



IBANGA
1-3

ISIXHOSA - ENGLISH
ISICHAZI-MAGAMA
SIKATITSHALA

Platinum

Imathematika

A Essien • C Mathews • K Sehowa • F Hlungulu



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Amagama eMathematika ngolandelevano lwe-alfabet I

Ileta esuka kumbhali

UMzantsi Afrika lilizwe elineelwimi ezininzi neelwimi ezisemthethweni ezilishumi elinesibini (ezili-12). Umgaqo -nkqubo wezemfundo eMzantsi Afrika ukhuthaza ukusetyenziswa kweelwimi ezininzi. Amagumbi okufundela aneelwimi ezininzi, kuse magumbini okufundela apho kukho iilwimi ezingaphezu kwesinane eMagumbini okufundela kukwakho naziphi na iilwimi ezinokufundelwa zisetyenziswe ekufundiseni nasekufundeni.

Uninzi lootitshala besigaba sesiseko bafundisa imathematika ngolwimi lesiNtu. Kwimeko yemfundo entsha esekelwe kwilwimi lwenkobe, kulindeleke ukuba ootitshala babe nakwazi ukusebenzisa ulwimi lwasekhaya lwabafundi kunye nesiNgesi ukufundisa imathematika. Ukwenza oku ngempumelelo ootitshala (kunye nabafundi) babe nokufikelela kwiindlela zokuvakalisa imathematika ngazo zombini ezi lwimi. Ezi Ndinga zokuvakalisa imathematika zidla ngokubizwa ngokuba ziirejista zemathematika.

Ukwazi imathematika akukona nje malinga nokwazi iinkqubo eziyimfuneko ukusombulula ngempumelelo ingxaki yemathematika. Kukwamalunga nokwazi imathematika ngolwimi lwasekhaya, ukusebenzisa amagama ukufundisa imathematika kootitshala, neendlela zokusebenzisa irejista yemathematika ngendlela eyenza ukuba abafundi babe nentsingiselo. Kumxholo wemfundo yeelwimi ezimbini esekelwe kulwimi lwenkobe, oku kuthetha

ukufundisa ukufikelela kwirejista yemathematika kulwimi lwasekhaya lwabafundi nakwisiNgesi kuyimfuneko.

Ukufunda ukunxibelelana ngemathematika kungundoqo wento ezithethayo ukufundisa okanye ukufunda imathematika. Kulindeleke ukuba abafundi bathathe inxaxheba kwiindlela ezahlukeneyo zemathematika ezithethwa ngomlomo nezibhalwayo, ezinjengokuchaza iinkqubo zesisombululo, ukuchaza izinto eziqikelelwayo, ukungqina izigqibo, kunye nokunikezela iingxoxo. Ukuba namagama okuchaza imathematika yinxenye ebalulekileyo yale nkqubo yokuba nenxaxheba kwintetho yemathematika. Ootitshala badlala indima ekwenzeni abafundi bakwazi ukufikelela kwirejista yemathematika ngolwimi lwabo lwenkobe nesiNgesi.

Esi sichazi-magama semathematika esibhalwe ngeelwimi ezininzi siye sadityaniswa ukuxhasa ootitshala kwiinzame zabo zokusebenzisa ulwimi lwasekhaya lwabafundi kwakunye nesiNgesi ekufundiseni imathematika. Kwesi sichazi-magama, amagama ezibalo esiNgesi aguqulwe kwisiXhosa ukunika ootitshala ithuba lokufumana amagama ezibalo kuzo zombini iilwimi. Uyilo lwamagama luyilwe ngononophelo ukubandakanya uluhlu olubanzi lwamagama amacandelo ahlukeneyo entetho, ngelixa kubandakanywa neengqikelelo zemathematika ezisisiseko.

Sisetyenziswa njani esi sichazi-magama

Amagama akwesi sichazi-magama akhethwe ngononophelo ukuquka uluhlu olubanzi lwe abinzana amacandelo entetho ezahlukeneyo, ngelixa kubandakanywa iikhonsepthe zemathematika ezisisiseko.

Icandelo 1: Imizobo yomxholo weMathematika enemifanekiso

Amaphepha ommandla wemathematika anemifanekiso ayakukubonisa amagama ahlukeneyo ayinxalenye yendawo nganye yomxholo.

Igama lomxholo → Amanani, imisebenzi nobudlelwane

Umbala opheleleyo obonisa izinto eziyinxalenye yomxholo wendawo nganye → umgca manani / number line

Umzekeliso womzobo ubonisa uba into ingena njani kwindawo yomxholo. → inani elingumqakathi / odd numbers

Igama lesichazi-magama kunye nenguqulelo yalo yesiNgesi. → iqhezu angangawo / non-unitary fraction

Mathematical terms shown in the illustration:

- inombolo / numerator
- itafule zokuphi / times
- idinomeyitha / denominator
- umgca manani / number line
- 5 + 5 = uhlanganiso / addition
- inombolo yetshati / number chart
- ukongeza ikholam / column addition
- into ebambekayo / concrete objects
- 3 x 5 = uphinda-ph / multiplication
- isimboli yanani / number symbol
- 7 - 5 = ukuthabatha / subtraction
- isivakalisi senani / number sentence
- 50 + 22 = 72 udibaniso / sum
- 6 ÷ 3 = 2 ulwahlulo / division
- 5 < 11 incinci kune.. / less than
- 1/2 iqhezu / fraction
- 1/5 iqhezu elidibeneyo / unitary fraction
- 5/6 amaqhezu angangawo / non-unitary fraction

Icandelo 2: Amagama eMathematika ngokulandelelana kwe-alfabhethi

Igama ngalinye linengcaciso kunye nesivakalisi esingumzekelo ukukunceda ekusebenziseni isigama esichanekileyo semathematika kwimfundiso yakho.




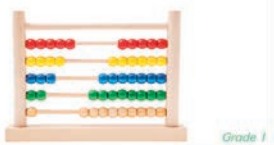
Unobumba we-alfabhethi ugxininisiwe ukukunceda ufumanisa igama esichanekileyo ngokukhawuleza.

Ingcacisa icacisa intsingiselo yegama lemathematika.

Umzekelo wesivakalisi ukubonisa indlela yokusebenzisa igama ngokuchanekileyo.

Ukuba idijithi ingaphantsi ko-5, isondeza ukuhla ukuya kwi-0 kwaye ukuba ingaphezulu ko-5, isondeza ukuya kutsho ku-10.

Ibhokisi yenkqaku elinika ingcebiso eziluncedo.

Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
ababini	<p>Izinto ezihamba ngambini.</p> <p>Amaqela amabini anokusetyenziswa ekubaleni ngokuqakatha. Isenokungoku phindaphinda kunye nokwahlulahlula.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Amaqela amabini athu amabini.</p>  <p><i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p>	twos	<p>Things that come in pairs.</p> <p>Groups of two that can be used in skip counting. It can also assist with multiplication and division.</p> <p>Example: Three groups of two.</p>  <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
abhakasi/ uphahla lokubala	<p>I-abhakasi sisixhobo sokubala esisebenza ngokujikelezayo ezihlelweni hlobo oluhlela inani. Isixhobo sinokuba imisebenzi ezininzi ngokudibanisa, ukuthetha, ukuphindaphinda, kunye nokwahlulahlula.</p>  <p><i>Ibanga 1</i></p>	abacus	<p>A calculation tool that uses sliding beads arranged in an array to represent numbers. It is used to perform mathematical operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.</p>  <p><i>Grade 1</i></p>

Igama lesiNgesi kunye nenkcazelo.

Umzekeliso womzobo ukuncedisa uqonde intsingiselo yegama.

Amabanga athile apho igama ligutyungelwe khona.

Amanani, imisebenzi nobudlelwane

$\frac{3}{4}$

inombolo /
numerator



iitafle
zokuphindaphinda /
times table

$\frac{2}{5}$

idinomineyana /
denominator

$5 + 5 =$

uhlanganiso /
addition



inombolo yetshati /
number chart

$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ +22 \\ \hline 72 \end{array}$

ukongeza ikholam /
column addition



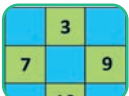
into ebambekayo /
concrete objects

$3 \times 5 =$

uphinda-phinda /
multiplication



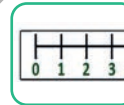
amanani
angoonombini /
even numbers



inani
elingumnqakathi /
odd numbers

$6 > 3$

mkhulu kune /
greater/more than



umgca manani /
number line

50

isimboli yenani /
number symbol

$7 - 5 =$

ukuthabatha /
subtraction

$3 \times 5 = ?$

isivakalisi senani /
number sentence

$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ +22 \\ \hline 72 \end{array}$

udibaniso / sum

$6 \div 3 = 2$

ulwahlulo /
division

$5 < 11$

incinci kune.. /
less than

$\frac{1}{2}$

iqhezu / fraction

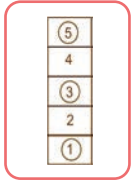
$\frac{1}{5}$

iqhezu elidibeneyo /
unitary fraction

$\frac{5}{6}$

amaqhezu angengawo
awobunye / non-unitary fraction

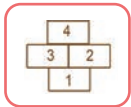
Iipateni, nemisebenzi, nealgebra



ukubuya umva /
backwards



ipateni yejiyometri /
geometric pattern



ukubala /
count on



amanani angoonombini /
even number



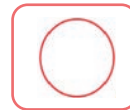
dijithi / digit



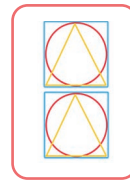
isimboli yenani /
number symbol



ipateni yenani /
number pattern



ukumila / shape

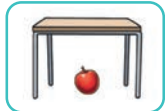


ipateni ephindaphindanayo /
repeating pattern



inani elingumnqakathi /
odd number

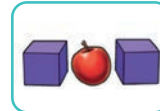
Indawo kunye noKumila (Ijometri)



