

MOPHATO

1-3

ENGLISH - SETSWANA

THANODI YA  
MORUTABANA

# Platinum

Dipalo

A Essien • C Mathews • K Sehowa • N Kgothego

<b>Tsela ya go dirisa bukantswe e</b> .....	<b>iv–v</b>
<b>Dikarolo tsa diteng tsa Dipalo tse di</b>	
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## Lokwalo go tshwa go bakwadi

Aforika Borwa ke naga ya dipuo di le 12 tsa semmuso. Molatheo wa lefapha la thuto mo Aforika Borwa o rotloetsa tiriso ya dipuo tse di ntsi. Diphaposiborutelo tsa dipuo tse dintsi, ke tse mo go tsona go nang le boteng jwa dipuo tse di fetang e le nngwe, le mo puong nngwe le nngwe e e leng teng mo phaposiborutelong e ka dirisiwang jaaka puo ya go ithuta le go ruta.

Bontsi jwa barutabana ba Kgato ya Motheo ba ruta dipalo ka puo ya gae. Mo bokaong jwa thuto e ntšha ya dipuo tse pedi e e theilweng mo puong ya gae tsholofelo ke gore barutabana ba tla tlhoka go go dirisa puo ya gae ya barutwana le Seesemane go ruta dipalo. Go dira se ka katlego, barutabana (le barutwana) ba tlhoka go nna le phitlhelelo ya ditlhaloso go tshagisa dipalo mo dipuong tse ka bobedi. Tsela tse no tsa go tshagisa dipalo gantsi di bidiwa mafoko a tsa dipalo.

Go itse dipalo ga se fela go jwa tsamaiso tse di tshohegang go rarabolola botho jwa dipalo ka katlego. Gape ke ka ga go itse mafoko a tsa dipalo, go dirisa mafoko go tshagisa dipalo le mo barutabaneng, go dirisa rejisetara ya dipalo. Tsela e e kgontshang go dira bokao mo barutwaneng. Mo bokaong jwa thuto ya dipuo tse pedi e e theilweng mo puong ya gae, seno se raya gore go fitlhelela rejisetara ya dipalo ka puo ya gae

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ya barutwana le Seesemane go bothokwa.

Go ithuta go tshagisa ka dipalo go bothokwa thata mo go se bayang go ruta kgotsa go ithuta dipalo. Baithuti ba solofetswe go tsaya karolo mo ditirong tse di farologaneng tsa dipalo tsa molomo le tsa go kwala, jaaka go tshalosa dithulaganyo tsa tharabololo, go tshalosa diphopholetso, go supa diphetso, le go tshagisa dingangisano. Go nna le mafoko a go tshalosa dipalo ke karolo e e bothokwa ya thulaganyo eno ya go tsaya karolo mo puong ya dipalo. Barutabana ba na le seabe se segolo mo go kgontsheng baithuti go kgona go fitlhelela rejisetara ya dipalo ka puo ya bona ya gae le Seesemane.

Bukantswe eno ya dipalo ya dipuo tse dintsi e kopantswe go ema barutabana nokeng mo maitekong a bone a go dirisa puo ya gae ya barutwana mmogo le Seesemane mo go ruteng dipalo. Mo bukantsweng eno, mareo a dipalo ka Seesemane a fetoletsweng go nna Setswana go dira gore barutabana ba kgone go bona mafoko a dipalo ka dipuo tse no ka bobedi. Moakanyetso wa mareo o ne wa tlhamiwa ka kelotlhoko go akaretsa dipolelo tse dintsi tsa dikarolo tse di farologaneng tsa puo, fa gape o akaretsa dikgopolo tse di kwa tlase tsa dipalo.

# Tsela ya go dirisa bukantswe e

Mareo a a mo bukantsweng eno a tlohophilwe ka kelotlhoko go akaretsa mefuta e e farologaneng ya dipolelwana tsa dikarolo tse di farologaneng tsa puo fa gape e akaretsa dikgopolo tse di kwa tlase tsa diteng.

## Karolo 1: Dikarolo tsa diteng tsa dipalo tse di tshwantsweng

Ditsebe tsa lefelo la diteng tsa dipalo tse di nang le ditshwantsweng di tloga go bontsha mangwe a mafoko a a farologaneng a a bopang karolo ya lefelo leo la diteng.

### Dipalo, matshwao le botsalano

**3** searolwa/ numerator

**2x** menthele/ times table

**4** selekanyo/ denominator

**FRACTIONS**

**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10** molapalo/ number line

**50** letshwaopalo/ number symbol

**5 + 5 =** go tlhakanya/ addition

**2 4** tshate ya dipalo/ number chart

**50 + 22 = 72** dikholomo tsa go tlhakanya/ column addition

**•••••** didirisiwa tse di tshwaregang/ concrete objects

**3 x 5 =** katiso/ multiplication

**2 4** dipalomaleka/ even number

**3 7 9** palomaleka/ odd number

**6 >** kgolo go tshwana/ greater/ than

**7 - 5 =** ntsha/ subtraction

**3 x 5 = 2** polelo palo/ number sentence

**50 + 22 = 72** palogotho/ sum

**6 ÷ 3 = 2** karolo/ division

**5 < 11** kwa tlase ga/ less than

**1/2** palophatlo/ fraction

**1/5** palophatlo e e kopaneng/ unitary fraction

**5/6** palophatlo tse di sa kopaneng/ non-unitary fraction

Leina la lefelo la diteng

Setshwantsho sa mmala o o tletseng se se bontshang dilo tse e leng karolo ya lefelo lengwe le lengwe la diteng

Lereo la bukantswe le thanolo ya lone ya Setswana

Setshwantsho se bontsha ka moo selwana se tshwanelang ka teng mo karolong ya diteng

**vi**

## Karolo 2: Mareo a dipalo ka tatelano ya dialefabete

Lereo lengwe le lengwe le na le tshaloso le polelo ya sekao go go thusa go dirisa mareo a a nepagetseng a dipalo mo thuto ya gago.

**Tlhaka ya adefabete e tlhomolotswe go go thusa go bona ka bonako lereo le le nepagetseng**

**Lereo la dipalo**

**Sekao sa polelo go go bontsha ka fa o ka dirisang lereo ka teng ka tshwanelo**

**Lebokoso la dintlha le le nayang dintlha tse di thusang**




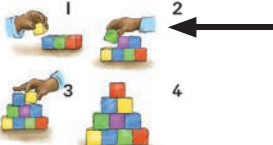
**Botlhokwa:** Letsameo le katekano le tlhoka go rutwa ka tse di tshwana go rutwa go tlhakanya le go ntsha. Ga e a tshwanela go tsewa motlhofo.

**Tlhaloso go tlhalosa bokao jwa mareo dipalo**

**Lereo la Seesemane le tlhaloso**

**Setshwantsho go go thusa go tlhaloganya bokao jwa lereo**

**Kereiti e e rileng e lefoko/lereo le akarediwang mo go yona**

Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
go aga	Go dirisa dipalo di le pedi o di kopanye mmogo go dira palo e kgolwane.  <i>(Bona gape le tlhaloso ya go tlhatlhamolola)</i>	<b>build-up/ building</b>	Joining numbers and adding them together to make a bigger number.  <i>(See breaking down)</i>
(go) aga	Go dira sengwe ka go kopanya le go lomaganya dikarolo kgotsa didirisano mmogo. <b>Sekao:</b> Morutwana o aga tora e e diboloko.  <i>Mapotlamo 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>building</b>	To make something by assembling and joining parts or materials together. <b>Example:</b> The learner is <b>building</b> a tower of blocks.  <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
alejebora	Kereiti e e rileng e lefoko/lereo le akarediwang mo go yona go dirisang dintlha go emela dipalo tse di farologaneng kgotsa dipalo tse di sa tshwaneng. <i>e tshwanela pele</i>	<b>algebra</b>	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. <i>continues</i>

# Dipalo, mathswao le botsalano

$\frac{3}{4}$

searolwa/  
numerator

2 x

menthele/  
times table

$\frac{2}{5}$

selekanyo  
denominator

$5 + 5 =$

go tlhakanya/  
addition



tšhate ya dipalo/  
number chart

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

dikholomo tsa go  
tlhakanya/  
column addition



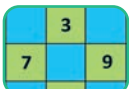
didirisiwa tse di  
tshwaregang/  
concrete objects

$3 \times 5 =$

katiso/  
multiplication



dipalomaleka/  
even numbers



palomafeta/  
odd numbers

$6 > 3$

kgolo go/  
greater/more than



molapalo/  
number line

50

letshwaopalo/  
number symbol

$7 - 5 =$

ntsha/  
subtraction

$3 \times 5 = ?$

polelo palo/  
number sentence

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

palogotlhe/  
sum

$6 \div 3 = 2$

karolo/  
division

$5 < 11$

kwa tlase ga/  
less than

$\frac{1}{2}$

palophatlo/  
fraction

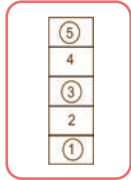
$\frac{1}{5}$

palophatlo e e kopaneng/  
unitary fraction

$\frac{5}{6}$

palophatlo tse di sa kopaneng/  
non-unitary fraction

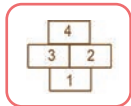
# Dipaterone, tiriso le alejebora



**kwa morago/**  
backwards



**paterone ya**  
**jometeri/**  
geometric pattern



**go bala/**  
counting



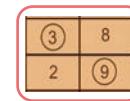
**palomaleka/**  
even number



**dijiti/digit**



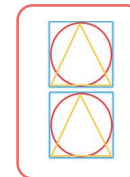
**letshwaopalo/**  
number symbol



**paterone ya**  
**dipalo/number**  
pattern



**sebopego/**  
shape



**paterone e**  
**boeletsang/**  
repeating pattern



**palomafeta/**  
odd number

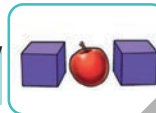
# Boalo le popego (Jometeri)



**kwa tlase/**  
under/below



**kwa morago/**  
behind



**magang**  
between



**popego ya**  
**tlhakorepedi/**  
2D object



**didiriswa tsa tekanyo-**  
**tlhakoretharo/**  
3D object



**dipopego tsa bolo/**  
ball shape



**popego ya lebokoso/**  
box shape



**popego/**  
shape



**kgolokwe/**  
sphere



**popegotaese/**  
cube



**khounu/**  
cone



**selintara/**  
cylinder



**porisema/**  
prism



**mojeng/r**  
ight



**molema/**  
left



**kwa godimo/**  
up



**kwa tlase/**  
down



**tshupatsela/**  
direction



**khutlotaro/**  
triangle



**sephaphathi/**  
flat



**godimo/**  
on



**kwa pele/**  
in front of



**go bapa le/**  
next to

# Tekanyo



**tshupanako e panyapanyang/**  
digital clock



**tshupanako ya manaka/**  
analogue clock



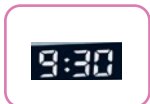
**boleele jwa maoto/**  
foot length



**bophara jwa seatla/**  
hand span



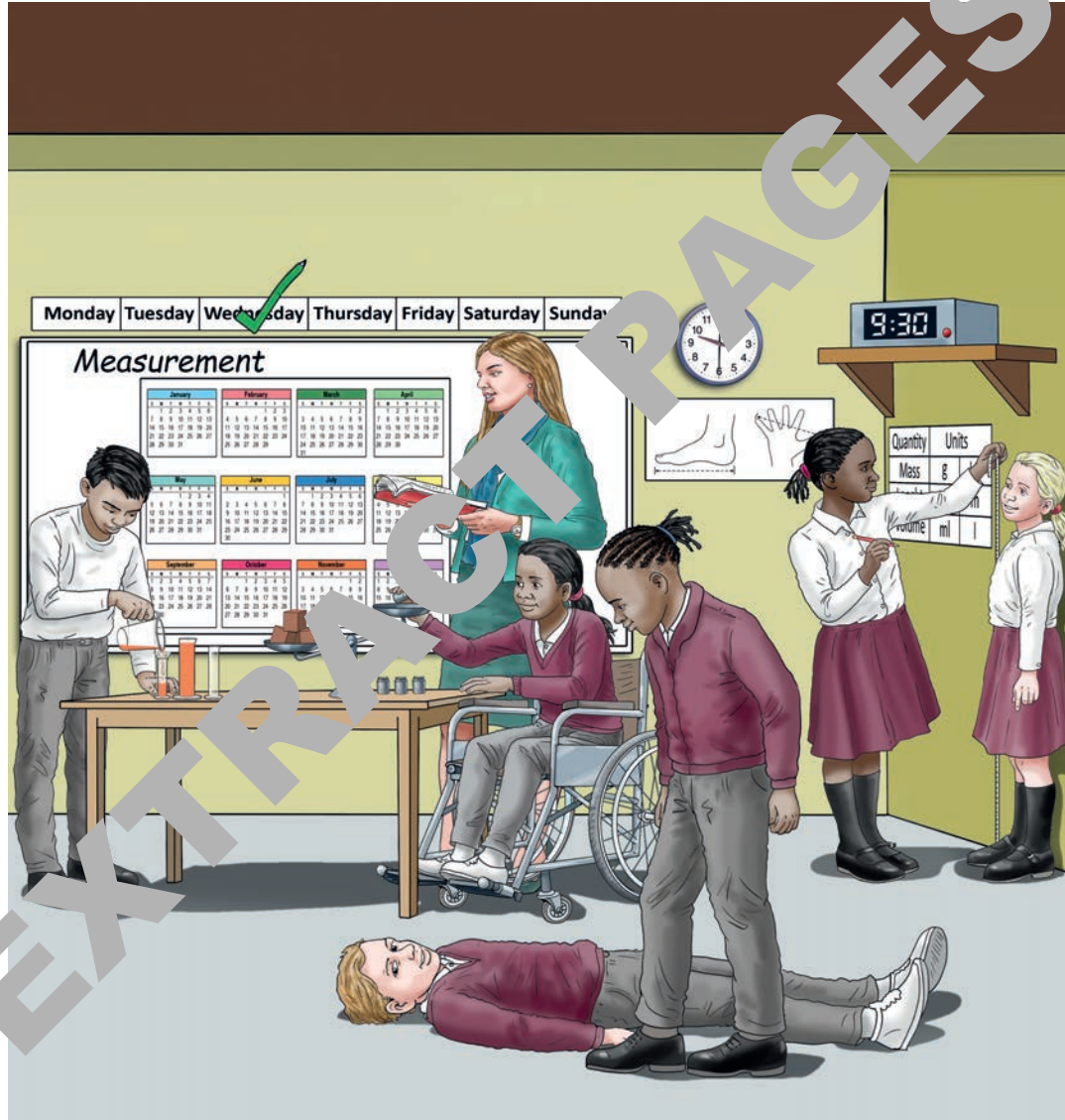
**kgwedi/**  
month



**nako/**  
time



**boima/**  
mass



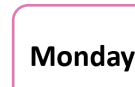
**sekala sa tekatekano/**  
balance scale



