

MPHATO

1-3

SEPEDI - ENGLISH

PUKUNTŠU  
YA MORUTIŠI

# Platinum

Mmetse

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## Lengwalo go tšwa go bangwadi

Afrika Borwa ke naga ya maleme a mantši yeo e nago le maleme a semmušo a 12. Melawana ya tša maleme go tša thuto ka Afrika Borwa e thekga le go tšwetša pele go bolela/šomiša ga dithuto tša malememantši. Phapoši ya malememantši ke phapoši yeo ka go yona go hwetšagalago maleme a mantši moo e lego gore leleme lefe goba lefe leo le hwetšagalago le ka šomišwa go ruta le go ithuta. Bontši ba barutiši ba Kgatothuto ya Mathomo ba ruta dipalo ka maleme a seAfrika. Go molawana o moswa wa tšhomišo ya (maleme a leleme a ka gae le Seisemane (tšhomišo ya dipolelo/maleme a mabedi), go theilwe gore barutiši ba swanetše/lelelešwa go šomiša maleme a ka bobedi go ruta dipalo maleme. Go dira se gabotse, barutiši le barutwana ba swanetše go ba le phihlelelo go ditsela tša go hlagiša dipalo ka bobedi bja dipolelo/maleme a.

Ditsela tša go hlagiša dipalo gantši di bitšwa polelo ye itšego/diretšistara tša dipalo. Go tšwetša pele ga go amane fela le go tseba ditshepedišo tše di nakego go go rarolla dipalorara ka katlego. Gape go mabapi le go tseba go boledišana ka dipalo le go šomiša maleme a go hlagiša dipalo. Go barutiši, ke go tseba go šomiša diretšistara ya dipalo ka tsela yeo e kgontšhago go dira tlhalošo ye kaone/ya maleba go barutwana. Go maemo a thuto ya maleme a mabedi, yeo

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## Mareo a dipalo ka ditelano ya ona .....

e theilwego go ruta ga leleme la gae, go ra gore kwešišo/ phihlelelo go diretšistara ya dipalo ka bobedi bja leleme la gae le Seisemane go barutwana e bohlokwa.

Go ithuta go boledišana ka dipalo go bohlokwa kudu mabapi le go ruta goba go ithuta dipalo. Barutwana ba letetšwe go tšea karolo mekgweng ya go fapafapana ya go bolela le go soma go itšego wa go ngwala dipalolong bjalo ka go hlaloša ditshepedišo tša tharollo, go hlaloša dikakanyo, go hlatsela diphetho le go tšweletša dingangišano. Go ba le mantšu a go hlagiša dipalo ke karolo ye bohlokwa ya tšhepedišo ye ya go tšea karolo ge go bolelwa ka dipalo. Barutiši ba kgatha tema ye bohlokwa go kgontšha barutwana go ba le tsebo ya dipalo ka dipolelo tše pedi tše, elego leleme la gae le Seisemane.

Pukuntšu ye ya dipalo ya maleme a mantši e kopantšwe go thekga barutiši maitekong a bona a go šomiša polelo ya gae ya barutwana ga mmogo le Seisemane, go ruta dipalo. Go pukuntšu ye, mareo a dipalo ka Seisemane a fetoletšwe go leleme la Sepedi go thuša barutiši go fihlelela tsebo ya mantšu ka dipolelo/maleme a a pedi. Tlhamo ya mareo e hlamilwe ka kelohloko gore e akaretše mehutahuta ya ditlhalošo tša dikarolo tše di fapanego tša polelo le molao, ebile e akaretša dikgopolo tša motheo tša dipalo.

# Tsela ya go šomiša pukuntšu ye

Mareo go pukuntšu ye a kgethilwe ka hlokomelo go akaretša boogara bja magoro a maina ao a fapafapanago, ebile a ama le go akaretša dikgopolo tše bohlokwa tša dipalo.

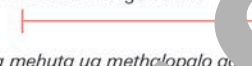



## Karolo 1: dikarolo tša diteng tša dipalo tše di

Swantšhitšwego, matlakala a lefelo la diteng tša dipalo ao a nago le diswantšho tša tšona bontšha a mangwe a mantšu a go fapana ao a bopago karolo ya lefelo le itšego la diteng.

Leina la lefelo la diteng

**Gg** 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

Lereo	Tshalošo le seswantšho	English explanation/definition/diagram
ga go na selo	<p>Go se sware goba go se tšhele selo.</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> Mothalopalo wa go se be le selo ke mothalopalo wa go hloka melle goba dinomoro mo go wona.</p>  <p><i>(Bana mehuta ya methalopalo go tšhele ye mengwe)</i></p>	<p>Not holding or containing anything</p> <p><b>Example:</b> An <b>empty</b> number line is a number line that does not have any demarcations or numbers on it.</p>  <p><i>(See number line for other types of number lines)</i></p>
gare ga/ magareng	<p>Ke ge boemo bja palomo bja goba sefe se le boemong bja magareng tšogantšhago dinomoro tše goba.</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> Monna sefe ya magareng ga 10 le 30 gona ka fase?</p>  <p>Lemo 'magareng' ga bo bolele selo se tee go swarwa 'magareng'.</p> <p>Bana ba bantši ba tla fa karabo ya 20, efela, go nago le nomoro ye tee fela magareng ga 10 le 30. Gona le dinomoro tše dingwe magareng ga 10 le 30, bjalo ka 11, 12, 15, 25 bjalo le bjalo. 20 ke nomoro yeo e lego bogareng bja 10 le 30.</p> <p><i>(Bona bogare)</i></p>	<p><b>between</b></p> <p>When a number or any object is in a position that separates two numbers or objects.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> What is the number <b>between</b> 10 and 30 on the number line below?</p>  <p>Note: 'middle' does not mean the same thing as 'between'.</p> <p>Many learners will give an answer of 20, but this is only one number between 10 and 30. Examples of other numbers include 11, 12, 15, 25, etc. 20 is the number in the middle of 10 and 30.</p> <p><i>(See middle)</i></p>

Seswantšho sa mebala ka botlalo seo se bontšhago dilo tšeo e lego karolo ya lefelo le lengwe le le lengwe la diteng.

Seswantšho se bontšha ka fano selo se se tšenago ka gona ka gare ga mafelo a diteng.

Mareo a pukuntšu le diphetolelo tša yona.



# Dinomoro, diophareišene le ditswalano

$\frac{3}{4}$

lebadi/  
numerator



lenaneothlopho la  
dinako/times table

$\frac{2}{5}$

seleka/numerator  
denominator

$5 + 5 =$

go hlakantšha/  
addition



papetla ya dinomoro/  
number chart

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

tlhakanyo ya  
kholomo/column  
addition



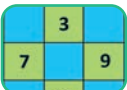
swarega/  
concrete objects

$3 \times 5 =$

katišo/multiplication



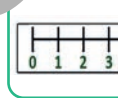
dipalotekano/  
even numbers



dipalohlokatekanelo/  
odd numbers

$6 > 3$

(go) feta/  
greater/more than



mothalopalo/  
number line

50

sekapalo/  
number symbol

$7 - 5 =$

(go) ntšha/  
subtraction

$3 \times 5 = ?$

lefokopalo/  
number sentence

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

palomoka/sum

$6 \div 3 = 2$

(go) arola/division

$5 < 11$

nnyane go/  
less than

$\frac{1}{2}$

palophatlo/  
fraction

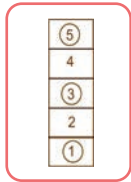
$\frac{1}{5}$

palophatlo ya metšo/  
unitary fraction

$\frac{5}{6}$

palophatlo yeo e sego ya metšo/  
non-unitary fraction

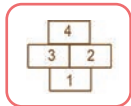
# Dipaterone, tirišo, le altšeبرا



sa nthago/  
backwards



paterone ya  
tšeometri/  
geometric pattern



go bala ka go  
tšwetša pele/  
count on



palotekano/  
even number



palotee/digit



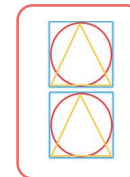
sekapalo/  
number symbol



pateronepalo/  
number pattern



sebopego/  
shape

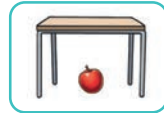


paterone/  
pattern



palohllokatekanelo/  
odd number

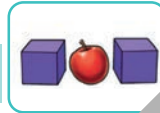
# Sekgoba le dibopego



**ka fase/**  
under/below



**ka morago/**  
behind



**magang**  
ga/in-between



**sebopego sa**  
**mahlakore a**  
**mabedi/2D object**



**dilo tša**  
**mahlakoretharo/**  
**3D object**



**sebopego sa kgwele/**  
**ball shape**



**sebopego sa lepokisi/**  
**box shape**



**sebopego/shape**



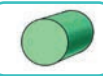
**kgokolo/sphere**



**khupu/cube**



**khouni/cone**



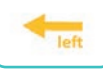
**silintere/**  
cylinder



**porisimo/prism**



**tthatlogo go la**  
**magoja/right**



**thoko ya**  
**ngele/left**



**godimo/up**



**fase/down**



**taetšo/direction**



**khutlotharo/**  
triangle



**khutlonnethwi/**  
rectangle



**godimo**  
**ga/on**



**ka pele/in**  
front of



**kgauswi**  
**ga/next to**

# Kelo



sešupanako sa panyapanya/  
digital clock



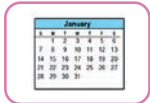
sešupanako sa manakana/  
analogue clock



botelele bja lenao/  
foot length



bogolo bja seatla/  
hand span



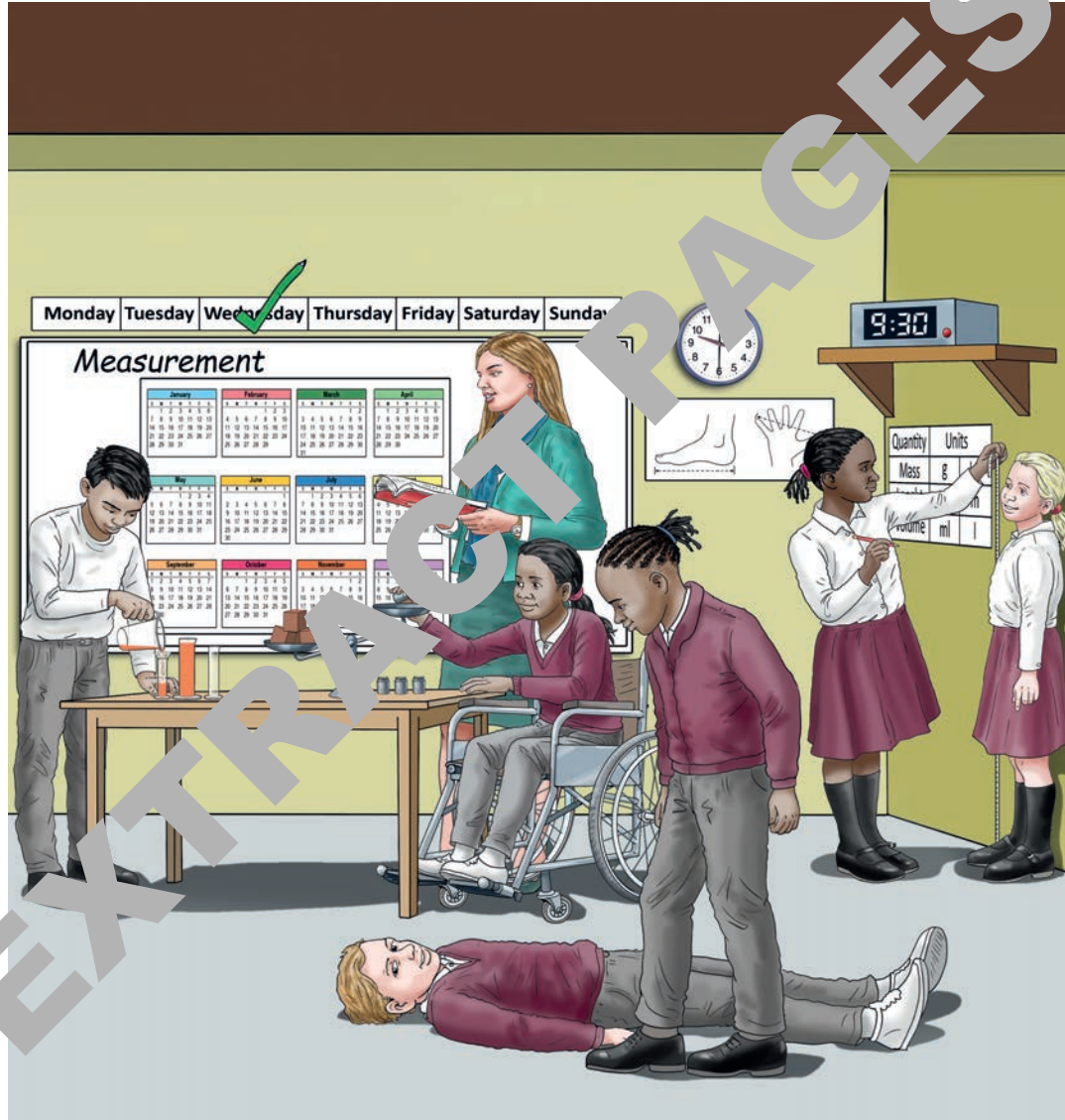
kgwedi/month



nako/time



boima/mass



sekala sa go lekanyetša/  
balance scale



go ela ka mokgwa wo e sego wa semmušo/  
informal measurement



silintere ya go ela/kala/  
measuring cylinder



letšatši la beke/  
day of the week



sekala sa go se lekanele/  
unbalanced

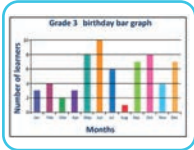


tekanyo yeo e sego ya tlwaelo/  
non-standard measure



boteng bja go tllala/full capacity

# Tshomišo ya datha



**kerafo ya dipaa/**  
bar graph



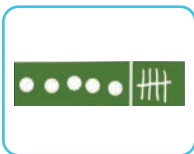
**tshupetšo/**  
key



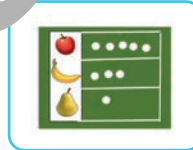
**kgoboketša/**  
collect



**hlopha/sort**



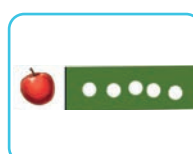
**kemedi/**  
tally



**kerafo ya diswantšho/**  
pictograph

Colour	Number of Smarties	Frequency
Green	7	7
Orange	8	8
Blue	5	5
Pink	6	6
Yellow	11	11
Red	8	8
Purple	7	7
Brown	3	3