ngezantsi /
under/below



emva / behind



phakathi / between



**izinto ze-3-
dayimenshini /**
3D object



**ukumila
okugqukuva /**
ball shape



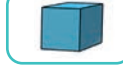
**ukumila
kwebhokisi /** box
shape



ukumila / shape



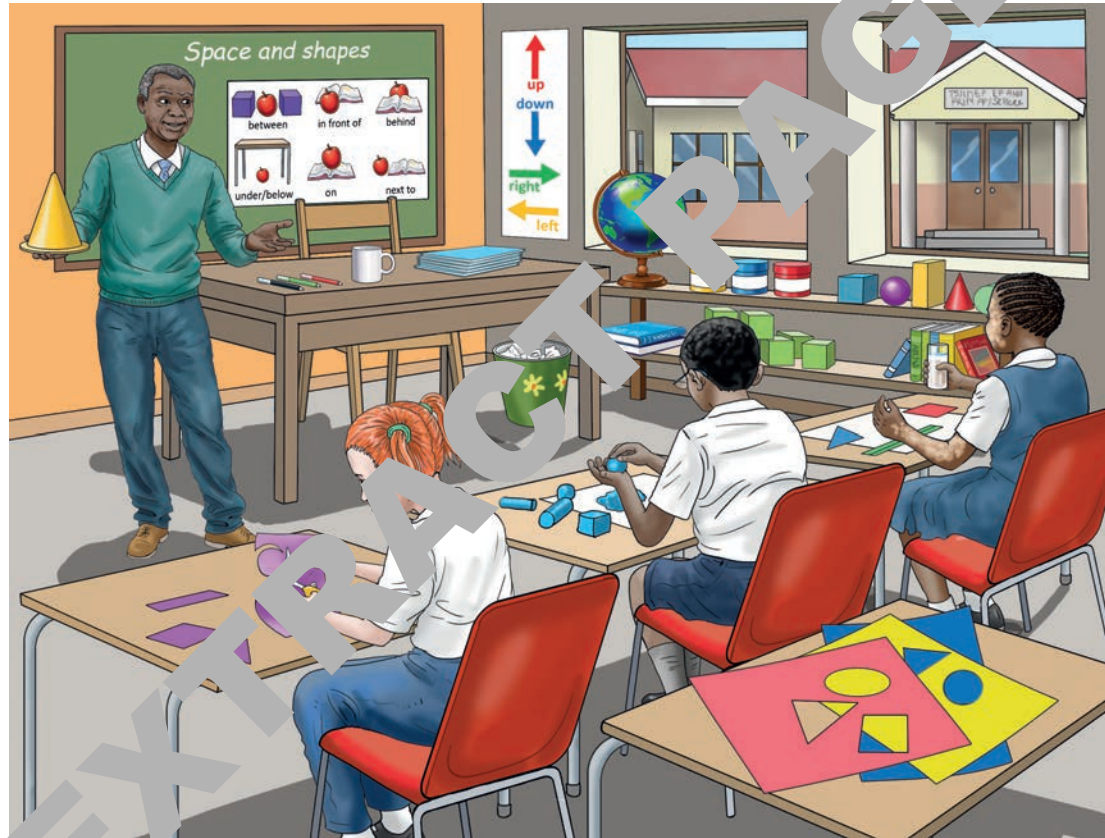
ingqukuva /
sphere



ithyubhu / cube



ikhowuni / cone



zesilinda /
cylinder



iprizmu / prism



sasekunene /
right



ekhohlo / left



phezulu / up



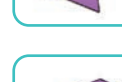
ezantsi / down



isalathiso /
direction



unxantathu /
triangle



**umbhoxo
buxande /**
rectangle



**ngaphezulu
kwe.. /** on top of



phambili kwe... /
in front of



ecaleni kwe/ko... /
next to

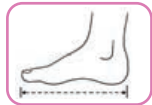
Umlinganiselo



iwotshi yedijithali / digital clock



iwotshi enosiba / analogue clock



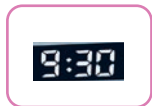
ubude beenyawo / foot length



ubude besandla / hand span



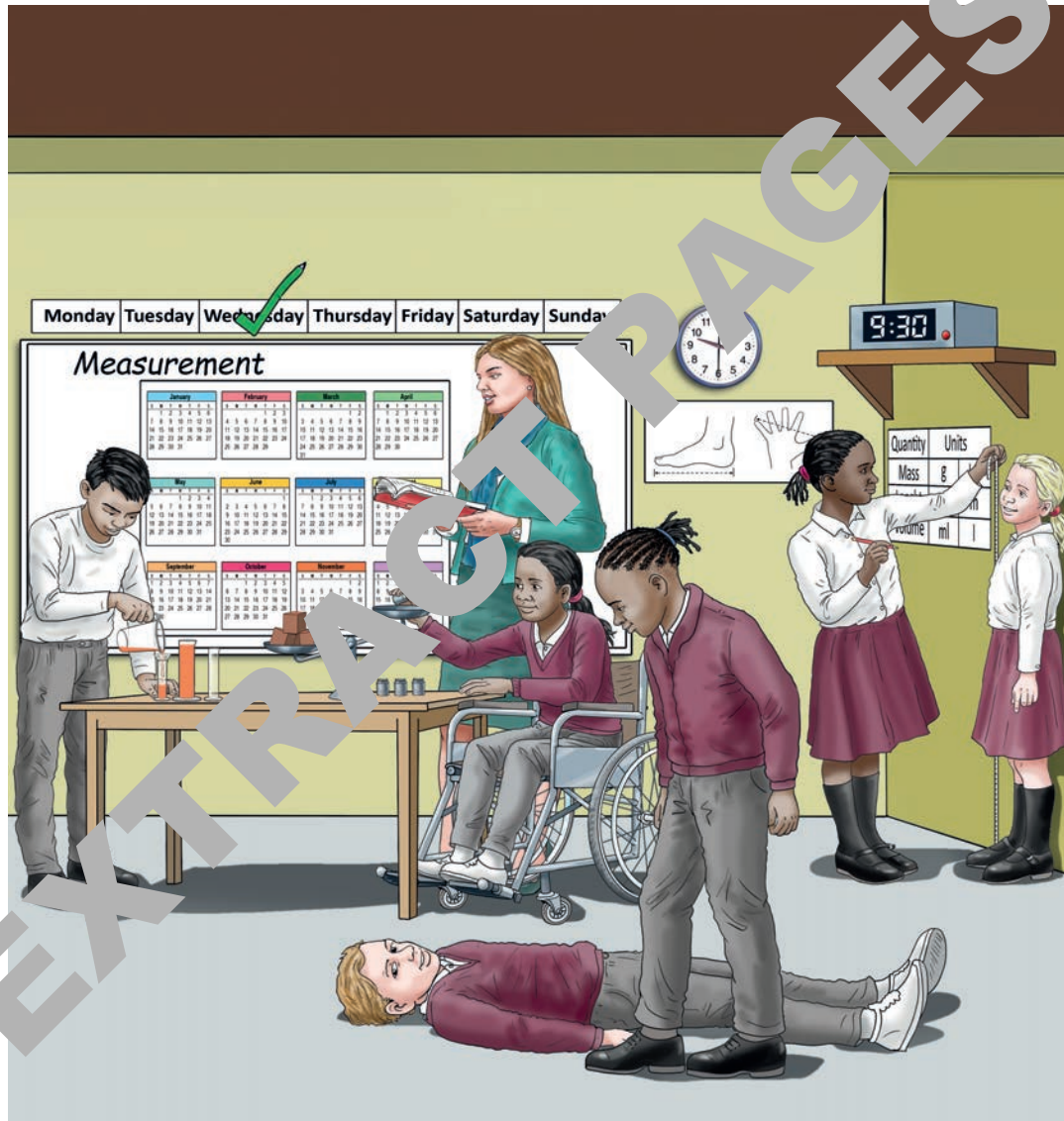
inyanga / month



umlinganiselo ongekho mgangathweni / time



ubunzima / mass



iwotshi enosiba / balance scale



umlinganiselo ongekho sesikweni / informal measurement



galela / pour



Monday usuku lwevek / day of the week



isikali esingalinganiyo / unbalance scale

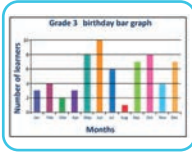


umlinganiselo ongekho mgangathweni / non-standard measure



umthamo ogcweleyo / full capacity

Ukuphathwa kweDatha



ibha grafu / bar graph



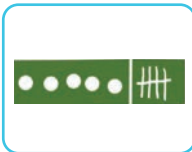
isitshixo / key



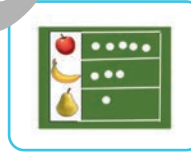
ingqokelela / collection



hlela / sort



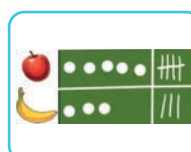
izibalo / tally



itafle / table



igrafu yemifanekiso / pictograph



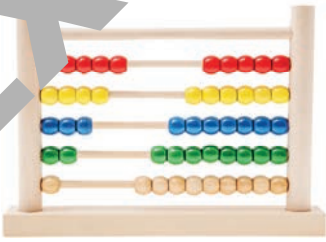
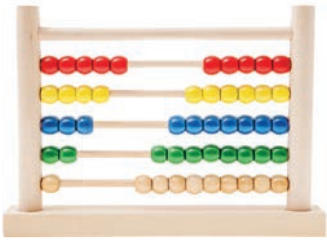








idatha / data

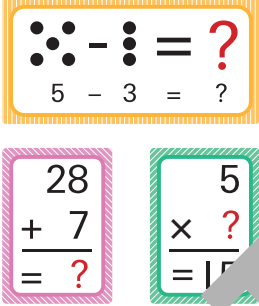
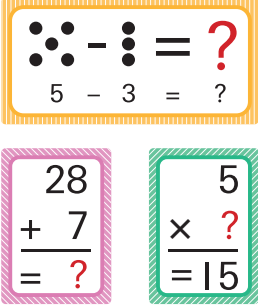
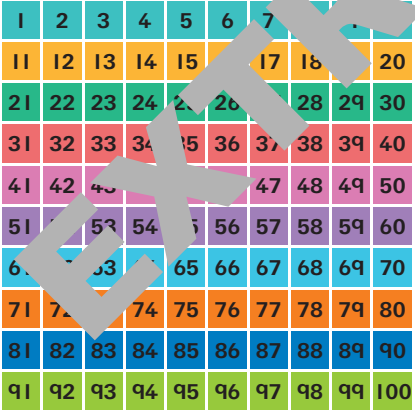

Frequency
7
8
5
6
11
8
7
3

itafle yefrikhwensi / frequency table



a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
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





Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/ diagram
ababini	<p>Izinto ezihamba ngambini.</p> <p>Amaqela amabini anokusetyenziswa ekubaleni ngokuqakatha. Isenokunceda nangoku phindaphinda kunye nokwahlulahlula.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Amaqela amathathu amabini.</p> 	twos	<p>Things that come in pairs.</p> <p>Groups of two that can be used in skip counting. It can also assist with multiplication and division.</p> <p>Example: Three groups of two.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
abhakasi/ uphahla lokubala	<p>I-abhakasi sisixhobo sokubalisa esisebenzisa iibhola ezikela ngokuzibala ezihlelwe ngohlobo olukhulu kulemani. Isetyenziselwa ukwazi kusebenzi yezibalo efanayo okudibanisa, ukuthabatha, ukuphindaphinda, kunye nokwahlulahlula.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 1</i></p>	abacus	<p>A calculation tool that uses sliding beads arranged in an array to represent numbers. It is used to perform mathematical operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1</i></p>

Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
akukhonto	<p>Xa isikhongozeli (okanye enye into) singabanjwanga okanye singaqulathanga nto.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Umgca manani ongenanto ngumgca-manani ongenamida okanye ongenamanani kuwo.</p>  <p><i>(Jonga umgca-manani kwezinye iindidi zemigca-manani)</i> <i>Ibanga 1, 2</i></p>	empty	<p>When a container (or something else) is not holding anything containing anything.</p> <p>Example: An empty number line is a number line that does not have any labels or numbers on it.</p>  <p><i>(See number line for other types of number lines)</i> <i>Grade 1, 2</i></p>
a.m./p.m.	<p>am–ziyure ezili-12 zokuqala zakusasa ukususela ezinzulwini zobusuku kude kube semini emaqanda.</p> <p>Umzekelo: I walk to school at 8 a.m.</p>  <p>pm–ziyure zesibini ezili-12 ukususela emini emaqanda ukuya ezinzulwini zobusuku.</p> <p>Umzekelo: I go to bed at 8 p.m.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 2, 3</i></p>	a.m./p.m.	<p>a.m. (AM): The first 12-hour period between midnight and noon.</p> <p>Example: I walk to school at 8 a.m.</p>  <p>p.m. (PM): The second 12-hour period between noon and midnight.</p> <p>Example: I go to bed at 8 p.m.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 2, 3</i></p>
amacala angqukuva	<p>Jonga: “Taophe (ejikelezileyo) amacala”</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p>	round sides	<p>See “Curved (round) sides”</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>

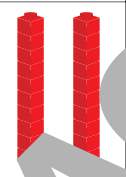

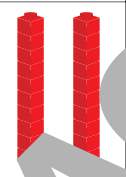

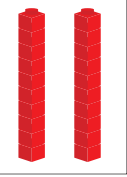
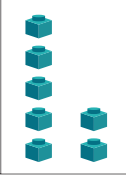
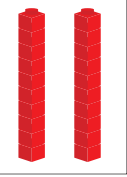
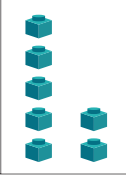
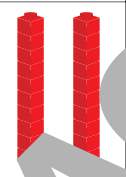