**tekanyetso e e sa thomamang/**  
informal measurement



**silintara ya go meta/**  
measuring cylinder



**letsatsi la beke/**  
day of the week



**go sa lekane/**  
unbalanced

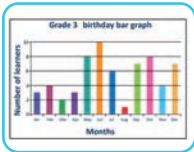


**selekanyo se se sa thomamang/**  
non-standard measure

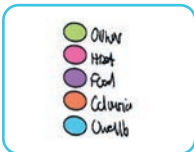


**mothamo o tletseng/**  
full capacity

# Dipalo tsa tshedimose tso



kerafonoko/  
bar graph



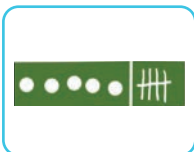
sekao/  
key



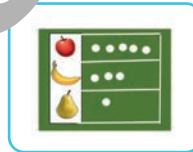
kokanya/  
collect



go  
tlhaolwa/  
sort



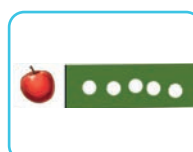
nyalanya/  
tally



setshwantsho/  
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

lenaneo/  
table

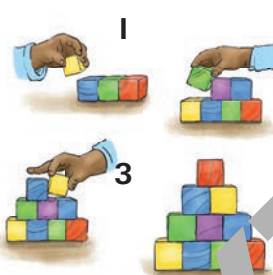
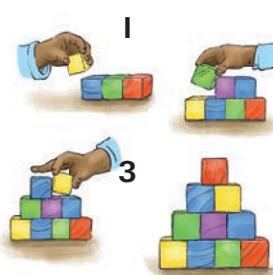


tshedimose tso/  
data

Frequency
7
8
5
6
11
8
7
3

poapoeletso/  
frequency

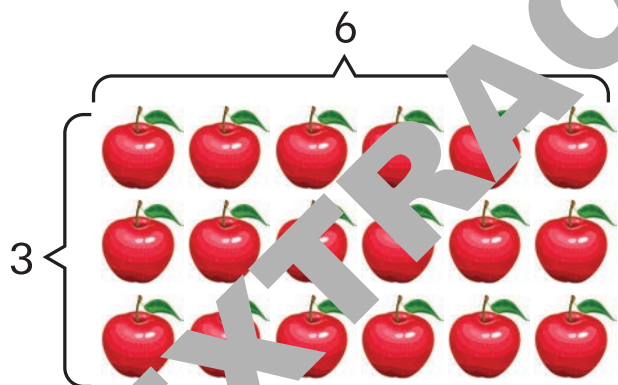
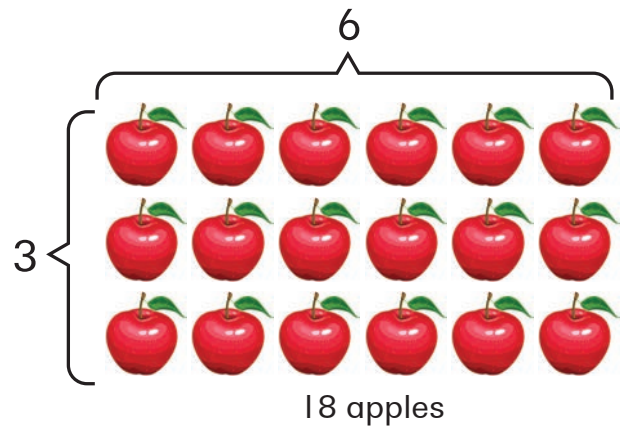
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram														
<p><b>(go) aga</b> (go a-ga)</p>	<p>Go dirisa dipalo di le pedi o di tlhakanya mmogo go dira palo e kgolwane.</p> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; margin-right: 20px;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>2</td></tr> </table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"> <tr><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>2</td></tr> </table> <p><i>(Bona gape le tlhaloso ya go tlhatlhamolola)</i> <i>Mophato 2, 3</i></p>			3	2	5	3	2	<p><b>build-up/ building up</b></p>	<p>Taking two numbers and adding them together to make a bigger number.</p> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; margin-right: 20px;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>2</td></tr> </table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"> <tr><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>2</td></tr> </table> <p><i>(See breaking down)</i> <i>Grade 2, 3</i></p>			3	2	5	3	2
3	2																
5																	
3	2																
3	2																
5																	
3	2																
<p><b>(go) aga</b></p>	<p>Go dira sengwe ka go kopanya le go lomaganya dikarolo kgotsa didirisiwa mmogo.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Morutwana o <b>aga</b> tora ya diboloko.</p>  <p><i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<p><b>building</b></p>	<p>To make something by assembling and joining parts or materials together.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The learner is <b>building</b> a tower of blocks.</p>  <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>														
<p><b>alejebora</b> (a-le-je-bo-ra)</p>	<p>Kgato ya serutwano go rutwa dipalo e mo go yona go dirisiwang ditlhaka go emela palo e e tsheleng. Ditlhaka tseno di ka emela dipalo tse di tsheloganeng kgotsa dipalo tse di sa itsiweng.</p> <p><i>e tshwela pele</i></p>	<p><b>algebra</b></p>	<p>The branch of mathematics that uses letters as the missing pieces of information. These letters can be variables or unknown quantities. Questions about missing addends help learners understand algebra better in higher grades.</p> <p><i>continues</i></p>														

Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
	<p>Dipotso tse di botsang barutwana go batla dipalo tse go tlhakannwang ka tsona mo palong di ba thusa gore ba kgone go tlhaloganya <b>alejebora</b> botoka mo mephatong e e kwa godingwana.</p> <p><math>15 - \square = 8</math></p> <p><math>15 - x = 8</math></p> <p>↑ Palo e e sa itsiweng</p> <p>Go bothokwa go tlhaloganya pharologano magareng ga dipalo tse di farologaneng le dipalo tse di sa itsiweng.</p> <p>Dipalo tse di farologaneng ke mefuta ya dipalo tse di ka emelang dipalo tse di farologaneng, e bile ga e na palo e tsepameng.</p> <p>Dipalo tse di sa itsiweng ke mofuta ya dipalo e e rileng e o tshwanetse go e bona ka go lebelela bonnye jwa palo.</p> <p>Ka jalo dipalo tse di farologaneng di kgona go nna dipalo tse di sa itsiweng mme dipalo tse di sa itsiweng tsona ga go kgona go nna ka nna dipalo tse di farologaneng gonne tsona ke dipalo tse di sa itsiweng tse di iseng di itsege. Mo sekaong se fa godimo <math>x</math> e tshwanetse go bediwa dipalo tse di sa itsiweng.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i></p>		<p><math>15 - \square = 8</math></p> <p><math>15 - x = 8</math></p> <p>↑ 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 does not have a fixed value.</p> <p>An unknown is a specific number you need to find.</p> <p>Therefore, a variable is an unknown because it could be any number, but an unknown is not necessarily a variable because it is a fixed number not yet known. In the example above, it is more correct to call <math>x</math> the unknown.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>

Lereo	Tihaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>a.m./p.m.</b>	<p><b>a.m. (AM):</b> Karolo a ntlha ya diura di le 12 tsa letsatsi, e e simololang fa gare ga bosigogare e garele ka tshokologo.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Ke ya sekolong ka maoto ka 8 <b>a.m.</b></p> <p><b>p.m. (PM):</b> Karolo ya bobedi ya diura di le 12 tsa letsatsi, e e simololang ka sethoboloko e garele bosigogare.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Ke robala ka 8 <b>p.m.</b></p>	<b>am/pm</b>	<p><b>a.m. (AM):</b> The first 12-hour period between midnight and noon.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> I walk to school at 8 <b>a.m.</b></p> <p><b>p.m. (PM):</b> The second 12-hour period between noon and midnight.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> I go to sleep at 8 <b>p.m.</b></p>
<p><b>arola/ kgaoganya</b> (a-ro-la/ kga-o-ga-nya)</p> <p><b>karolo</b> (ka-ro-lo)</p>	<p>Tiro ya go kgaoganya palo e e arolwang (palo e e tshwanetseng go kgaoganna) magareng ga bathong kgotsa ditlhopa kgotsa dilo. Eno ke tiragatso e e diriwang ka mokgwa wa dipalo.</p> <p>Palo e e kgaogangwang e bidiwa palo e e arolwang; palo e e arolwang palo e e arolwang e bidiwa palo e e arolwang ka yona; mme karolo e e bontang morago ga go arola e bidiwa searolwa.</p> <p>palo e e arolwang palo e go arolwang ka yona letshwao la karolo searolwa</p> $10 \div 5 = 2$	<p><b>Divide/ dividing division</b></p>	<p>The task of distributing the dividend (the number to be divided) amongst people or groups or things. It is a mathematical operation.</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>dividend divisor division sign quotient</p> $10 \div 5 = 2$

- 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

Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>go atametsa palo</b> (go a-ta-me-tsa pa-lo)	Go fetola kgotsa go nolofatsa palo ka go e atametsa le palo e e fetileng kgotsa e e latelang. <b>Sekao 1:</b> 28 go ya go 10 e e gaufi ke 30 <b>Sekao 2:</b> 23 go ya go 10 e e gaufi ke 20 <i>(Bona gape le tlhaloso ya go balela palo gaufi le lesome)</i> <i>Mophato 3</i>	<b>rounding off</b>	To convert or simplify a number by bringing it close to the previous or next number. <b>Example 1:</b> 28 to the nearest 10 is 30 <b>Example 2:</b> 23 to the nearest 10 is 20 <i>(See near ten)</i> <i>Grade 3</i>
<b>atisa</b> (a-ti-sa)	Go bona seatiswa sa dipalo tse pedi kgotsa dipalophatlo. Mo kगतong ya motheo, go atisa go raya gore o senole gore palo e kopanngwa makgetlo a le kae mo go yone (go kopanngwa gangwe le gape). <b>Sekao:</b> $6 \times 3 = 6 + 6 + 6 = 18$  ...apole tse 18 <i>(Bona gape le tlhaloso ya seatisi)</i> <i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>multiplu</b>	To find the product of two numbers or fractions. In the foundation phase, to multiply means finding how many times a number is added to itself (repeated addition). <b>Example:</b> $6 \times 3 = 6 + 6 + 6 = 18$  <i>(See product)</i> <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>





Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>atolosa (paterone)</b> (a-to-lo-sa)	<p>Go tlhakanya palo e e dirisiwang mo pateroneng morago ga gore o tlhologanye gore ke palo efe e e tlhokegang mo go godiseng paterone.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> 2, 4, 6, 8, ...</p> <p>Molawana: tlhakanya palo e o e kereyang e nngwe le e nngwe ka 2 gore o kgone go kereya e e latelang</p> <p>Paterone e e atolositsweng: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, ...</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<b>extend (a pattern)</b>	<p>To add more terms to a pattern after understanding the general rule the pattern is following.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> 2, 4, 6, 8, ...</p> <p>Rule: Add 2 to the term before</p> <p>Extended pattern: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, ...</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>

EXTRACT PAGES

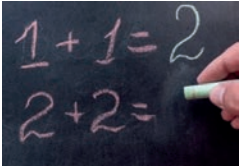
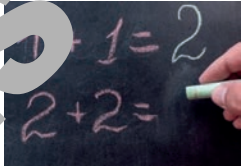

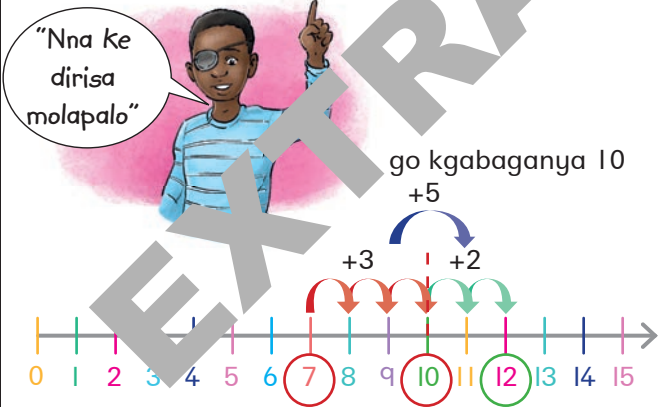
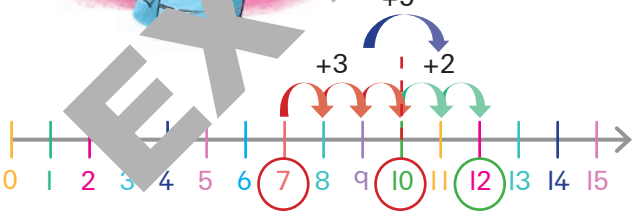

