

KEREITI
1-3

SESOTHO - ENGLISH

**BUKANTSWE
YA TIJHERE**

Platinum

Mmetse

A Essien • C Mathews • K Sehowa • N Molipa

Maskew Miller Learning
10 Freedom Way, Milnerfontein, Cape Town, 7441

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Mokgwa wa ho sebedisa bukantswe enaiv-v

Sebaka sa ditaba tsa dipalo tse bontshitsweng.....vi-x

Dinomoro, matshwao le dikamano vi

Lengolo le tsoang ho bangoli

Afrika Borwa ke naha e nang le dipuo tse ngata , ka palo di 12 tsa molao. Leano la thuto ka hara Afrika Borwa le kgothaletsa dipuo tse ngata. Diphaposi tsa borutelo tsa dipuo tse ngata ke phaposi tsa borutelo moo ho nang le puo e fetang e le nngwe,le moo puo efe kapa efe e teng ka phaposing e ka sebediswang ho ruteng le ho ithuteng.

Bongata ba matitjhere a Mokgahlelo wa Motheo a ruta dipalo ka dipuo tsa Afrika. Boemong ba thuto e ntjha ya dipuo tse pedi e thehilweng puong ya Mme, tebello ke hore matitjhere a tla hloka ho sebedisa puo ya lapeng ya Senyese mane ho ruta thuto ya dipalo. Ho etsa katleho, matitjhere (le baithuti) ba hloka ho fumana mekgwa ya ho hlalosa dipalo ka bokhosi ba bona ka bobedi. Mekgwa ena ya ho hlalosa dipalo hangata e fapana le rejiisetara tsa dipalo.

Ho tseba dipalo ha se taba ya ho tseba mekgwa e hloka bang ho rarolla bothata ba dipalo ka katleho. Hape e mabapi le ho tseba mekgwa ya ho buisana ka dipalo,mokgwa wa ho sebedisa mantswe ho hlalosa dipalo, le ho matitjhere, mokgwa wa ho sebedisa rejiisetara ya dipalo ka mokgwa o nolofalletsang ho etsa moelelo ho bana. Boemong ba thuto ya dipuo tse pedi e thehilweng puong ya hore hore, matitjhere ba se bolela hore phihlelo ya rejiisetara ya dipalo ka dipuo tse hloka bang le Senyese mane ea hloka hala.

Ho ithuta ho buisana ka dipalo ho mokgwa ho se bolelwang ke ho ruta kapa ho ithuta dipalo. Baithuti ba lebeleletse ho nka karolo mefuteng e fapaneng ya ditlwaelo tsa dipalo tsa molomo le tse ngolwang, jwalo ka

Dipaterone, difankshene e algebra vii

Sebaka le sebopeloh (Tsebetse) viii

Mometho ix

Ho sebetsa ka d'hat (Dipalopalo) x

Mareo a dipalo ka matelano ya alfabete..... xi

ho hlalosa mekgwa ya tharollo , ho hlalosa mohopolo , ho fana ka diqeto, le ho buisana ka mabaka. Ho ba le mantswe a halosang dipalo ke karolo ya bohlokwa ya mokgwa ona wa ho kopanela puong ya dipalo. Matitjhere a bapala karolo ya bohlokwa ho thusa baithuti ho fumana rejiisetara ya dipalo ka dipuo tsa habo bona le Senyese mane.




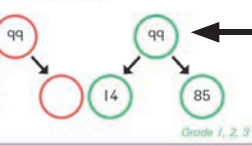
Bukantswe ena ya dipuo tse ngatanyana ya dipalo e kopantswe ho tshhehetsa matitjhere boitekong ba bona ba ho sebedisa baithuti puo ya lapeng hammoho le Senyese mane ho ruteng dipalo. Bakantswe ena, mareo a dipalo tsa Senyese mane a fetoletse ho Sesotho ho fa matitjhere sebaka sa ho fumana mantswe a dipalo ka maleme a mabedi. Moralo wa mantswe ana o ne o entswe ka hloko ho kenyelletsa mefuta e mengata ya dipolelo bakeng sa dikarolo tse fapaneng tsa puo, ha o ntse o kenyelletsa dikgopolo tsa motheo tsa dipalo.

Karolo ya 2: Mantswe a dipalo ka tatelano ya alfabete

Lereo le leng le le leng le na le tihaloso le mohlala wa polelo ho o thusa ho sebedisa mantswe a nepahetseng a dipalo thutong ya hao.

Qq

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	Ditlhaloso le ditaekeramo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
qalong (moo o qalang ho metha)	Sebaka seo ho metha ho qalang teng. Mohlala: Ha re lekanya bolelele ba motho, o qala ho metha ho tloha ho noto. 	starting (measurement)	The point where a measurement begins. Example: When you measure the height of a person, you start measuring from zero. 
qhaqholla	Nka nomoro e le nngwe, o be o e arola dikotlamo tse pedi. Example: 99 = 90 + 9 	breaking down	Taking one number and splitting it into two numbers. Example: 99 - 14 = 85 

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Lereo la Sesotho le tihaloso.

Mongolo wa alfabete e totobaditswe ho o thusa ho fumana lentswe le nepahetseng kapele.

Tihaloso le ho hlalosa moelelo wa mantswe a dipalo.

Lereo la Senyesemane le tihaloso.

Haeba nomoro e le ka tlase ho 5, e theohile ho 0 mme haeba e feta 5 re e fetisetsa ho 10.

Mohlala wa polelwana hoo bontsha mokgwa wa ho sebedisa lentswe ka nepo.


