatša 5 Double 5 Pedifatšo ya 5 ke ____. Double 5 is ____.	Pedifatša 15 Double 15 Pedifatšo ya 15 ke ____. Double 15 is ____.	Pedifatša 25 Double 25 Pedifatšo ya 25 ke ____. Double 25 is ____.
---	--	--	--

4



Na ke barutwana ba bakae?

How many learners?

Ke mahlo a makae?

How many eyes?

barutwana ba ba learners	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
mahlo a eyes										



Na ke barutwana ba bakae?

How many learners?

Ke menwana ye mekae?

How many fingers?

barutwana ba ba learners	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
menwana ye fingers										

5 Balela.

Calculate.

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

6



Lelekere le tee le bitša R2. Na ke lefela bokae go:



One sweet costs R2. How much do I pay for:

malekere a ma5 5 sweets		malekere a 6 6 sweets	
malekere a 8 8 sweets		malekere a 10 10 sweets	

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

DIOPHAREIŠENE
TŠA GO DIROLLA
INVERSE OPERATIONS

PAPADI
GAME

MATLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEETS

1

	Na dipakete ke tše kae? How many buckets?	
	Na dilitere ke tše kae? How many litres?	

	Na dipakete ke tše kae? How many buckets?	
	Na dilitere ke tše kae? How many litres?	

Dipakete tše 3, dilitere ke tše kae? 3 buckets, how many litres?		Dipakete tše 6, dilitere ke tše kae? 6 buckets, how many litres?	
Dipakete tše 4, dilitere ke tše kae? 4 buckets, how many litres?		Dipakete tše 10, dilitere ke tše kae? 10 buckets, how many litres?	

2

Balela.

Calculate.

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

3

Juse e tee e bitša R10. Na ke lefela bokae go:

One juice costs R10. What do I pay for:



dijuse tše 3? 3 juices?		dijuse tše 5? 5 juices?	
dijuse tše 6? 6 juices?		dijuse tše 11? 11 juices?	

4

	Na ke mekotla ye mekae? How many bags?	
	Diapole ke tše kae? How many apples?	

	Na ke mekotla ye mekae? How many bags?	
	Diapole ke tše kae? How many apples?	

Mekotla ye me4, diapole ke tše kae? 4 bags, how many apples?		Mekotla ye me5, diapole ke tše kae? 5 bags, how many apples?	
Mekotla ye 6, diapole ke tše kae? 6 bags, how many apples?		Mekotla ye 10, diapole ke tše kae? 10 bags, how many apples?	

5 Balela.

Calculate.

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

6 Balela. Šomiša menwana ya gago go netefatša!

Calculate. Use your fingers to keep track!

Na go na le bo5 ba baka ka go 20? How many 5s in 20?		Na go na le bo5 ba baka ka go 25? How many 5s in 25?	
Na go na le bo5 ba baka ka go 30? How many 5s in 30?		Na go na le bo5 ba baka ka go 50? How many 5s in 50?	

MMETSE
WA HLOGO
MENTAL MATHS

DIOPHAREIŠENE
TŠA GO DIROLLA
INVERSE OPERATIONS

PAPADI
GAME

LETLAKALATŠHOMELO
WORKSHEET

Papadi: Dipalophatlo Game: Fractions

- Raloka le mogwera. Šiedišanang go ba wa mathomo.
Play with a friend. Take turns going first.
- Kgokološa letaese gomme o šuthiše sebaledi sa gago.
Roll the dice and move your counter.
- Bolela leina la palophatlo.
Say the name of the fraction.
- Kgokološa gape ge o ka nepa.
Roll again if you get it right.