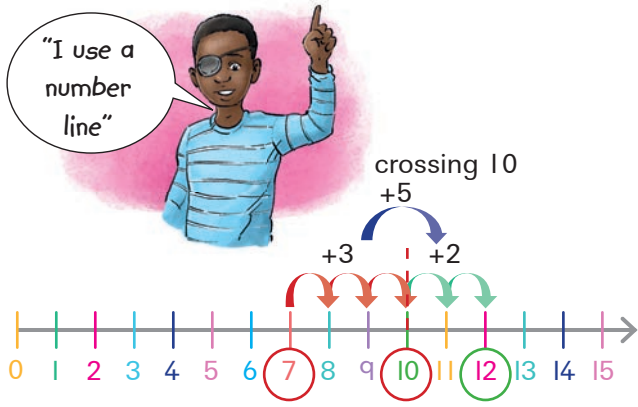
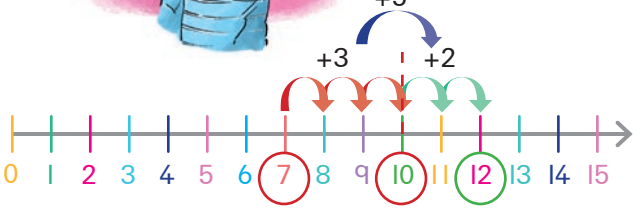
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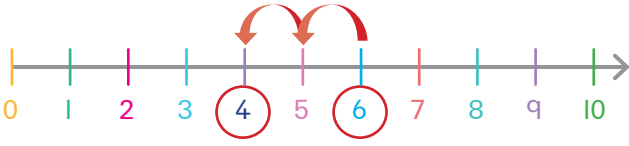
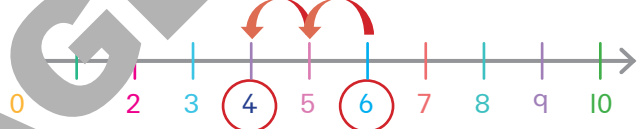


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Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>bala</b>	Go bona tatelano ya dipalo ka tshwanelo. <i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>count</b>	To find a numerical order correctly. <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
<b>bala ka bo-10, bo-50, bo-100</b>	Bokgoni jwa go dirisa 10, 50 le 100 jaaka yuniti mme morago o dirise yuniti eo gore o kgone go fitlhelela palo e ba e batlang.  <b>Sekao:</b> Bala go fitlha go: a) 50 ka 10 b) 250 ka 50 c) 500 ka 100.  <b>Dikarabo:</b> a) 10, 20, 30, 40, 50. b) 50, 100, 150, 200, 250 c) 100, 200, 300, 400, 500. <i>Mophato 3</i>	<b>counting in 10s, 50s, 100s</b>	The skill to keep 10, 50 and 100 as a unit then repeating the unit until a suggested number is obtained.  <b>Example:</b> Count to: a) 50 in 10's b) 250 in 50's c) 500 in 100's.  <b>Answers:</b> a) 10, 20, 30, 40, 50. b) 50, 100, 150, 200, 250 c) 100, 200, 300, 400, 500. <i>Grade 3</i>
<b>bala ka setlhopa</b>	Mokgwa wa go bala o dirisa dipalo tse dikgolo go feta 1; e e sega ga gape jaaka go bala ka go tlola gantsa go bala ka ditlhopa.  <b>Sekao 1:</b> 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, ... (setlhophane bala ka 3s)  <b>Sekao 2:</b> 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, ... (setlhophane bala ka 5s) <i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>group counting</b>	A method of counting using numbers bigger than 1; also known as skip counting or counting in groups.  <b>Example 1:</b> 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, ... (group counting in 3s)  <b>Example 2:</b> 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, ... (group counting in 5s) <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>

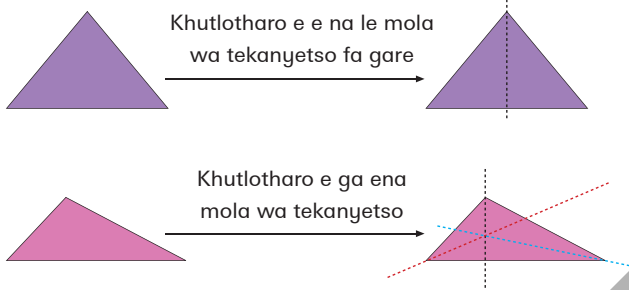
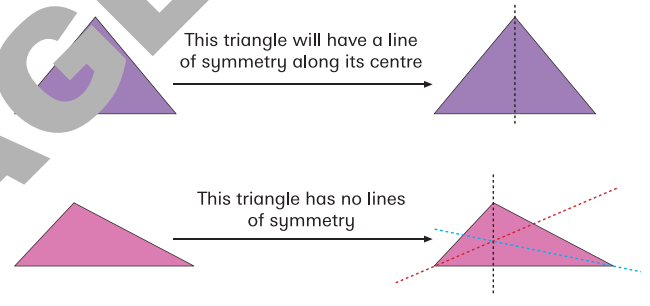

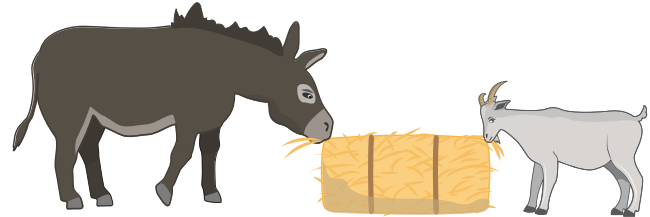
Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>bala tsotlhe</b> (ba-la tso-tlhe)	<p>Leano le le dirisiwang go tlhakanya fa motho a sa kgone go gakologelwa menthele wa gore setlhopha se se rileng sa dipalo se emetse palo efe.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Mo go <math>2 + 3</math>, barutwana ba tla ntsha didirisiwa tsa go bala di le 2, ba ntsha tse dingwe gape di le 3, mme morago ba kopanya didirisiwa tsotlhe tse ba di ntshitseng ka go di tlhakanya go bona gore karabo e tla nna 5.</p>  <p>"ngwe, pedi, tharo..."</p> <p><i>(Bona gape le tlhaloso ya ditlhatlhano.)</i></p> <p><i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<b>count all</b>	<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 will 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>"one, two, three..."</p> <p><i>(See add)</i></p> <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
<b>balela</b>	<p>Go bona karabo ya go kgona ya selekanyo sa sengwe.</p>  <p><i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<b>calculate</b>	<p>To find the number or amount of something.</p>  <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>

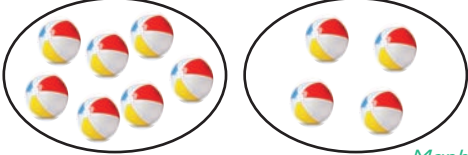

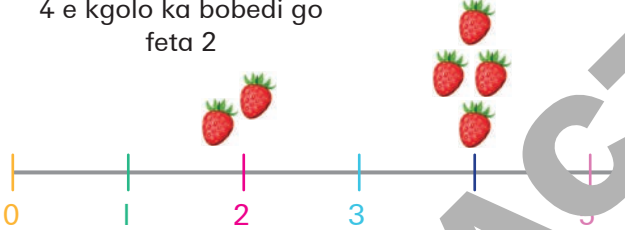
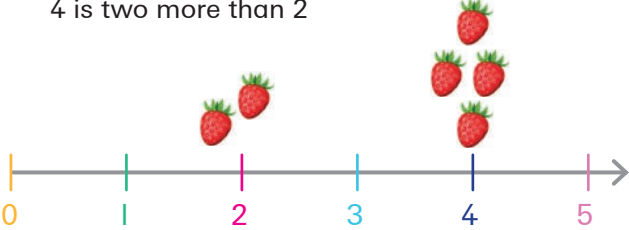
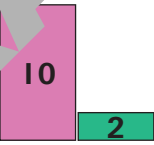
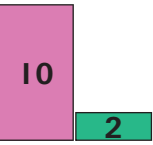
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Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<p><b>(go) balela</b> (go ba-le-la)</p>	<p>Mokgwa o o dirisiwang go bona karabo ya palo kgotsa ya selekanyo sa sengwe.</p>  <p><i>Mophato 2</i></p>	<p><b>calculation</b></p>	<p>A way of finding the number or amount of something.</p>  <p><i>Grade 2</i></p>
<p><b>(go) balela/maano a go balela</b></p>	<p>Maano kgotsa mekgwa e e farologaneng ya go rarabolola mathata a dipalo.</p> <p>Rarabolola <math>7 + 5 = \underline{\quad}</math></p> <p><b>Leano la 1:</b> Le mosola</p>  <p><b>Leano la 2:</b> Le mosola e bile le me</p>  <p>go kgabaganya 10 +5</p> <p>+3    +2</p>  <p><i>Mophato 2</i></p>	<p><b>calculation strategies</b></p>	<p>Various methods or ways of solving mathematical problems.</p> <p>Solve <math>7 + 5 = \underline{\quad}</math></p> <p><b>Strategy 1:</b> Effective:</p>  <p><b>Strategy 2:</b> Effective and Efficient:</p>  <p>crossing 10 +5</p> <p>+3    +2</p>  <p><i>Grade 2</i></p>

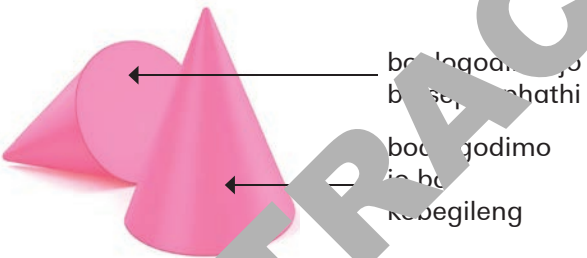
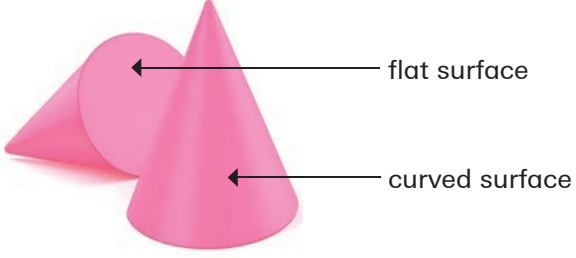

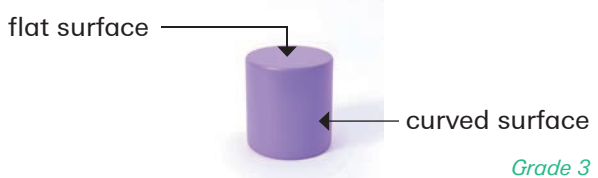
Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>balela kwa morago</b> (ba-le-la kwa mo-ra-go)	Tiro ya go ntsha dipalo ka gofokotsa dipalo tse dingwe mo palong. Se se diriwa ka go nna o gopotse palo e e neetsweng le go balela kwa morago (kgotsa kwa tlase) ka yona.  $6 - 2 = 4$  <i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>counting back/count back</b>	The task of subtracting numbers through elimination. This is done by keeping the given number in mind and counting backwards (down).  $6 - 2 =$  <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
<b>(go) bolela nako</b> (go bo-le-la na-ko)	Tiro ya go leba tshupanako le go bala gore ke nako mang.  <i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>telling the time</b>	The act of looking at the clock and reading what the time is.  <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
<b>(go) balela pele</b> (go ba-le-la pe-le)	Go tsenya palo mo mogopolong (gantlha go tsenngwa palo e kgolo) mme morago e e tlhakanye le palo e nnye e ba e neetsweng (ka go oketsa palo eo ka e o e neetsweng).  <b>Sekao:</b> rarabolola $15 + 5 = 20$   <i>(Bona gape le tlhaloso ya tlhakanya)</i> <i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>counting on/count on</b>	To keep a number in mind (usually the bigger one) and count forwards (by adding).  <b>Example:</b> Solve $15 + 5 = 20$   <i>(See add)</i> <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>

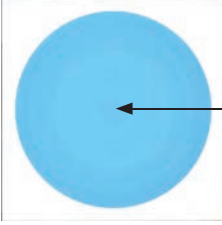
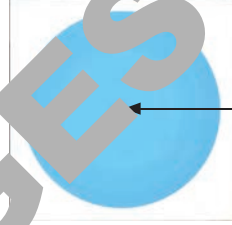




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Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<p><b>(go) bonela pele</b></p> <p>(go bo-ne-la pe-le)</p>	<p>Go bua se se tla diragalang o ikaegile ka dintlha tsa tshedimosetso e o nang le yone.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Go bonela pele gore ke dikhutlotharo dife tse di tla nngang le mola wa tekatekano fa di mennwe.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Mophato 2, 3</i></p>	<p><b>predict</b></p>	<p>To say what will happen based on the facts that you have.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Predict which triangles will have a line of symmetry when they are folded.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 2, 3</i></p>
<p><b>(go) bapa le (maemo)</b></p>	<p>Go emela bokgakajana ka fa morao kgotsa gaufi le motho, phologolo kgotsa selo.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Tonki le podi di eme go bapa le bale bojang jo bo kgobane sweng.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Mophato 1</i></p>	<p><b>next to (position)</b></p>	<p>A short distance after or near to a person, animal or object.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The donkey and the goat are <b>next to</b> the straw bale.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1</i></p>





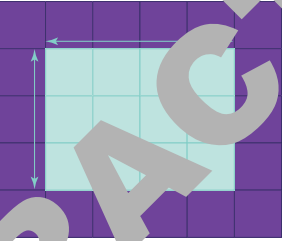
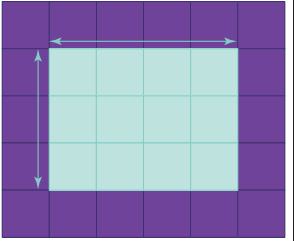

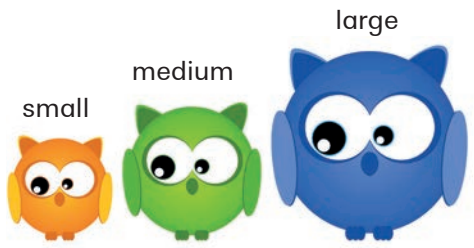
Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>bapisa/go bapisa</b>	Go leba dipalopalo gore o tle o kgone go bona gore di tshwana ka eng le gore di farologane ka eng. <b>Sekao:</b> 7 e kgolo mo go 4 ka 3.  <i>Maphato 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>compare/ comparing</b>	To look at quantities and see the similarities and differences between them. <b>Example:</b> 7 is more than 4.  <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
<b>(go) bapisa</b> (dipalo) (go ba-pi-sa)	Bokgoni jwa go bona dilo tse di tshwanang le tse di farologaneng mo bogolong jwa dipalo. <b>Sekao,</b> 4 e kgolo go 2. 4 e kgolo ka bobedi go feta 2  <i>Maphato 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>compare</b> (numbers)	The ability to see similarities and differences in the size of numbers. <b>Example,</b> 4 is bigger than 2. 4 is two more than 2  <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
<b>(go) bapisa boleele</b>	Go leba dipalopalo tsa boleele gore o tle o kgone go bona gore di tshwana ka eng le gore di farologane ka eng.  <i>Mophato 1</i>	<b>comparing length</b>	To look at lengths and to see the similarities and differences between them.  <i>Grade 1</i>
<b>beke</b> (be-ke)	Paka ya malatsi a le 7. <b>Sekao:</b> Gona le malatsi a le 7 mo <b>bekeng</b> <i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>week</b>	A period of 7 days. <b>Example:</b> There are 7 days in a <b>week</b> . <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
<b>bo bongwe / metso</b> (bo bo-ngwe)	Kemedi e bopang jwa jo bo emelang gore palo e na le <b>bo bongwe</b> ba le kae. Ke palo e e beilweng go e mela motho kgotsa palo e e rileng.	<b>ones/units</b>	The place value that represents how many <b>ones</b> a number has. It refers to the digit placed in the one's position of a specific number.