Lebokose la dintlha le fana ka malebela a thusang.

Papiso ho o thusa ho utlwisisa moelelo wa lentswe.


Di kreiti kapa kreiti e itseng moo mantswe lereo le akaretswang teng..

Dinomoro, matshwao le dikamano


$5 + 5 =$ kopanya/
addition


 kiriti ya
dinomoro/
number chart

$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ +22 \\ \hline 72 \end{array}$ kholomo ya ho
kopanya/
column addition

 dintho tse
tshwarehang/
concrete objects

$3 \times 5 =$ katiso/
multiplication

 dipalo tse
arolehang ka pedi/
even numbers

 dipalo tse sa
aroleheng ka pedi/
odd numbers

$6 > 3$ kgolo ho feta/
greater/more than

$\frac{3}{4}$

searolwa/
numerator

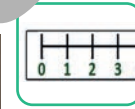
$2 \times$

tafole ya ho atisa/
times table

$\frac{2}{5}$

searodi/
denominator





molapalo/
number line

50

letshwao la dipalo/
number symbol

$7 - 5 =$

tlosa/
subtraction

$3 \times 5 = ?$

polelopallo/
number sentence

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

paloyohle/
sum

$6 \div 3 = 2$

ho arola/
division

$5 > 11$

ka tlase ho/
less than

$\frac{1}{2}$

sekoto/
fraction

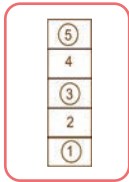
$\frac{1}{5}$

yuniti ya sekoto/
unitary fraction

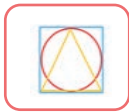
$\frac{5}{6}$

sekoto se sa kopaneng/
non-unitary fraction

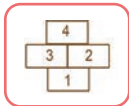
Dipaterone, difankshene le aljebra



ka morao/
backwards



paterone tsa
jeometri/
geometric patters



bala/
counting



dipalo tse
arolehang ka pedi/
even numbers



palo/
digit



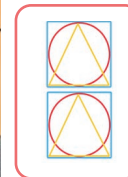
letshwao la dipalo/
number symbol



paterone ya dipalo/
number pattern



sebopeho/
shape



phetapheto ya
paterone/
repeating pattern



dipalo tse sa
arolehang ka pedi/
odd numbers

Sebaka le sebopeliso (Jeometri)

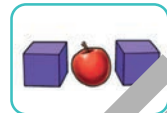
-  **ntho ya mahlakore a mabedi/**
2D object
-  **ntho ya mahlakore a mararo/**
3D object
-  **sebopeliso sa bolo/**
ball shape
-  **sekalebokoso/**
box shape
-  **sebopeliso/**
shape
-  **tjhitjha/**
sphere
-  **khube/**
cube
-  **khouno/**
cone



ka tlase/
under or below



ka morao/
behind



ka mabini/
between












hodimo/
on



ka pele/
in front of



pele/
next to

-  **silendara/**
cylinder
-  **prisimo/**
prism
-  **etona/**
right
-  **letshehadi/**
left
-  **hodimo/**
up
-  **tlase/**
down
-  **tshupiso/**
direction
-  **kgutlotharo/**
triangle
-  **bataletseng/**
flat