**lenaneotlhopo/**  
table

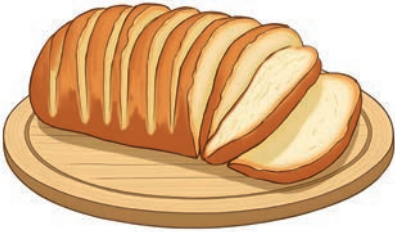
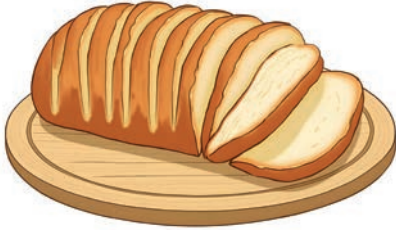
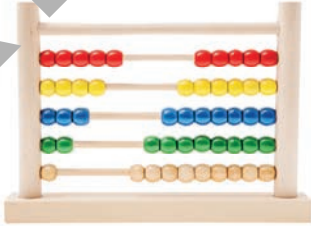
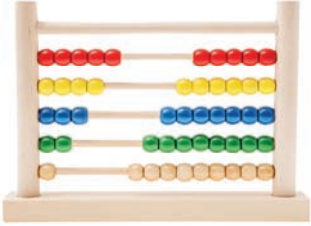


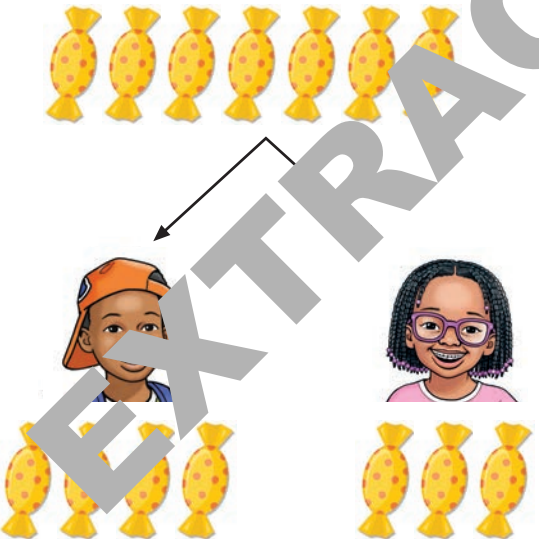
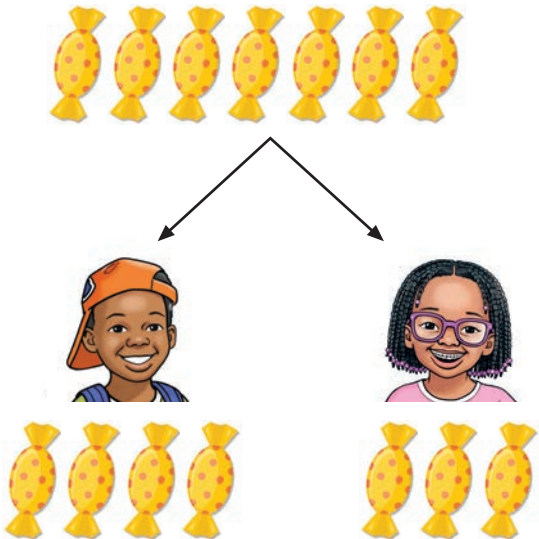
**datha/data**

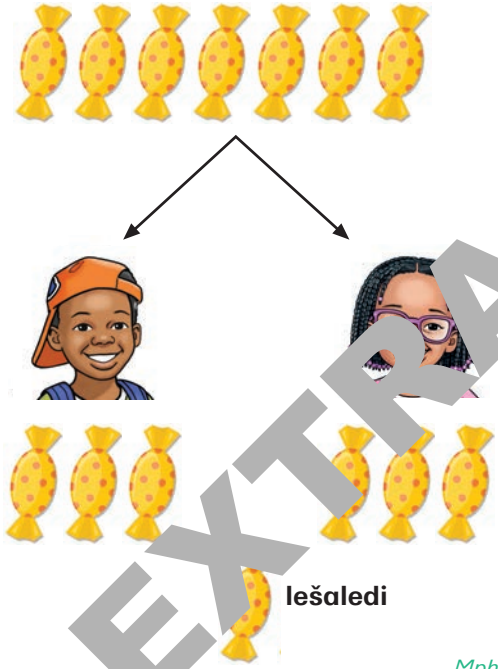
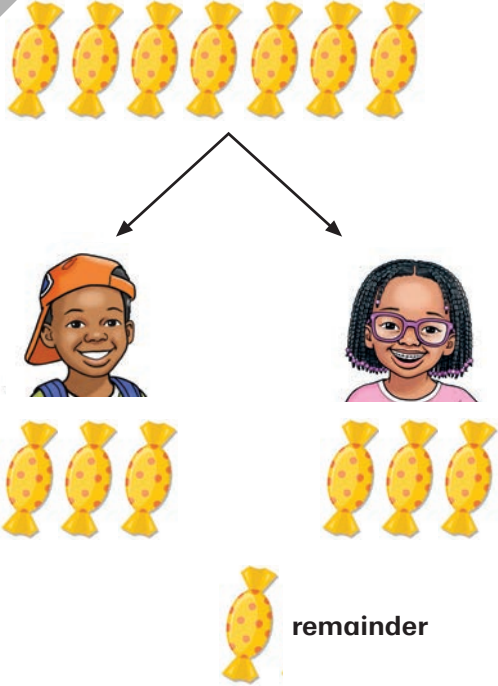
Frequency
7
8
5
6
11
8
7
3

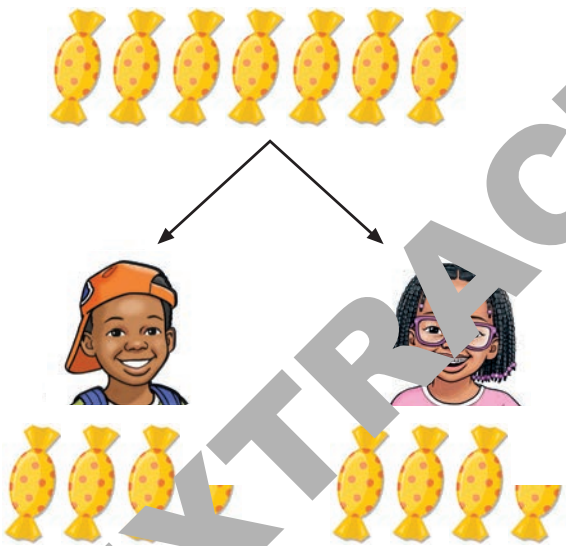
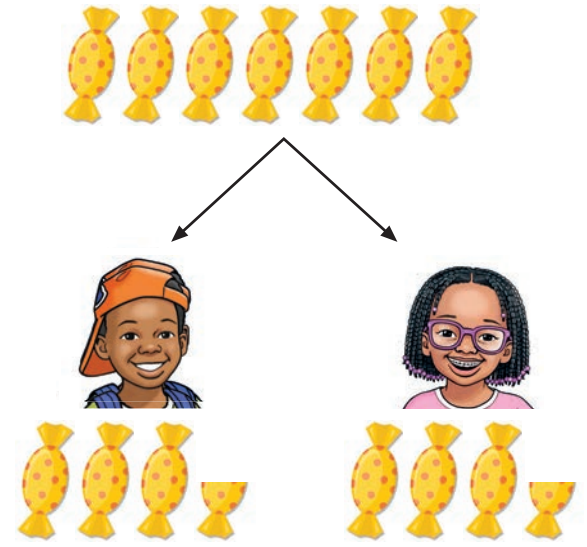
**lenaneotlhopo la poeletšo/**  
frequency table

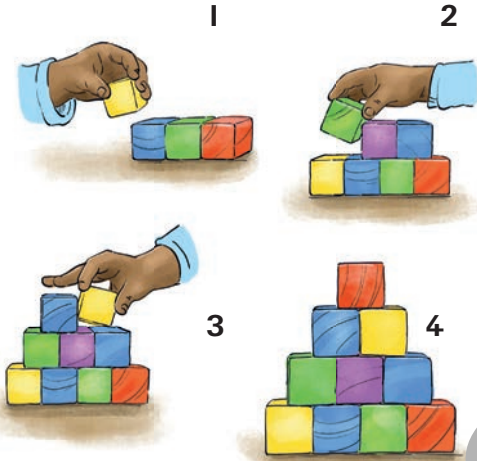
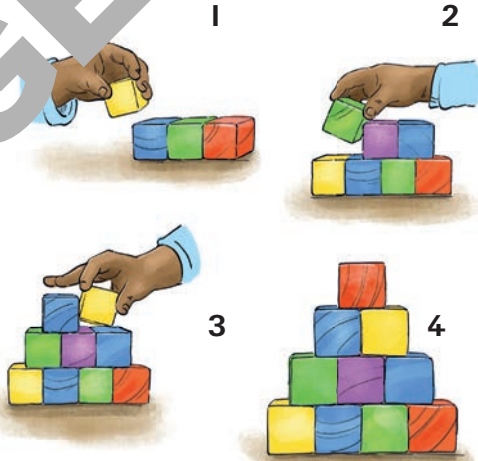
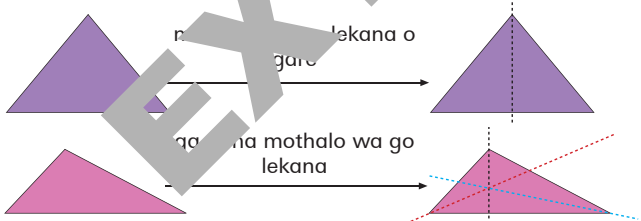
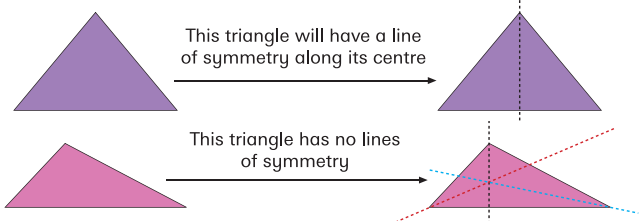
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<p>(go) <b>abaganya ka go lekana</b> (lediri)</p> <p>(go a-ba-ga-nya)</p>	<p>Ge re abelana selo ka bokaalo goba diripa tša go lekana.</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> Lofu ya borotho e ripaganywa ka diripa tše lesome tša go lekana gape e abaganywa ka go <b>lekana</b> gare ga ba lapa la ba ba hlano. Yo mongwe le o mongwe wa leloko la lapa o hwetša dilaba hlano e tše pedi tša borotho.</p>  <p><i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<p><b>equal sharing</b> (verb)</p>	<p>When sharing something in equal amounts or parts.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> A loaf of bread is sliced into ten equal slices and shared <b>equally</b> between a family of five. Each family member will get two slices of bread.</p>  <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
<p><b>abakhose</b> (leina)</p> <p>(a-ba-kho-se)</p>	<p>Abakhose ke sedirišwa sa bopelo bo se šomišago dipheta tšeo a tšwago ka tokologanyo ya a lemele dinomoro. E dirišwa go diragatšha, go dirišo tša mmetse tša go swana le go hlakantšha, go ntšha, go ntšha le go gona go tšha.</p>  <p><i>Mphato wa 1</i></p>	<p><b>abacus</b> (noun)</p>	<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>


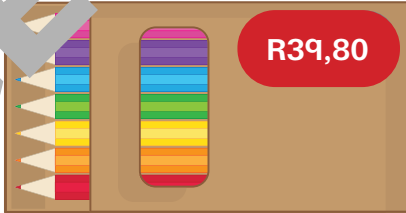
Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>abela gare ga</b> (lediri)  (a-be-la ga-re ga)	Go abela dilo tee ka tee, magareng ga batho ba babedi goba go feta.  <b>Mohlala:</b> Ke <b>abetše</b> malekere a 50 gare ga barutwanammogo baka. <i>Mphato wa 2, 3</i>	<b>share amongst</b> (verb)	To distribute items one at a time between two or more people.  <b>Example:</b> I shared 50 sweets <b>amongst</b> my classmates. <i>Grade 2, 3</i>
<b>abela magareng ga</b> (lediri)  (a-be-la ma-ga-re-ng ga)	Go aba dilo ka e tee ka e tee magareng ga batho ba babedi.  <b>Mohlala:</b> Ke <b>abetše</b> bagwera ba ka ba babedi diapola tše 4. Yo mongwe le yo mongwe o hweditše tše 2. <i>Mphato wa 2, 3</i>	<b>share between</b> (verb)	To distribute items one at a time between two people.  <b>Example:</b> I <b>shared</b> 4 apples <b>between</b> 2 friends. Each friend got 2 apples each. <i>Grade 2, 3</i>
<b>abelana</b> (arola) (lediri)  (a-be-la-na (a-ro-la))	Go aba dilo ka e tee ka e tee.  <b>Mohlala:</b> Masilo o na le malekere a 7, o aba malekere le tee ka le tee magareng ga Matome le Mantšha. Mantšha o tla hwetša malekere a mararo mara Matome o tla hwetša malekere a mane.    <i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>share</b> (verb)	Distributing objects or items one at a time.  <b>Example:</b> Masilo has seven sweets, and she <b>shares</b> the sweets, one at a time, between Mantšha and Matome. Mantšha will get three sweets and Matome will get four sweets.    <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>

Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<p><b>abelana</b> (le mašaledi) (lediri)</p> <p>(go a-be-la-na (le ma-sa-le-di))</p>	<p>Go abela dilo ka se tee ka se tee, magareng ga batho ba babedi goba ba bantši gore yo mongwe le yo mongwe a hwetše tekanyo yeo e swanago. Dilo tše di ka se abelanwego ke mašaledi.</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> Masilo o na le malekere a šupa gomme o <b>abela</b> Matome le Mantšha ka letee ka le tee ka go latelana. Motho yo mongwe le yo mongwe o tla hwetša malekere a mararo gomme gwa šala le tee.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">lešaledi</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mphato wa 2, 3</i></p>	<p><b>sharing</b> (with remainders) (verb)</p>	<p>To distribute items, one at a time between two or more people and each one gets the same amount of the remaining items that can't be shared are the remainders.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Masilo has seven sweets, and she shares the sweets, one at a time, between Mantšha and Matome. Each person gets three sweets and there is one sweet left over.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 2, 3</i></p>





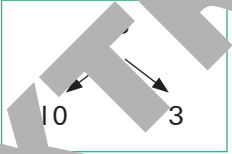
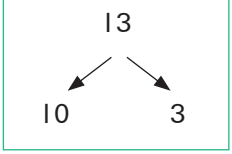
Lereo	Tlhalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<p><b>abelana ka go lekana</b> (lediri/lehlathi)</p> <p>(a-be-la-na ka go le-ka-na)</p>	<p>Go aba dilo se tee ka se tee magareng ga batho ba babedi goba go feta gore yo mongwe le yo mongwe a hwetše tekanyo yeo e swanago.</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> Masilo o na le malekere a šupa, o <b>abela ka go lekana</b> le tee ka le tee magareng ga Matome le Mantšha. Motho o tee o tla hwetša malekere a mararo, lelekere la go šala le tla kgaolwa ka bogare. Dipoelo ke gore motho o tee o tla hwetša malekere a mararo le seripagare sa lelekere le šetšego.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<p><b>share equally</b> (verb)</p>	<p>To distribute items between two or more people one at a time so that each one gets the same amount.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Mantšha has seven sweets, and she shares the sweets <b>equally</b>, one at a time, between Mantšha and Matome. Each person gets three sweets and the remaining sweet is divided in half. The result is that each person receives 3 and a half sweets.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>

Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<p><b>aga</b> (lediri) (go a-ga)</p>	<p>Go dira selo ka go se beakanya le go kopanya dikarolo goba didirišwa mmogo.</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> Morutwana o <b>aga</b> tora ya dipoloko.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<p><b>building</b> (verb)</p>	<p>To make something by assembling and joining parts or materials together.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The farmer is <b>building</b> a tower of blocks.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
<p><b>akanya</b> (lediri) (go a-ka-nya)</p>	<p>Go bolela seo se ka hlagaga go tlogela dintlha tšeo o nago le tšeo e.</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> Go <b>akanya</b> gore dikhutlotharo dife tse di tlogo ba le mola wa tekano ge di nennwa.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mphato wa 2, 3</i></p>	<p><b>predict</b> (verb)</p>	<p>To say what will happen based on the facts that you have.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> <b>Predict</b> which triangles will have a line of symmetry when they are folded.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 2, 3</i></p>

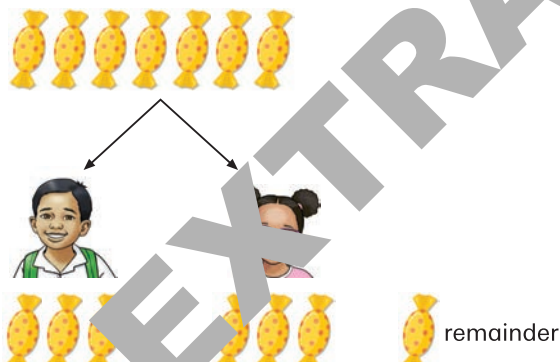
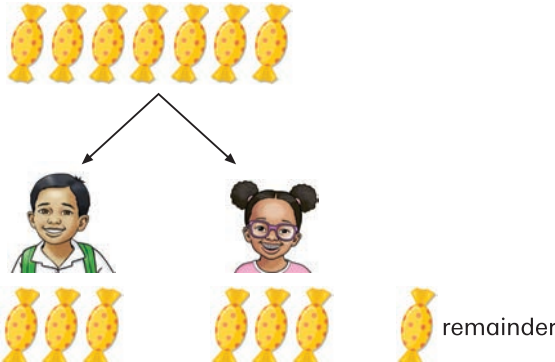
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Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram																								
<b>akanya</b> (lehlaodi)  (go a-ka-nya)	Bokaalo goba boleng bja kgauswi le boleng bja nnete efela e sego bja maleba.  <b>Mohlala:</b> Ditshenyagalelo tša go <b>akanyetšwa</b> tša lepakana la dipensele tša mebala tše 7 ke R40.  	<b>approximate</b> (adjective)	A quantity or amount close to the actual amount but not entirely accurate.  <b>Example:</b> An <b>approximate</b> cost for a pack of 7 colored pencils is R40.  																								
<b>akanya</b> (lediri)	Meakanyo ya boleng bja se sengwe sa kgauswi le boleng bja maleba goba bjo bo lekanetšego.  <b>Mohlala:</b> $11 \times 9 = \square$  Re ka <b>akanya</b> ka go šomiša dipalelō tša ka tlase.  $10 \times 10 = 100$  Bjalo, 100 e kwagala bino bo <b>akanyo</b> ya go kwagala.  <i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>estimate</b> (noun, verb)	To find an approximate value of something close enough to the actual or correct value.  <b>Example:</b> $11 \times 9 = \square$  We can <b>estimate</b> using the calculation below.  $10 \times 10 = 100$  So, 100 is a reasonable <b>estimate</b> .  <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>																								
<b>algorithme</b> (leina)  (al-go-re-th-e-me)	Ke palelo ya kgatlele e kgatlele e e amago dinomoro goba bolelele bja ditšhupetšo ge e šongwa go fihlelela tharollo.  <b>Mohlala:</b> Tihalošo ya kholomo.  <table border="1" data-bbox="890 1166 1037 1377"> <tr> <td></td> <td>B</td> <td>M</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>+</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>7</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table> <i>Mphato wa 3</i>		B	M		2	7	+	4	5		7	2	<b>algorithm</b> (noun)	A step-by-step calculation involving numeric or symbolic values that can be used to arrive at the solution.  <b>Example:</b> Column addition  <table border="1" data-bbox="1814 1166 1961 1377"> <tr> <td></td> <td>T</td> <td>O</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>+</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>7</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table> <i>Grade 3</i>		T	O		2	7	+	4	5		7	2
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Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>altšepa</b> (leina) (al-tš-e-p-ra)	<p>Ke lekala la mmetse leo le šomišago ditlhaka bjalo ka diripana tše di tlogetšwego tša tshedimošo yeo e tlogetšwego. Ditlhaka tše e kaba tša go fetoga goba dikhwanthithi tša go se tsebje. Dipotšišo tša ditlhakantšhwa tše tlogetšwego di thuša barutwana go kwešiša altšepa gabotse go dikereiti tša godingwana.</p> $15 - \square = 8$ $15 - x = 8$ <p style="text-align: center;">↗ tsebje</p> <p>Go bohlokwa go kwešiša phapano magareng ga tša go fetoga le tšeo di sa tsebjejo.</p> <p>Go fetoga go ka emela dinomoro tša fapana ebile ga di na le boleng le go emela gotee.</p> <p>Ya go se tsebje ke nomoro ya go swanetšwego go e hwetša.</p> <p>Ka fao, tša go fetoga le tšeo di sa tsebjejo ka ge e kaba nomoro efe goba efe, efela ya go se tsebje ga se gore ke ya go fetoga ka lebaka la gore ke nomoro yeo e sa šuthi go efe le sa tsebje. Go mohlala wa ka go tšhwa go nepagetše go bitša <math>x</math>, tšeo di sa tsebjejo.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<b>algebra</b> (noun)	<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> $15 - \square = 8$ $15 - x = 8$ <p style="text-align: center;">↗ unknown</p> <p>It is important to understand the difference between a variable and an unknown.</p> <p>A variable could represent different numbers and is not fixed.</p> <p>An unknown is a specific number that you need to find the value of. 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 <math>x</math> the unknown.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>



Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
a.m./p.m.	<p>a.m. (mesong): Ke lebaka la diiri tše 12 tša mathomo magareng ga bošegogare go fihla go sekgalela.</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> Ke sepela goya sekolong ka iri ya <b>8a.m.</b> (mesong).</p>  <p>p.m. (mosegare): Ke lebaka la diiri tše 12 tša bobedi magareng ga sekgalela le bošegogare.</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> Ke robala ka iri ya <b>8p.m.</b></p>  <p><i>Mpho wa 2</i></p>	a.m./p.m.	<p>a.m. (AM): The first 12-hour period between midnight and noon.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> I walk to school at 8 a.m.</p>  <p>p.m. (PM): The second 12-hour period between noon and midnight.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> I go to sleep at 8 p.m.</p>  <p><i>Grade 2, 3</i></p>
<b>aroganya</b> (lediri)	<p>Mokgwa wo o šomišwago go rhabaga dipalo go di dira bonolo go dirisa dipalo tša mohuta wo go ditlhakisa tšhisa nepišo ye itšego ya bonono e le metšo.</p>  <p><i>Mpho wa 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<b>decompose</b> (verb)	<p>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.</p>  <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
<b>arola/go aroganya</b> (lediri) <b>karolo</b> (leina)	<p>Mošomo wa go abelana le go hlopha dikarolo/abanyo (nomoro yeo e arolwa) magareng ga batho goba dihlopha goba dilo. Ke opareišene ya mmetse.</p>	<b>divide/ dividing</b> (verb) <b>division</b> (noun)	<p>The task of distributing the dividend (the number to be divided) amongst people or groups or things. It is a mathematical operation.</p>



Lereo	Tlhalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
	<p>Nomoro yeo e arolwago e bitšwa karolwa/ kabaganyo; Nomoro yeo e arolago karolwa e bitšwa karola; gape dipolelo tšeo re di hwetšago morago ga go arola di bitšwa kabo.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <span style="color: red;">karolwa/kabaganyo</span>      <span style="color: green;">karola</span>  <math>10 \div 5 = 2</math>  <span style="color: pink;">leswao la karoganyo</span>      <span style="color: blue;">kabo</span> </p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mphato wa 2, 3</i></p>		<p>The number that is being divided is called the dividend; the number that divides the dividend is called the divisor; and the result that we get after dividing is called the quotient.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <span style="color: green;">dividend</span>      <span style="color: red;">divisor</span>  <math>10 \div 5 = 2</math>  <span style="color: pink;">division sign</span>      <span style="color: blue;">quotient</span> </p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 2, 3</i></p>
<p><b>atiša</b> (lediri) (a-ti-ša)</p>	<p>Go hwetša setšweletšwa sa dinomoro tše pedi goba dipalophatlo.</p> <p>Go kgatong ya motheo wa mathomo, go atiša go bolela go hwetša gore ke ga kano palo e okeletšwa go yona (tlhakanyo ya poeletšo).</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> <math>6 \times 3 = 6 + 6 + 6 = 18</math></p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Diapola tše 18</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Bona setšweletšwa)</i>      <i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<p><b>multipl...</b> (verb)</p>	<p>To find the product of two numbers or fractions.</p> <p>In the Foundation phase, to multiply means finding how many times a number is added to itself (repeated addition).</p> <p><b>Example:</b> <math>6 \times 3 = 6 + 6 + 6 = 18</math></p>  <p style="text-align: center;">18 apples</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(See product)</i>      <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>

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Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<p>(go) <b>bala ka sehlopha</b> (lediri)</p> <p>(go ba-la ka se-hlo-pha)</p>	<p>Mokgwa wa go bala ka go šomiša dinomoro tše kgolo go feta 1, o tsebjwa gape bjalo ka go bala ka go tlola goba go bala ka dihlopha.</p> <p><b>Mohlala 1:</b> 3; 6; 9; 12; 15; 18; ... (go bala ka dihlopha tša 3).</p> <p><b>Mohlala 2:</b> 5; 10; 15; 20; 25; ... (go bala ka dihlopha tša 5).</p> <p><i>Mphato wa 1, 2</i></p>	<p><b>group counting</b> (verb)</p>	<p>A method of counting using numbers bigger than 1; also known as skip counting or counting in groups.</p> <p><b>Example 1:</b> 3; 6; 9; 12; 15; 18; ... (group counting in 3s)</p> <p><b>Example 2:</b> 5; 10; 15; 20; 25; ... (group counting in 5s)</p> <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
<p><b>balela</b> (lediri)</p>	<p>Go hwetša tatelano ya dipalo gabotse.</p> <p><i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<p><b>count</b> (verb)</p>	<p>To find the numerical order correctly.</p> <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
<p><b>balela/go balela</b> (lediri)</p> <p>(ba-le-la/go ba-le-la)</p>	<p>Go hwetša palo goba boleng bja sengwe.</p>  <p><i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<p><b>calculate</b> (verb)</p>	<p>To find the number or amount of something.</p>  <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>

Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
(go) <b>balela ka bo 10, bo 50, bo 100</b> (lediri)	<p>Bokgoni bja go swara 10, 50, 100 bjalo ka yuniti morago wa bušetša yuniti go fihlela palo yeo e šišintšwego e hwetšagala.</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> <b>Go balela go:</b> a. 50 ka bo10 b. 250 ka bo50 c. 500 ka bo100</p> <p><b>Dikarabo:</b> a. 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 b. 50, 100, 150, 200, 250 c. 100, 200, 300, 400, 500</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mphato wa 3</i></p>	<b>counting in 10s, 50s, 100s</b> (verb)	<p>The skill of keeping 10, 50 or 100 as a unit and then repeatedly adding this unit until you reach the given number.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Count 500 in 100's 250 in 50's 500 in 100's.</p> <p><b>Answers:</b> a. 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 b. 50, 100, 150, 200, 250 c. 100, 200, 300, 400, 500</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 3</i></p>
<b>balela ka moka</b> (lediri)  (ba-le-la ka mo-ka)	<p>Mokgwa wo o šomišwago go hlakanya gomongwe a palelwa ke go bonagatša seosehlopha goba sete e se emelago.</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> go <math>2 + 3</math>, barutwana ba tlo balela dilo tše 2, ba boa ba balela dilo tše 3, ba boa ba bea dilo mmogo go mafelelong ba balela dilo ka morago go hwetša palomoka ya 5.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<b>count all</b> (verb)	<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><b>Example:</b> For <math>2 + 3</math>, learners would count out 2 objects, then count out 3 objects. Then place the objects together, and finally count all the objects to find the total of 5.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>



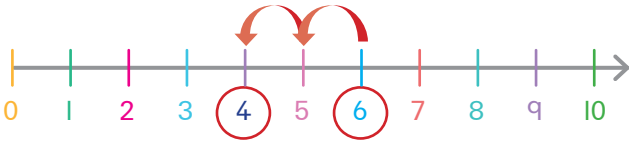
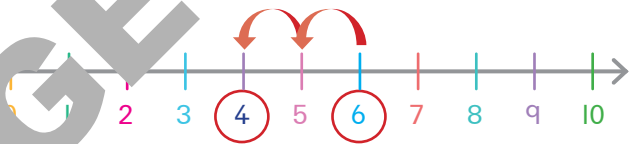


(Bona hlakanya)

*Mphato wa 1, 2, 3*





(See add)

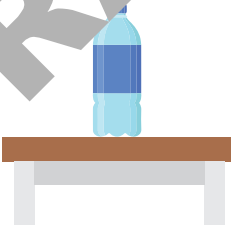

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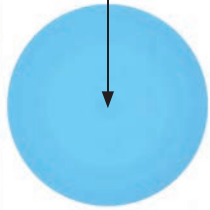


Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<p><b>balela morago/bala o eya morago</b> (lediri)</p> <p>(ba-le-la mo-ra-go/ba-la o e-ya mo-ra-go)</p>	<p>Mošomo wa go ntšha dipalo ka mokgwa wa go fediša. Se se dirwa ka mokgwa wa go swarelela palo yeo e filwego ka hlogong gape wa balela morago (goba fase) <b>godimo ga mothalo palo.</b></p> <p><math>6 - 2 = 4</math></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<p><b>counting back/count back</b> (verb)</p>	<p>The task of subtracting numbers through elimination. Keep the given number in mind and then count back on the number line.</p> <p><math>6 - \quad =</math></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
<p>(go) <b>balela pele/go bala ka go tšwetša pele</b> (lediri)</p> <p>(go ba-le-la pe-le/go ba-la ka go tšwe-tša pe-le)</p>	<p>Go swara palo ka hlogong (gantši yeo e lego ye kgolo gape wa balela pele (ka go hlakanya).</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> Rarolla <math>7 + 5 = 12</math></p>  <p>(Bona hlakanya)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<p><b>counting on, counting forward</b> (verb)</p>	<p>To keep a number in mind (usually the bigger one) and count forwards (by adding).</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Solve <math>7 + 5 = 12</math></p>  <p>(See add)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>




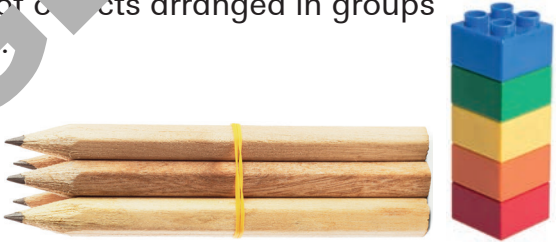
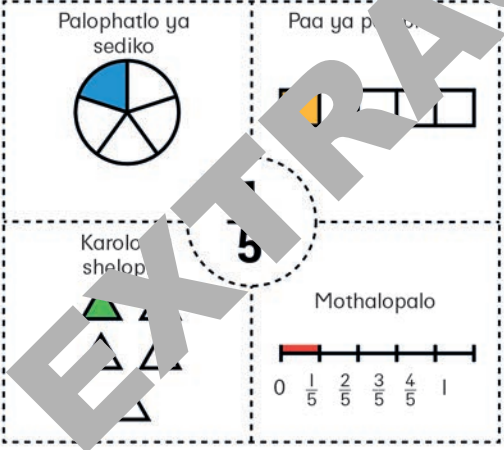
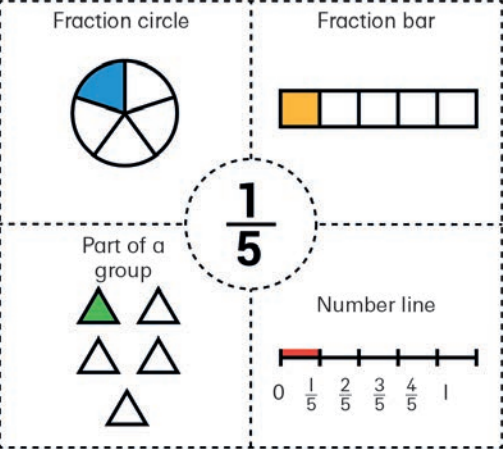
Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
(di)balelwa (leina) (di-ba-le-lwa)	Dilo tšeo di šomišwago go thuša barutwana go kwešiša dikgopolo tša dipalo ka go di swara.  <b>Mohlala:</b> Dibalelwa di akaretša dipoloko tša legong, dibaledi, abakhose, le methalopalo.  (Bona swarega)	<b>manipulatives</b> (noun)	Objects that are used to help learners understand mathematical concepts by handling them.  <b>Example:</b> Manipulatives include wooden blocks, counters, abacus, and number lines.  (Bona concrete)
<b>bapetša/</b> <b>go bapetša</b> (lediri)	Go bona bontši le go swana gape le go fapana magareng ga dilo.  <b>Mohlala:</b> 7 e feta 4 ka 3.	<b>compare/</b> <b>comparing</b> (verb)	To look at quantities and see the similarities and differences between them.  <b>Example:</b> 7 is 3 more than 4.
(go) <b>bapetša</b> <b>botelele</b> (lediri) (go ba-pe-tša bo-te-le-le)	Go lebelela botelele le go bona go swana le go fapana magareng ga dilo.	<b>comparing</b> <b>length</b> (verb)	To look at lengths and to see the similarities and differences between them.
<b>bapetša</b> (dipalo) (lediri) (ba-pe-tša (di- pa-lo))	Bokgoni bja go bona go swana le go fapana ga bogolo ba dipalo.  <b>Mohlala:</b> 4 e feta 2.	<b>compare</b> (numbers) (verb)	The ability to see similarities and differences in the size of numbers.  <b>Example:</b> 4 is bigger than 2.

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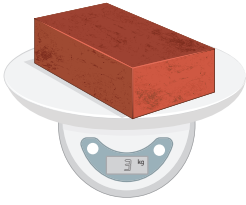
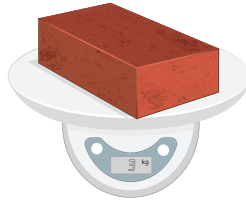

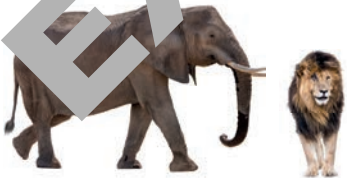


Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<p><b>batametša nomoro go</b> (lediri)</p> <p>(ba-ta-me-tša no-mo-ro go)</p>	<p>Go fetolela goba go nolofatša nomoro ka go e batametša kgauswi le nomoro ya pele, goba ye e latelago.</p> <p><b>Mohlala wa 1:</b> 28 ge e batameditšwe kgauswi ga 10 ke 30</p> <p><b>Mohlala wa 2:</b> 23 ge e batameditšwe kgauswi ga 10 ke 20</p> <p><i>(Bona lesome la kgauswi)</i> <span style="float: right;"><i>Mphato wa 3</i></span></p>	<p><b>rounding off</b> (verb)</p>	<p>To convert or simplify a number by bringing it close to the previous or next number.</p> <p><b>Example 1:</b> 28 <b>rounded off</b> to the nearest 10 is 30</p> <p><b>Example 2:</b> 23 <b>rounded off</b> to the nearest 10 is 20</p> <p><i>(See nearest ten)</i> <span style="float: right;"><i>Grade 3</i></span></p>
<p><b>bea leihlo</b> (lediri)</p> <p>(be-a le-i-hlo)</p>	<p>Go ela hloko selo se itšego.</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> Morutiši o be a beile <b>leihlo</b> ka fao barutwana ba dirišanago ka gona ka dihlopheng tša bona. <span style="float: right;"><i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i></span></p>	<p><b>observe</b> (verb)</p>	<p>To take notice of something.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The teacher <b>observed</b> how the learners interacted with each other in their groups. <span style="float: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></span></p>
<p><b>beakanya</b> (lediri)</p> <p>(be-a-ka-nya)</p>	<p>Go hlopha dinomoro goba dilo ka tsela e itšego go ya ka seka se itšego.</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> <b>Beakanya</b> dikatse ka tatlano go tloga go ye sesane go ya go tse nonnago.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Karabo:</b> 2, 3, 1 <span style="float: right;"><i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i></span></p>	<p><b>order</b> (verb)</p>	<p>To sort numbers or objects in a specific way or according to a particular feature.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Arrange the cats in <b>order</b> from thinnest to fattest.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Answer:</b> 2, 3, 1 <span style="float: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></span></p>



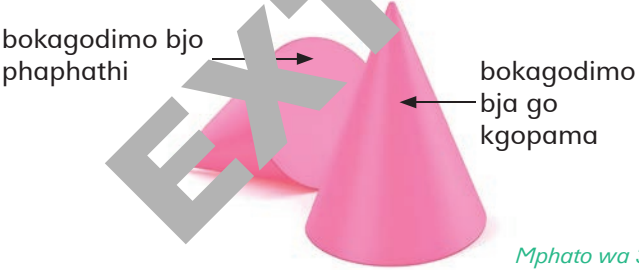
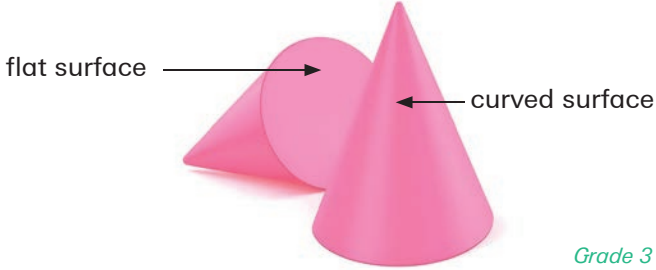
Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<p>(go) <b>beakanya dinomoro</b> (lediri)</p> <p>(go be-a-ka-nya di-no-mo-ro)</p>	<p>Go beakanya dinomoro ka tatelano e ka ba go tloga go tše nnyane go ya go tše kgolo goba go tloga go tše kgolo go ya go tše nnyane.</p> <p><b>Mohlala 1: Beakanya</b> tatelano ye, 5, 8, 2, 4, 10 go tloga go e nnyane go fihla go e kgolo.</p> <p><b>Karabo:</b> 2, 4, 5, 8, 10.</p> <p><b>Mohlala 2:</b> Beakanya dinomoro tše go thoma ka e kgolo go fihla go e nnyane.</p> <p>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.</p> <p><b>Karabo:</b> 9, 7, 5, 3, 1.</p> <p>Mošomo wo ke <b>go beakanya dinomoro</b>.</p> <p><i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<p><b>order numbers</b> (verb)</p>	<p>To arrange numbers in a sequence either from smallest to biggest or biggest to smallest.</p> <p><b>Example 1:</b> Order the sequence, 5, 8, 2, 4, 10 from smallest to biggest.</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> 2, 4, 5, 8, 10.</p> <p><b>Example 2:</b> Arrange the odd numbers of the given set from biggest to smallest.</p> <p>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> 9, 7, 5, 3, 1.</p> <p>This task is about <b>ordering numbers</b>.</p> <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
<p><b>beke</b> (leina) (be-ke)</p>	<p>Nako ya matšatši a 7.</p> <p><b>Mohlala: Beke</b> e na le matšatši a 7.</p> <p><i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<p><b>week</b> (noun)</p>	<p>A period of 7 days.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> There are 7 days in a <b>week</b>.</p> <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
<p><b>boemo</b> (leina) (bo-e-mo)</p>	<p>Lefelo leo go lona selo se bapetšwago le dilo tše dingwe tše di lego mathoko ga sona.</p> <p><b>Mohlala: Boemo</b> la lebotlelo bo godimo ga teseke.</p> <p></p> <p><i>Mphato wa 2, 3</i></p>	<p><b>position</b> (noun)</p>	<p>The place where someone or an object is located when it is compared to other objects around it.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Describe the <b>position</b> of the bottle.</p> <p></p> <p><i>Grade 2, 3</i></p>

Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>bofefo, bofefonyana, bofefofefo</b> (lehlaodi)	<p>Tsela ya go bapetša boima bja dilo tše tharo, selo se bofefofefo ke selo seo se nago le boima bjo bonnyanennyane.</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> Paesekele ye ke ye <b>bofefofefo</b> go dikoloi tše tharo.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<b>light, lighter, lightest</b> (adjective)	<p>A way of comparing the mass of three objects where the lightest object has the smallest mass.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The bicycle is the <b>lightest</b> out of the three vehicles.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
<b>bogare</b> (letlema, lehlaodi)	<p>Ge selo goba nomoro ele bogare magareng ga dilo tše pedi goba go feta.</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> 2, 6, 10, 12, 15</p> <p>Nomoro ya <b>bogare</b> ke 10.</p>	<b>middle</b> (preposition)	<p>When an object or number is at the centre or midway between two or more objects or numbers.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> 2, 6, 10, 12, 15... the number in the <b>middle</b> is 10.</p>
<b>bogodimo bja phaphathi</b> (leina, lehlaodi)  (bo-go-di-mo bja pha-pha-thi)	<p>Sefofane se na le bogodimo bja phaphathi mahlakore a 2 gape se kgona go thalwa godimo ga letlakala.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mphato wa 1</i></p>	<b>flat surface</b> (noun, adjective)	<p>A plane that has two dimensions and can be drawn on a piece of paper.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1</i></p>
<b>bogolo</b> (leina, lehlaodi)	<p>Gore selo ke se se gona goba ke se senyane gakaakang.</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> Tlou e kgolo ka <b>bogolo</b> go feta ka gona.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mphato wa 1, 2</i></p>	<b>size</b> (noun)	<p>How big or how small an object is.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> An elephant is bigger in <b>size</b> than a guinea fowl.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2</i></p>