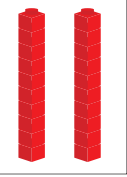
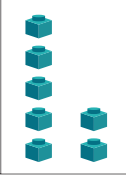


Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
amakhadi oonotshaluza	<p>Amakhadi abonisa amagama, amanani, imifanekiso, okanye ingxaki zemathematika ezikhawulezayo athi utitshala azibambe kufutshane ukunceda ukukhumbula ulwazi nokukhuthaza ukuthatha inxaxheba eklasini.</p> <p>Umzekelo: wamakhadi oonotshaluza</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p>	flash cards	<p>Cards showing words, numbers, pictures or quick mathematics problems that a teacher holds up briefly to aid activities, recall of information and to stimulate participation in class.</p> <p>Examples of flash cards:</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
amakhulu etshati	<p>I-10 iphinda phindwe kayi-10 ye kwazi ebonisa amanani ukusuka ku-1 ukuya ku-100; ikwabizwa ngokubizwa letshathi.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 3</i></p>	hundred board	<p>A 10 × 10 square that shows the numbers from 1 to 100; also called a hundred chart or number chart..</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 3</i></p>

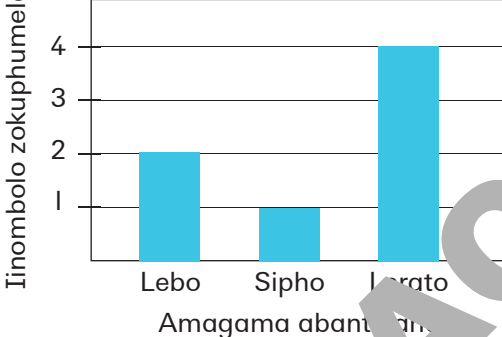
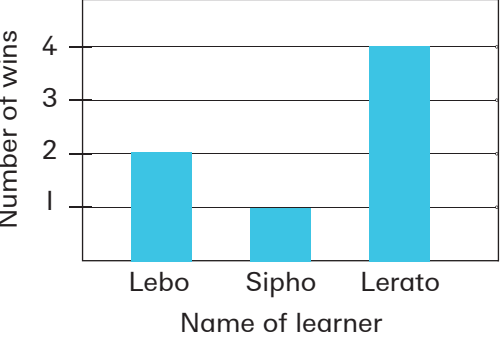
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Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
amanani amabini	<p>Nawaphi na amanani amabini adityaniswe ndawonye ukuvelisa inani elidibeneyo.</p> <p>Umzekelo: ama-75 kunye nama-25 enza isibini senani kuba zivelisa inani elidibeneyo le-100. <i>Ibanga 1</i></p>	number pairs	<p>Any two numbers put together to produce a combined number.</p> <p>Example: 75 and 25 form a number pair because they produce the combined number of 100. <i>Grade 1</i></p>
amanani amele isikhundla	<p>Amele indawo yento kuluhlu olucwangcisiweyo, umzekelo, indawo yokuqala, eyesibini, eyesithathu, eyesine neyesihlanu.</p> <p>Umzekelo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inkwenkwezi ebhlowu ikwindawo yokuqala (1st) Inkwenkwezi eluhlaza ikwindawo yesibini (2nd) Inkwenkwezi emfusa ikwindawo yesithathu (3rd) Inkwenkwezi emthubi ikwindawo yesine (4th) Inkwenkwezi ebomvu ikwindawo yesihlanu (5th) <p> <i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p>	ordinal number	<p>They represent the position of something in an ordered list, for example, first, second, third, fourth and fifth.</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The blue star is in the first (1st) position The green star is in the second (2nd) position The purple star is in the third (3rd) position The yellow star is in the fourth (4th) position The red star is in the fifth (5th) position <p> <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
amanani angoonombini	<p>Inani emnqanaba okululwa ngesi-2 ngaphandle kwentsalela.</p> <p>Umzekelo: 2, 4, 6, 22, 48, 98</p> <p><i>(Jonga inombolo engumnqakathi)</i></p> <p><i>Ibanga 2, 3</i></p>	even number	<p>A number that can be divided by 2 without a remainder.</p> <p>Example: 2, 4, 6, 22, 48, 98</p> <p><i>(See odd number)</i></p> <p><i>Grade 2, 3</i></p>

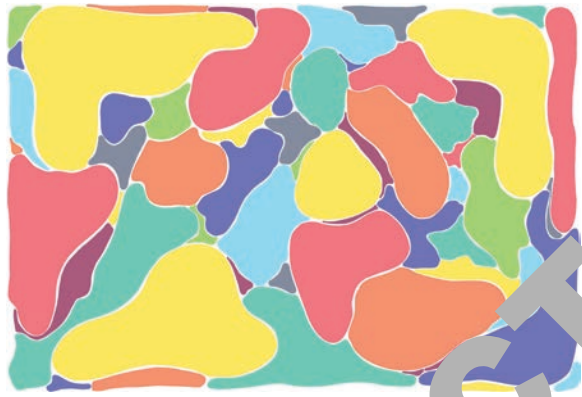
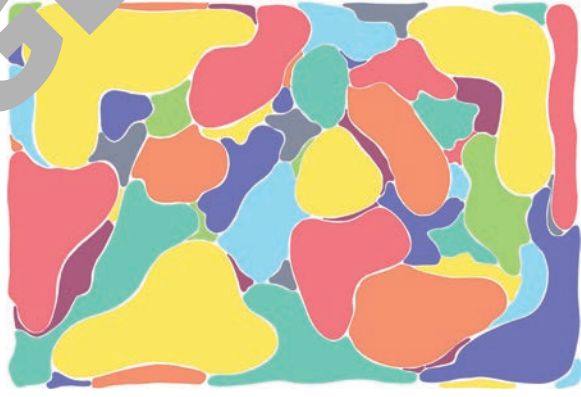
Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/ diagram
amanani ngokohlelo	<p>Ukucwangcisa amanani ngokulandelelana ukusuka kwelincinci ukuya kwelikhulu okanye ukusuka kwelikhulu ukuya kwelincinci.</p> <p>Umzekelo 1: Lungisa amanani, 5, 8, 2, 4, 10 ukusuka kwelincinci ukuya kwelikhulu.</p> <p>Impendulo: 2, 4, 5, 8, 10.</p> <p>Umzekelo 2: Lungelelanisa amanani angumnqakathi kwiseti enikiweyo ukusuka kwelikhulu ukuya kwelincinci. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.</p> <p>Impendulo: 9, 7, 5, 3, 1. <i>Ibanga 2,</i></p>	order numbers	<p>To arrange numbers in a sequence either from smallest to biggest or biggest to smallest.</p> <p>Example 1: Order the sequence, 5, 8, 2, 4, 10 from smallest to biggest.</p> <p>Answer: 2, 4, 5, 8, 10.</p> <p>Example 2: Order the odd numbers in the following set from biggest to smallest. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.</p> <p>Answer: 9, 7, 5, 3, 1. <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
amaninzi/amaqela amaninzi	<p>Izinto zidityaniswe ngobuchule njengeseti okanye njengengqokobele ukuze kube lula ukuzibala kanye nokubeka i-subiting.</p> <p>Umzekelo 1: Inyandatho enkulu ingamaqela ali-10</p>  <p>Umzekelo 2: Iqela leentsimbi kunye neqela leebhola zentenetya njalo.</p>  <p><i>(Jonga isubiting)</i> <i>Ibanga 1</i></p>	lots of/ groups of	<p>Things put together strategically in sets or collections in order to make counting and subitising easier.</p> <p>Example 1: The bundle of sticks is organised into groups of 10</p>  <p>Example 2: A group of beads or a group of tennis balls etc.</p>  <p><i>(See subitising)</i> <i>Grade 1</i></p>

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Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/ diagram												
amaqhezu angengawo awobunye	<p>Xa inani elingaphezulu kwiqhezu lilikhulu kuno-1.</p> <p>Imizekelo: $\frac{2}{9}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{15}$ $\frac{3}{10}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{5}{6}$</p> <p>Amaqhezu adibeneyo aba nenani elingaphezulu lika-1.</p> <p><i>(Jonga amaqhezu adibeneyo)</i> <i>Ibanga 3</i></p>	non-unitary fractions	<p>A part of a whole whose numerator is always greater than 1.</p> <p>Example: $\frac{4}{9}$ $\frac{4}{15}$ $\frac{3}{10}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{5}{6}$</p> <p>Unitary fractions have a top number of 1.</p> <p><i>(See unitary fraction)</i> <i>Grade 3</i></p>												
amashumi (ixabiso lendawo)	<p>Ixabiso lendawo kwicala lasekhohlo lezo kwinqanaba elimanani-mabini/unombini okanye ngaphezulu.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Kwinqanaba lama-27, imivo mi-2 “kumashumi” kwaye ixabiso lendawo ngama-20.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Shumi</th> <th>Imivo/ononye</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; color: red; font-size: 2em;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center; color: teal; font-size: 2em;">7</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p> </div>	Shumi	Imivo/ononye	2	7			tens (place value)	<p>The place value on the left-hand side of the ones in a two-digit number or larger.</p> <p>Example: In the number 27, the “tens” digit is 2 and the place value is 20.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tens</th> <th>Ones</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; color: red; font-size: 2em;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center; color: teal; font-size: 2em;">7</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p> </div>	Tens	Ones	2	7		
Shumi	Imivo/ononye														
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Tens	Ones														
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amaxasha ahlukileyo	<p>Isixa sexesha phakathi kwiziganeko ezibini okanye amaxasha amabini anikiweyo.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Umahluko kwixesha yigure enye.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>Ibanga 3</i></p> </div>	difference (in time)	<p>The amount of time between two events or two given times.</p> <p>Example: The difference in time between 1 o'clock and 2 o'clock is one hour.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>Grade 3</i></p> </div>												





Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram														
<p>asi/ii-asi</p> <p>Imigca yereferensi ethe nkqo nethe tye esetyenziselwa ukubonisa idatha kwiigrafu okanye kwiigradi.</p> <p>ii-asi – isininzi</p> <p>Umzekelo: Kukho iindidi ezimbini zee-asi kwigrafu, i-asi ethe nkqo kunye ne-asi ethe tye.</p> <div data-bbox="478 539 997 989"> <p style="text-align: center;">Inani lemidlalo ye-Uno ephungyelwe ngamaqela</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="487 614 989 949"> <caption>Inani lemidlalo ye-Uno ephungyelwe ngamaqela</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Amagama abantu abandi</th> <th>Inombolo zokuphumelela</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lebo</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sipho</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lerato</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 3</i></p> </div>	Amagama abantu abandi	Inombolo zokuphumelela	Lebo	2	Sipho	1	Lerato	4	<p>axis/axes</p> <p>The vertical and horizontal reference lines used to show data on graphs or grids.</p> <p>The plural of “axis” is “axes”.</p> <p>Example: There are two types of axes in a graph: the vertical axis and the horizontal axis.</p> <div data-bbox="1375 539 1894 989"> <p style="text-align: center;">The number of Uno games won by a group of learners</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="1383 614 1885 949"> <caption>The number of Uno games won by a group of learners</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of learner</th> <th>Number of wins</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lebo</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sipho</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lerato</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 3</i></p> </div>	Name of learner	Number of wins	Lebo	2	Sipho	1	Lerato	4
Amagama abantu abandi	Inombolo zokuphumelela																
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Sipho	1																
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Name of learner	Number of wins																
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	<p>Kule grafu ingentla, i-asi oxwesileyo ubonisa amagama abantu abandi abadlala umdlalo u-Uno. Imigca ome-nkqo we asi/axis ubonisa izihlandlo zokuphumelela komfundi ngamnye.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 3</i></p>	<p>In the above graph, the horizontal axis shows the names of the learners who play the game, Uno. The vertical axis shows the number of wins per learner.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 3</i></p>															