Mometho



watjhe e senang manaka/
digital clock



watjhe ya manaka/
analogue clock



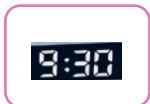
bolelele ba leoto/
foot length



bolelele ba letshoho/
hand span



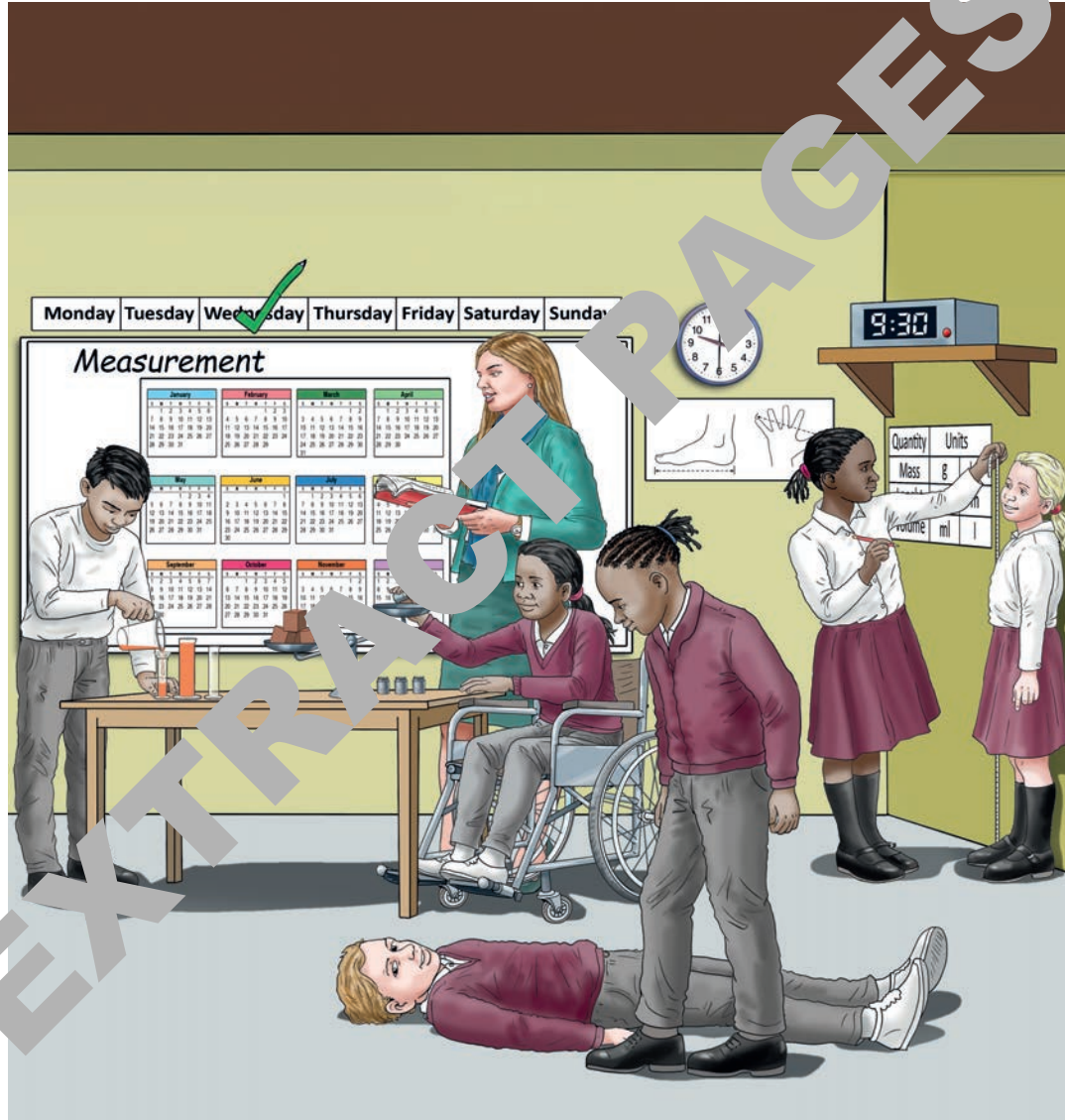
kgwedi/
month



nako/
time



boima/
mass



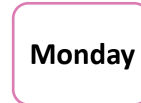
sekala sa tekatekano/
balance scale



tekanyetso eo e seng ya semmuso/
informal measurement



moqomo o lekanyang/
measuring cylinder



Monday
letsatsi la beke/
day of the week



e sa leka-lekanang/
unbalanced

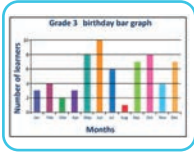


tekanyo e sa hlophiswang/
non-standard measure



mothamo o tletseng/
full capacity

Ho sebetsa ka datha



kerafo ya bara/
bar graph



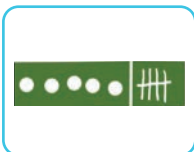
tshupane/
key



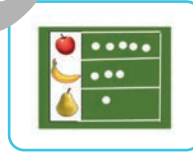
bokeletsa/
collect



hlophisa kapa kgetha/
sort



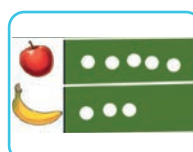
dithali/
tally



kerafo ya ditshwantsho/
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

tafole/
table



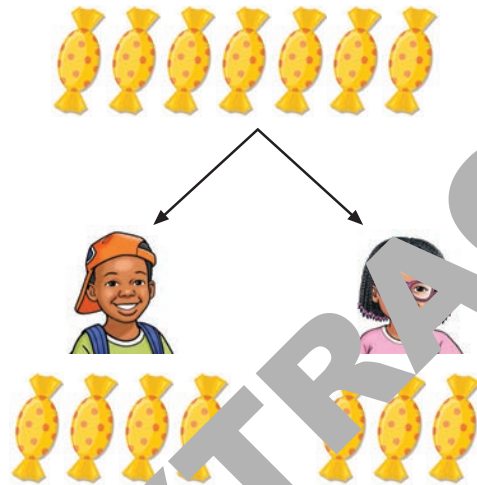
dhata/
data

Frequency
7
8
5
6
11
8
7
3

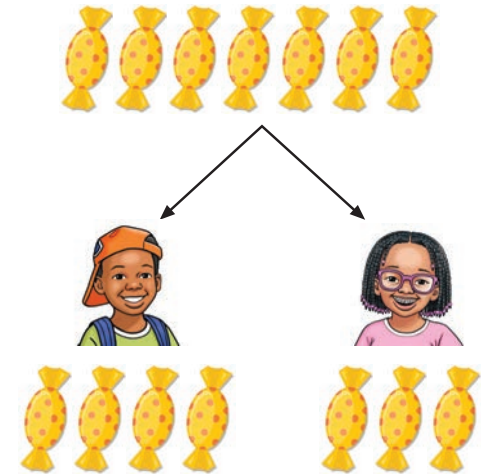
makgetlo/
frequency

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

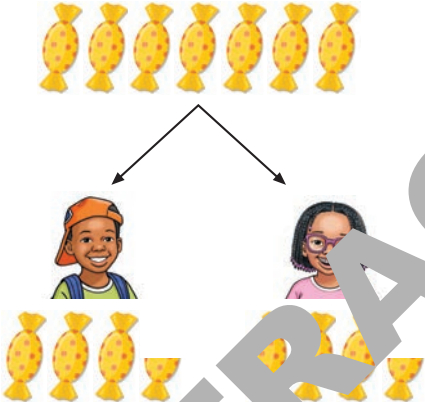
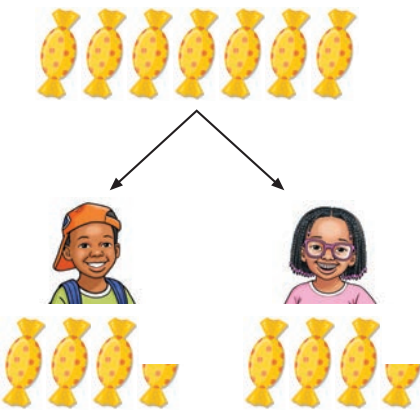
Lereo	Ditlhaloso le ditaekeramo/ditshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
aba/arola (a-ba/a-ro-la)	Ho aba dintho kapa dintho ka bonngwe. Mohlala: Keke o na le dipompong tse supileng, mme o aba pompong e le nngwe dipakeng tsa Siphon le Lulama. Siphon o tla fumana dipompong tse nne ha Lulama yena a tla fumana dipompong tse tharo.	share (divide)	Distributing objects or items one at a time. Example: Keke has seven sweets, and she shares the sweets, one at a time, between Siphon and Laluma. Siphon will get four sweets and Laluma will get three sweets.

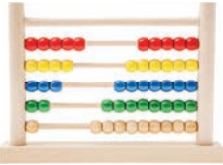