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Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
	<p><b>Sekao:</b> Mo palong e e neetsweng ya 457, <b>bo bongwe</b> kgotsa metso ke palo ya 7.</p> <p><i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i></p>		<p><b>Example:</b> In the given number 457, there are 7 <b>ones</b> or 7 <b>units</b>.</p> <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
<b>boalo (le popego)</b>	<p>Lefelo la go ithuta dipalo le le akaretsang go tlhaloganya ka moo dilo di amanang ka teng le tikologo ya tsona.</p> <p><i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<b>space (and shape)</b>	<p>A mathematics learning area which involves understanding how objects relate to each other and its surroundings.</p> <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
<b>boalogodimo</b>	<p>Boalogodimo ba dibopego tsa tekanotlhakoretharo jo bo dirilweng ka matlhakore a a sephaphathi kwa ntle. Boalogodimo jono bo ka rapalala kgotsa ba obega.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Khounu e na le <b>boalogodimo</b> bo le bongwe jo bo kobegileng le letlhakore kgotsa <b>boalogodimo</b> bo le bongwe jo bo sephaphathi.</p>  <p><i>Mophato 3</i></p>	<b>surface</b>	<p>The surface of 3-D 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><i>Grade 3</i></p>
<b>boalogodimo jo bo kobegileng</b> (bo-a-lo-go-di-mo jo bo ko-be-gi-le-ng)	<p>Boalo jo bo kgolokwe, selo se ka bidikamang se se tione. Boalo jo bo kgolokwe jo bo leng bophaphathi.</p>  <p><i>Mophato 3</i></p>	<b>curved surface</b>	<p>A surface that is rounded on which an object can roll. A rounded surface that is not flat.</p>  <p><i>Grade 3</i></p>



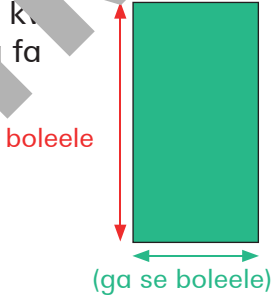
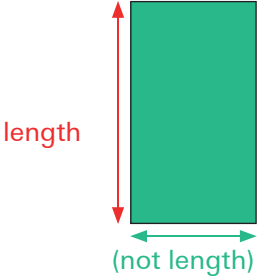
Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>boalogodimo jo bo sephaphathi</b> (bo-a-lo-go-di-mo jo bo sepha-pha-thi)	Sefofane se se nang le dilekanyo di le pedi mme se ka thalwa mo pampiring.  <p style="text-align: center;">boalo jo bophaphathi</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Maphato 1</i></p>	<b>flat surface</b>	A plane that has two dimensions and can be drawn on a piece of paper.  <p style="text-align: center;">flat surfaces</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1</i></p>
<b>bobedi</b> (bo-be-di)	Dilo tse di tlang/tse di bonalang di kopane. Ditlhopha tsa bobedi tse di ka dirisiwang mo go baleng ka go tloa. Gape e ka thusa ka go atisa le go arola. <b>Sekao:</b> Ditlhopha tse tharo tsa bo <b>bobedi</b> .  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<b>twos</b>	Things that come/appear to be paired. 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> .  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
<b>boemo</b> (bo-e-mo)	Lefelo le motho kgotsa selwana se le mo go lone fa se bapisiwa le dilo tse dingwe tse di se dikologileng. <b>Sekao:</b> Tlhalosa <b>boemo</b> jwa motloso.  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mophato 2, 3</i></p>	<b>position</b>	The place where someone or an object is located when it is compared to other objects around it. <b>Example:</b> Describe the <b>position</b> of the bottle.  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 2, 3</i></p>

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Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>bogodimo</b> (bo-go-di-mo)	Sekgala se se fa gare ga bogodimo le bokwatlase jwa selo.  <b>Sekao:</b> Bogodimo jwa mosetsana wa Mophato 1 ke disentimitara di le 120.  <i>Mophato 2</i>	<b>height</b>	The vertical distance between the top and bottom of an object.  <b>Example:</b> The height of a Grade 1 girl is 120 cm. <i>Grade 2</i>
<b>bogolo</b>	E tlhalosa ka fao selo se leng segolo kgotsa se leng sennye ka teng.  <b>Sekao:</b> tlou e kgolo ka <b>bogolo</b> go feta kgaka.  <i>Mophato 1</i>	<b>size</b>	It describes how big or how small an object is.  <b>Example:</b> an elephant is <b>bigger</b> in size than a guinea fowl.  <i>Grade 1, 2</i>
<b>bogolo jwa sebaka</b> (bo-go-lo jwa se-ba-ka)	Selekano sa boalo se se tserweng ke 2-D kgotsa popego e e bataletseng.  <b>Sekao:</b> Jo bo tserweng ke khutlonne e e botala jwa legodimo ke diyuniti di le 12 selekano tsa boalo.  <i>Mophato 3</i>	<b>area</b>	The amount of space taken up by a 2-D or flat shape; the size of a flat surface.  <b>Example:</b> The <b>area</b> of the blue rectangle is 12 units squared. <i>Grade 3</i>
<b>bogolonyana</b> (bo-go-lo-nya-na)	Bogolo jo bo fa gare ga bogolonyana ebile ga bo bogolo.  <b>Sekao:</b>  <i>Mophato 1</i>	<b>medium</b>	A size that is between small and large.  <b>Example:</b>  <i>Grade 1</i>










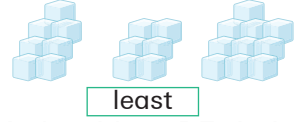


Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<p><b>bokete, boketenyana, bokete go gaisa</b></p>	<p>Dilo kgotsa didirisiwa tse dikgolo kgotsa tse bokete ka boima.</p> <p><b>Sekao 1:</b> Katse e e nonneng e bokete.</p>  <p><b>Sekao 2:</b> Tlou e bokete go gaisa tau.</p>  <p><b>Sekao 3:</b> Setshedise se bokete thata mo lefatsheng ke leruarua le le pududu.</p>  <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<p><b>heavy, heavier, heaviest</b></p>	<p>Things or objects that are bigger or larger in mass.</p> <p><b>Example 1:</b> A grey cat is <b>heavy</b>.</p>  <p><b>Example 2:</b> An elephant is <b>heavier</b> than a lion.</p>  <p><b>Example 3:</b> The <b>heaviest</b> mammal in the world is a blue whale.</p>  <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
<p><b>bokgoni</b></p>	<p>Bokgoni jwa go tshlogana go rarabolola mathata a dipalo. Bokgoni jwa dipalo bo botlholo mo ditirong tsa letsatsi le letsatsi.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Go rarabolola mathata, go akanya go go tshlogana, le dipalo ke dingwe tsa <b>bokgoni</b> jwa dipalo tse di ka fetolelwa mo ditirong tsa letsatsi le letsatsi.</p> <p><i>Mophato 1, 2</i></p>	<p><b>skill</b></p>	<p>The ability to understand and solve arithmetic problems. Maths skills are important in everyday life.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Problem-solving, critical thinking, and numeracy are some of the maths <b>skills</b> that can easily transfer to everyday life.</p> <p><i>Grade 1, 2</i></p>





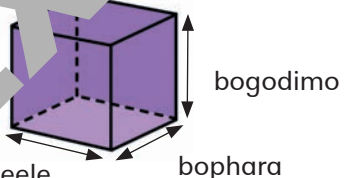
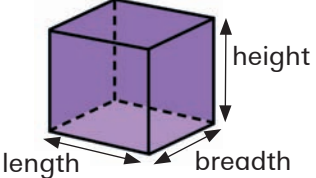
Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>bokgoni jwa go tshwantshanya</b> (bo-kgo-ni jwa go tshwa-n-tsha-nya)	Ke bokgoni jwa go tshwantshanya ka bonako dilekanyo tsa tshwantshetso le dilekanyo tse e seng tsa tshwantshetso kwantle ga go tlhoka go bala. <i>(Bona gape le tlhaloso ya sekena)</i> <i>Maphato 1</i>	<b>numerosity</b>	It is the ability to quickly match symbolic quantities to non-symbolic quantities without the need for counting. <i>(See subitising)</i> <i>Grade 1</i>
<b>bokima go feta</b> <b>boesesane go feta</b>	Mareo a a dirisiwang go tlhalosa bophara jwa dilo. Bokima go feta bo kaya selo se se nang le bophara jo bogolo. Boesesane go feta bo kaya selo se se nang le bophara jo bonnye. <b>Sekao:</b> Buka e tala e <b>bokima go feta</b> buka e khibidu. Buka e khibidu e <b>boesesane go feta</b> buka e tala.  <i>Maphato 1</i>	<b>thicker than</b> <b>thinner than</b>	Term used to describe the width of objects. Thicker refers to the object with the larger width. Thinner refers to the object with the smaller width. <b>Example:</b> The green book is <b>thicker</b> than the red book. The red book is <b>thinner</b> than the green book.  <i>Grade 1</i>
<b>boleele</b>	Tekanyo ya boleele jwa sedirisivane e lekannngwa go tswa kwa mabone a nngwe go ya go e nngwe, e ka nngwe tswa kwa godimo, kgotsa go tswa kwa tlase, kgotsa go tswa go tswa fa letlhakoreng.  <i>(Bona gape le tlhaloso ya letlhakore le le telele)</i> <i>Maphato 1, 2</i>	<b>length</b>	The measurement of the longest dimension of an object. It is measured from one end to the other end, either from the top or from the bottom, or sideways.  <i>(See longer side)</i> <i>Grade 1, 2</i>

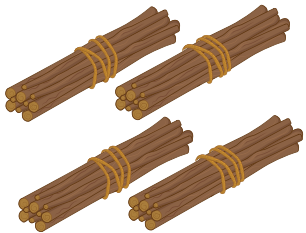
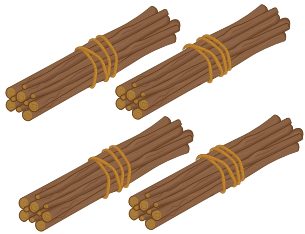


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Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram												
<b>boleele jwa maoto</b> (bo-le-e-le jwa ma-o-to)	Yuniti e e sa tlhomamang ya go meta boleele jwa leoto la motho.  <i>Mophato 3</i>	<b>foot length</b>	An informal unit of measure that is equivalent to the length of a human foot.  <i>Grade 3</i>												
<b>boleng</b> (bo-le-ng)	Bontsi jwa selo go ya ka gore ke se se kanakang kgotsa se ja bokae. <b>Sekao:</b> Boleng ba pene ele nngwe ke bokae?  <i>Mophato 2, 3</i>	<b>value</b>	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>boleng jotlhe (palo)</b>	Boleng jotlhe jwa palo mmogo le kemedi ya boleng jwa palo eo. <b>Sekao:</b> Mo palong ya 2345, kemedi ya boleng jwa palo ya 3 ke makgolo. <b>Boleng jotlhe</b> jwa yone ke $3 \times 100 = 300$ . <i>Mophato 2, 3</i>	<b>total value (number)</b>	The total value of a digit and its place value. <b>Example:</b> In the number 2345, the place value of the digit 3 is hundreds. Its <b>total value</b> is $3 \times 100 = 300$ . <i>Grade 2, 3</i>												
<b>boleng kemedi</b> (bo-le-ng ke-me-di)	Boleng jwa boemo jwa palo mo palong e e jaaka bongwe, masone, makgolo, jj. <b>Sekao:</b> Mo palong ya 234, boleng kemedi ke bo: <table border="1" data-bbox="409 1244 1039 1372"> <thead> <tr> <th>Makgolo</th> <th>Masone</th> <th>Bongwe</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <i>Mophato 2, 3</i>	Makgolo	Masone	Bongwe	2	3	4	<b>place value</b>	The value of the position of a digit in a number such as ones, tens, hundreds, etc. <b>Example:</b> In the number 234, the place values of the digits are as follows: <table border="1" data-bbox="1323 1252 1953 1380"> <thead> <tr> <th>Hundreds</th> <th>Tens</th> <th>Ones</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <i>Grade 2, 3</i>	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	2	3	4
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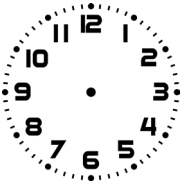
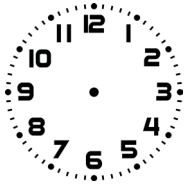
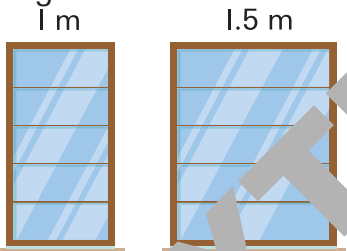
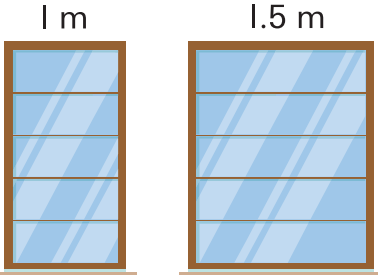


Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>bolo</b> (bo-lo)	Selwana sa tekanyo-tlhakoretharo se se kgolokwe.  <i>Maphato 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>ball</b>	A 3D object that is perfectly round.  <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
<b>(ka) bonne</b> (ka bo-n-ne)	Ditlhopha kgotsa disete tse di nang le dilwana tse di tsamayang ka bone.  <i>Mophato 1</i>	<b>fours</b>	Groups of items that consist of four items.  <i>Grade 1</i>
<b>bonnye</b> (bo-n-nye)	E nnye go gaisa go ya ka bogolo kgotsa bontsi. <b>Sekao 1:</b>    <b>Sekao 2:</b> Mothe o na le R5, Lebo o na le R1 mme Sallo o na le R0, ke mang yo o nang le <b>bonnye</b> ya madi? <b>Karabo:</b> Sallo o na le <b>bonnye</b> . Ela tlhoko gore lefela le lona le bontsha bontsi. <i>(Bona gape le tlhaloso ya lefela)</i> <i>Maphato 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>least</b>	The smallest in terms of size or quantity. <b>Example 1:</b>    <b>Example 2:</b> Michael has R5, Lebo has R1 and Sam has R0, who has the least money? <div style="border: 1px solid green; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Note that zero is a quantity.</div> <b>Answer:</b> Sam has the <b>least</b> . <i>(See zero)</i> <i>Grade 1, 2</i>

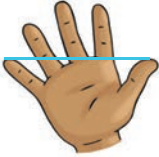
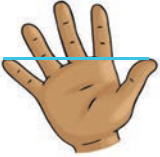


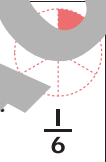
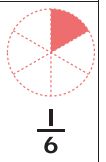


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Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>bontsha</b> (bo-n-tsha)	Go pitikolola selo mo moleng o o tlhamaletseng gore go bopiwe setshwantsho sa seipone. <i>Mophato 1</i>	<b>reflect</b>	To flip an object over a straight line so that a mirror image is formed. <i>Grade 1</i>
<b>bontsha</b> (boleng)	Go tlhalosa ka molomo kgotsa go kwala selekanyo (kgotsa boleng) jwa sengwe kgotsa kokoanyo ya dilo. <b>Sekao 1:</b> Bontsha palo ya dilo tse di mo serotong.  <b>Karabo:</b> thataro kgotsa 6 <b>Sekao 2:</b> Bontsha palogotlhe (boleng) jwa madi.  <b>Karabo:</b> R1,80 <i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>state</b> (value)	To verbally express or write down an amount (or value) of something or a collection of objects. <b>Example 1:</b> State the number of objects in the basket.  <b>Answer:</b> six or 6 <b>Example 2:</b> State the total amount of money.  <b>Answer:</b> R1,80 <i>Grade 2, 3</i>
<b>bontsi</b>	Sebaka se se tserweng ke sepego ya tlhakoretharo. <b>Sekao:</b> Bontsi jwa sebaka se se fa teng ga khube.  <i>e tshwela pele</i>	<b>volume</b>	The space that is occupied by a three-dimensional shape. <b>Example:</b> The <b>volume</b> of a cube..  <i>continued</i>



Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
	<p><b>Bontsi jwa</b> sebaka se se fa teng ga khube            = boleele x bophara x boatlhamo            = letlhakore x letlhakore x letlhakore            (matlhakore a khube a lekana) <i>Maphato 3</i></p>		<p><b>Volume</b> of a cube:            = height x breadth x length            = side x side x side (because all sides of a cube are equal) <i>Grade 3</i></p>
<p><b>bontsi jwa/ dithlopha tsa</b>            (bo-n-tsi jwa/ di-tlho-pha tsa)</p>	<p>Go bokeletsa dilo ka thulaganyo e e matsetseleko gore e nne setlhopha kgotsa e nne mokolobotlo gore go tle go nne bonolo go di bala le go di sekana.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Ngata ya dithupa ebokeditswe ka <b>dithlopha tsa 10</b></p>  <p><i>(Bona gape le tlhaloso ya go sekana)</i> <i>Mophato 1</i></p>	<p><b>lots of/groups of</b></p>	<p>Things are logically put together in a set or collection in order to make counting or a situation easier.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The bundle of sticks is in <b>groups of 10</b></p>  <p><i>(See subitising)</i> <i>Grade 1</i></p>
<p><b>bonya/bonya go</b>            (bo-nya/ bo-nya-go)</p>	<p>Bokgoni jwa selo kgotsa dilo go sa tshela ka lobelo lo lo kwa tlase fa go bapisiwa le selo se sengwe kgotsa dilo tse dingwe.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Baesekele e tshamagana ka <b>bonya go feta</b> terena. <i>Mophato 1</i></p>	<p><b>slower/slower than</b></p>	<p>The ability of an object or objects to move at a lower speed compared to another object or objects.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> A bicycle moves <b>slower than</b> a train. <i>Grade 1</i></p>
<p><b>(go) bopega ga marontho</b>            (dipalo)</p>	<p>Tsela ya go kwadisa palo jaaka motseletsele wa marontho e e siameng ya go tshagisa bokgoni jwa go lemoga dipalo mo hlotvhaneng o monnye.</p>  <p><b>Sekao:</b> Palo tlhano e bontshiwa ka <b>popego ya motseletsele wa morontho</b>.</p>	<p><b>dot formation</b></p>	<p>A way of writing a number as a series of dots; a good way to introduce number recognition skills to a young learner.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The number five is shown in <b>dot formation</b>.</p> 


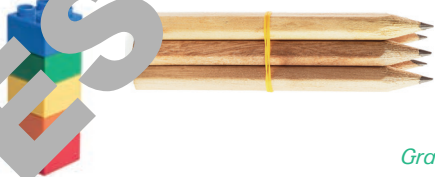




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Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>bopele jwa sefatlhego</b> (bo-pe-le jwa se-fa-tlhe-go)	Letlhakore le le ka fa pele la tshupanako le le re bolelelang nako.  <i>Mophato 2</i>	<b>clock face</b>	The front of the clock which is used to tell time.  <i>Grade 2</i>
<b>bophara/ boatlhamo</b> (bo-pha-ra/ bo-a-tlha-mo)	Botelele jwa go tswa mo letlhakoreng le lengwe la selo go ya kwa go le lengwe. <b>Sekao: Bophara</b> jwa letlhabaphefo ke 1 m.  <i>(Bona gape le tlhaloso ya bolelele)</i> <i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>width</b>	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/ bophara go feta</b> (bo-pha-ra/ bo-pha-ra-go-fet-ta)	Fa sengwe se le bophara ka bogolo go tswa se na le sekgala se segolo go tswa kwa ntlheng e nngwe go ya kwa ntlheng e nngwe.   <i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>wider or wider than</b>	When something is broader in size or has a larger distance from one end to the other end.   <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
<b>bophara jwa monwana</b> (bo-pha-ra jwa mo-nwa-na)	Yuniti e e seng e nngwe semmuso ya go metse e e metang bophara jwa monwana.   <i>Mophato 3</i>	<b>finger width</b>	An informal unit of measure that is equivalent to the width of a finger.   <i>Grade 3</i>

Lereo	Tihaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>bophara jwa seatla</b> (bo-pha-ra jwa se-a-tla)	Sebaka se se kwa godimo kgotsa sekgala se se magareng ga tlhogwana ya monwana wa kgonope le tlhogwana ya monwana o mo monnye. 	<b>hand span</b>	The maximum space or distance between the tips of the thumb and the little finger. 
<b>boraro</b> (bo-ra-ro)	Ditlhopha/Go bala dipalo ka go bala palo ya nngwe le ya pedi.  Ditlhopha tse di tsamayang ka boraro tse di ka dirisiwang fa go balwa dipalo go tloiswa. Seno se ka thusa gape le ka go atisa le go arola dipalo.  <b>Sekao:</b> Ditlhopha tse pedi tse di tsamayang ka <b>boraro</b> . 	<b>threes</b>	Group/Counting that involves the sum of one and two.  Groups of three that can be used in skip counting. It can also assist with multiplication and division.  <b>Example:</b> Here are two groups of <b>3</b> , in other words two <b>3s</b> . 
<b>borataro</b> (bo-ra-ta-ro)	Karolo e le nngwe ya selo se se feletseng se se kgaogantsweng dikarolo di le thataro tse di lekanyeng. 	<b>sixth/sixths</b>	One part of a whole that has been divided into of six equal parts. 
<b>borobedi</b> (bo-ro-be-di)	Palophatlo e e bontshang dikarolo tse robedi tse di lekanyeng ya selo se se feletseng  <b>Sekao:</b>  Fa pitsa e sa geleswe borobedi, nngwe ya diphatlo e be e jewa, re re <b>nngwe robedi</b> e jelwe. 	<b>eighth/eighths</b>	A fraction that shows eight equal parts of a whole  <b>Example:</b>  If a pizza is cut into 8 slices and one of the pizza slices is eaten, we say <b>one-eighth</b> has been eaten. 





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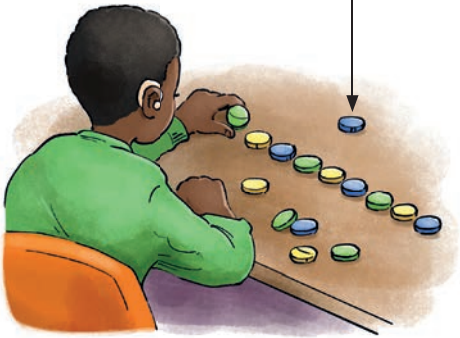
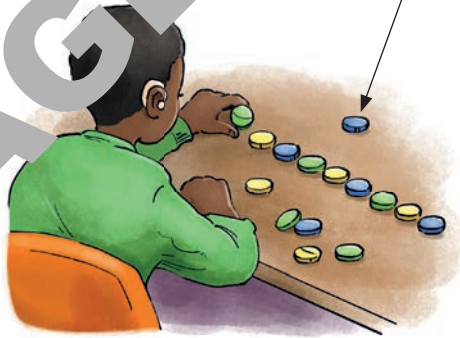
Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>bosigo</b>	<p>Ke nako e loapi lo nnang lefifi ka yone, mme bontsi jwa batho le diphologolo di ya go robala.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Ke kgona go bona Ngwedi <b>bosigo</b>.</p>  <p><i>Mophato 1</i></p>	<b>night</b>	<p>It is the time when the sky is dark, and most people and animals go to sleep.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> I heard the Moon at <b>night</b>.</p>  <p><i>Grade 1</i></p>
<b>bosigogare</b> (bo-si-go-ga-re)	<p>Ura ya 12 bosigo.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Ke utlwile dintšwa di bogola <b>bosigogare</b>.</p> <p><i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<b>midnight</b>	<p>12 o'clock at night.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> I heard the dogs barking at <b>midnight</b>.</p> <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
<b>bothata</b>	<p>Potso/tiro ya dipalo e e tshwanetseng go rarabolwa.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Buisa ka kelotlhoko mme o rarabolole <b>bothata</b>.</p> <p><i>Mophato 2</i></p>	<b>problem</b>	<p>A mathematics question/task that needs to be solved.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Read carefully and solve the <b>problem</b>.</p> <p><i>Grade 2</i></p>
<b>bothata jwa dipalo</b> (bo-tha-ta jwa di-pa-lo)	<p>Tiro ya dipalo e e nang le tsela tse o tlhokang go batla karabo e tse tse tse.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Rarabona bothata bo: Ke tsela efe e e bonako go akanya 98, 99 le 97?</p> <p><b>Karabo:</b> Ebele dipalo tsotlhe tse tharo go nna 300. Kopanye mmogo go bona 300 o bo tshaba 6 go bona karabo ya 294.</p> <p><i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<b>number problem</b>	<p>A mathematical task that consists of only numbers in which you need to find the solution.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Solve this problem: What is the quickest way to add 98, 99 and 97?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Convert all three numbers to 100. Add them together to get 300. Then subtract 6 to produce the answer 294.</p> <p><i>Grade 3</i></p>

Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>botlhano</b> (bo-tlha-no)	<p>Setlhopha kgotsa setlhopha sa dilwana tse di beilweng ka ditlhopha tsa <b>botlhano</b>.</p>  <p><i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<b>fives</b>	<p>A group or set of objects that are put in groups of <b>five</b>.</p>  <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
<b>botlhofo, botlhofo go feta, botlhofo go gaisa</b>	<p>Tsela ya go bapisa bokete jwa dilo tse tharo. Selo se se <b>botlhofo go gaisa</b> se na le boima jo bonnye thata.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Baesekele ke yone e e <b>botlhofo go gaisa</b> mo dipalangweng di le tharo tseno.</p>  <p><i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<b>light, lighter, lightest</b>	<p>tsela ya go bapisa bokete jwa dilo tse tharo. Selo se se <b>lightest</b> se na le boima jo bonnye thata.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The bicycle is the <b>lightest</b> out of the three vehicles.</p>  <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
<b>boto ya lekgolo</b>	<p>Sekwere sa <math>10 \times 10</math> se se bontshar dipalo go tswa go 1 go ya go 100; e gaisa e bidiwang tšhate ya lekgolo.</p> 	<b>hundred board</b>	<p>A <math>10 \times 10</math> square that shows the numbers from 1 to 100; also called a hundred chart.</p> 