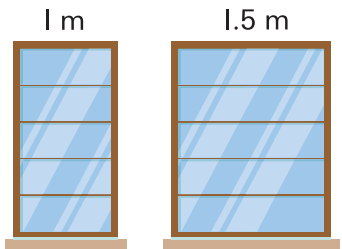
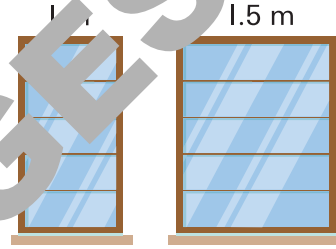
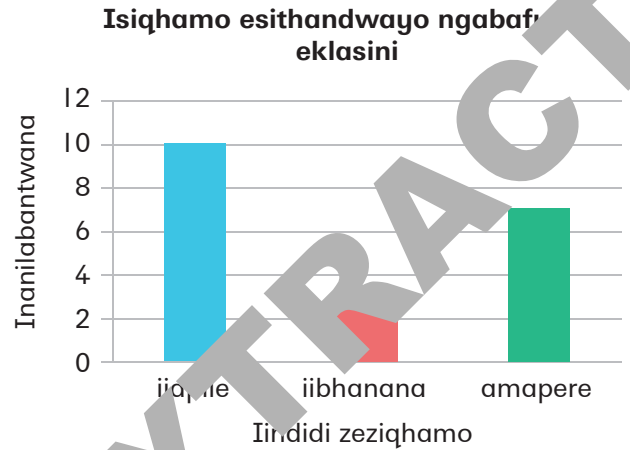
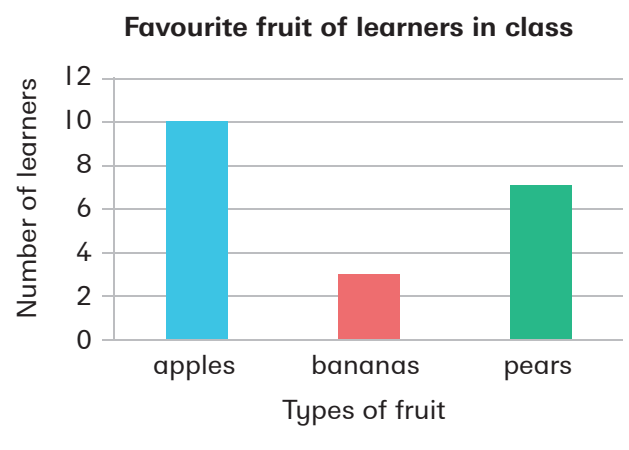
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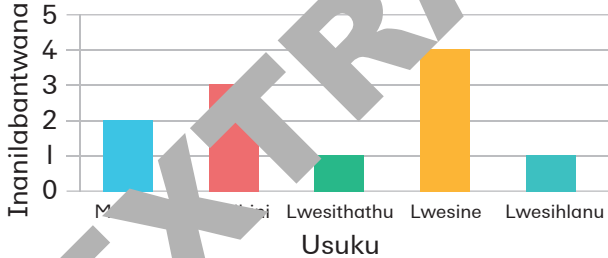
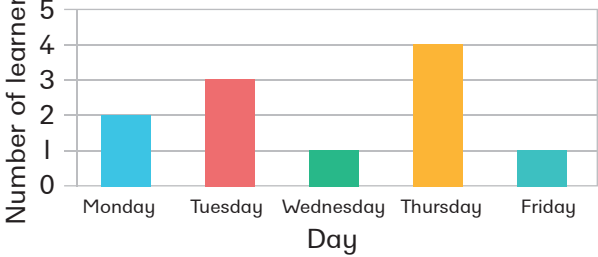
Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<p>aziyojometri</p>	<p>Izinto ezinamagqabantshintshi aqhelekileyo kunye nemiphetho engathanga ngqo.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Iimilo kulo msebenzi wobugcisa aziyojiyometri.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1</i></p>	<p>non-geometric</p>	<p>Objects that do not have regular outlines and straight edges.</p> <p>Example: The shapes in this artwork are non-geometric.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1</i></p>

EXTRACT PAGES

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Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
bala	<p>Ukufumana inani okanye isixa sento</p>  <p><i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p>	calculate	<p>To find the number or amount of something.</p>  <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
bala	<p>Ukudibanisa izinto nganye, nganye ngokudibanisa inani kwinto nganye.</p> <p><i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p>	count	<p>To add items together one by one by linking a number to each item.</p> <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
bala zonke	<p>Isicwangciso esisetyenziselwa ukudibanisa xa umntu engakwazi ukubona ukuba iqela okanye isixaxa yamanani imele ntoni.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Ku-$2 + 3$, abafundi bayakubala izinto ezi-2. Babelo izinto ezi-3, emva koko babekela izinto kanye, baze ekugqibeleni bazibale zonke izinto ukufumana isixa sento esi-5. Zonke</p>  <p><i>(Jonga udibanisa)</i></p> <p><i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p>	count all	<p>A strategy that is used to add up when one is unable to visualise what a group or set of numbers represents.</p> <p>Example: For $2 + 3$, learners will count out 2 objects, then count out 3 objects, then place the objects together, and finally count all of them to find the total of 5.</p>  <p><i>(See add)</i></p> <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>

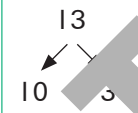
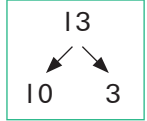
Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
banzi okanye banzi kune	<p>Xa into ibanzi ngobungakanani okanye inomgama omkhulu ukusuka kwelinye icala ukuya kwelinye.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p>	wider or wider than	<p>When something is broader in size or has a larger distance from one end to the other end.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
bha grafu/igrafu	<p>Igrafu ebonisa irethengula ezingalinganiyo ezime endaweni yamanani eziwabonisayo.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Isiqhamo esithandwayo ngabafundi eklasini</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p>	bar graph	<p>A graph that compares different rectangular bars that stand in the place of different numbers.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Favourite fruit of learners in class</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
bonisa	<p>Ukuphinda kwela into kumgca othe ngqo ukusuka kwelinye umfanekiso wesipili.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 1</i></p>	reflect	<p>To flip an object over a straight line so that a mirror image is formed.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1</i></p>

Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram																							
bonisa (datha)	<p>Ukusebenzisa iitafule okanye imizobo ukubonisa idatha eqokelelweyo.</p> <p>Umzekelo 1: I-pictografu imele idatha ebonwayo kusetyenziswa imifanekiso.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Usuku</th> <th>Abantwana abangekhoyo</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Mvulo</td> <td>★ ★</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lwesibini</td> <td>★ ★ ★</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lwesithathu</td> <td>★</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lwesine</td> <td>★ ★ ★ ★</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lwesihlanu</td> <td>★</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>★ represents one learner</p> <p>Umzekelo 2: Kwigrafu yebha, iibhokisi ezimbhoxo buxande zisetyenziswa ukubonisa idatha.</p> <p>Abantwana abangekhoyo ngosuku nosuku</p>  <p><i>Ibanga 3</i></p>	Usuku	Abantwana abangekhoyo	Mvulo	★ ★	Lwesibini	★ ★ ★	Lwesithathu	★	Lwesine	★ ★ ★ ★	Lwesihlanu	★	<p>represent (data)</p> <p>Using tables or drawings to show data that has been gathered.</p> <p>Example 1: A pictograph represents data usually using pictures.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Day</th> <th>Learners absent</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Monday</td> <td>★ ★</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuesday</td> <td>★ ★ ★</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wednesday</td> <td>★</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thursday</td> <td>★ ★ ★ ★</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Friday</td> <td>★</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>★ represents one learner</p> <p>Example 2: In a bar graph, rectangular bars are used to represent data.</p> <p>Learners absent from school each day</p>  <p><i>Grade 3</i></p>	Day	Learners absent	Monday	★ ★	Tuesday	★ ★ ★	Wednesday	★	Thursday	★ ★ ★ ★	Friday	★
Usuku	Abantwana abangekhoyo																									
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Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
cacisa	Ukwenza into okanye ingcamango icace emntwini kwaye kube lula ukuyiqonda ngokuyichaza ngokweenkcukacha. Umzekelo: Cacisa uyifumene njani impendulo. <i>Ibanga 2</i>	explain	To make something or an idea clear and easy to understand by describing it in more detail. Example: Explain how you got to that answer. <i>Grade 2</i>
cazulula	Indlela esetyenziswayo ukucazulula amanani ukwenza kube lula ukusebenzisa inani ekubaleni kujoliswe kumashumi nakwezinye. 	decompose	A method that is used to break down numbers to make it easier to use such numbers in calculations with particular focus on tens and ones/units.  <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
chanekileyo/ qinisekileyo	Xa into ethile, njengomlinganiselo okanye isiphumo sichanekileyo kwaye ayingomlinganiselo. Umzekelo: Ubudlebe chanekileyo bepeni yam yi-20 cm. <i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i>	accurate / accurately	When something, like a measurement or result, is exact and not an estimate. Example: The accurate length of my pen is 20 cm. <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
chaza (amanani)	Ukuthetha ngolana nelwano okanye ngendawo amanani . Umzekelo: U-12 sichaza umyalelo we-10 kunge ne-10, sinokuthi u-12 ukabikho ngaphezu ko-10. <i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i>	describe (numbers)	Talking about the order or position of numbers. Example: When we describe the order of 12 and 10, we can say that 12 is two more than 10. <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>



Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
chaza (ipateni)	<p>Ukuthetha okanye ukubhala indlela ipateni eyenziwe ngayo ngokujonga into ephindwayo.</p> <p>Umzekelo: 2, 4, 6, 8 yipateni eyenziwa ngokudibanisa isibini kwinani elingaphambili. <i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p>	describe (a pattern)	<p>To say or write how a pattern is made up by looking at what is being repeated.</p> <p>Example: 2, 4, 6, 8 is a pattern that is created by adding two to the previous number. <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
chwangcisa (idatha)	<p>Ukuthatha ulwazi uze uluhlele ngokweendidi ukuze lube yinto evakalayo kumfundi wolwazi.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Cwangcisa ulwazi ngokubala inani lemihla yokuzalwa kwinyanga nganye.</p> <p>Impendulo: EyoMqungu <i>Ibanga 3</i></p>	organise (data)	<p>To take information and sort it into categories to make sense to the reader of the information.</p> <p>Example: Organise the information by counting the number of birthdays in each month. Which month has the least number of birthdays?</p> <p>Answer: January <i>Grade 3</i></p>