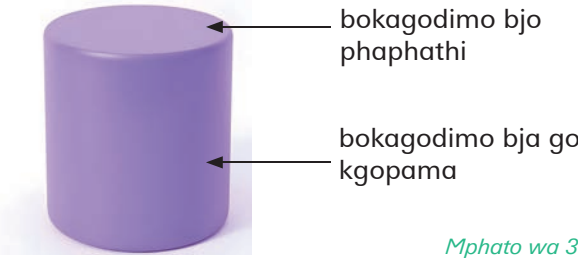
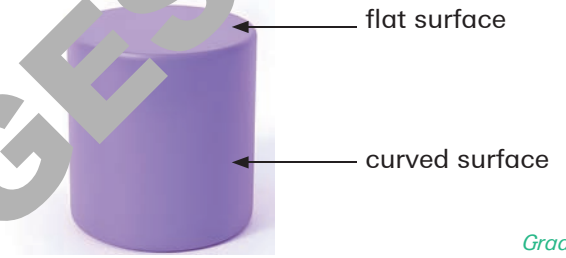

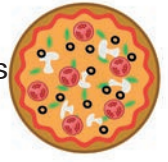


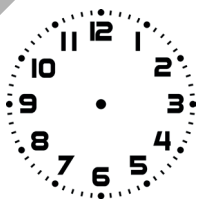
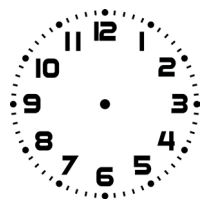
Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>bogolo bja seatla</b> (leina) (bo-go-lo bja se-a-tla)	Sekgoba sa mafelelo magareng ga monwana wa mogorupa le monwana wa ditsutsunyane (o monnyane).  <i>Mphato wa 2, 3</i>	<b>hand span</b> (noun)	The maximum space or distance between the tips of the thumb and the little finger.  <i>Grade 2, 3</i>
<b>bohloano/dihlano</b> (leina) (bo-hla-no/dihla-no)	Sehlopha goba sete ya dilo tšeo di beilwego ka dihlopha tše hlano.  <i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>fives</b> (noun)	A group of objects arranged in groups of five.  <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
<b>bohloano</b> (leina) (bo-hla-no)	Palophatlo ya go bontšha diripa tše hlano tša go lekana tša palotlalo. <b>Mohlala:</b> Sekgoba se se ntshofaditšwego se se laetša hlanong ( $\frac{1}{5}$ goba tee hlanong).  <i>Mphato wa 2, 3</i>	<b>fifth</b> (noun)	A fraction showing that a whole was divided into five equal parts. <b>Example:</b> The shaded areas show a <b>fifth</b> ( $\frac{1}{5}$ or one fifth).  <i>Grade 2, 3</i>





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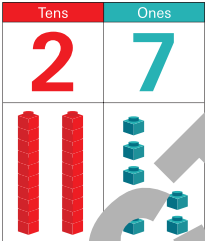
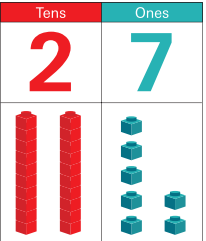
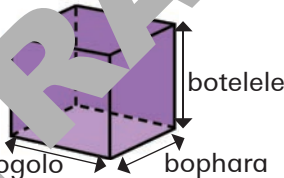
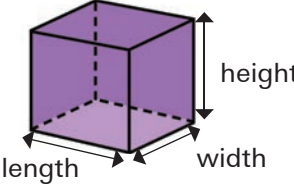
Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>boima</b> (leina)	<p>Bokalo bja selo seo selo se dirilwego ka bjona.</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> Setena se na le <b>boima</b> bja 3 kg.</p> <p><i>(Bona boima)</i></p>  <p><i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<b>mass</b> (noun)	<p>The amount of matter an object is made of.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> A brick has a <b>mass</b> of 3 kg.</p> <p><i>(See weight)</i></p>  <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
<b>boima</b> (leina)	<p>Maatla ao matlakgogedi a gogago selo ka wona.</p> <p>Boima bja selo ga bo fetoge (ge go sena selo seo se ntšhitšwego go selo), eupša boima bo ka fetoga go ya ka matlakgogedi.</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> Boima bja mmele bo tla swana lefaseng le ngweding e fela <b>boima</b> bo tla fetoga go ya ka gore o mo lefaseng oha mo ngweding ka gobane matlakgogedi ngweding ke a manyenyane kudu ga fetoga mo lefaseng.</p> <p><i>(Bona boima gape)</i></p> <p><i>Mphato wa 1, 2</i></p>	<b>weight</b> (noun)	<p>How far gravity is pulling on an object.</p> <p>An object's mass does not change (as long as nothing is taken from the object), but its weight can change depending on gravity.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The mass of a body will be the same on Earth and on the moon, but its <b>weight</b> will change depending on whether you are on earth or on the moon. This is because the force of gravity on the moon is much less than on earth.</p> <p><i>(See mass)</i></p> <p><i>Grade 1, 2</i></p>
<b>boima, boimanyana, boimaima</b> (lehlao di)	<p>Dilo tše kgolo ka boima.</p> <p><b>Mohlala wa 1:</b> Katle e gona e boima.</p> <p><b>Mohlala wa 2:</b> Tlou e boima go feta tau.</p>  	<b>heavy, heavier, heaviest</b> (adjective)	<p>Things or objects that are bigger or larger in mass.</p> <p><b>Example 1:</b> The fat cat is <b>heavy</b>.</p> <p><b>Example 2:</b> An elephant is <b>heavier</b> than a lion.</p>  


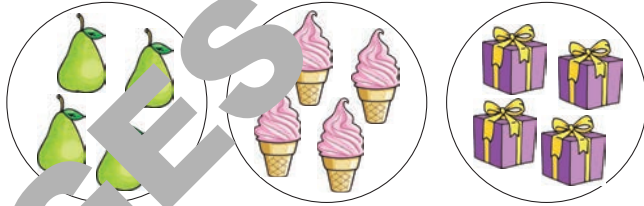

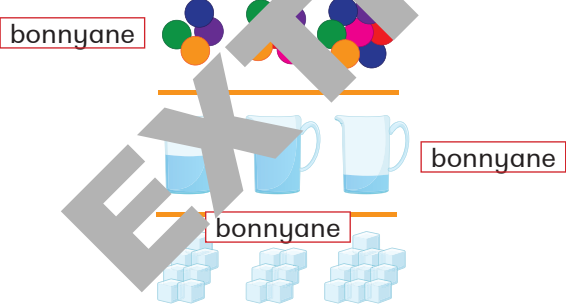

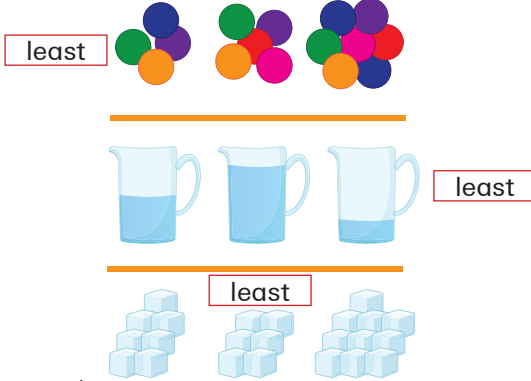
Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram																								
	<p><b>Mohlala wa 3:</b> Phoofolo ya go amuša e boima kudukudu go feta diphoofolo ka moka lefaseng ke paboro ye talalerata.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i></p>		<p><b>Example 3:</b> The <b>heaviest</b> mammal in the world is a blue whale.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>																								
<p><b>boipoeletšo/ go ipoeletša</b> (leina)</p> <p>(bo-i-po-e-le-tšo/ go i-po-e-le-tša)</p>	<p>Makga a selo se ipoeletšago ka gona ka nako ye itšego.</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> Boipoeletšo bja kgwele ya maoto ke 5.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="386 600 1022 767"> <thead> <tr> <th>Klapa</th> <th>Thali</th> <th>Go ipoeletša</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hokhi</td> <td>     II</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Badminton</td> <td>     III</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kgwele ya maoto</td> <td>    </td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Klapa	Thali	Go ipoeletša	Hokhi	II	7	Badminton	III	8	Kgwele ya maoto		5	<p><b>frequency</b> (noun)</p>	<p>How often an item appears, within a given time.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> In the table, the <b>frequency</b> of soccer is 5.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1312 600 1927 767"> <thead> <tr> <th>Club</th> <th>Tally</th> <th>Frequency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hockey</td> <td>     II</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Badminton</td> <td>     III</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soccer</td> <td>    </td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Club	Tally	Frequency	Hockey	II	7	Badminton	III	8	Soccer		5
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<p><b>bokagodimo</b> (leina)</p> <p>(bo-ka-go-di-mo)</p>	<p>Bokagodimo bja dibopego tša 3D bo di tšea ke difahlego tšeo di lego sekgobeng sa ka ntle sa sebopego. Bokagodimo bo ka tšea bja phaphathi goba bja go kgopama.</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> Khoune e na le bokagodimo bjo tee bja go kgopama le bokagodimo bjo tee bjo bo bataletšwele go tšea sefahlego.</p>  <p>bokagodimo bjo phaphathi →</p> <p>← bokagodimo bja go kgopama</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mphato wa 3</i></p>	<p><b>surface</b> (noun)</p>	<p>The surface of 3D shapes is made up of faces which are on the area on the outside of a shape. The surface can be flat or curved.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> A cone has one curved <b>surface</b> and one flat <b>surface</b> or face.</p>  <p>flat surface →</p> <p>← curved surface</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 3</i></p>																								

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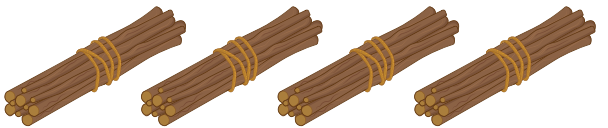

Lereo	Tlhalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>bokagodimo bja go kgopama</b> (lehlaodi, leina) (bo-ka-go-di-mo bja go kgo-pa-ma)	Bokagodimo bja nkgokolo bja selo bjo bo ka kgonago go kgokologa. Bokagodimo bja nkgokolo ga se phaphathi.  <i>Mphato wa 3</i>	<b>curved surface</b> (noun)	A surface that is rounded on which an object can roll. A rounded surface that is not flat.  <i>Grade 3</i>
<b>bokamoka</b> (lehlaodi) (bo-ka-mo-ka)	Bokamoka bja selo. <b>Mohlala:</b> Bokamoka bja pitsa e ra gore pitsa ka moka.  <i>Mphato wa 2, 3</i>	<b>whole</b> (adjective)	All of something. <b>Example:</b> A whole pizza means all of the pizza.  <i>Grade 2, 3</i>
<b>bokamorago/mokokotlo</b> (leina) (bo-ka-mo-ra-go/mo-ko-ko-tlo)	Seripa sa selo seo se bonagalago kgole le molebeledi.  <i>Mphato wa 1</i>	<b>back</b> (noun)	The part of an object a viewer sees when the object is facing away from the viewer.  <i>Grade 1</i>
<b>bokapele bja sešupanako</b> (leina)	Bokapele bja sešupanako bja go šomišwa go laetšanako.  <i>Mphato wa 2</i>	<b>clock face</b> (noun)	The front of the clock which is used to tell time.  <i>Grade 2</i>













Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>bokgoni</b> (leina)  (bo-kgo-ni)	Bokgoni bja go kwešiša le go rarolla mathata a dipalo.  <b>Mohlala:</b> Go nagana gabotse ga go rarolla palorara le go bala dipalo ke tše dingwe tša <b>mabokgoni</b> a dipalo ao a ka fetišetšwago ga bonolo bophelong tšatši ka tšatši. <i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>skill</b> (noun)	The ability to understand and solve arithmetic problems.  <b>Example:</b> Problem solving, critical thinking and numeracy are some of the maths skills that can easily transfer to everyday life. <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
<b>bolela</b> (boleng) (lediri)	Go hlagiša ka go diriša mantšu goba go bolela ka semolomo goba go ngwala seroto (goba boleng) bja selo goba kgobakanyo ya dilo.  <b>Mohlala wa 1: Bolela</b> palo ya dilo ka serotong.   <b>Karabo:</b> tshela goba 6  <b>Mohlala wa 2: Bolela</b> palomoka ya tšhelete.   <b>Karabo:</b> R1,80 <i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>state</b> (value) (verb)	To verbally express or write down an amount (or value) of something or a collection of objects.  <b>Example 1: State</b> the number of objects in the basket.   <b>Answer:</b> six or 6  <b>Example 2: State</b> the total amount of money.   <b>Answer:</b> R1,80 <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
(go) <b>bolela nako</b> (lediri)	Tiro ya go bala sešapanako le go bala gore ke nako mang. <i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>telling the time</b> (verb)	The act of looking at the clock and reading what the time is. <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>

Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>boleng</b> (leina) (bo-le-ng)	Bontši bja mmetse goba gore selo se itšego se na le bohlokwa bjo bokaakang. <b>Mohlala:</b> Boleng bja pene e tee ke bofe?   <i>Mphato wa 2, 3</i>	<b>value</b> (noun)	A mathematical quantity or how much something is worth. <b>Example:</b> What is the <b>value</b> of one pen?   <i>Grade 2, 3</i>
<b>bolesome</b> (kemapalo) (leina) (bo-le-so-me (ke-ma-pa-lo))	Kemapalo ka lehlakoreng la ngele go metšo go palo ya dipalopedi goba go feta. <b>Mohlala:</b> Palong ya 27, palotee ya " <b>bolesome</b> " ke 2 ebile boleng bja lefelo ke 20.   <i>Mphato wa 1, 2</i>	<b>tens</b> (place value) (noun)	The place value on the left-hand side of the ones in a two-digit number or larger. <b>Example:</b> In the number 27, the " <b>tens</b> " digit is 2 and the place value is 20.   <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
<b>bolumo</b> (leina) (bo-lu-mo)	Sekgoba seo se tšewago ke se nne go sa mahlakoretharo. <b>Mohlala:</b> Bolumo ya khupu.   <b>Bolumo ya khupu</b> = botelele x bophara x bogolo = lehlakore x lehlakore x lehlakore (ka gobane mahlakore ka moka a khupu a lekana) <i>Mphato wa 3</i>	<b>volume</b> (noun)	The space that is occupied by a three-dimensional shape. <b>Example:</b> The <b>volume</b> of a cube.   <b>Volume of a cube</b> = height x width x length = side x side x side (because all sides of a cube are equal) <i>Grade 3</i>
(go) <b>bonagatša</b> (lediri)	Go retolla selo godimo ga mothaladi wo otlologilego go bopa seswantšho bjalo ka sa seipone.  <i>Mphato wa 1</i>	<b>reflect</b> (verb)	To flip an object over a straight line so that a mirror image is formed.  <i>Grade 1</i>

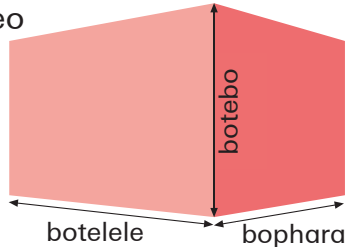
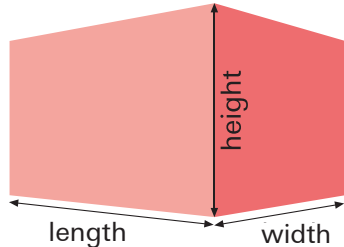


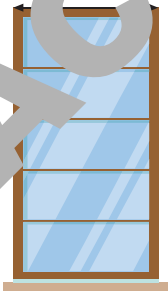
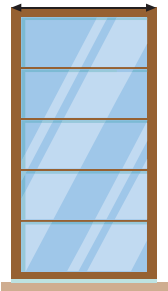
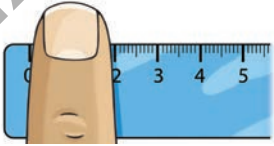
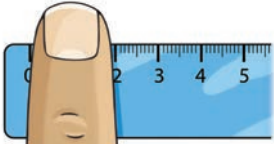
Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>bonne/dinne</b> (leina)  (bo-n-ne/ di-n-ne)	Dihlopha goba disete tša go ba le dilo tše nne.   <i>Mphato wa 2, 3</i>	<b>fours</b> (noun)	A set of objects arranged in groups of four.   <i>Grade 2, 3</i>
<b>bonnyane</b> (lehlaodi)  (bo-n-nya-ne)	Ye nnyanennyane go ya ka bogolo goba bontši.  <b>Mohlala wa 1:</b> Matome o na le R5, Lebogang o nale R1 le Molatelo o na le R0, ke mang wa go ba le tšhelete ye nnyane?    <b>Karabo:</b> Molatelo o na le e nnyane. Hlokomela gore lefela ke bontši.  <b>Mohlala wa 2:</b>   <i>(Bona lefeela)</i> <i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>least</b> (adjective)	The smallest in terms of size or quantity.  <b>Example 1:</b> Michael has R5, Lebo has R1 and Sam has R0, who has the <b>least</b> money?    <b>Answer:</b> Sam has the <b>least</b> . Note that zero is a quantity.  <b>Example 2:</b>   <i>(See zero)</i> <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>



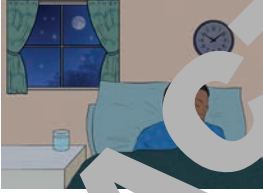



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Lereo	Tlhalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>bontši</b> (lehlaodi)	E ntši ka palo. <b>Mohlala:</b> Bašemane ba jele malekere a mantši kua moletlong. <i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>most</b> (adjective)	The largest quantity; the biggest amount. <b>Example:</b> The boys ate the <b>most</b> sweets at the party. <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
<b>bontši</b> (lehlaodi)	Ke bokgoni bja go swantšha ka pela palo ya tšeo e lego tša dika le palo ya tšeo e sego tša dika ntle le tlhokego ya go bala. <i>(Bona bontši bja/dihlopha tša) Mphato wa 1</i>	<b>numerosity</b> (noun)	It is the ability to quickly match symbolic quantities to non-symbolic quantities without the need for counting. <i>(See subitising) Grade 1</i>
<b>bontši bja/dihlopha tša</b> (leina) <i>(bo-n-tši bja/dihlo-pha tša)</i>	Dilo tšeo di beakantšwego ka tsela ya leano ka sehlopheng goba kgoboketšong go dira gore go bala le temogo ntle le go bala go be bonolo. <b>Mohlala wa 1:</b> Sehlopha sa dithupa se ka <b>dihlopha tša 10</b> .  <b>Mohlala wa 2:</b> Dihlopha tša di nabo le dihlopha tša dikgwele tšeo di bj.bj.  <i>(Bona go lemoga) Mphato wa 1</i>	<b>lots of/groups of</b> (noun)	Things strategically put together in a set or collection in order to make counting and subitising easier. <b>Example 1:</b> The bundle of sticks is in <b>groups of 10</b> .  <b>Example 2:</b> A <b>group of</b> beads and a group of tennis balls etc.  <i>(See subitising) Grade 1</i>

Lereo	Tlhalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram														
(go) <b>bopa</b> (lediri)  (go bo-pa)	Go tšea dipalo/dinomoro tše pedi wa di tlhakanya mmogo go hwetša palo ye kgolo.  <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">3</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">2</td></tr> </table> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr><td colspan="2" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">5</td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">3</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">2</td></tr> </table> </div> <p><i>(Bona go tthatlhamolla)</i></p>			3	2	5		3	2	<b>build-up/ building up</b> (verb)	Taking two numbers and adding them together to make a bigger number.  <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">3</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">2</td></tr> </table> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr><td colspan="2" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">5</td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">3</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">2</td></tr> </table> </div> <p><i>(5 is breaking down)</i></p>	3	2	5		3	2
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<b>bopedi</b> (leina)  (bo-pe-di)	Dilo tšeo di tšwelelago goba di bonagala e le tše pedi.  Dihlopha tša bopedi tšeo di ka šomišwago go baleng ka go tshela. E ka thuša gape ka go atiša le go aroganya.  <b>Mohlala:</b> Dihlopha tše tharo tša <b>bopedi</b> .  	<b>twos</b> (noun)	Things that come in pairs.  Groups of two that can be used in skip counting. It can also assist with multiplication and division.  <b>Example:</b> Three groups of <b>two</b> .  														
<b>bopego tša mahlakorepedi</b> (2D) (leina)	Seswantšho se sephara seo se a thalwago godimo ga lefela la phetšhathi.  <b>Mohlala:</b>  <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  khutlonne         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  sedikodiko         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  tharo         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  khamnethwi         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  naledi         </div> </div> <p><i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<b>shape</b> (2-dimensional shapes, 2D) (noun)	A plane figure that can be drawn on a flat surface.  <b>Example:</b>  <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">      </div> <p>square   circle   triangle   rectangle   star</p> <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>														



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Lereo	Tlhalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>bopego/ dibopego tša mahlakoretharo</b> (3D) (leina)	Dilo tša kgonthe tšeo di nago le mahlakore a mararo, e lego botelele, bophara le botebo.  <i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>three-dimensional objects</b> (3D) (noun)	Real-life objects that have three dimensions, namely length, width and height.  <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
<b>bopego/ dibopego tšeo e sego tša tšeometriki</b> (leina)	Dibopego tšeo di sa tlwaelegago tšeo di se nago dika go swana le methalo ye e otlogilego. <b>Mohlala:</b> Sebopego sa seatla ga se sa <b>tšeometriki</b> .  <i>Mphato wa 2, 3</i>	<b>non-geometric shapes</b> (noun)	Irregular shapes that do not have regular outlines and straight edges. <b>Example:</b> The shape of a hand is <b>non-geometric</b> .  <i>Grade 2, 3</i>
<b>bophara</b> (leina) (bo-pha-ra)	Sebaka sa go putla go tloga thoko ya selo go ya thokong ye nngwe. <b>Mohlala:</b> <b>Bophara</b> bja lefasetere ke 1 m.  <i>(Bona botelele)</i> <i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>width</b> (noun)	The distance from the side of an object to the other side. <b>Example:</b> The <b>width</b> of the window is 1 m.  <i>(See length)</i> <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
<b>bophara bja monwana</b> (leina) (bo-pha-ra bja mo-nwa-na)	Yuniti ya go lekana le bophara bja monwana.  <i>Mphato wa 3</i>	<b>finger width</b> (noun)	An informal unit of measure that is equivalent to the width of a finger.  <i>Grade 3</i>

Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>bophara goba bophara go feta</b> (lehlao)di)  (bo-pha-ra go-ba bo-pha-ra go fe-ta)	Ge selo e le se sephara ka bogolo goba se e na le bogolo bjo bogolo go tloga ntlheng ye nngwe go ya ntlheng ye nngwe.    <i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>wider or wider than</b> (adjective)	When something is broader in size than something else when there is a larger distance from one end of an object to the other.    <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
<b>bošego</b> (leina)	Ke nako yeo leratadima le fifetšego gomme bontši bja batho le diphoofolo ba/di a robala.  <b>Mohlala:</b> Ke kgona go bona ngwedi <b>bošego</b> .    <i>Mphato wa 1</i>	<b>night</b> (noun)	It is the time when the sky is dark, and most people and animals go to sleep.  <b>Example:</b> I can see the moon at <b>night</b> .    <i>Grade 1</i>
<b>bošegogare</b> (leina)	Iri ya 12 bošego.  <b>Mohlala:</b> Ke ile ka kwadima ka di bogola <b>bošegogare</b> .  <i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>midnight</b> (noun)	12 o'clock at night.  <b>Example:</b> I heard the dogs barking at <b>midnight</b> .  <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
<b>botelele</b> (leina)	Sekgoba sa go tsepame nagareng ga dilo tša go tloga go tloga goya fase.  <b>Mohlala:</b> <b>Botelele</b> bja ngwana wa Mphato wa 1 ke 120 cm.    <i>Mphato wa 3</i>	<b>height</b> (noun)	The vertical distance between the top and bottom of an object.  <b>Example:</b> The <b>height</b> of a Grade 1 girl is 120 cm.    <i>Grade 3</i>

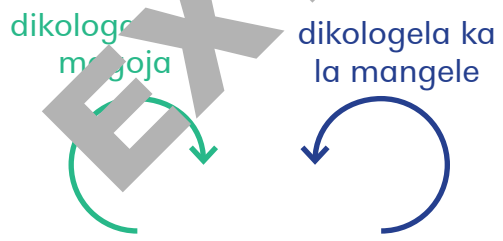
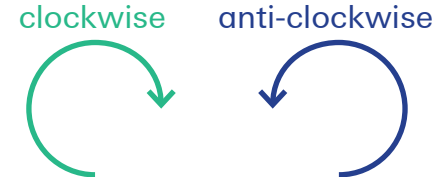
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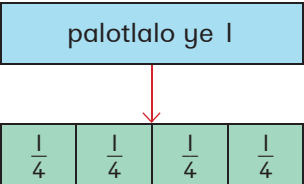
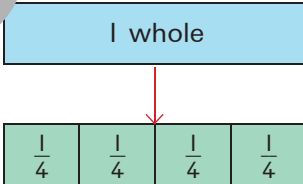
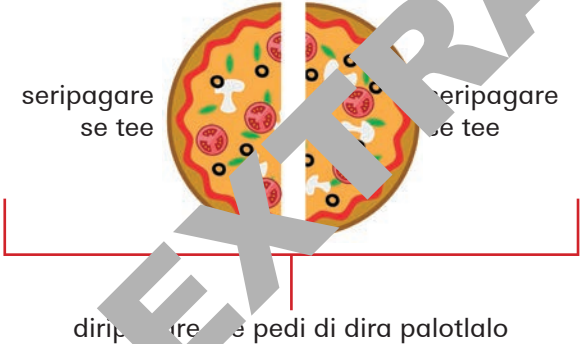
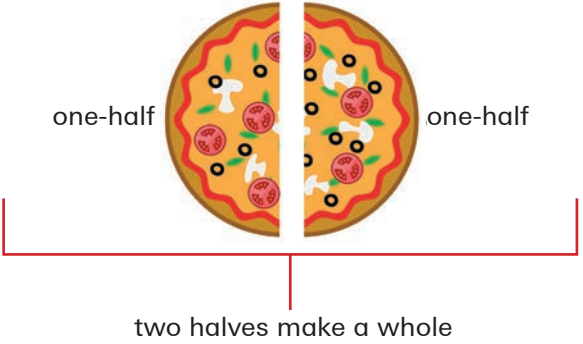