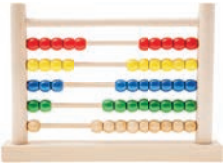
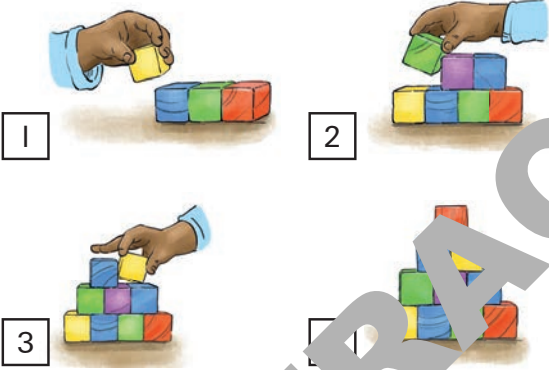
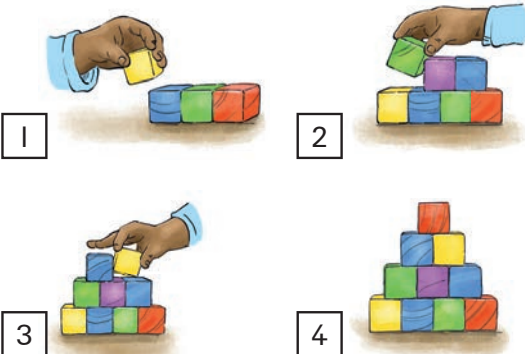


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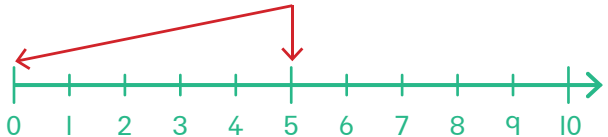
Grade 1, 2, 3

Lereo	Ditlhaloso le ditaekeramo/ditshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<p>aba ka ho lekana</p> <p>(a-ba ka ho le-ka-na)</p>	<p>Ho aba dintho, e le nngwe ka nako, dipakeng tsa batho ba babedi kapa ho feta, e le hore e mong le e mong a fumane karolo e lekanang.</p> <p>Mohlala: Keke o na le dipompong tse supileng mme o aba pompong e le nngwe ka nako dipakeng tsa Sipho le Lulama. Motho e mong le e mong o fumana dipompong tse tharo mme e setseng e arolwa ka lehare. Pheletsong motho ka mong o fumana dipompong tse tharo le halofo.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Kereiti ya 1, 2, 3</i></p>	<p>share equally</p>	<p>To distribute items, one at a time between two or more people, so that each one gets the same amount.</p> <p>Example: Keke has seven sweets, and she shares the sweets equally, one at a time, between Sipho and Laluma. Each person gets three sweets and the remaining sweet is divided in half. The result is that each person receives three and a half sweets.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
<p>aba dipakeng/ mahareng</p>	<p>Ho aba dintho ka bonngwe dipakeng tsa batho ba babedi.</p> <p>Mohlala: Keke a la/aba diapole tse 4 dipakeng mahareng a metswalle e 2. Motswalle ka mong o fumana diapole tse 2.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Kereiti ya 2, 3</i></p>	<p>share between</p>	<p>To distribute items one at a time between two people.</p> <p>Example: I shared 4 apples between 2 friends. Each friend got 2 apples each.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 2, 3</i></p>

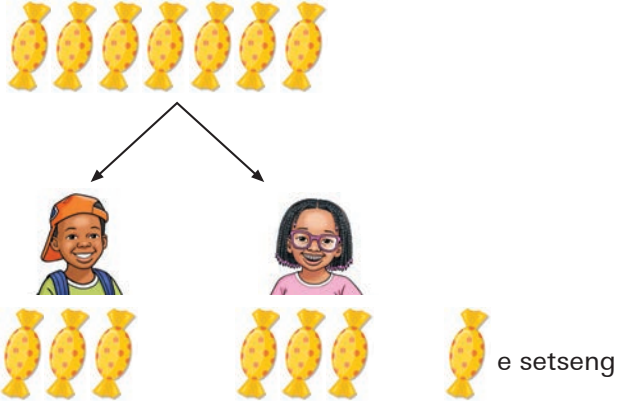
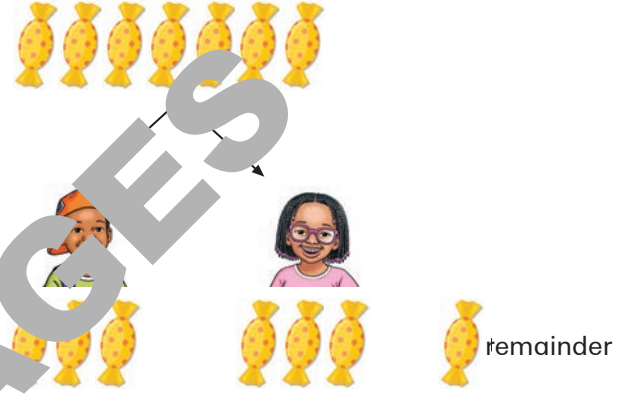