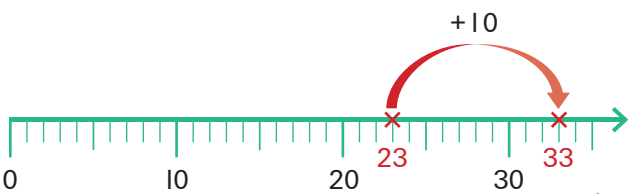
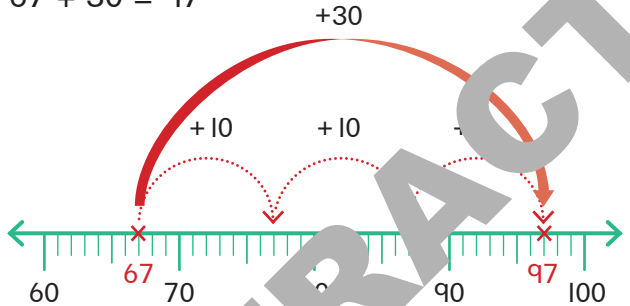
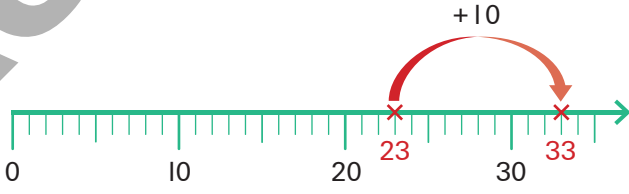
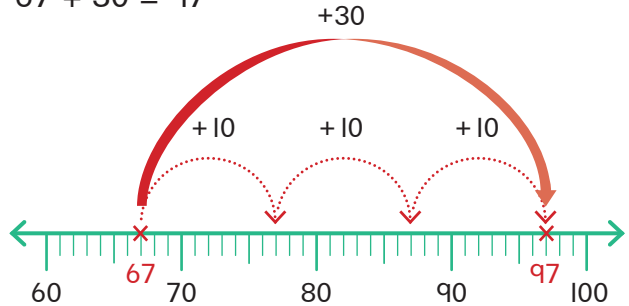
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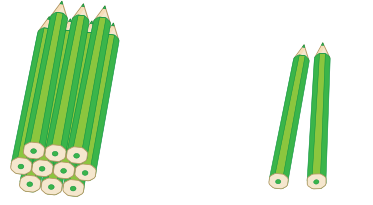
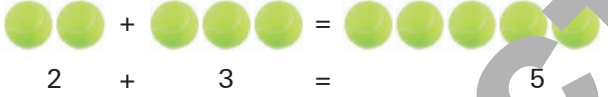
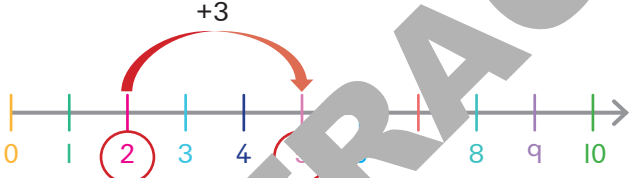
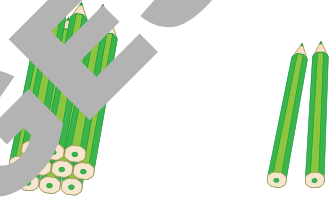
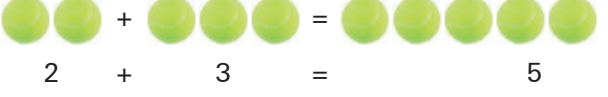
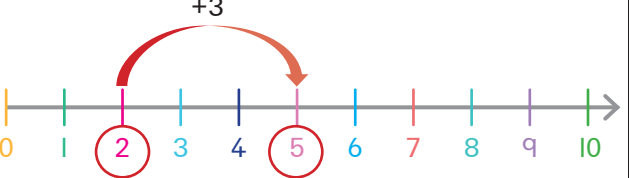
Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
chitha	<p>Ukusebenzisa imali ukuthenga izinto okanye ukuhlawula into ethile.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Ndichitha i-R100 ekutyeni kweenkukhu zam.</p> <p><i>Ibanga 1</i></p>	spend	<p>To use money to buy things or to pay for something.</p> <p>Example: I spend R100 on food for my chickens.</p> <p><i>Grade 1</i></p>
cotha/ cotha kuno	<p>Ukukwazi kwento okanye izinto ukuhamba ngesantya esisezantsi xa kuthelekiswa nenge into okanye izinto.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Ibhayisekile iyacotha kunololiwe.</p> <p><i>Ibanga 1</i></p>	slower/ slower than	<p>The ability of an object or objects to move at a lower speed compared to another object or objects.</p> <p>Example: A bicycle moves slower than a train.</p> <p><i>Grade 1</i></p>

EXTRACT PAGES

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Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<p>deki/ngqindilili kune...</p> <p>ukubhitya kune...</p>	<p>Amagama asetyenziswa ukuchaza ububanzi bezinto. Ukujiya kubhekisa kwinto enobubanzi obukhulu. Ubuncinci bubhekisa kwinto enobubanzi obuncinci.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Incwadi eluhlaza ideki kunencwadi ebomvu. Incwadi ebomvu ibhityile kunencwadi eluhlaza.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 1</i></p>	<p>thicker than</p> <p>thinner than</p>	<p>Term used to describe the width of objects. Thicker refers to the object with the longer width. Thinner refers to the object with the smaller width.</p> <p>Example: The green book is thicker than the red book. The red book is thinner than the green book.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1</i></p>
<p>dibanisa/hlanganisa amakhulu</p>	<p>Ukudibanisa amaqela amakhulu kumyinge nawuphi na okivuyayo.</p> <p>Umzekelo:</p> <p>123 + 100 = 223</p> <p>167 + 200 = 367</p> <p>214 + 300 = 514</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 3</i></p>	<p>add hundreds</p>	<p>To add groups of hundreds to any number you are given.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>123 + 100 = 223</p> <p>167 + 200 = 367</p> <p>214 + 300 = 514</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 3</i></p>



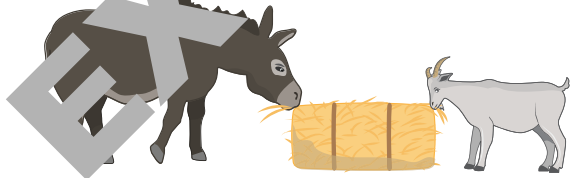
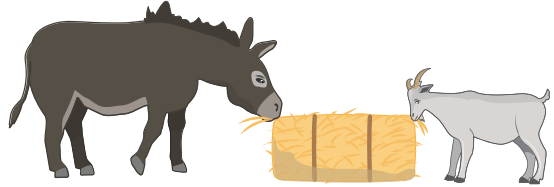
Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
dibanisa/hlanganisa amashumi	<p>Ukudibanisa amaqela amashumi kulo naliphi na inani olinikiweyo.</p> <p>Imizekelo: $23 + 10 = 33$ $67 + 30 = 97$</p> <p>Ukusebenzisa umgca-manani: $23 + 10 = 33$</p>  <p>$67 + 30 = 97$</p>  <p>Inqanaba 1: Ipendulo ingabalwa ngokusebenzisa isiba ezintathu zama-10 okanye...</p> <p>Inqanaba 2: Ipendulo ingabalwa ngokusebenzisa isiba elinye lama-30.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 2,3</i></p>	add tens	<p>To add groups of tens to any number you are given.</p> <p>Example: $23 + 10 = 33$ $67 + 30 = 97$</p> <p>Use a number line. $23 + 10 = 33$</p>  <p>$67 + 30 = 97$</p>  <p>Level 1: The answer can be calculated using three jumps of 10 or</p> <p>Level 2: The answer can be calculated using one jump of 30.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 2,3</i></p>

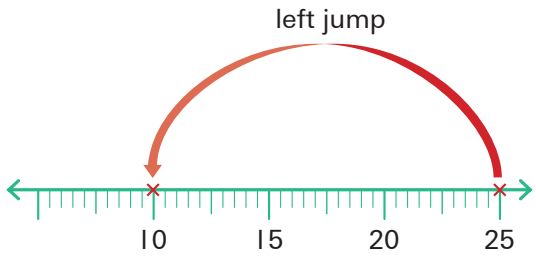
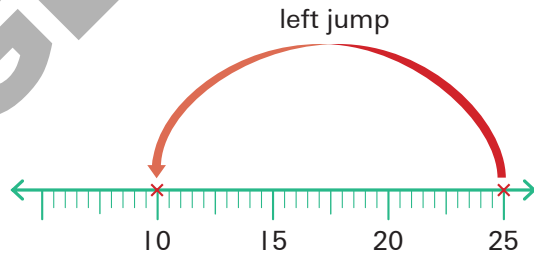
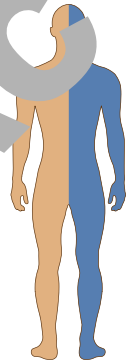
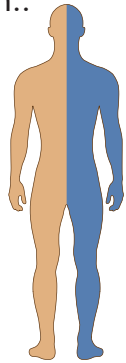
Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
dibanisa/ hlanganisa/ yengeza	<p>Ukudibanisa okanye ukuzisa iinombolo ezimbini okanye ezingaphezulu (okanye izinto) kunye ukwenza isamba</p> <p>Umzekelo 1:</p>  <p>10 kunye 2 = 12</p> <p>Umzekelo 2:</p>  <p>2 + 3 = 5</p>  <p>Isicwangciso 1: Babala Zonke Inqanaba 1: Kwi-2+3, abafundi baya kubala izinto ezi-2, emva koko babale izinto ezi-3, emva koko bazibeke kunye, ekugqibeleni babale zonke izinto ukuze bafumane inani elisisi-5 (isamba esisi-5).</p>	add	<p>To join or bring two or more numbers (or things) together to find a total.</p> <p>Example</p>  <p>10 and 2 = 12</p> <p>Example 2:</p>  <p>2 + 3 = 5</p>  <p>Strategy 1: Count all Level 1: For 2+3, learners will count out 2 objects, then count out 3 objects, then place the objects together, and finally count all the objects to find a total of 5.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Continued...</p>

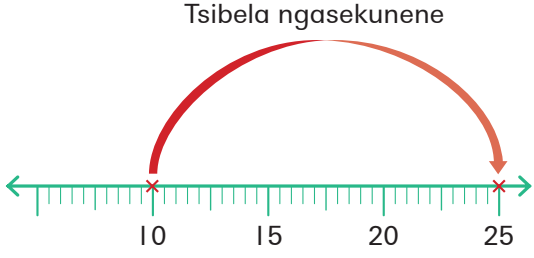
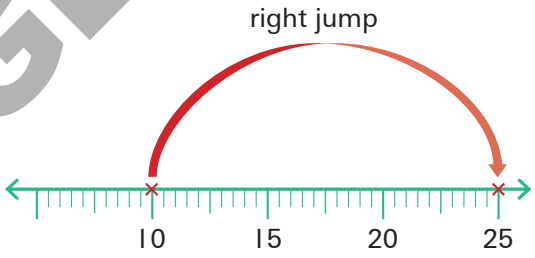




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Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
dibanisa/ hlanganisa/ yengeza	<p>Isicwangciso 2: Qhubeka ukubala Inqanaba 2: Kwi-2+3, abafundi bagcina inani elisisi-2 engqondweni, emva koko bongeza izinto ezi-3 ukwenza ezi-5. Isicwangciso esingcono kukugcina inani elikhulu, 3, engqondweni, emva koko bongeza inani elincinci, 2, ukwenza isamba esisi-5. (Isicwangciso sokuqhubeka ukubala silinqanaba eliphezulu kuneli nqanaba loku-1.)</p> <p>Isicwangciso 3: Ukusebenzisa into eyaziwayo Inqanaba 3: Abafundi basebenzisa ulwazi (umz. wolwakhiwo lwamanani) ukufumana isamba.</p> <p>Umz.: Ukuba abafundi bayazi ukuba $u-2 + 7 = 9$ baya kuyazi ukuba $u-22 + 7 = 29$.</p> <p>Kubalulekile ukuphuhlisa abafundi ukusuka kwinqanaba loku-1 ukuya kwinqanaba 2, kwi-2+3. Ezinye iimeko ukuya kwinqanaba 3. Kubalulekile kananjalo ukufundisa abafundi ukuba babone izinto ngomhlo.</p> <p><i>(Jonga isibonisi ngokukhawuleza). Ibanga 1,2,3</i></p>	add	<p>Strategy 2: Count on Level 2: For 2+3, learners keep the number 2 in their minds and add 3 to get to 5. A better strategy would be to keep the larger number, 3, in mind, and then add the smaller number, 2, to get a total of 5. (The count-on strategy is at a level higher than level 1.)</p> <p>Strategy 3: Using known fact Level 3: Learners use prior knowledge (e.g. of number structure) to find the total.</p> <p>If learners know that $2 + 7 = 9$, for example, they will also know that $22 + 7 = 29$.</p> <p>It is important for learners to move progressively from level 1 to level 2, and then to level 3 in some cases. It is also important to teach learners to subitise.</p> <p><i>(See subitising).</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1,2,3</i></p>