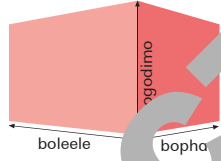
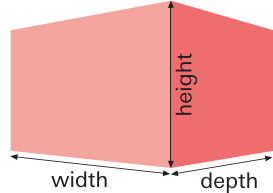
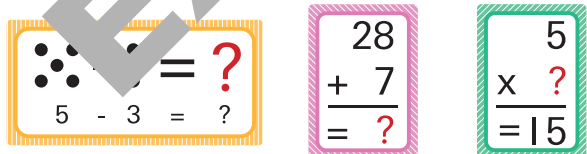
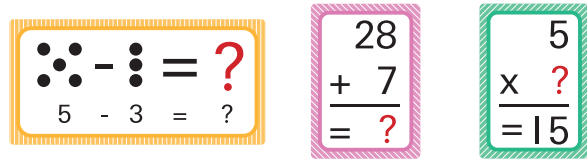
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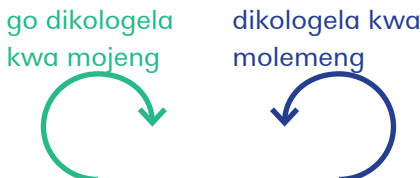


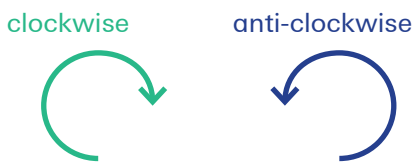
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Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<p><b>di lekana fela le</b></p> <p>(di-le-ka-na fe-la le)</p>	<p>Polelwana e e dirisiwang go tthalosa bontsi jo bo tshwanang go ya ka selekanyo kgotsa palo.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Dikatse di le tlhano <b>di lekana fela le</b> dintšwa di le tlhano.</p> 	<p><b>just as many as</b></p>	<p>A phrase that is used to describe quantities that are similar in terms of amount or number.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Five cats are <b>just as many</b> as five dogs.</p> 
<p><b>dibadi</b></p> <p>(di-ba-di)</p>	<p>Selwana sengwe fela se se ka tsamaisiwa go thusa go rarala mathata a dipalo.</p> 	<p><b>counters</b></p>	<p>Any objects that can be moved around to help solve maths problems.</p> 
<p><b>didirisiwa tsa tekanyo-tlhakoretharo</b></p>	<p>Selo se se leng kgotsa popego e e nang le tekanyo-tlhakoretharo. Dilo tsothe tse di fitlhelwang mo lefatsheng ke tsa tekanyo-tlhakoretharo.</p>	<p><b>objects 3D (3-dimensional objects)</b></p>	<p>A solid or shape with three dimensions. All objects that are found in the world are three dimensional.</p>





Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>didirisiwa tse di tshwaregang</b>	<p>Sedirisiwa se se o se bonang ka leitlho la nama e bile o ka kgona le go se tshwara.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Dikhurumelo tsa mabotlolo ke <b>didirisiwa tse di tshwaregang</b></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mophato 1, 2</i></p>	<b>concrete</b>	<p>Something that exists in a physical form and can be touched.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Beads are <b>concrete</b> objects</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
<b>dijiti</b>	<p>Letshwaopalo le le dirisiwang go emel dipalo go tswa go 0 - 9, mmogo le boemo jwa boleng jwa lefelo.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> 3 ke <b>palo</b> e le nngwe 28 e na le <b>dipalo</b> di le pedi e 2 e 8</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mophato 2, 3</i></p>	<b>digit</b>	<p>A numerical symbol that is used to represent the numbers from 0 to 9, together with the place value position.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> 3 is one <b>digit</b>.</p> <p>28 contains two <b>digits</b>: 2 and 8</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 2, 3</i></p>
<b>didijiti tse 2/ didijiti tse 3</b>  (di-di-ji-ti tse)	<p>Dipalo tsa didijiti tse 2 di dirilwe ka masome le metso.</p> <p>Dipalo tsa didijiti tse 3 di dirilwe ka makgolo, masome le metso. Sekao, 73 ke palo ya didijiti tse pedi (e na le dipalo tse pedi e bong 7 le 3); 603 ke palo ya didijiti tse tharo (e na le dipalo tse tharo e bong 6, 0 le 3).</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mophato 3</i></p>	<b>2-digit/3-digit</b>	<p>2-digit numbers are made of tens and ones.</p> <p>3-digit numbers are made of hundreds, tens and ones. Example, 73 is a two-digit number (it contains two numbers 7 and 3); 603 is a three-digit number (it contains three numbers 6, 0 and 3).</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 3</i></p>

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Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<p><b>didiko tsa palophatlo</b></p> <p>(di-di-ko tsa pa-lo-pha-tlo)</p>	<p>Didiko tse di kgaogantsweng ka dikarolo. Sediko se se arogantsweng ka dikarolo tse di lekalekanang ka matlhakore ke sedirisiwa sa ditshwantsho se se mosola se se thusang go ema mo legatong la palophatlo.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mophato 3</i></p>	<p><b>fraction circles</b></p>	<p>Circles that have been divided into parts. A circle divided into equal parts is a useful visual aid to represent a fraction.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 2, 3</i></p>
<p><b>didiriswa tsa tekanyo-tlhakoretharo (3D)</b></p>	<p>Didiriswa tse di dirisiwang mo botshelong tse di nang le tekanyotlhakoretharo, e leng, boleele, bophara le boteng.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<p><b>three-dimensional objects</b></p>	<p>Real life objects that have three dimensions, namely, length, width and depth.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
<p><b>dikarata tsa tshupetso</b></p>	<p>Dikarata tse di bontshang mafoko a dipalo, ditshwantsho kgotsa mafoko a bonako a dipalo a morutabang tse tsa ka bokhutshwane go tshisa go tshakologelwa tshedimosetso ka tshagathaga le go tlotlheletsa mo tsagankarolo mo phapusiborutleng.</p> <p><b>Dikao tsa dikarata tsa tshupetso:</b></p> 	<p><b>flash cards</b></p>	<p>Cards showing words, numbers, pictures or quick mathematics problems that a teacher holds up briefly to aid active recall of information and to stimulate participation in class.</p> <p><b>Examples of flash cards:</b></p> 

Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>dikgopolo tse botlhokwa/konokono</b>	Dikakanyo tsa motheo mo dipalong, sekai, go tlhakanya, go ntsha, go atisa le go arola, tse e leng dikgopolo tsa konokono mo mephatong ya ntlha. <i>Mphato wa 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>core concepts</b>	The foundational ideas in mathematics, for example addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, which are core concepts in early grades. <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
<b>(go) dikologela kwa molemeng</b>  (go di-ko-lo-ge-la kwa mo-le-me-ng)	Go retologela kwa ntlheng e e furaletseng tsamao e e tlwaelegileng ya manakana a tshupanako, go se tsamaye ka thulaganyo e e tlwaelegileng ya tshupanako.   <b>Sekao:</b> Ausi wa me o ne a dikologa setlhare ka mokgwa wa go <b>dikologela kwa molemeng</b> .	<b>anti-clockwise</b>	In the opposite direction to the movement of the hands of a clock; the opposite of clockwise.   <b>Example:</b> My sister walked around a tree in an <b>anti-clockwise</b> direction.
<b>(go) dikologela kwa mojeng</b>  (go di-ko-lo-ge-la kwa mo-je-ng)	Go retologela ka fa ntlheng e e tlwaelegileng ya tsamao ya manakana a tshupanako. Ke motsamaisano o o sa tsamaisaneng le wa go tsamaisa manakana a tshupanako kwa morago.   <b>Sekao:</b> Ausi wa me o ne a dirisa mokgwa wa go <b>dikologela kwa mojeng</b> fa a ne a dikologa kolo.	<b>clockwise</b>	To turn in the same direction as the hands of a clock. It is the opposite of anti-clockwise.   <b>Example:</b> My brother walked in a <b>clockwise</b> direction around the car.

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Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>dikolosa</b> (di-ko-lo-sa)	Go retolosa ntlha e e tlhomameng. <b>Sekao:</b> Mosubinki wa mmamodikwana o <b>dikologa</b> ka tshipi e e fa gare. 	<b>rotate</b>	To turn around a fixed point. <b>Example:</b> A merry-go-round <b>rotates</b> on its centre. 
<b>dilo tse di bonalang</b> (di-lo tse di bona-la-ng)	Dilo tse di ka bonwang kgotsa tse di tshwaregang. <b>Dikao:</b> molapalo o o gatisitsweng, dikhurumelo tsa mabotlolo, diboloko tsa go aga jj. <i>(Bona gape le tlhaloso ya didirisiwa le tshwaregang)</i>	<b>physical objects</b>	Objects that can be seen or touched. <b>Examples:</b> a printed number line, bottle tops, building blocks etc. <i>(See manipulatives)</i>
<b>dintsi</b> (di-n-tsi)	Lefoko le le dirisiwang go thalosa bontsi jwa dilo e le tse dintsi kgotsa tse dintsi go feta. <b>Sekao:</b> Go na le dibaga di le <b>dintsi</b> tsa mebalahane mo setshwantshong. 	<b>many</b>	A word used to describe the quantity of things as being more or a lot. <b>Example:</b> There are <b>many</b> coloured beads in the picture. 



Mophato 1, 2, 3

Grade 1, 2, 3

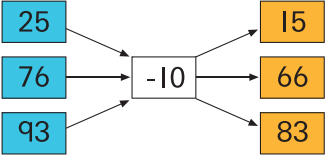
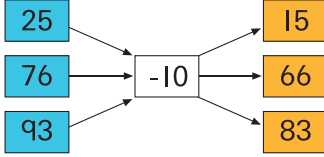
Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>dipalo</b>	Kgato e e bothokwa ya serutwa sa go simolola go rutwa dipalo e mo go yona go dirisiwang dipalo, dikarolo tsa boleng jwa dipalo tseo mmogo le melawana e e bothokwa e e dirisiwang mo dipalong e e jaaka go tlhakanya, go ntsha, go atisa le go arola.	<b>arithmetic</b>	The foundational branch of mathematics that involves numbers, their properties and basic operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.
<b>dipalo tse di amanang ka dintlha</b> (di-pa-lo tse di a-ma-na-ng ka di-n-tlha)	<p>Fela jaaka maloko a lelapa, dipalo le tsone di na le kamano. Kamano e e tlhosiwa go ya ka dipalo tse di amanang ka dintlha kgotsa palo ya maloko a lelapa.</p> <p>Dipalo tse di amanang ka dintlha ke dipalo tse di kgobokanngwang go ya ka sete e tshwanang ya dipalo (golegantsi palo eno ke 3).</p> <p>Dintlha tse tsa dipalo di amana ka go amisa matshwao a le mane (go tlhakanya le go ntsha kgotsa go atisa le go arola).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">go tlhakanya le go ntsha dintlha tsa lelapa</p> <p>2, 4 and 6    <math>2 + 4 = 6</math>    <math>4 + 2 = 6</math>    <math>6 - 2 = 4</math>    <math>6 - 4 = 2</math>  3, 5 and 8    <math>3 + 5 = 8</math>    <math>5 + 3 = 8</math>    <math>8 - 3 = 5</math>    <math>8 - 5 = 3</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">go atisa le go arola dintlha tsa lelapa</p> <p>2, 4 and 8    <math>2 \times 4 = 8</math>    <math>4 \times 2 = 8</math>    <math>8 \div 2 = 4</math>    <math>8 \div 4 = 2</math>  3, 5 and 15    <math>3 \times 5 = 15</math>    <math>5 \times 3 = 15</math>    <math>15 \div 3 = 5</math>    <math>15 \div 5 = 3</math></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mophato 2</i></p>	<b>fact family</b>	<p>Just like family members, numbers also have relationships. This relationship is described in terms of a fact family or number family.</p> <p>A fact family is a collection of mathematics facts that use the same set of numbers (usually 3).</p> <p>These mathematics facts are related to each other using the four operations (addition and subtraction or multiplication and division).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">addition and subtraction fact families</p> <p>2, 4 and 6    <math>2 + 4 = 6</math>    <math>4 + 2 = 6</math>    <math>6 - 2 = 4</math>    <math>6 - 4 = 2</math>  3, 5 and 8    <math>3 + 5 = 8</math>    <math>5 + 3 = 8</math>    <math>8 - 3 = 5</math>    <math>8 - 5 = 3</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">multiplication and division fact families</p> <p>2, 4 and 8    <math>2 \times 4 = 8</math>    <math>4 \times 2 = 8</math>    <math>8 \div 2 = 4</math>    <math>8 \div 4 = 2</math>  3, 5 and 15    <math>3 \times 5 = 15</math>    <math>5 \times 3 = 15</math>    <math>15 \div 3 = 5</math>    <math>15 \div 5 = 3</math></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 2</i></p>

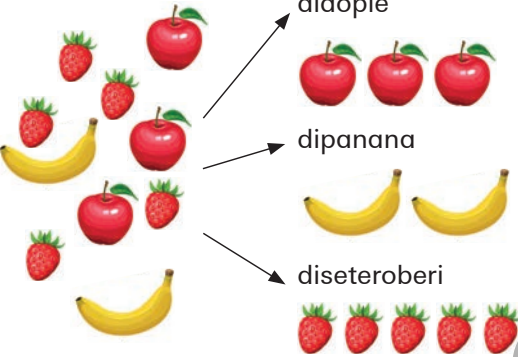
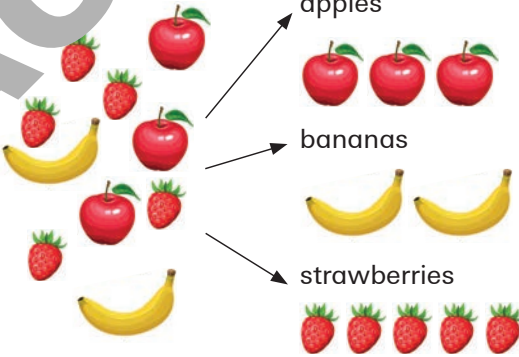