Lereo	Ditlhaloso le ditaekeramo/ditshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
abakhase (a-ba-kha-se)	Ke sesebediswa sa difaha tse entsweng letoto ho emela dinomoro. O ka se sebedisa haholo dipalong tse nang le matshwao a ho kopanya, ho tlosa, ho atisa le ho arola.  <i>Kereiti ya 1</i>	abacus	A calculation tool that uses sliding beads arranged in an array to represent numbers. It is used to perform mathematical operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.  <i>Grade 1</i>
aha (a-ha)	Ho etsa ntho e le nngwe ka ho kopanya dikarolo kapa ho e aha. Mohlala: Ngwana o aha tora ya diboloko.  <i>Kereiti ya 1, 2, 3</i>	build (ing)	To make something by assembling and joining parts or materials together. Example: The learner is building a tower of blocks.  <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>

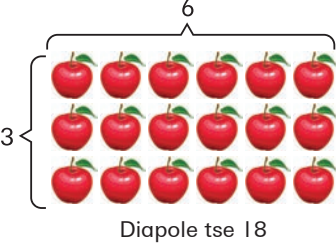
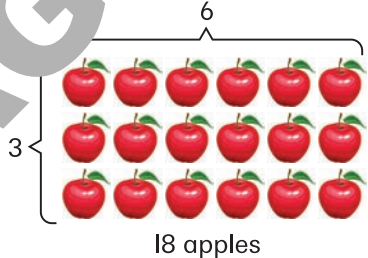
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Lereo	Ditlhaloso le ditaekeramo/ditshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram																								
alegorithimi (a-le-go-ri-thi-mi)	<p>Ke tataiso e ntle e bontshang tshebetso e nang le dipalo le ditlhaku hore o fihlele karabong e nepahetseng.</p> <p>Mohlala: Kholomo ya ho kopanya</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="background-color: #FFD700;">Mashome</td> <td style="background-color: #DC143C;">Diyuniti</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">① 2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">+</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right; color: green;"><i>Kereiti ya 3</i></p>		Mashome	Diyuniti		① 2	7	+	4	5		7	2	algorithm	<p>A step-by-step calculation involving numeric or symbolic values that can be used to arrive at the solution.</p> <p>Example: Column addition</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="background-color: #FFD700;">Tens</td> <td style="background-color: #DC143C;">Ones</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">① 2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">+</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right; color: green;"><i>Grade 3</i></p>		Tens	Ones		① 2	7	+	4	5		7	2
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	7	2																									
alemanaka/khalendara (a-le-ma-na-ka)	<p>Tjhate e bontshang dikgwedi tsa selemo, dibeke, le matsatsi hore a makae ka selemo.</p>  <p style="text-align: right; color: green;"><i>Kereiti ya 2, 3</i></p>	calendar	<p>A chart that shows the number of months, weeks and days in one year.</p>  <p style="text-align: right; color: green;"><i>Grade 2, 3</i></p>																								
algebra (a-l-je-bra)	<p>Ke karolo e nngwe ya matha e sebedisang ditlhaku (tse ka fetofetohang kapa tse sa tsejweng) jwalika ha o atla karabo ya ntho e nepahetseng. Ntho e sa tsebahaleng e atlwang potsong, e tla thusa bana ba matha ho isisa algebra dikereiting tse ka ntle.</p> $15 - \square = 8$ $15 - x = 8$ <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">↖ e sa tsejweng</p> <p style="text-align: right; color: green;"><i>e tsoela pele</i></p>	algebra	<p>The branch of mathematics that uses letters as the missing pieces of information. These letters can be variables or unknown quantities. Questions about missing addends help learners understand algebra better in higher grades.</p> $15 - \square = 8$ $15 - x = 8$ <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">↖ unknown</p> <p style="text-align: right; color: green;"><i>continues</i></p>																								