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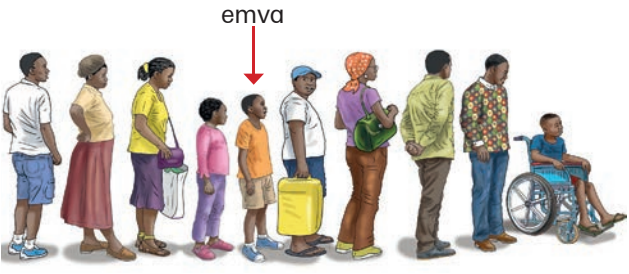
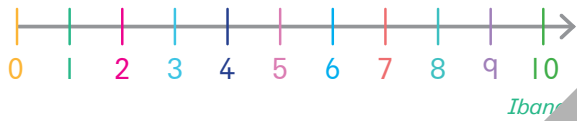
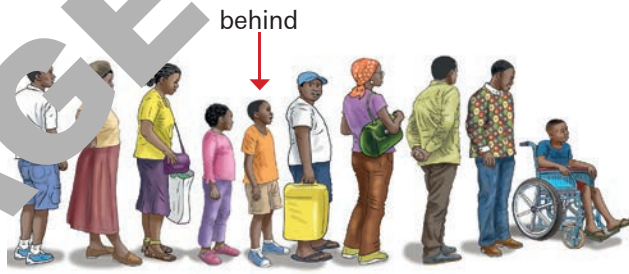

Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
ebusuku	<p>Lixesha apho isibhakabhaka simnyama, yaye inkoliso yabantu nezilwanyana ziyalala.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Ndiyayibona inyanga ebusuku.</p>  <p><i>Ibanga 1</i></p>	night	<p>The time period when the sky is dark, and most people and animals are asleep.</p> <p>Example: I can see the Moon at night.</p>  <p><i>Grade 1</i></p>
ecaleni kwe/ko... (indawo)	<p>Umgama omfutshane emva kwanye kufutshane nomntu nesilwanyana okanye into.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Indawo yebhali nebhokhwe zisecaleni kwebhali lomqu.</p>  <p><i>Ibanga 1</i></p>	next to (position)	<p>A short distance after or near to a person, animal or object.</p> <p>Example: The donkey and the goat are next to the straw bale.</p>  <p><i>Grade 1</i></p>

Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
ekhohlo (umkhombandlela)	<p>Umkhombandlela oseNtshona xa umntu ejonge eMantla.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Kungca manani, ukutsibela ekhohlo kuthetha ukutsiba ngasemva okuthetha ukuthabatha.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Ibanga 1, 2, 3</p>	left (direction)	<p>The direction to the west when you are facing north.</p> <p>Example: On a number line, a jump to the left is a backwards jump, which means that you are subtracting..</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Grade 1, 2, 3</p>
ekunene (icala)	<p>Icala lomzimba elibheke eMpuma xa lijonge eMntla.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Emfanekisweni, umzobo ujonge phambili, icala lasekunene lifakwe umbono oblowu.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Ibanga 1, 2, 3</p>	right (side)	<p>The side of the body or object that faces east when you are facing north..</p> <p>Example: In the picture, the figure is facing forward and the right is shaded in blue.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Grade 1, 2, 3</p>





Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
ekunene (isalathiso)	<p>Indlela eya empuma xa ujonge emantla.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Kumgca manani ukutsibela ngasekunene kuthetha ukutsibela phambili oko kuthetha ukuba wongeza amanani.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tsibela ngasekunene</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 1, 2</i></p>	right (direction)	<p>The direction to the east when you are facing north.</p> <p>Example: On a number line, a jump to the right means a forward jump, which means addition.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">right jump</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
elidlulileyo/ ukuya (ixesha)	<p>Isetyenziselwa ukuchaza ixesha apho isiba elide lewotshi lingekho ngokwiyure. Sisebenzisa 'ixesha elidlulileyo' ukuthetha ngexesha emva kweyure. Sisebenzisa 'ukuya' ukubhala kwixesha elingaphambili kweyure.</p> <p>Umzekelo:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Imizuzu e-10 ukuya kwi-12</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>imizuzu emi-5 ukuya kwi-12</p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 2</i></p>	past/to (time)	<p>Words used to describe a time of day when the long hand of the clock is not exactly on the hour. We use 'past' to talk about time after the hour. We use 'to' to refer to time before the hour.</p> <p>Example:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>10 minutes past 12</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>5 minutes to 12</p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 2</i></p>



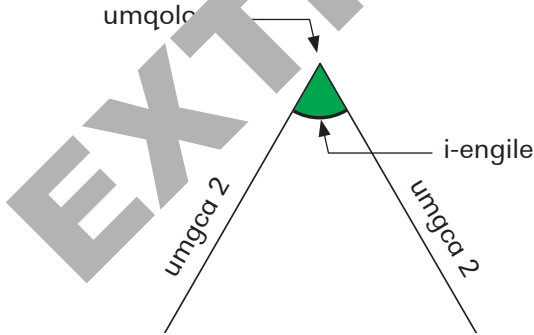
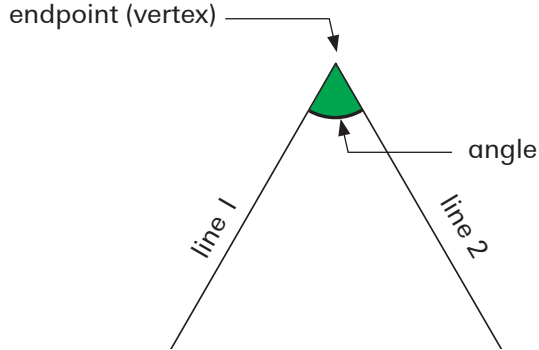
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Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
emalanga/ emva kwemini	<p>Ixesha eliphakathi kokutshona kwelanga kunye nexesha lokulala.</p> <p>Umzekelo: UThabo kunye notatomkhulu wakhe bachithe ubusuku besenza umsebenzi wesikolo wasekhaya.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 1</i></p>	evening	<p>A time between sunset and bedtime.</p> <p>Example: Thabo and his grandfather spent the evening doing homework.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1</i></p>
embindini	<p>Xa into okanye inani liphakathi okanye embindini phakathi kwezinye izinto embindini nangaphezulu okanye emazantsi.</p> <p>Umzekelo: 2, 6, 10, 12, 15</p> <p>Inani eliphakathi kwe-2, 6, 10, 12, 15.</p>	middle	<p>When an object or number is at the centre or midway between two or more objects or numbers.</p> <p>Example: 2, 6, 10, 12, 15</p> <p>The number in the middle is 10.</p>
emini emaqanda	<p>Ngentsimane ye-12 emva kwemini.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Nantye isidlo sasemini emini emaqanda.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p>	midday	<p>Noon; 12 o'clock in the afternoon.</p> <p>Example: I ate lunch at midday.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>










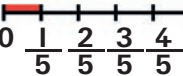
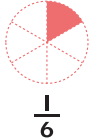

Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram																																																																																																				
emva	<p>Indawo ebonakalisa into okanye umntu emva kwezinye izinto okanye kwabantu.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Inkwenkwe isemva kwendoda ethwele ikepusi eluhlaza.</p>   <p><i>Ibanga 1, 2</i></p>	behind	<p>When an object or person comes after another or is at the back of another.</p> <p>Example: The boy is standing behind the man with the blue cap.</p>   <p><i>Grade 1, 2</i></p>																																																																																																				
emva (kwenani)	<p>Inani elilandelayo kule pateni oyinikiweyo.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Kulo mboniso, inani elilandelayo emva kwama-27 kwama-28 xa usuka ekhohlo usiya ekunene.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="451 1029 1071 1332"> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td>32</td><td>33</td><td>34</td><td>35</td><td>36</td><td>37</td><td>38</td><td>39</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr><td>41</td><td>42</td><td>43</td><td>44</td><td>45</td><td>46</td><td>47</td><td>48</td><td>49</td><td>50</td></tr> </table> <p><i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p>	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	after (a number)	<p>The number that comes next in a given pattern.</p> <p>Example: When you move from left to right on this chart, the number that comes after 27 is 28.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1333 1029 1953 1332"> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td>32</td><td>33</td><td>34</td><td>35</td><td>36</td><td>37</td><td>38</td><td>39</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr><td>41</td><td>42</td><td>43</td><td>44</td><td>45</td><td>46</td><td>47</td><td>48</td><td>49</td><td>50</td></tr> </table> <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>	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
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Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<p>emva (kwexesha)</p>	<p>Ixesha okanye isiganeko esilandelayo, okanye esenzeka emva kwelinye ixesha okanye kwesinye isiganeko.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Abantwana bayalala emva kokuba behlambe amazinyo abo.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<p>after (in time)</p>	<p>A time or event that comes next, or later than another time or event.</p> <p>Example: I children go to bed after brushing their teeth.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
<p>emva kwemini/ njikalanga</p>	<p>Ixesha losuku eliqala phakathi emini (ngentsimbi ye-12 emini' emaqanda) ukuya ngokuhlwa.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Mna notata wam si... epakini ngentsimbi yesi-3... ke imihla emva kwemini.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 1, 2</i></p>	<p>afternoon</p>	<p>The time of day from noon (12 o'clock) until the evening.</p> <p>Example: My dad and I go to the park at 3 o'clock every afternoon.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2</i></p>






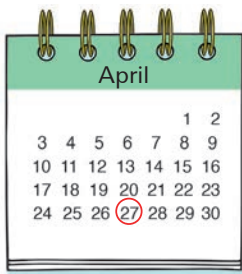
Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
emva kwexesha	<p>Umzuzwana emva kwexesha elilindelekileyo.</p> <p>Umzekelo: UAnathi uselwe kwaye ufike emva kwexesha ebhasini.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>ibanga l</i></p>	late	<p>A moment in time after the expected time.</p> <p>Example: Anathi overslept and was late for the bus.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1</i></p>
engile	<p>I-engile iveliswa phakathi kwemigca emibini (okanye iirays) ezaziqela ngendawo efanayo. Umyalezo ulinganiswa ngama- degree (°).</p> <p>Umzekelo: Isayizi ye- engile ngu-60°.</p> 	angle	<p>An angle is formed between two lines (or rays) that share a common endpoint. An angle is measured in degrees (°).</p> <p>Example: The size of the angle is 60°.</p> 