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<b>botharo</b> (leina) (bo-tha-ro)	<p>Dihlopha /go bala gwa go amana le palomoka ya tee le pedi.</p> <p>Dihlopha tša botharo tšeo di ka šomišwago go baleng ga go tlola/tshela. Gape e ka thuša ka go atiša le go arola.</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> Mo ke dihlopha tše pedi tša bo 3, ka mantšu a mangwe, 3 tše pedi.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mphato wa 2, 3</i></p>	<b>threes</b> (noun)	<p>Groups/Counting that involves the sum of one and two.</p> <p>Learners can use groups of 3 in skip counting. Knowledge of threes can also assist them with multiplication and division.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Here are two groups of 3, in other words, two <b>3s</b>.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 2, 3</i></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<b>boto ya lekgolo</b> (leina) (bo-to ya le-kgo-lo)	<p>Khutlonne ya 10 × 10 yeo e bontšhago dinomoro go tloga go 1 go ya go 100 gape se bitšwa papetla/tšhate ya lekgolo.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="436 778 940 1209"> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td>32</td><td>33</td><td>34</td><td>35</td><td>36</td><td>37</td><td>38</td><td>39</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr><td>41</td><td>42</td><td>43</td><td>44</td><td>45</td><td>46</td><td>47</td><td>48</td><td>49</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>51</td><td>52</td><td>53</td><td>54</td><td>55</td><td>56</td><td>57</td><td>58</td><td>59</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>61</td><td>62</td><td>63</td><td>64</td><td>65</td><td>66</td><td>67</td><td>68</td><td>69</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr><td>71</td><td>72</td><td>73</td><td>74</td><td>75</td><td>76</td><td>77</td><td>78</td><td>79</td><td>80</td></tr> <tr><td>81</td><td>82</td><td>83</td><td>84</td><td>85</td><td>86</td><td>87</td><td>88</td><td>89</td><td>90</td></tr> <tr><td>91</td><td>92</td><td>93</td><td>94</td><td>95</td><td>96</td><td>97</td><td>98</td><td>99</td><td>100</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mphato wa 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	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	<b>hundred board</b> (noun)	<p>A 10 × 10 square that shows the numbers from 1 to 100; also called a hundred chart.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1375 758 1879 1189"> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td>32</td><td>33</td><td>34</td><td>35</td><td>36</td><td>37</td><td>38</td><td>39</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr><td>41</td><td>42</td><td>43</td><td>44</td><td>45</td><td>46</td><td>47</td><td>48</td><td>49</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>51</td><td>52</td><td>53</td><td>54</td><td>55</td><td>56</td><td>57</td><td>58</td><td>59</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>61</td><td>62</td><td>63</td><td>64</td><td>65</td><td>66</td><td>67</td><td>68</td><td>69</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr><td>71</td><td>72</td><td>73</td><td>74</td><td>75</td><td>76</td><td>77</td><td>78</td><td>79</td><td>80</td></tr> <tr><td>81</td><td>82</td><td>83</td><td>84</td><td>85</td><td>86</td><td>87</td><td>88</td><td>89</td><td>90</td></tr> <tr><td>91</td><td>92</td><td>93</td><td>94</td><td>95</td><td>96</td><td>97</td><td>98</td><td>99</td><td>100</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 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	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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<b>bušeletša</b> (lediri) (bu-še-le-tša)	<p>Go diraganya go bolela selo gape.</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> Ba utwana ba ile ba <b>boeletša</b> lenaneotlhopho la go bala makga a 3, ka go hlaboša.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mphato wa 1</i></p>	<b>repeat</b> (verb)	<p>To do or say something again.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The class <b>repeated</b> the 3 times table aloud.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1</i></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																								

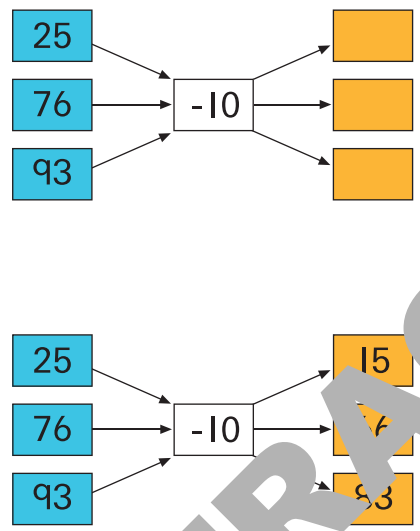
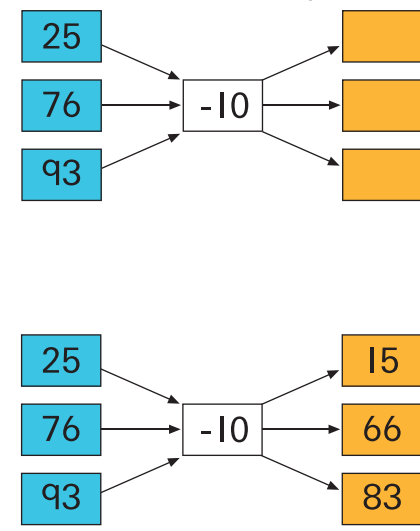
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Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram																				
<p><b>datha</b> (leina) (da-tha)</p>	<p>Ke go kgoboketša dintlha gantšhi go ya ka dihlopha tšeo di swanago. Datha e kaba ka mokgwa wa dipalo goba mantšhu ebile e ka thuša ka go tšea diphetho.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Mokgwa wa senamelwa</th> <th>Palo ya barutwana</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pese</td> <td>😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sefatanaga</td> <td>😊😊😊😊</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Go sepela</td> <td>😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paesekela</td> <td>😊😊😊</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sa bohlokwa: 😊 Se emela bana</p> <p><i>(Bona sa taetšo ya)</i></p>	Mokgwa wa senamelwa	Palo ya barutwana	Pese	😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊	Sefatanaga	😊😊😊😊	Go sepela	😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊	Paesekela	😊😊😊	<p><b>data</b> (noun)</p>	<p>A collection of facts, usually organised into categories that are similar. Data can be in the form of numbers or words and can assist people or organisations in making decisions.</p> <table border="1"> <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 learner</p>	Mode of transport	Number of learners	Bus	😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊	Car	😊😊😊😊	Walking	😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊	Bicycle	😊😊😊
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<p><b>dikologa ka la magoja</b> (lehlaodi) (di-ko-lo-ga ka la ma-go-ja)</p>	<p>Go šutiša nako ka tsela ye tse ya magojo la lenakana. Ke lelatodi la magojo ka la mangele.</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> Buti wak dikologile kolo ka la magoja.</p> <p>dikologa magoja</p> <p>dikologela ka la mangele</p> 	<p><b>clockwise</b> (adjective)</p>	<p>To turn in the same direction as the hands of a clock. It is the opposite of anti-clockwise.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> My brother walked around the car in a <b>clockwise</b> direction.</p> 																				

Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>dira</b> (lediri) (di-ra)	E dirišwa ge re hlakanya gomme e ra gore 'efa' goba 'e lekana le'. <b>Mohlala:</b> 5 le 7 di <b>dira</b> 12 <i>Mphato wa 1, 2</i>	<b>makes</b> (verb)	A term used in addition, meaning 'gives' or 'is equal to'. <b>Example:</b> 5 + 7 makes 12 <i>Grade 1, 2</i>
<b>diripa tša palophatlo</b> (leina)	Dipaa tšeo di šomišwago go bontšha goba go motlela kamano ya seripalotlalo. <b>Mohlala:</b> $1 \div \frac{1}{4} = 4$ 	<b>fraction strips</b> (noun)	Bars that are used to show or model part-whole relationships. <b>Example:</b> $1 \div \frac{1}{4} = 4$ 
<b>diripagare tše pedi</b> (leina) (di-ri-pa-ga-re tše pe-di)	Diripana tše pedi tše di lekanago ebile di swanago. Ge di kopantšwe mmogo di dira bokamoka (botee). <b>Mohlala:</b>  <i>Mphato wa 3</i>	<b>two halves</b> (noun)	Two equal and identical parts which make a whole (one) when put together. <b>Example:</b>  <i>Grade 3</i>




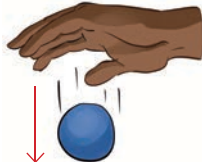


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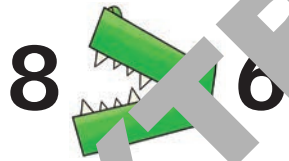
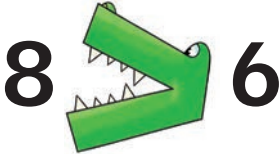
Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>ditšweletšwa</b> (leina)  (di-tšwe-le-tšwa)	<p>Dipoelo tšeo motho a di hwetšago ka morago ga ge molao o dirišitšwe go dinomoro tša tsenyo.</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> Dinomoro tša tsenyo ke 25, 76 le 93. Molao ke <math>-10</math>. Dinomoro tša <b>ditšweletša</b> ke 15, 66 le 83.</p> <p>dinomoro tša tsenyo                  dinomoro tša ditšweletša</p>  <p>(Bona tsenyo)                                  Mphato wa 3</p>	<b>output</b> (noun)	<p>The result we get after a rule was applied to numbers (input numbers).</p> <p><b>Example:</b> In the diagram, input numbers are 25, 76 and 93. The rule is <math>-10</math>. The <b>output</b> numbers are 15, 66 and 83.</p> <p>input numbers                  output numbers</p>  <p>(See input)    Grade 3</p>

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Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<p><b>ema</b> (kgauswi ga) (lediri)</p> <p>(e-ma (kga-u-swi ga))</p>	<p>Go ema bokgole bjo bonnyane ka morago ga goba kgauswi le motho, phoofolo goba selo.</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> Matome o <b>eme kgauswi ga</b> tafola.</p>  <p><i>phato wa 1</i></p>	<p><b>stand</b> (next to) (verb)</p>	<p>To stand at a short distance from or close to a person, animal or object.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Matome is <b>standing next to</b> the table.</p>  <p><i>Grade 1</i></p>

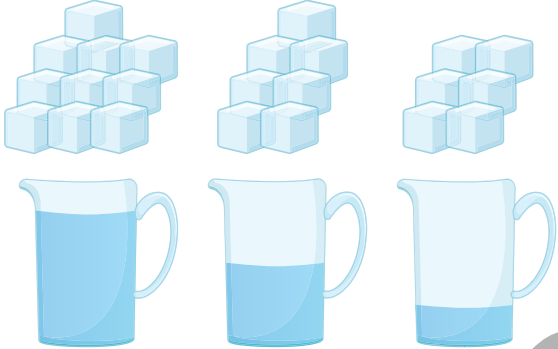
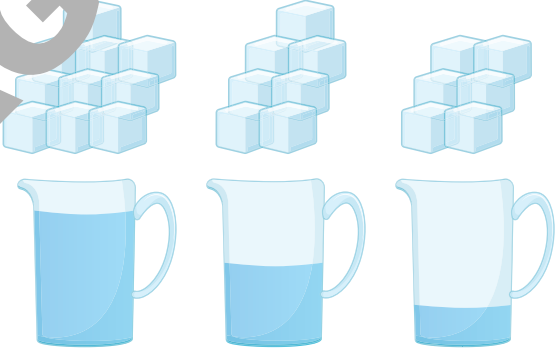
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Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>fapana</b> (lehlaodi) (fa-pa-na)	Mehuta ya go se swane, e kaba gannyane goba ka go felelela.  <b>Mohlala:</b> Khutlonne le khutlotharo ke dilo tše pedi tša go <b>fapana</b> tša 2-D. <i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>different</b> (adjective)	Not the same, when items differ either partially, or totally.  <b>Example:</b> A square and a triangle are two <b>different</b> 2-D objects. <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
<b>fapantšha</b> (lediri) (fa-pa-n-tšha)	Go hwetša phapano magareng ga dilo tše pedi goba go feta. <b>Mohlala:</b> Go <b>fapantšha</b> magareng ga khutlotharo le khutlonne, bala mahlakore a dibopego tšeo tše pedi. <i>Mphato wa 2</i>	<b>distinguish</b> (verb)	To find the difference between two or more things. <b>Example:</b> To <b>distinguish</b> between a triangle and a square, you could count the number of sides of each shape. <i>Grade 3</i>
<b>fase</b> (lehlaodi, lehlathi, letlema)	Taetšo yeo e lebantšego go ya fase/boemo. Ke lelatodi la godimo.  <b>Mohlala:</b> Kgwele e weditšwe <b>fase</b> lebaleng. <i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>down</b> (adjective, adverb, preposition)	The direction pointing to a lower place/position. It is the opposite of up.  <b>Example:</b> The ball dropped <b>down</b> to the ground. <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
<b>fase ga</b> (letlema) (fa-se ga)	Ge selo se sengwe se ka fase ga se sengwe.  <b>Mohlala:</b> Mdogo o tšhela <b>ka fase ga</b> tafola. <i>Mphato wa 2</i>	<b>underneath</b> (preposition)	A position of an object that is directly below another object.  <b>Example:</b> The dog is <b>underneath</b> the table. <i>Grade 2</i>