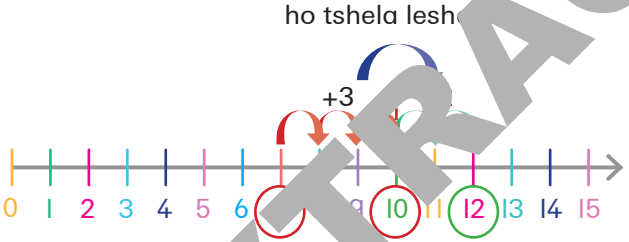
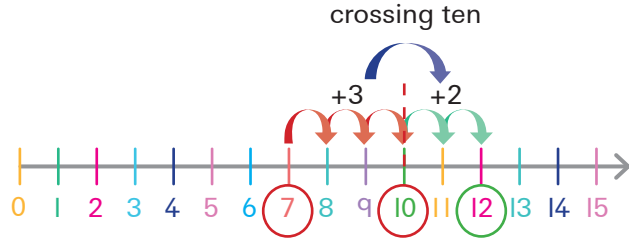
Lereo	Ditlhaloso le ditaekeramo/ditshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
	<p>Ho bohlokwa ho utlwisisa phapang pakeng tsa tlhaku e emetseng palo le ntho e sa tsejweng.</p> <p>Tlhaku e ka emela dinomoro tse fapaneng.</p> <p>Palo e sa tsejweng ke palo e itseng eo o tshwanelang ho e fumana.</p> <p>Kahoo, tlhaku ha e tsebahale hobane e ka emela nomoro efe kapa efe, empa palo e sa tsejweng ha ho bolelwe hore ke ntho e sa tsejweng.</p> <p>Mohlaleng o ka hodimo, ho nepahetse ho bitsa x tlhaku e sa tsebahaleng.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Kereiti ya 2, 3</i></p>		<p>It is important to understand the difference between a variable and an unknown.</p> <p>A variable could represent different numbers and does not have a fixed value.</p> <p>An unknown is a specific number you need to find.</p> <p>Therefore, a variable is an unknown because it could be any number, but an unknown is not necessarily a variable because it is a fixed number not yet known. In the example above, it is more correct to call x the unknown.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
aremethiki (a-re-t-me-ti-ki)	Ke motheo wa dipalo tse kenyang dinomoro, makgetha a tsona le motheo wa matshwao a tsebetso jwaloka kopano, tlosa, atisa le ho arola.	arithmetic	The foundational branch of mathematics that involves numbers, their properties and basic operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.
arola	<p>Tsela ya ho arola dintho tse fapaneng kapa ho etsa mola pakeng tsa lintho tse fapaneng.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">mola pakeng tsa lintho tse fapaneng</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Kereiti ya 3</i></p>	demarcations	<p>A boundary that is used to separate things.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">demarcation lines</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 3</i></p>



Lereo	Ditlhaloso le ditaekeramo/ditshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
<p>arola/ arolehang</p> <p>ho arola (a-ro-le-ha-ng)</p>	<p>Teko ya ho arola le ho hlophisa dintho tse arolelanang pakeng tsa batho kapa dihlopha kapa dintho. Ke letshwao la palo.</p> <p>Nomoro eo ho tloswang/arolwang ho yona ke searolwa; nomoro e arolang ke searodi; karabo e re e tholang ha re arola ke khoushiente.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> searolwa searodi $10 \div 5 = 2$ latshwao la ho arola sign khoushiente </p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Kereiti ya</i></p>	<p>divide/ dividing/ division</p>	<p>The task of sharing and grouping 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 style="text-align: center;"> dividend divisor $10 \div 5 = 2$ division sign quotient </p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 2, 3</i></p>
<p>arola ka ho lekana ho bele e salang</p>	<p>Ho aba dintho, e le nngwe ka nako, dipakeng tsa batho ba babedi kapa ho feta, e le hore e mong le e mong a fumane karolo e lekanang. Dintho tse e kaoneng ho aroleha ke dintho tse salang.</p> <p>Mohlala: Keke o na le pompong tse supileng mme o abana pompong e le nngwe ka nako dipakeng tsa Siphole Lulama. Motho e mong le e mong o fumana dipompong tse tharo mme pompong e le nngwe ke e salang.</p>	<p>Sharing (with remainders)</p>	<p>To distribute items, one at a time between two or more people, so that each one gets the same amount. The remaining items that can't be shared are the remainders.</p> <p>Example: Keke has seven sweets, and she shares the sweets, one at a time, between Siphole and Laluma. Each person gets three sweets and there is one sweet left over (remainder).</p>

Lereo	Ditlhaloso le ditaekeramo/ditshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
	 <p>e setseng</p> <p><i>Kereiti ya 2, 3</i></p>		 <p>remainder</p> <p><i>Grade 2, 3</i></p>
arolelanang dintho	<p>Ho aba dintho ka bongwe dipakeng tsa tse pedi kapa ho feta.</p> <p>Mohlala: Ke arolelane dipompong tse 50 dipakeng tsa bana bao ke kenang tsa tse le bona.</p> <p><i>Kereiti ya 2, 3</i></p>	share amongst	<p>To distribute items one at a time between two or more people.</p> <p>Example: I shared 50 sweets amongst my classmates.</p> <p><i>Grade 2, 3</i></p>
atametsang (a-ta-me-tsa-ng)	<p>Bongata kapa bokalo bo pela mometho wa nnete empa ho sa nepahala hantle.</p> <p>Mohlala: Boleng bo atameditsweng ke tseensele tsa mebala ke R40.</p> 	approximate	<p>A quantity or amount close to the actual amount but not exactly accurate.</p> <p>Example: The approximate cost for a pack of 7 colour pencils is R40.</p> 

Lereo	Ditlhaloso le ditaekeramoditshwantsho	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
atisa (a-ti-sa)	<p>Ho fumana sehlahiswa (produkt) sa dinomoro tse pedi kapa palophatlo. Mokgahlelong wa Motheo, ho atisa ho bolela ho fumana hore na palo e eketswa ka makgetlo a makae ho yona (ho atisa o eketsa).</p> <p>Mohlala: $6 \times 3 = 6 + 6 + 6 = 18$</p>  <p>(Sheba sehlahiswa/produkt) <i>Kereiti ya 1, 2, 3</i></p>	multiply	<p>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).</p> <p>Example: $6 \times 3 = 6 + 6 + 6 = 18$</p>  <p>(See product) <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
atolosa (a-to-lo-sa)	<p>Ho eketsa dipalo pateroneng o utlwisisa molao o ka sehlohong.</p> <p>Mohlala: 2, 4, 6, 8</p> <p>Molao: kopanya 2 ho palo e lekanang.</p> <p>Ho eketsa pateroneng 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16,....</p> <p><i>Kereiti ya 1, 2, 3</i></p>	extend (a pattern)	<p>To add more terms to a pattern after understanding the general rule the pattern is following.</p> <p>Example: 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><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>