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Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
eyesibhozo/yesibhozo	<p>Iqhezu elibonisa amalungu asibhozo alinganayo ewonke.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Ukuba inxalenye yepizza ityiwe, sithi isinye-kwisibhozo sityiwe.</p>  <p><i>(Jonga ngokupheleleyo)</i> <i>Ibanga 3</i></p>	eighth/eighths	<p>The fraction you get when a whole is divided into 8 equal parts.</p> <p>Example: If a pizza is cut into 8 slices and one slice is eaten, we say one-eighth has been eaten.</p>  <p><i>(Jonga ngokupheleleyo)</i> <i>Grade 3</i></p>
eyesihlanu/yesihlanu	<p>Iqhezu elibonisa amalungu amahlanu alinganayo ewonke.</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>Isekile yamaqhezu Ibha yamaqhezu</p>   <p>$\frac{1}{5}$</p> <p>Inxalenye yeqela Umgaqo omnye</p>   </div> <p>Iindawo ezibonisa unzi zibonisa isihlanu (okanye eziye yesihlanu). <i>Ibanga 2, 3</i></p>	fifth/fifths	<p>The fraction you get when a whole is divided into 5 equal parts.</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>Fraction circle Fraction bar</p>   <p>$\frac{1}{5}$</p> <p>Part of a Group Number line</p>   </div> <p>The shaded areas show a fifth ($\frac{1}{5}$ or one fifth). <i>Grade 2, 3</i></p>
eyesithandathu/yesithandathu	<p>Iqhezu elibonisa amalungu amathandathu alinganayo ewonke.</p>  <p>$\frac{1}{6}$</p> <p><i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p>	sixth/sixths	<p>The fraction you get when a whole is divided into 6 equal parts.</p>  <p>$\frac{1}{6}$</p> <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>



Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
eyokuqala, eyesibini, eyesithathu, eyesine, njalo njalo	<p>La ngamagama achazayo asetyenziswa ukubonisa ukulandelelana kwento okanye umntu ngokulandelelana.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Kunikwe amanani 34, 22, 32, 56.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inani lokuqala ngama-34. Inani lesibini ngama-22. Inani lesithathu ngama-32. Inani lesine ngama-56. <p><i>(Jonga iinombolo zekhadinali kunye neze odinali)</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p>	first, second, third, fourth, etc.	<p>These are describing words used to show the order of something or someone in a sequence.</p> <p>Example: Given the numbers 34, 22, 32, 56.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first number is 34. The second number is 22. The third number is 32. The fourth number is 56. <p><i>See cardinal numbers and ordinal numbers)</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
eyona ingaxhaphakanga	<p>Izinto ezinqabileyo okanye ezimbalwa.</p> <p>Umzekelo: EMzantsi Afrika, esona silwanyana singaxhaphakanga kakhulu kwizilwanyana eziZintlanu eziNkulu lihlosi.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 1</i></p>	least common	<p>Things that occur less frequently; things that are less in terms of quantity.</p> <p>Example: In South Africa, the leopard is the least common of the Big Five animals.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1</i></p>
ezahlukileyo	<p>Asiyoyohlobo okanye okanye nokuba ngokuyinxalenye okanye ngokupheleleyo.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Ezimbini kunokuba zintathu zizinto ezimbini ezahlukileyo ezinokwakheka kuka-2D.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p>	different	<p>Not of the same kind, either partially, or totally.</p> <p>Example: A square and a triangle are two different 2D objects.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>

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Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
ezantsi	<p>Isalathiso esikhomba kwindawo esezantsi/indawo esezantsi. Kususichasi sokunyuka.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Ibhola iwe phantsi.</p>  <p><i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p>	down	<p>The direction pointing to a lower place/ position. It is the opposite of up.</p> <p>Example: The ball was all dropped down to the ground.</p>  <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
ezantsi	<p>Elona candelo lisezantsi lento.</p> <p>Umzekelo: I-abhakasi yabekwa kwishelufu esezantsi eklasini.</p>  <p><i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p>	bottom or at the bottom	<p>The lowest part of something.</p> <p>Example: The abacus was placed on the bottom shelf in the classroom.</p>  <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
ezembali	<p>Iziganeko ezibhalelwe ngokwenjengesikhumbano esento ebonakileyo eyenzelwe kwixesha elidlulileyo.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Usuku lweNkululeko lubhigozelwa nge 27 ka April minyaka le.</p>  <p><i>Ibanga 2, 3</i></p>	historical days/ events	<p>Events that are celebrated as a reminder of something important that happened in the past.</p> <p>Example: Freedom Day is celebrated on the 27th of April every year.</p>  <p><i>Grade 2, 3</i></p>

Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
ezimbalwa	<p>Ayininzi kangako; encinci; inani elincinana (edla ngokusetyenziswa xa kuthelekiswa).</p> <p>Umzekelo: Bambalwa abafundi abaseleyo ebaleni lokudlala. <i>Ibanga 1</i></p>	few/fewest	<p>Not many; a small number; the smallest number (when used in comparison).</p> <p>Example: There are only a few learners left on the playground. <i>Grade 1</i></p>
ezininzi njenge...	<p>Ibinzana elisetyenziselwa ukuchaza ubuninzi bezinto ezifanayo ngobungakanani, ngokwexabiso okanye ngokwenani.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Iikati ezintlanu zilingana nezinja ezintlanu.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 1</i></p>	just as many as	<p>A phrase that is used to describe quantities that are the same in Term of amount or number.</p> <p>Example: Five cats are just as many as five dogs. <i>Grade 3</i></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">  </div>
eziingekhoyo (amanani)	<p>Ibhokisi kwinani elingokuba elishiywe ngabom ukuze likwazi kubalwa.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Fumana inani eziingekhoyo.</p> <p>$27 - \underline{\quad} = 14$</p> <p>Ipendulo: 13 <i>Ibanga 2</i></p>	missing (numbers)	<p>Refers to an unknown number that is deliberately left out so it can be calculated.</p> <p>Example: Find the missing number.</p> <p>$27 - \underline{\quad} = 14$</p> <p>Answer: 13 <i>Grade 2</i></p>



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Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
ezininzi	<p>Igama elisetyenziselwa ukuchaza ubuninzi bezinto.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Maninzi amaso anemibala emfanekisweni.</p>  <p><i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p>	many	<p>A word used to describe the quantity of things as being more or a lot.</p> <p>Example: There are many coloured beads in the picture.</p>  <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
ezinzulwini zobusuku	<p>Ngentsimbi ye-12 ebusuku.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Ndeva izinja zingabatha ezinzulwini zobusuku.</p> <p><i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p>	midnight	<p>12 o'clock at night.</p> <p>Example: I heard the dogs barking at midnight.</p> <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>

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Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
galela	Ukwenza ulwelo luhambe ukusuka kwesinye isikhongozeli ukuya kwesinye. Isetyenziswa kumlinganiselo ongekho sesikweni ukuthelekisa imiqulu. <i>Ibanga 1,2</i>	pour	To make a liquid flow from one container to another container. It is used in informal measuring to compare volumes. <i>Grade 1,2</i>
guqula	Ukutshintsha ixabiso ukusuka kwiyunithi yomlinganiselo ukuya kwenye. Umzekelo: R1 ingaguqulwa ibe 100 cents. R2 ingaguqulwa ibe 200 cents. R10 ingaguqulwa ibe 1 000 cents  Umzekelo: Iiyunithi zomlinganiselo zisenokugqibela zibe ziiyunithi ezininzi ezilula nezi: 1 m = 100 cm 1 cm = 10 mm 1 kg = 1 000 g 1 ℓ = 1 000 ml <i>Ibanga 3</i>	convert	To change a value from one unit of measurement to another. Example 1: R1 can be converted to 100 cents. R2 can be converted to 200 cents. R10 can be converted into 1 000 cents.  Example 2: Units of measurement can also be converted into smaller units such as: 1 m = 100 cm 1 cm = 10 mm 1 kg = 1 000 g 1 ℓ = 1 000 ml <i>Grade 3</i>

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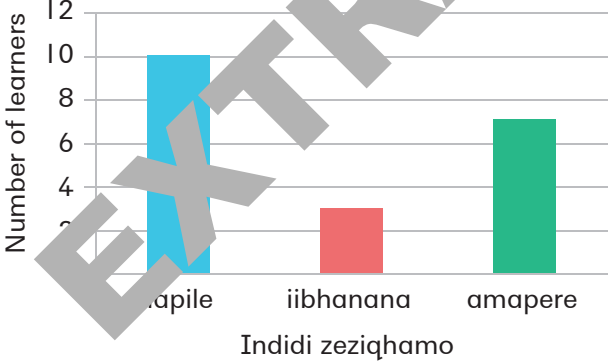
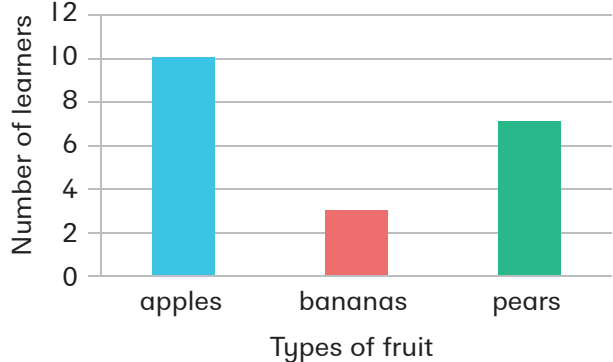
Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
hlalutya/ phicotha	<p>Ukuhlalutya into ngokucoselela nangeenkukacha. Ukuba nako ukuchaza ngokucacileyo into.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Utitshala uza kuhlalutya iziphumo zokuvavanywa kweKota yokuqala. <i>Ibanga 3</i></p>	analyse	<p>To examine something carefully and in detail to be able to explain and interpret something.</p> <p>Example: The teacher will analyse the results of the term 1 formal assessment. <i>Grade 3</i></p>
hlawula	<p>Ukunikezela ngemali ngelokutshintshiselana ngezinto azithengayo umntu.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Uatomkhulu uhlawul ama-R350 kuvavanyo lwamehlo. <i>Ibanga 1</i></p>	pay	<p>To hand over money in exchange for goods that one buys.</p> <p>Example: Grandfather paid R350 for an eye test. <i>Grade 1</i></p>
hlela (idatha)	<p>Ukuqokelela okanye ukuhlukanisa ulwazi, izinto njl-njl ngokweendidi. Iindidi zisekelwe kwiingcambu ezinto eziqokelelweyo.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Izikhozi zine uhlelwa ngokombala. Em kokuhlela izikhozi ngokweendidi zemibala yazo, uya kukwazi ukubonisa i uhlelwa nganye onayo.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">  </div> <p><i>Ibanga 2</i></p>	sort (data)	<p>To collect or group information, items etc. into categories. The categories are based on the characteristics of the items that are collected.</p> <p>Example: T-shirts can be sorted according to colour. After sorting the T-shirts into their colour categories, you will know many of each colour category you have.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">  </div> <p><i>Grade 2</i></p>

Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
hlela (iimilo)	<p>Ukudibanisa okanye ukubeka iimilo ngolandelelwano okanye ulungiselelo oluthile.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Ezi milo zemihla ngemihla zihlelwa ngokwemilo yazo esisiseko.</p> <p>mbhoxobuxande isangqa</p>  <p>unxantathu isikwere</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 2</i></p>	sort (shapes)	<p>To group or place shapes in a specific order or arrangement.</p> <p>Example: These everyday shapes are sorted according to its basic shape.</p> <p>rectangle circle</p>  <p>triangle square</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 2</i></p>
hlukanisa	<p>Kukubonakalisa ukuba umahluli wezinto ezimbini zahlukeneyo ni enye kwenye.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Ukuhlukanisa phakathi kukanxantathu isikwere, bala inombolo yamacala no zombini imilo.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 3</i></p>	distinguish	<p>An indication of how two things differ from one another.</p> <p>Example: To distinguish between a triangle and a square, count the number of sides of both shapes.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 3</i></p>

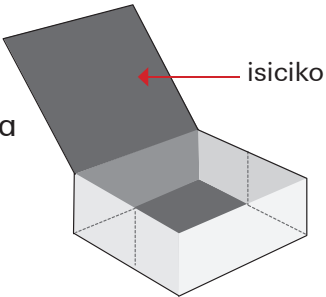
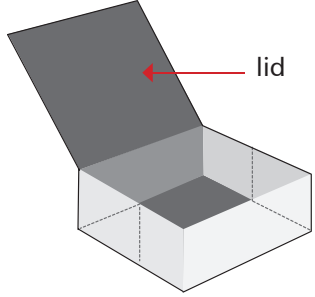