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Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<p><b>dipalo tse di latelanang</b></p> <p>(di-pa-lo tse di la-te-la-na-ng)</p>	<p>Dipalo tse di rulagantsweng ka tatelano e ka nna go tswa mo go tse dinnye go ya kwa go tse dikgolo kgotsa tse dikgolo go ya kwa go tse dinnye.</p> <p><b>Sekao 1:</b> Rulaganya dipalo tseno ka tatelano 5, 8, 2, 4, 10 o simolole ka e nnye o feletse ka e kgolo.</p> <p><b>Karabo:</b> 2, 4, 5, 8, 10.</p> <p><b>Sekao 2:</b> Rulaganya dipalo mafeta tsa sete e e neetsweng o simolole ka e kgolo o feletse ka e nnye.</p> <p>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.</p> <p><b>Karabo:</b> 9, 7, 5, 3, 1.</p> <p>Tiro e ke ya go rulaganya <b>dipalo tse di latelanang</b>.</p> <p><i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<p><b>order numbers</b></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 <b>numbers</b>, 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 <b>ordering numbers</b>.</p> <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
<p><b>dipalo tse di tsamaelanang</b></p> <p>(di-pa-lo tse di tsa-ma-e-la-na-ng)</p>	<p>Setlhopha sa dipalo tsa go tshiririsa kgotsa go ntsha o dirisa tse e tshwanang. Barutwana ba dirisa dipalo tse di tsamaelanang tseno jaaka dipalo tse di busiwang morago.</p> <p><b>Dikao:</b></p> <p><math>2 + 5 = 7</math>  <math>5 + 2 = 7</math>  <math>7 - 5 = 2</math>  <math>7 - 2 = 5</math></p> <p><i>(Bona gape le tlhaloso ya ntlha ya lelapa)</i></p> <p><i>Mophato 1, 2</i></p>	<p><b>number family facts</b></p>	<p>A collection of addition and subtraction sums using the same numbers. Learners will use these combinations as recalled facts.</p> <p><b>Examples:</b></p> <p><math>2 + 5 = 7</math>  <math>5 + 2 = 7</math>  <math>7 - 5 = 2</math>  <math>7 - 2 = 5</math></p> <p><i>(See fact family)</i></p> <p><i>Grade 1, 2</i></p>

Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<p><b>dipalo tse go tlhakannwang ka tsona mo palong</b></p>	<p>E nngwe le e nngwe ya dipalo tse di dirisediwang go tlhakannwang mmogo mo palong ya go tlhakanya.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b></p> <p>Mo go <math>9 + 7 = 16</math>, <b>dipalo tse go tlhakannwang ka tsona mo palong</b> ke 9 le 7</p> <p>palotlhakannwa → <math>9 + 7 = 16</math> ← gotlhe</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↑ palotlhakannwa</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<p><b>addends</b></p>	<p>Any of the numbers that are added together in an addition problem.</p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <p>In <math>9 + 7 = 16</math>, the 9 and the 7 are addends.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <math>9 + 7 = 16</math>      ↑     ↑     ↑      addend addend sum or total   </p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
<p><b>dipalokemotatelano</b> (di-pa-lo-ke-mo-ta-te-la-no)</p>	<p>Ke maemo a sengwe mo lenaaneng le le rulagantsweng, sekao, ya ntlha, ya boradi, ya boraro, ya bone le ya bothano.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">  </p> <p>Naledi ya <b>botala jwa legatamo</b> e mo maemong a ntlha</p> <p>Naledi ya <b>botala jwa tinaga</b> e mo maemong a boradi</p> <p>Naledi e e <b>peresane</b> e mo maemong a boraro</p> <p>Naledi e e <b>perolwane</b> e mo maemong a bone</p> <p>Naledi e <b>keribidu</b> e mo maemong a bothano</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<p><b>ordinal numbers</b></p>	<p>They represent the position of something in an ordered list, for example, first, second, third, fourth and fifth.</p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">  </p> <p>The <b>blue</b> star is in the first (1st) position</p> <p>The <b>green</b> star is in the second (2nd) position</p> <p>The <b>purple</b> star is in the third (3rd) position</p> <p>The <b>yellow</b> star is in the fourth (4th) position</p> <p>The <b>red</b> star is in the fifth (5th) position</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>

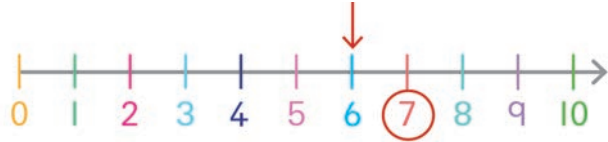
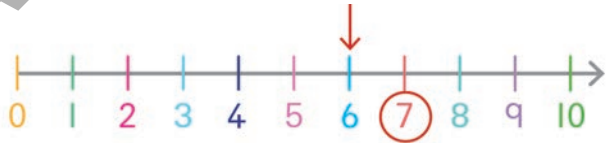


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Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>dipholo/ntsho</b>	<p>Karabo e motho a e bonang morago ga gore molao o o dirisitsweng mo dipalong tsa go tsenya.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Dipalo tsa tsenyo ke 25, 76 le 93. Molao ke <math>-10</math>. Dipalo tsa <b>dipholo</b> ke 15, 66 le 83.</p>  <p><i>(Bona tsenyo)</i></p>	<b>output</b>	<p>The result one gets after a rule was applied to input numbers.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The 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><i>(See input)</i></p>
<b>(e) dira</b> (e di-ra)	<p>E dirisiwa mo go tlhakanyeng mme e kaya gore 'e re naya'.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> 5 le 7 <b>e dira</b> 12 <i>Mophato 1, 2</i></p>	<b>makes</b>	<p>It is used in addition and it means 'gives'.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> 5 and 7 <b>makes</b> 12 <i>Grade 1, 2</i></p>
<b>(go) diragadiwa mo botshelong</b> (go di-ra-ga-di-wa mo bo-tshe-lo-ng)	<p>Mathata a a leng teng mo botshelong a ka rarabololwang ka go dirisa dipalo.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Go thaela phaposi go tla bokae?</p> <p>Kgato 1: Lekanya bogotelele ba phaposi go bala gore o tla tlhoka ditshaele di le kae.</p> <p>Kgato 2: Batlisisa go thaele e le nngwe e ja bokae.</p> <p>Kgato 3: Atisa palo ya ditshaele tse o di tlhoka go tla tlhathwa ya thaele e le nngwe.</p> <p>Karabo e tla nna gore o tlhoka go boloka bokae go thaela phaposi. <i>Mophato 2</i></p>	<b>practical activity</b>	<p>Real world or everyday issues that can be solved using mathematics.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> How much will it cost to tile a room?</p> <p>Step 1: Measure the size of the room to calculate how many tiles you will need.</p> <p>Step 2: Find out how much one tile costs.</p> <p>Step 3: Multiply the number of tiles you need by the cost of one tile.</p> <p>The answer will be how much you need to save to tile the room.</p> <p><i>Grade 2</i></p>

Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<p><b>(go) dirisa madi</b> (go di-ri-sa ma-di)</p>	<p>Go dirisa madi go reka dilo kgotsa go duelela sengwe.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Ke <b>dirisa madi</b> a a kanaka R100 go rekela dikgogo tsa me dijo. <i>Mophato 1</i></p>	<p><b>spend</b></p>	<p>To use money to buy things or to pay for something.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> I <b>spent</b> R100 on food for my chicken. <i>Grade 1</i></p>
<p><b>ditlhopha (tshedimosetso)</b></p>	<p>kgobokanya dilo tse di tshwanang kgotsa tse di nang le diponagalo tse di tshwanang tse di ka balwang.</p>  <p><i>Mophato 2</i></p>	<p><b>categories (data)</b></p>	<p>The grouping of similar things or items with similar characteristics which can be put together.</p>  <p><i>Grade 2</i></p>
<p><b>ditlhopha tsa/ bontsi jwa</b> (di-tlho-pha tsa/ bo-ntsi jwa)</p>	<p>Lereo le le dirisiwang go kaya dilo kgotsa dilo tse di kgobokantshitswele.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> <b>Setlhopha sa</b> dibolo le <b>setlhopha sa</b> dibolo tsa tenese jwa.</p>  <p><i>Mophato 1</i></p>	<p><b>groups of/ lots of</b></p>	<p>A term used to refer to things or objects that are put together.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> A <b>group of</b> beads and a group of tennis balls etc.</p>  <p><i>Grade 1</i></p>
<p><b>duela</b> (du-e-la)</p>	<p>Go neela batho ba o reka dithoto mo go bona go nnele ba go neele dithoto kgotsa ditirelo tsa di batlang.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Rremogolo o ne a <b>duela</b> R350 go tlhatlhobiwa matlho. <i>Mophato 1</i></p>	<p><b>pay</b></p>	<p>To hand over money in exchange for goods that one buys.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Grandfather <b>paid</b> R350 for an eye test. <i>Grade 1</i></p>

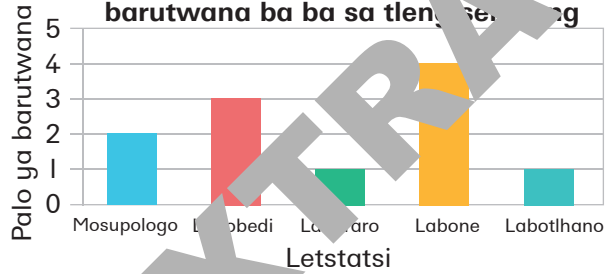
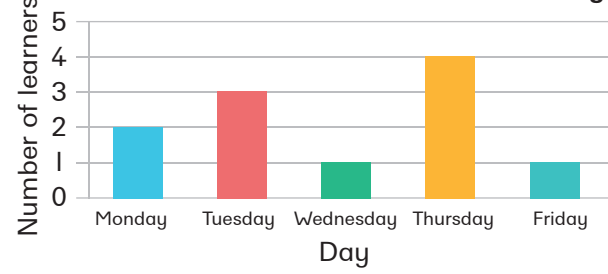
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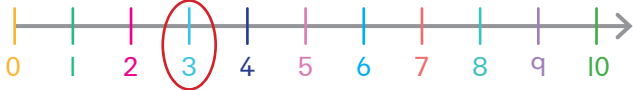
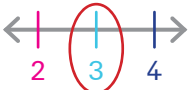
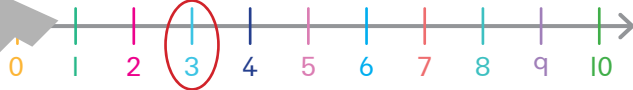
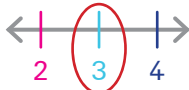




Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<p><b>e e latelang</b> (palo)</p> <p>(e e la-te-la-ng pa-lo)</p>	<p>Palo e e tlang morago ga palo e nngwe.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Palo <b>e e latelang</b> morago ga 6 ke 7.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mophato</i></p>	<p><b>next</b> (number)</p>	<p>The number that comes after another number.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The number that comes <b>next</b> after 6 is 7.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1</i></p>
<p><b>e e sa tlhageleleng gantsi</b></p> <p>(e e sa tla-ge-le-le-ng ga-n-tsi)</p>	<p>Dilo tse di sa tlhageleleng thata kgotsa ka bontsi.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Mo Aforika Borwa, phofo e e sa <b>tlhageleleng gantsi</b> ya diphelelo tse Tlhano tsa Naga ke lenga.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mophato 1</i></p>	<p><b>least common</b></p>	<p>Things that are less in frequency or quantity.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> In South Africa, the <b>least common</b> of the Big Five animals to see in the wild is the leopard.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1</i></p>



Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>e e thlaelang</b> (dipalo) (e e tlha-e-la- ng)	E kaya palo e e sa itsiweng e e tlogetsweng kwa ntle ka bomo gore e kgone go batliwa. <b>Sekao:</b> Batla palo <b>e e thlaelang</b> . $27 - \underline{\quad} = 14$ <b>Karabo:</b> 13 <i>Mophato 1</i>	<b>missing</b> (numbers)	Refers to an unknown number that is deliberately left out so it can be calculated. <b>Example:</b> Find the <b>missing number</b> . $27 - \underline{\quad} = 14$ Answer: 13 <i>Grade 1</i>
<b>ela tlhoko</b> (e-la tlho-ko)	Go ela sengwe tlhoko. <b>Sekao:</b> Morutabana o ne a <b>ela tlhoko</b> ka moo barutwana ba dirisanang ka teng mo ditlhopheng tsa bona. <i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>observe</b>	To take notice of something. <b>Example:</b> The teacher <b>observed</b> how the learners interacted with each other in their groups. <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
<b>eme</b> (fa thoko) (e-me fa tho- ko)	Go ema sekgala se se khutshwane fa morago ga kgotsa fa gaufi le motho, phologolo kgotsa selo. <b>Sekao:</b> Katlego o <b>eme fa thoko</b> ga ta.  <i>Mophato 1</i>	<b>stand</b> (next to)	To stand a short distance after or near to a person, animal or object. <b>Example:</b> Katlego is <b>standing next to</b> the table.  <i>Grade 1</i>