Mantšu a bohlokwa

Key words

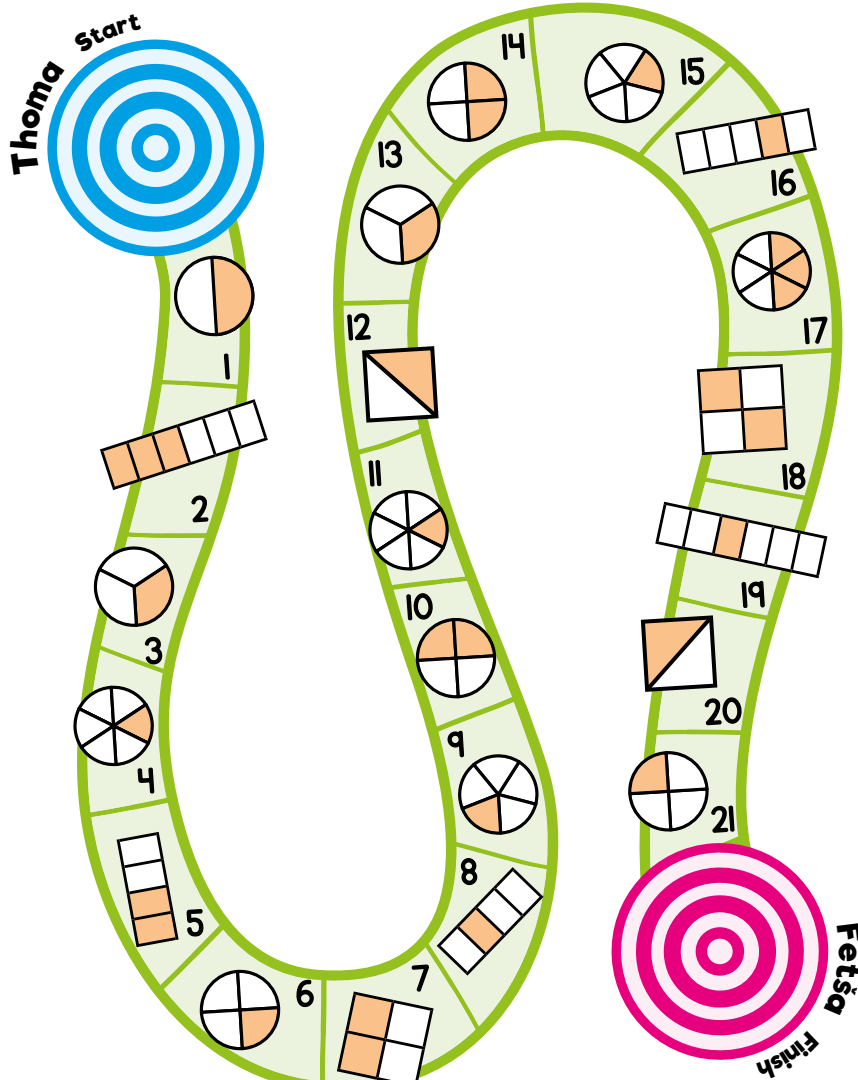
seripa se tee
one half

tee tharong
one third

tee nne/kotara
one fourth/quarter

tee hlanong
one fifth

tee tshelela
one sixth



Ralokang gape.
Ka ye nako le
ngwale leina
la palophatlo.

Play again.
This time write
the name of the
fraction.

- 1 Aba ka go lekana magareng ga barutwana ba ba2. Na morutwana yo mongwe le yo mongwe o hwetša tše kae? Thala go rarolla.

Share equally between 2 learners. How many does each learner receive? Draw to solve.

9	

9	

 $9 \div 2 =$ _____

$9 \div 2 =$ _____

 $9 \div 2 =$ _____

$9 \div 2 =$ _____

7	

7	

 $7 \div 2 =$ _____

$7 \div 2 =$ _____

 $7 \div 2 =$ _____

$7 \div 2 =$ _____

11	

11	

 $11 \div 2 =$ _____

$11 \div 2 =$ _____

 $11 \div 2 =$ _____

$11 \div 2 =$ _____

- 2 Aba dimabole. Na morutwana yo mongwe le yo mongwe o hwetša tše kae? Na go šetše tše kae?

Share the marbles. How many marbles does each learner get? How many left over?

Aba dimabole tše 10 magareng ga barutwana ba ba3. Share 10 marbles among 3 children.	_____ le _____ go šala _____ _____ and _____ left over.
Aba dimabole tše 10 magareng ga barutwana ba ba4. Share 10 marbles among 4 children.	_____ le _____ go šala _____ _____ and _____ left over.

Dikoloi tšeo di fetago keiting ya sekolo

Cars going past the school gate

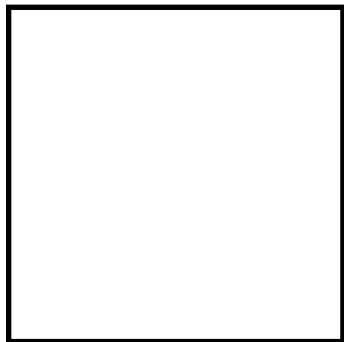
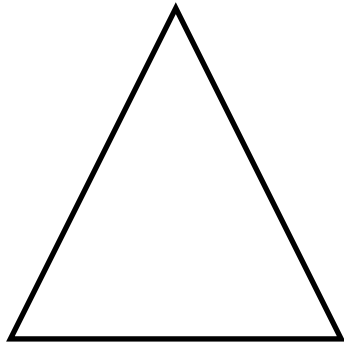
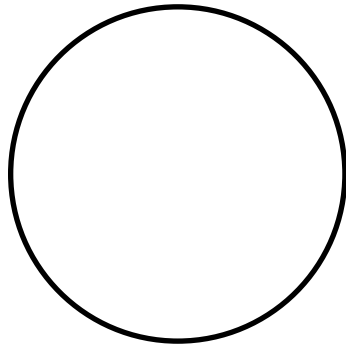
10				
9				
8				
7				
6				
5				
4				
3				
2				
1				
	ntsho black	khubedu red	talaleratadima blue	serolane yellow

Senotlelo

Key



= 1



Sete ye ya diboego tše 7 e bitšwa thenkramo.

This set of 7 shapes is called a tangram.



Thoma o ripe letlakala le go tšwa ka pukung ya gago ya mešomo.

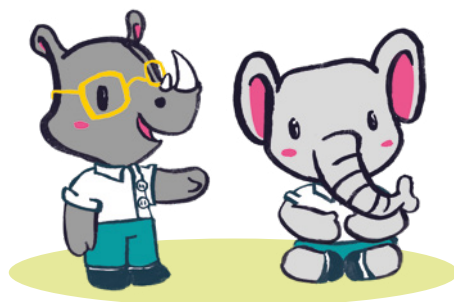
First cut out this page from your workbook.

Ripa diboego tše 7 ka šedi.

Carefully cut out the 7 shapes.

Di boloke lefelong la go bolokega!

Store them in a safe place!





Boraro Thirds

--	--	--

Bohlano Fifths

--	--	--	--	--

Botshelela Sixths

--	--	--	--	--	--



Bala Wande

Calculating with Confidence



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