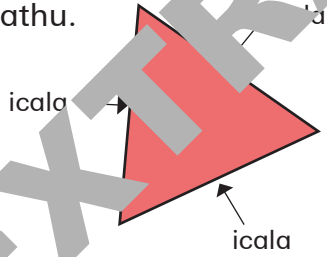
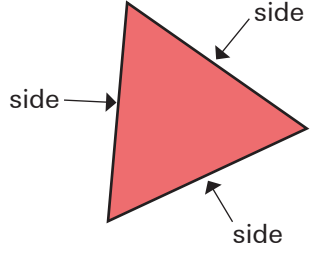
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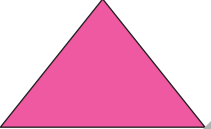
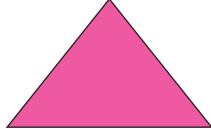
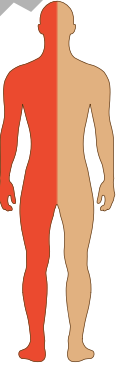
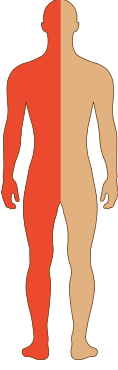
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Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
i-agebra/ ajebra	<p>Icandelo lematematika elisebenzisa oonobumba (okuba zingabaphi iintsimbi okanye izinto ezingaziwayo) njengexalenye elahlekileyo yolwazi. Imibuzo yezibalo enomnxeba olahlekileyo inceda abafundi baqonde i-agebra kwizifundo eziphezulu.</p> <p>Kubalulekile ukuqonda umahluko phakathi kohlobo lwe-variable kunenani elingaziwayo.</p> <p>I-variable inokumela amanani ahlukeneyo kwaye ixabiso ayiyantengantenga.</p> <p>Le ingaziwayo linani elinokufuneka ufumane ixabiso layo.</p> <p>Ngoko ke, i-variable ayinto engaziwayo kuba ingaliphiliphi na inani, kodwa inani elingaziwayo ayisoloko ilinani eligqokayo kuba inani elimiselweyo elingaziwayo. Kumzekelo ongentla, kubalulekile ngakumbi ukubiza u-x njengento engaziwayo.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p>	algebra	<p>The branch of mathematics that uses letters as the missing pieces of information. These letters can be variables or unknown quantities. Questions about missing addends help learners understand algebra better in higher grades.</p> <p>It is important to understand the difference between a variable and an unknown.</p> <p>A variable could represent different numbers and does not have a fixed value.</p> <p>An unknown is a specific number you need to find.</p> <p>Therefore, a variable is an unknown because it could be any number, but an unknown is not necessarily a variable because it is a fixed number not yet known. In the example above, it is more correct to call x the unknown.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>



Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
ibala/umbala	<p>Umbala yinkangeleko yento njengoko ibonwa ngeliso lomntu. Yinto eyenza ukuba izinto zibukeke zibomvu, bhlowu, ziluhlaza, tyheli okanye nawuphi na omnye umbala.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Ibhaluni yesibini ngumbala obhulowu.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 1, 2</i></p>	colour	<p>Colour is the appearance of an object as seen by the human eye. It is what makes things look red, blue, green, yellow or any other colour.</p> <p>Example: The second balloon is the colour blue.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2</i></p>
ibalo elingenamxholo	<p>Ingxaki yemathematika engabandakanyi kusetyenziswa kumxholo.</p> <p>Umzekelo: $9 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 2, 3</i></p>	context-free calculation	<p>A mathematics problem that does not involve the use of context.</p> <p>Example: $9 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
ibha grafu/ igrafu	<p>Igrafu ebonisa imibhoxo buxandabano engalinganiyo eme endaweni yamanani ewabonisaayo.</p> <p>Isiqhamo esithandwayo ngabalandi eklasini</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p>	bar graph	<p>A graph that compares rectangular bars used to illustrate different quantities.</p> <p>Favourite fruit of learners in class</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>



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Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
ibhokisi	<p>Into enamacala amathandathu amcaba kwaye elinye kula macala amathandathu sisiciko.</p>  <p><i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p>	box	<p>An object that has six flat sides and one of which is a lid</p>  <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
ibhola (imilo engqukuva)	<p>Imilo ye 3D engqukuva ngokupheleleyo.</p>  <p><i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p>	ball	<p>A 3D object that is perfectly round.</p>  <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
icala	<p>Umgca odibanisa amangaku amathathu emilo.</p> <p>Umzekelo: unxantatho unamacala amathathu.</p>  <p><i>Ibanga 1</i></p>	side	<p>The line that links two points of a shape.</p> <p>Example: A triangle has three sides.</p>  <p><i>Grade 1</i></p>



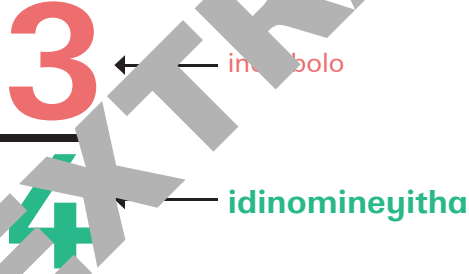
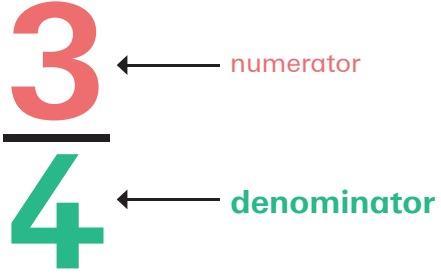
Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
icala elide	<p>Icala lemilo elibude kunamanye amacala.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Icala elide lombhoxo buxande libizwa ngokuba bubude. Icala elifutshane libizwa ngokuba bububanzi.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ubude</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">ububanzi</p>	longer side	<p>The side of a shape that has greater length than other sides.</p> <p>Example: The longer side of a rectangle is called the length. The shorter side is called the width.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">length</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">width</p>
icala elithe ngqo	<p>Icala okanye unqameko olungagotywanga okanye olugobileyo.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Unxantathu unamacala athe tye.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p>	straight side	<p>A side or edge that is not bent or curved.</p> <p>Example: A triangle has straight sides.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
icala lasekhohlo	<p>Icala lomzimba elikwintsho xa lijonge emantla.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Emfazekiseni, ikhohlo lifakwe imbala obomvu.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p>	left (side)	<p>The side of the body that is to the west when it is facing north.</p> <p>Example: In the picture, the left is shaded in red.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>

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Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram																						
icephe/itispuni	<p>Iyunithi yomthamo enomthamo obukhulu bungange-5 ml.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Itispuni yeyeza.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 3</i></p>	teaspoon	<p>A unit of volume that has a maximum capacity of 5 ml.</p> <p>Example: A teaspoon of medicine.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 3</i></p>																						
icephe lokulinganisela	<p>Itispuni enomthamo we-5 ml.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 3</i></p>	standard teaspoon	<p>A teaspoon that has a capacity of 5 ml.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 3</i></p>																						
idatha	<p>Ingqokelela yeenyano, ngokuqhelekileyo kwiindidi ezifanayo. Idatha inokuba ngohlobo lwamanani kunye namagama kwaye inokunceda ekwenzeni izigqibo.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="478 834 1079 1126"> <thead> <tr> <th>Uhlobo lwezithutho</th> <th>Inani labafundi</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ibhasi</td> <td>☺☺☺☺☺☺☺☺</td> </tr> <tr> <td>imoto</td> <td>☺☺☺☺</td> </tr> <tr> <td>uhamba ngeenyawo</td> <td>☺☺☺☺☺☺☺☺</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ibhayisekile</td> <td>☺☺☺</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Isikhokhelo: ☺</td> <td>onakalisa abantwana</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 1, 2, 3</i></p>	Uhlobo lwezithutho	Inani labafundi	ibhasi	☺☺☺☺☺☺☺☺	imoto	☺☺☺☺	uhamba ngeenyawo	☺☺☺☺☺☺☺☺	ibhayisekile	☺☺☺	Isikhokhelo: ☺	onakalisa abantwana	data	<p>A collection of facts, usually in categories that are similar. Data can be in the form of numbers and words and can assist in making decisions.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1369 794 1969 1034"> <thead> <tr> <th>Mode of transport</th> <th>Number of learners</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bus</td> <td>☺☺☺☺☺☺☺☺</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Car</td> <td>☺☺☺☺</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Walking</td> <td>☺☺☺☺☺☺☺☺</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bicycle</td> <td>☺☺☺</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Key: ☺ Represents one learner</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>	Mode of transport	Number of learners	Bus	☺☺☺☺☺☺☺☺	Car	☺☺☺☺	Walking	☺☺☺☺☺☺☺☺	Bicycle	☺☺☺
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idayagram yesigcawu okanye idayagram yokuhamba	<p>Umzobo okubonisa indlela yokuguqula amanani egalelo abe ngamanani aphumayo usebenzisa umthetho.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Fumana amanani emveliso angekhoyo kwidayagram yesigcawu</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>inombolo yegalelo</p> <p>25 76 93</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>-10</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>inombolo yemveliso</p> <p>□ □ □</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>inombolo yegalelo</p> <p>25 76 93</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>-10</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>inombolo yemveliso</p> <p>15 66 83</p> </div> </div>	spider diagram or flow diagram	<p>A drawing that shows you how to convert input numbers into output numbers using a rule.</p> <p>Example: Fill in the missing output numbers in the spider diagram.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>input numbers</p> <p>25 76 93</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>-10</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>output numbers</p> <p>□ □ □</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>input numbers</p> <p>25 76 93</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>-10</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>output numbers</p> <p>15 66 83</p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 2</i></p>
idayisi	<p>Into encinci eqinileyo eneemibala ebusweni ngabunye. Iyeyisilwa ukudala amanani angama-1 kanga okanye ixabiso lomantso. Esikolweni, sasisebenzisa amadayisi namantso amathandathu.</p> 	dice	<p>A small solid object with markings on each face, which is used to create random values or numbers. In school, we used six-sided dice.</p>  <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>We can use 'die' for singular and 'dice' for plural, but we can also use 'dice' for both singular and plural.</p> </div>

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Amagama	Ingcaciso nemizobo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
idazini/izinto elishumi elinesibini	<p>Iqela elinye eliquathe izinto ezilishumi elinambini.</p> <p>Umzekelo: Utata ubhake idonathi ezilishumi elinesibini ngosuku lwam lokuzalwa.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 3</i></p>	dozen	<p>A single group consisting of twelve items.</p> <p>Example: My dad baked a dozen doughnuts for my birthday.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 3</i></p>
idijithi	<p>Uphawu lwamanani olusetyenziswa ukumela amanani ukusuka ku-0 ukuya ku-9, kwixabiso lendawo eyahlukileyo.</p> <p>Umzekelo: U-3 yidijithi enye. U-28 unemivo emibini: u-2 no-8.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Ibanga 2, 3</i></p>	digit	<p>A numerical symbol that is used to represent the numbers from 0 to 9, in various place value positions.</p> <p>Example: 3 is one digit. 28 contains two digits: 2 and 8</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 2, 3</i></p>
idinomineyitha	<p>Inani elingaphantsi komgomo wokwahlula kwiqhezu.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 2, 3</i></p>	denominator	<p>The number below the division line in a fraction.</p>  <p><i>(See numerator)</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 2, 3</i></p>