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Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram																								
<p><b>emela</b> (tshedimosetso)</p> <p>(e-me-la tshedimo-se-tso)</p>	<p>Go dirisa mananeo kgotsa ditshwantsho go bontsha tshedimosetso e e kokoantsweng.</p> <p><b>Sekao 1:</b> Setshwantsho se bontsha ditshwantsho tsa <b>tshedimosetso</b> e e tshwantshitsweng.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Letsatsi</th> <th>Barutwana ba ba seng teng</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Mosupologo</td> <td>★★</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Labobedi</td> <td>★★★</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Laboraro</td> <td>★</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Labone</td> <td>★★★★</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Labotlhamo</td> <td>★★★★</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>★ e emetse morutwana a le mongwe.</p> <p><b>Sekao 2:</b> Kerafo ya dinoko e dirisa dinoko tsa khutlonnetsepa go <b>emela</b> tshedimosetso.</p> <p><b>Palo ya letsatsi le letshantshi ya barutwana ba ba sa tlengetse teng</b></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mophato 3</i></p>	Letsatsi	Barutwana ba ba seng teng	Mosupologo	★★	Labobedi	★★★	Laboraro	★	Labone	★★★★	Labotlhamo	★★★★	<p><b>represent</b> (data)</p>	<p>To use tables or drawings to show data that has been gathered.</p> <p><b>Example 1:</b> A pictograph represents data visually using pictures.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Day</th> <th>Learners absent</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Monday</td> <td>★★</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuesday</td> <td>★★★★</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wednesday</td> <td>★</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thursday</td> <td>★★★★</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Friday</td> <td>★★★★</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>★ represents one learner</p> <p><b>Example 2:</b> A bar graph uses rectangular bars to <b>represent</b> data.</p> <p><b>Learners absent from school each day</b></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 3</i></p>	Day	Learners absent	Monday	★★	Tuesday	★★★★	Wednesday	★	Thursday	★★★★	Friday	★★★★
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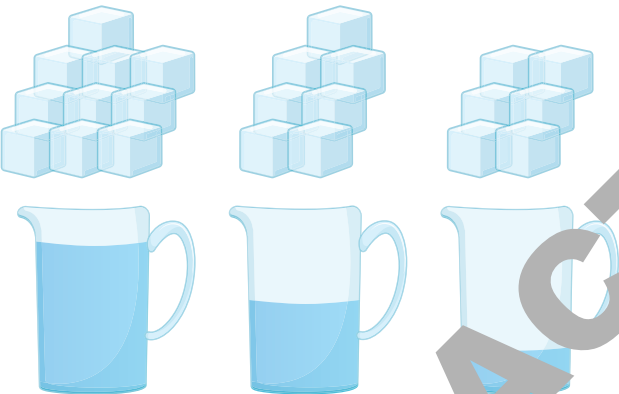
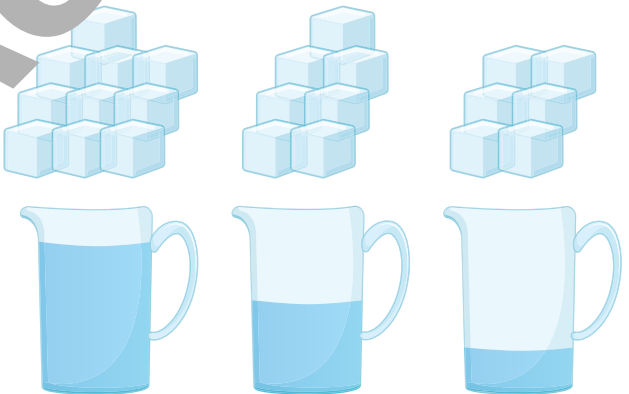
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Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<p><b>fa gare ga</b> (fa ga-re ga)</p>	<p>Ke palo e e leng mo teng ga dipalo tse di rileng.</p> <p><b>Sekao 1:</b> 3 e fa gare ga 0 le 10.</p>  <p><b>Sekao 2:</b> 3 e fa gare ga 2 le 4.</p>  <p>(Bona gape le tlhaloso ya fa gare le n magareng).</p>	<p><b>in-between</b></p>	<p>It is a specific position that lies within a specific range.</p> <p><b>Example 1:</b> 3 is <b>in-between</b> 0 and 10.</p>  <p><b>Example 2:</b> 3 is <b>in-between</b> 2 and 4.</p>  <p>(See between and middle)</p>
<p><b>fa pele ga</b> (fa pe-le ga)</p>	<p>E kaya maemo a a tlang pele ga nngwe.</p> <p><b>Sekao 1:</b> Ke palo e fane tlang pele ga 6?</p>  <p><b>Sekao 2:</b> Ke dipalo tse di tlang fa pele ga 6?</p>  <p>fa pele ga</p>	<p><b>in front of</b></p>	<p>Refers to a position which comes before another.</p> <p><b>Example 1:</b> What number is <b>in front of</b> 6?</p>  <p><b>Example 2:</b> How many numbers are <b>in front of</b> 6?</p>  <p>in front of</p>

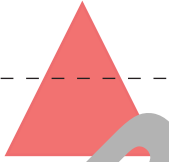
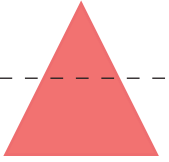
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<b>fa tlase</b> (fa tla-se)	<p>Sengwe se se ka fa tlase ga se sengwe .</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Mo tšhateng eno, palo 37 e ka <b>fa tlase</b> ga 27.</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</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 1</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>below</b>	<p>Something is under or lower than something else.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> In this chart, the number 37 is <b>below</b> 27.</p> <table border="1"> <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 1, 2</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>farologanya</b> (fa-ro-lo-ga-nya)	<p>Sesupo sa ka fa dilo tse pedi di farologanang ka teng.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Go <b>farologanya</b> mo gare ga khutlotharo le khutlo e nnye, na gore matlhakore a dipononogo ka bobedi ke a mae.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mphato, 2, 3</i></p>	<b>distinguish</b>	<p>An indication of how two things differ from one another.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> To <b>distinguish</b> between a triangle and a square, count the number of sides of both shapes.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 2, 3</i></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<b>fela morago ga</b> (fe-la mo-ra-ga-ga)	<p>Nako kgotsa ntlamo a a salang morago nako kgotsa a a umakilweng.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Ke nomoro efe e tlang hang ka morago ga 7?</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mphato 2</i></p>	<b>just after</b>	<p>A time or position that immediately follows the time or position mentioned.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> What is the number <b>just after</b> 7?</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 2</i></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																								

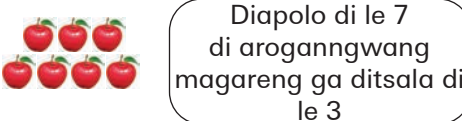
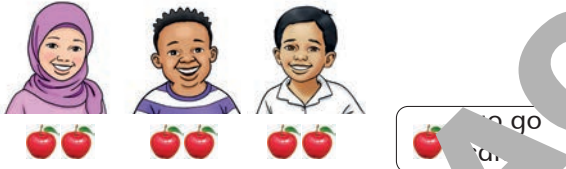
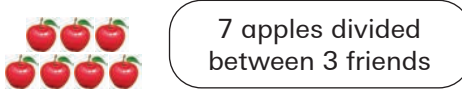
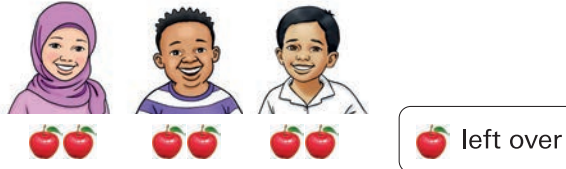


Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>fetola</b> (fe-to-la)	<p>Go fetola boleng jwa selo go tswa mo yuniting e e rileng go ya kwa go e nngwe.</p> <p><b>Sekao 1:</b></p> <p>R1 e ka <b>fetolwa</b> go nna disente di le 100.            R2 e ka <b>fetolwa</b> go nna disente di le 200.            R10 e ka <b>fetolwa</b> go nna disente di le 1000.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <p>R1 = disente di le 100    R2 = disente di le 200</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">  </div> <p>R10 = disente di le 1000</p> <p><b>Sekao 2:</b> Diyuniti tsa go meta le tsa go kala le tsona di ka <b>fetolelwa</b> go nna diyuniti tse di nnye tse di tshwana:</p> <p>Mitara e le 1 = dimetimetara di le 100            Sentimetara e le 1 = dimilimetara di le 10            Kilokerama e le 1 = digerama di le 1000            Litara e le 1 = dimililitara di le 1000</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mophato 3</i></p>	<b>convert</b>	<p>To change a value from one unit of measurement to another.</p> <p><b>Example 1:</b></p> <p>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 1000 cents.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <p>R1 = 100 cents    R2 = 200 cents</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">  </div> <p>R10 = 1000 cents</p> <p><b>Example 2:</b> Units of measurement can also be <b>converted</b> into smaller units such as:</p> <p>1 m = 100 cm            1 cm = 10 mm            1 kg = 1 000 g            1 ℓ = 1 000 ml</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 3</i></p>

- 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

Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>fokotsa</b> (fo-ko-tsa)	<p>Go fokotsa kgotsa go bontsha bo bogolo jwa palo kgotsa boleng ka go lebelela ka fao palo kgotsa boleng jwa palo bo agilweng ka teng go ya ka mokgwa oo palo eo kgotsa boleng joo bo fokotsegang ka jone.</p> <p><b>paterone ya dipalo tse di fokotsegang</b> 200, 175, 150, 125, 100, 75, 50, 25, 0</p> <p><b>bontsi jo fokotsegang</b></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mophato 2</i></p>	<b>decrease</b>	<p>To reduce or get smaller in size, number or quantity by looking at the structure of the number or quantity in which the decrease is happening.</p> <p><b>decreasing number patters</b> 200, 175, 150, 125, 100, 75, 50, 25, 0</p> <p><b>decreasing quantities</b></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 2</i></p>
<b>(go) fologela</b> (tatelano ya dipalo)  (go fo-lo-ge-la)	<p>Dipalo tse di rulagantswe go tswa go tse dikgolo go ya go tse dikganye. Dipalo tse di fokotsegang e tse di tlhatlogang.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Rulaganya dipalo tseno 25, 1, 17, 7, 4 ka tatlano ya go fologela.</p> <p><b>Karabo:</b> 25, 17, 7, 4, 1</p> <p>(Bona go tse tlhaloso ya tlhatloga)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<b>descending</b> (order of numbers)	<p>Numbers arranged from largest to smallest. The opposite of ascending.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Arrange the numbers 25, 1, 17, 7, 4 in <b>descending order</b>.</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> 25, 17, 7, 4, 1</p> <p>(See ascending)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>

a	b	c	d	e	f	<b>g</b>	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	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<p><b>ga e lekalekane/ tlhokatekano</b></p> <p>(ga e le-ka-le-ka-ne/ tlho-ka-te-ka-no)</p>	<p>Lelatodi la tekatekano. Fa mathakore kgotsa dikarolo dingwe tsa sengwe di sa lekalekane.</p> <p>Boalo le popego: Fa selo se bopegile ka dikarolo tsa go sa lekalekane, ga gona mola o o dirisiwang go kgaoganya selo seo (mola wa go ripa fa gare) o o tla dirang gore selo se se ripilweng mathakore a sona a lekalekane fela le a seo go ripilweng mo go sona.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Khutlotharo e e fa tlase fa e ripilweng fa gare <b>ga e lekalekane</b> le eo e ripilweng mo go yona ka mathakore.</p>  <p><i>(Leba gape tekatekano)</i> <span style="float: right;"><i>Mophato 3</i></span></p>	<p><b>asymmetry</b></p>	<p>The opposite of symmetry; when the different parts or aspects of something are not equal.</p> <p>Space and shapes: In the case of an asymmetrical shape, there is no dividing line (line of symmetry) that will result in mirror images on both sides.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The triangle below is <b>asymmetrical</b> along a horizontal line drawn through its centre.</p>  <p><i>(See symmetry)</i> <span style="float: right;"><i>Grade 3</i></span></p>
<p><b>go gakologelwa ka bonako</b></p> <p>(go ga-ko-lo-ge-lwa ka bo-na-ko)</p>	<p>Mokgwa wa go dirisa diritha tsa go tlhakanya, go ntsho go atisa le go arola kabonako.</p>	<p><b>rapid recall</b></p>	<p>A method of using addition, subtraction, multiplication and division facts quickly.</p>
<p><b>go gatelela</b></p> <p>(go ga-te-le-la)</p>	<p>Go tseerisa kgotsa go nonotsha kitso ya baitha mo dipalo mo kgopolong.</p> <p><b>Sekao:</b> Go <b>gatelela</b> go bala ka molomo, o ka dirisa diraeme tsa dipalo.</p>	<p><b>reinforce</b></p>	<p>To support or strengthen learners' mathematics knowledge on a concept.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> To <b>reinforce</b> oral counting, you can use number rhymes.</p>

Lereo	Tlhaloso le setshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<b>gaufi (boemo)</b> (ga-u-fi)	Go emela bokgakajana le selo. <b>Sekao:</b> Ntšwa e e neng e kolobile e ne e nnetse <b>gaufi</b> le molelo. <i>(Bona gape le tlhaloso ya kgakala) Mophato 2</i>	<b>near</b> (position)	A short distance away from something. <b>Example:</b> The wet dog sat <b>near</b> the fire. <i>(See far)</i> <i>Grade Level 2</i>
<b>go go salang</b> (go go sa-lan-g)	Bontsi jo bo salang fa sengwe le sengwe se sena go aroganngwa. <b>Sekao:</b> Mo diapoleng di le 7 tse di aroganngwang magareng ga ditsala di le 3 <b>go go salang</b> e tla nna apole e le 1.   <i>(Bona gape le tlhaloso ya ditsala) Mophato 1, 2</i>	<b>left over</b>	The quantity that remains once everything has been divided. <b>Example:</b> 7 Apples divided between 3 friends will result in 1 apple being <b>left over</b> .   <i>(See remainder)</i> <i>Grade Level 1, 2</i>
<b>(kwa) godimo</b> (kwa-go-di-mo)	Tshupatsela e e supang go tsele kgotsa boemo kwa godimo. Ke tsele e e furaletseng go kwa tlase. <b>Sekao:</b> Motshameki wa thenese o latlhelela hloko e kwa <b>godimo</b> fa ba setse.  <i>Mophato 1, 2, 3</i>	<b>up</b>	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.  <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>