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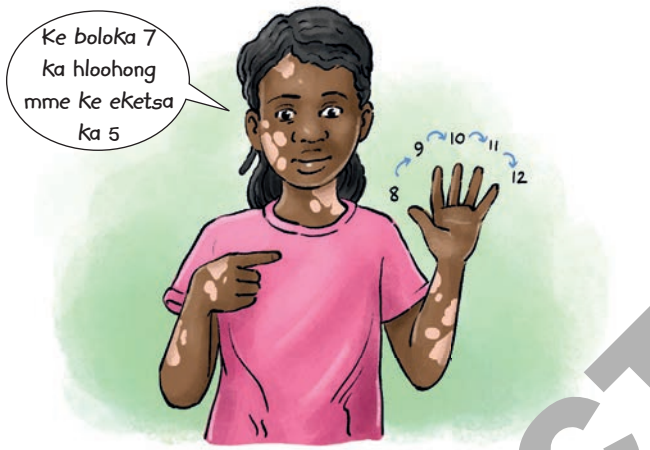

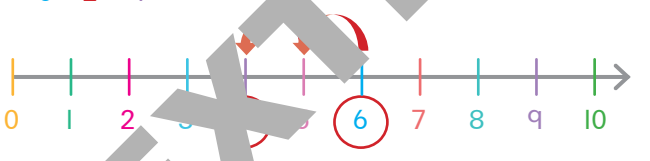
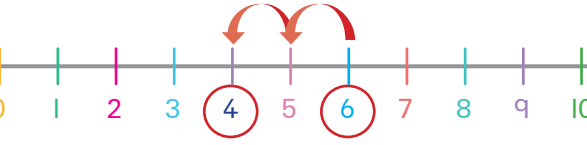
Lereo	Ditlhaloso le ditaekeramo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
bala	Ho bala ka tatellano ya dipalo. <i>Kereiti ya 1, 2, 3</i>	count	To find the numerical order correctly. <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
bala ka 10 (ba-la ka 10)	<p>Ke mokgwa wa dipalo o bontshang tsebo ya bana ya ho bala ho fihlela ho 10. Ba ka sebetsa ka matshwao a kopanya le ho tlosa ka ho tshwaya kapa ho fetela ho menthele ofe kapa ofe wa leshome.</p> <p>Mohlala: Bana ba tseba hore $7 + 3 = 10$. Ho jwang ka $7 + 5$? Ba ka qala ka hore $7 + 3$ ho fumana 10, ba be ba kopanya 2 e setseng ho fumana 12. Ho etsa jwalo ke ho sebedisa 10 ho fetela pele.</p> <p>ho tshela leshome</p>  <p><i>Kereiti ya 2</i></p>	bridging through ten	<p>A mathematics strategy involving the use of learners' knowledge of addition up to 10 as a base. Using their knowledge of 10 as a base they can work out the addition or subtraction problem by crossing over any multiple of 10.</p> <p>Example: Learners know that $7 + 3 = 10$. How about $7 + 5$? They can first do $7 + 3$ to get 10, then add the remainder (2) to get 12. Doing this means they have used 10 as a bridge to cross over.</p>  <p><i>Grade 2</i></p>

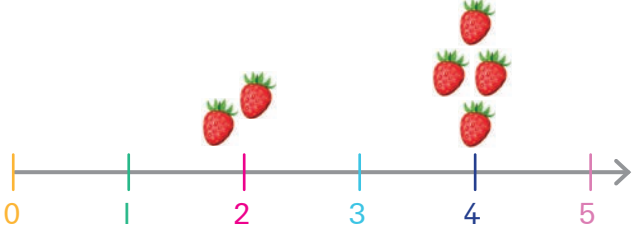
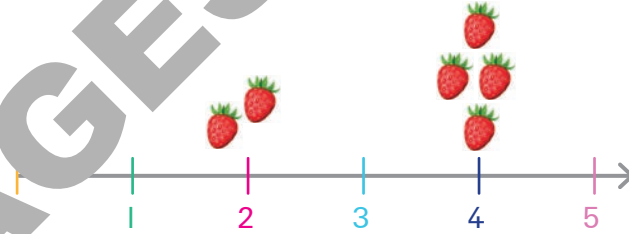
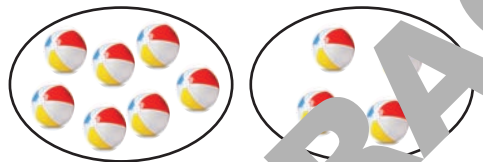
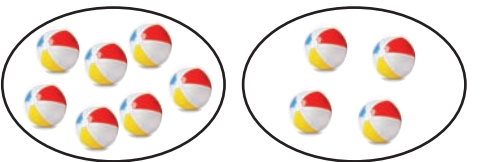