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(ka) <b>fase/tlase</b> (letlema)  (ka fa-se/tla-se)	Selo sa go ba ka fase goba se tlasenyana go feta se sengwe.  <b>Mohlala:</b> Mo go papetla ya rena, nomoro ya 37 e <b>ka fase</b> ga 27.  <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td>32</td><td>33</td><td>34</td><td>35</td><td>36</td><td>37</td><td>38</td><td>39</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr><td>41</td><td>42</td><td>43</td><td>44</td><td>45</td><td>46</td><td>47</td><td>48</td><td>49</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>51</td><td>52</td><td>53</td><td>54</td><td>55</td><td>56</td><td>57</td><td>58</td><td>59</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>61</td><td>62</td><td>63</td><td>64</td><td>65</td><td>66</td><td>67</td><td>68</td><td>69</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr><td>71</td><td>72</td><td>73</td><td>74</td><td>75</td><td>76</td><td>77</td><td>78</td><td>79</td><td>80</td></tr> <tr><td>81</td><td>82</td><td>83</td><td>84</td><td>85</td><td>86</td><td>87</td><td>88</td><td>89</td><td>90</td></tr> <tr><td>91</td><td>92</td><td>93</td><td>94</td><td>95</td><td>96</td><td>97</td><td>98</td><td>99</td><td>100</td></tr> </table> <i>(Bona kua godimo)</i> <span style="float: right;"><i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i></span>	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	<b>below</b> (preposition)	When something is under or lower than something else.  <b>Example:</b> In the chart, the number 37 is <b>below</b> 27.  <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td>32</td><td>33</td><td>34</td><td>35</td><td>36</td><td>37</td><td>38</td><td>39</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr><td>41</td><td>42</td><td>43</td><td>44</td><td>45</td><td>46</td><td>47</td><td>48</td><td>49</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>51</td><td>52</td><td>53</td><td>54</td><td>55</td><td>56</td><td>57</td><td>58</td><td>59</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>61</td><td>62</td><td>63</td><td>64</td><td>65</td><td>66</td><td>67</td><td>68</td><td>69</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr><td>71</td><td>72</td><td>73</td><td>74</td><td>75</td><td>76</td><td>77</td><td>78</td><td>79</td><td>80</td></tr> <tr><td>81</td><td>82</td><td>83</td><td>84</td><td>85</td><td>86</td><td>87</td><td>88</td><td>89</td><td>90</td></tr> <tr><td>91</td><td>92</td><td>93</td><td>94</td><td>95</td><td>96</td><td>97</td><td>98</td><td>99</td><td>100</td></tr> </table> <i>(See above)</i> <span style="float: right;"><i>Grade 2, 3</i></span>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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(go) <b>feta</b> (lehlaodi)  (go fe-ta)	Palo yeo e le go ye kgolo goba ye kgolo go feta palo ye nngwe. Ge palo e feta ye nngwe, sešupo > go šomišwa s.  <b>Mohlala:</b> 8 e <b>feta</b> 6.  <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>greater than</b> (adjective)	A number that is more or bigger than another number. The symbol > is used to show greater than.  <b>Example:</b> 8 is <b>greater than</b> 6.  <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>																																																																																																																																																																																																								
(go) <b>feta kudu/ kgolokgolo</b> (lehlaodi)	Ke bogolo go kudu/ kgolokgolo ka bogolo, boleng le bokao.  <b>Mohlala:</b> Ke papetša dinomoro 2,4,6,8,10; nomoro 10 ke ye <b>kgolokgolo</b> .  <i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>greatest</b> (adjective)	The largest or biggest in terms of size, value and amount.  <b>Example:</b> When you compare the numbers 2, 4, 6, 8, 10; the number 10 is the <b>greatest</b> .  <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>																																																																																																																																																																																																								

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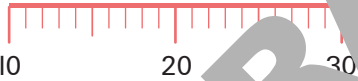

Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>fetleka</b> (lediri) (fe-tle-ka)	Go hlahloba selo ka šedi le ka tsitsinkelo. Go kgona go hlaloša selo le go se hlatholla.  <b>Mohlala:</b> Morutiši o tlo <b>fetleka</b> dipoelo tša tekolo ya semmušo ya kotara ya I.  <i>Mphato wa 3</i>	<b>analyse</b> (verb)	To examine something carefully and in detail; to be able to explain and interpret something.  <b>Example:</b> The teacher will <b>analyse</b> the results of the Term I formal assessment.  <i>Grade 3</i>
<b>fetolela</b> (lediri) (fe-to-le-la)	Go fetola boleng bja yuniti e tee ya kelo go ye nngwe.  <b>Mohlala 1:</b>  R1 e ka <b>fetolelwa</b> go disente tše 100. R2 e ka <b>fetolelwa</b> go disente tše 200. R10 e ka <b>fetolelwa</b> go disente tše 1 000.   R1 = disente tše 100      R2 = disente tše 200  R10 = disente tše 1 000  <b>Mohlala 2:</b> Yuniti ya kelo e ka <b>fetolelwa</b> go diyuniti tše nngwe bjaalo ka:  1 m = 100 cm 1 cm = 10 mm 1 kg = 1 000 g 1 ℓ = 1 000 ml  <i>Mphato wa 3</i>	<b>convert</b> (verb)	To change a value from one unit of measurement to another.  <b>Example 1:</b>  R1 can be <b>converted</b> to 100 cents. R2 can be <b>converted</b> to 200 cents. R10 can be <b>converted</b> into 1 000 cents.   R1 = 100 cents      R2 = 200 cents  R10 = 1 000 cents  <b>Example 2:</b> Units of measurement can also be <b>converted</b> 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>


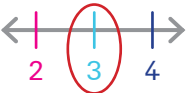

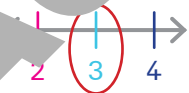






Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>fokotša</b> (lediri) (fo-ko-tša)	Go fokotša goba go ya fase ka bogolo, ka palo goba bokaalo. <div style="background-color: #00AEEF; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin: 5px 0;"> <b>paterone yeo e fokotšegago</b> </div> 200, 175, 150, 125, 100, 75, 50, 25, 0 <div style="background-color: #00AEEF; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin: 5px 0;"> <b>go fokotšega ga palo</b> </div>  <p style="text-align: right; color: green; font-size: small;">Mpho wa S...</p>	<b>decrease</b> (verb)	To be reduced or to get smaller in size, number or quantity. <div style="background-color: #00AEEF; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin: 5px 0;"> <b>a decreasing number pattern</b> </div> 200, 175, 150, 125, 100, 75, 50, 25, 0 <div style="background-color: #00AEEF; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin: 5px 0;"> <b>decreasing quantities</b> </div>  <p style="text-align: right; color: green; font-size: small;">Grade 2</p>

EXTRACT PAGES





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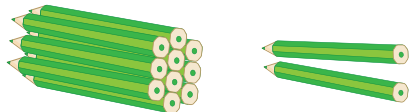
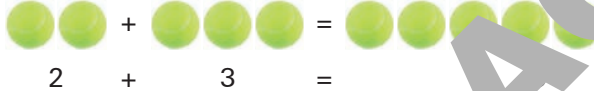
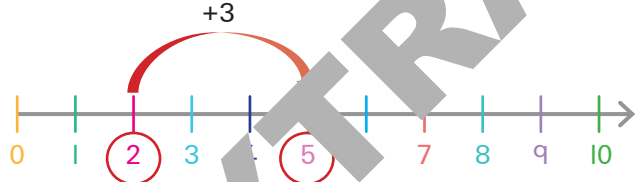
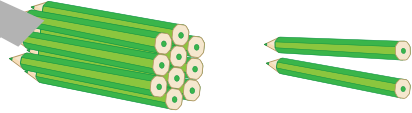
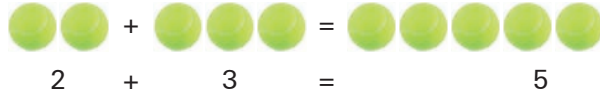
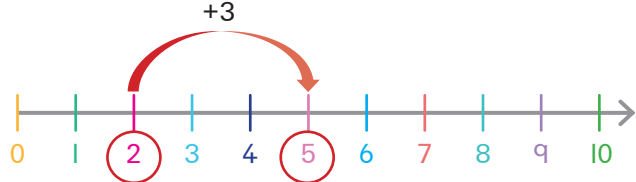
Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<p><b>ga go na selo</b> (lehlaodi)</p> <p>(ga go na selo)</p>	<p>Go se sware goba go se tšhele selo.</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> Mothalopalo wa <b>go se be le selo</b> ke mothalopalo wa go hloka mellwane goba dinomoro mo go wona.</p>  <p><i>(Bona mothalopalo go bona mehuta ye mengwe ya methalopalo)</i> <span style="float: right;"><i>Mphato wa 1, 2 3</i></span></p>	<p><b>empty</b> (adjective)</p>	<p>Not having anything containing anything</p> <p><b>Example:</b> An <b>empty</b> number line is a number line that does not have any demarcations or numbers on it.</p>  <p><i>(See number line for other types of number lines)</i> <span style="float: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2 3</i></span></p>
<p><b>gare ga/ magareng</b> (letlema)</p>	<p>Ke ge boemo bja palo goba selo sefe goba sefe se le boemong bjo bo kgaogantšhago dinomoro tše pedi goba dilo.</p> <p><b>Mohlala:</b> Ke nomoro efe ya <b>magareng</b> ga 10 le 30 go mothalopalo wa ka 10 le 30?</p>  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Lemoga: 'Bogareng' ke boemo bja selo se tee go swana le '<b>magareng</b>'.</p> <p>Bana ba bantši ba tla fa karabo ya 20, efela, 20 ke nomoro e e tšhele magareng ga 10 le 30. Gona le dinomoro tše dingwe magareng ga 10 le 30 bjalo ka 11, 12, 15, 25 bjalo le 20. 20 ke nomoro yeo e lego bogareng bja 10 le 30.</p> </div> <p><i>(Bona bogare)</i> <span style="float: right;"><i>Mphato wa 1, 2 3</i></span></p>	<p><b>between</b> (preposition)</p>	<p>When a number or any object is in a position that separates two numbers or objects.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> What is the number <b>between</b> 10 and 30 on the number line below?</p>  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Note: 'middle' does not mean the same thing as '<b>between</b>'.</p> <p>Many learners will give an answer of 20, but this is only one number between 10 and 30. Examples of other numbers include 11, 12, 15, 25, etc. 20 is the number in the middle of 10 and 30.</p> </div> <p><i>(See middle)</i> <span style="float: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2 3</i></span></p>

Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>gare / magareng ga</b> (lehlathi, lehlaodi) (ga-re /ma-ga-re-ng ga)	Seemo sa ka gare ga tthatlamano ye itšego. <b>Mohlala wa 1:</b> 3 e magareng ga 0 le 10.  <b>Mohlala wa 2:</b> 3 e magareng ga 2 le 4.  (gape bona gare) <span style="float: right;">Mphato wa 1</span>	<b>in-between</b> (preposition)	A position that lies within a specific range. <b>Example 1:</b> The number 3 lies <b>in-between</b> 0 and 10.  <b>Example 2:</b> 3 is <b>in-between</b> 2 and 4.  (See between and middle) <span style="float: right;">Grade 1</span>
(ka) <b>godimo</b> (boemo) (letlema) (ka go-di-mo)	Lereo leo le šomišwago go hlaloša boemo bja godimodimo bja selo. Boemo bja selo seo se lego ka godimo ga selo se sengwe.  <b>Mohlala:</b> Monna o eme <b>godimo</b> ga mababa. <span style="float: right;">Mphato wa 1</span>	<b>top</b> (position) (preposition)	A term that describes the highest point of something. A position of an object that is directly above something else.  <b>Example:</b> The man is standing at the <b>top</b> of a mountain. <span style="float: right;">Grade 1</span>
<b>godimo</b> (lehlaodi lehlathi, letlema)	Tsela yeo e šupago lefelo le go maemo a godimo. Kgwere e fapanego le fase.  <b>Mohlala:</b> Sebanedi sa thenise se fošetša kgwele <b>godimo</b> ge se e neeletša.  <span style="float: right;">Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</span>	<b>up</b> (adjective, adverb, preposition)	The direction pointing to a higher place or position. It is the opposite of down.  <b>Example:</b> The tennis player throws the ball <b>up</b> when they serve.  <span style="float: right;">Grade 1, 2, 3</span>

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Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>godimo ga</b> (lehlathi, lehlaodi)  (go-di-mo ga)	Maemong a godimo goba boemo bja go feta selo se sengwe.  <b>Mohlala:</b> Go papetla ya dinomoro, nomoro 17 e ka <b>godimo ga</b> nomoro 27.   <i>Mphato wa 1</i>	<b>above</b> (adjective)	At a higher level or position than something else.  <b>Example:</b> In the number chart, the number 17 is <b>above</b> the number 27.   <i>Grade 1</i>
<b>godimo ga</b> (boemo) (letlema)	Boemo bja selo bjo bo lego ka godimo ga selo se sengwe.  <b>Mohlala:</b> Apola e <b>godimo ga</b> p...  <i>Mphato wa 1, 2</i>	<b>on top of</b> (preposition)	The position of an object above something else.  <b>Example:</b> The apple is <b>on top of</b> the book.  <i>Grade 1, 2</i>
<b>godimodimo/ godimo go feta</b> (letlema)	Maemo a ka godimo go se sengwe sa ka tlase.  <b>Mohlala:</b> Mokgoba... dipuku ka letsogeng la nngwe o <b>godimo go feta</b> mokgoba wa dipuku tsa ka letsogeng la nngwe.   <i>Mphato wa 1, 2</i>	<b>higher/ higher than</b> (preposition)	A position above the one below.  <b>Example:</b> The pile of books on the left is <b>higher than</b> the pile of books on the right.   <i>Grade 1, 2</i>
<b>gosasa</b> (leina)  (go-sa-sa)	Letšatši le lelago la lehono.  <b>Mohlala:</b> <b>Gosasa</b> ke Letšatši la Bomma.  <i>Mphato wa 1</i>	<b>tomorrow</b> (noun)	A day that follows the present day.  <b>Example:</b> <b>Tomorrow</b> is Mother's Day.  <i>Grade 1</i>

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Lereo	Tihalošo le seswantšho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>hlakantšha</b> (lediri)	<p>Ke go kopanya goba go tliša dinomoro tše pedi goba go feta (goba dilo) mmogo go dira palomoka.</p> <p><b>Mohlala wa 1:</b></p>  $\boxed{10} \text{ le } \boxed{2} = \boxed{12}$ <p><b>Mohlala wa 2:</b></p>  $2 + 3 = 5$  <p><b>Leano la 1:</b> ... ka moka</p> <p>Legato ... Go ... + 3, barutwana ba tla balela ... tše 2, ba buša ba balela tše 3 ba bea ... ka moka gotee, mafelelong ba balela dilo ka moka go hwetša palomoka ya 5.</p>	<b>add</b> (verb)	<p>To join or bring two or more numbers (or things) together to make a total.</p> <p><b>Example 1:</b></p>  $\boxed{10} \text{ and } \boxed{2} = \boxed{12}$ <p><b>Example 2:</b></p>  $2 + 3 = 5$  <p><b>Strategy 1:</b> Count all</p> <p>Level 1: For <math>2 + 3</math>, 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>