Lereo	Ditlhaloso le ditaekeramo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
bala ka 10, 50, le 100	<p>Ke tsebo ya ho bala ka 10, 50, 100 jwaloka senoko/diyuniti. Ho phetha senoko/yuniti ho fihlela o fumana karabo e nepahetseng.</p> <p>Mohlala: Bala ho fihla ho: a) 50 ka 10 b) 250 ka 50 c) 500 ka 100</p> <p>Dikarabo: a) 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 b) 50, 100, 150, 200, 250 c) 100, 200, 300, 400, 500</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Kereiti ya 3</i></p>	counting in 10s, 50s, 100s	<p>The skill to keep 10, 50 and 100 as a unit then repeating the unit until a suggested number is obtained.</p> <p>Example: Counting: a) 50 in 10's b) 250 in 50's c) 500 in 100's.</p> <p>Answers: a) 10, 20, 30, 40, 50. b) 50, 100, 150, 200, 250 c) 100, 200, 300, 400, 500.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 3</i></p>
bala kaofela (ba-la ka-o-fe-la)	<p>Mokgwa o ka sebediswang ho kopanya kaofela, ha e mong a sa kgone ho bona hantle hore ke bokae ka hara sehlopha kapa nomoro eo e emetse eng.</p> <p>Mohlala: Bakeng sa $2 + 3$, ngwana o tla ntscha disebediswa tse pedi (2) di bala, a ntshe tse ding tse tharo (3) a di kopanya kaofela. Qetellong o a di bala kaofela a di kopantsheng a tlolela 5 e le karabo ya hae.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Sheba kopanya)</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Kereiti ya 1, 2, 3</i></p>	count all	<p>A strategy that is used to add up when one is unable to visualise what a group or set of numbers represents.</p> <p>Example: For $2 + 3$, learners will count out 2 objects, then count out 3 objects, then place the objects together, and finally count all the objects to find the total of 5.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(See add)</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>

Lereo	Ditlhaloso le ditaekeramo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
bala ka sehlopha (ba-la ka sehlo-pha)	<p>Mokgwa wa ho bala ka ho sebedisa dinomoro tse kgolo ho feta 1; o tsejwang hape ka hore ke ho bala o tlola kapa ho bala ka dihlopha.</p> <p>Mohlala 1: 1; 3; 6; 9; 12; 15; 18; ... (ho bala dihlopha ka metsotswana e 3).</p> <p>Mohlala 2: 2; 5; 10; 15; 20; 25; ... (ho bala dihlopha ka metsotswana e 5).</p> <p>(Sheba ho bala o tlola) <i>Kereiti ya 1, 2, 3</i></p>	group counting	<p>A method of counting using numbers bigger than 1; also known as skip counting or counting in groups.</p> <p>Example 1: 3; 6; 9; 12; 15; 18; ... (group counting in 3s)</p> <p>Example 2: 5; 10; 15; 20; 25; ... (group counting in 5s)</p> <p>(See skip counting) <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
bala o tlola (ba-la o tlo-la)	<p>Mokgwa wa ho bala ho ya pele kapa ho ya morao o sebedisa dinomoro tse kgolo ho feta 1. Ho tlola ho bala ho thusa ho utlwisisa karohano.</p> <p>Mohlala 1: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, ... (ho bala o tlola ka 3)</p> <p>Mohlala 2: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, ... (ho bala o tlola ka 5) <i>Kereiti ya 1, 2, 3</i></p>	skip counting	<p>A method of counting forwards or backwards using numbers bigger than 1. Skip counting helps to understand multiplication and division.</p> <p>Example 1: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, ... (skip counting in 3)</p> <p>Example 2: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, ... (skip counting in 5) <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>

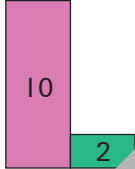
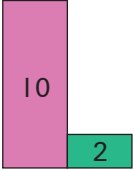
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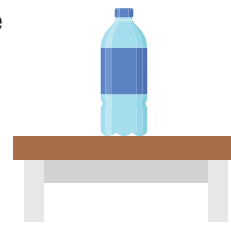




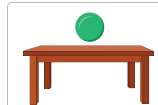

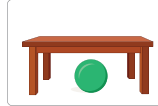

Lereo	Ditlhaloso le ditaekeramo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
bala o tswella (ba-la o tswella-la)	Ho beha nomoro ka kelellong (haholo nomoro e kgolo) le ho balla pele ha o kopanya. Mohlala: Rarolla $7 + 5 = 12$  <p>Ke boloka 7 ka hloohong mme ke eketsa ka 5</p> <p>(Sheba kopanya) Kereiti ya 1, 2, 3</p>	counting on/ count on	To keep a number in mind (usually the bigger one) and count forwards (by adding). Example: See $7 + 5 = 12$  <p>(See add) Grade 1, 2, 3</p>
bala morao (ba-la mo-ra-o)	Tsela ya ho tlosa ka mokgwa wa hloko hloko kapa ho ntsha. E etsa hore ho beha nomoro kelellong ka balla morao. $6 - 2 = 4$  <p>Kereiti ya 1, 2, 3</p>	counting back/count back	The task of subtracting numbers through elimination. This is done by keeping the given number in mind and counting backwards (or down). $6 - 2 = 4$  <p>Grade 1, 2, 3</p>

Lereo	Ditlhaloso le ditaekeramo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
bapisa Mokgwa o bonolo ho bona dintho tse tshwanang le tse sa tshwaneng ka boholo ba dinomoro. Mohlala: 4 e kgolo ho 2.	 <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Kereiti ya 1, 2, 3</i></p>	compare (numbers)	The ability to see similarities and differences in the size of numbers. Example: 4 is bigger than 2.  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
bapisa Ho sheba/lekola hore o bone dintho tse tshwanang le tse sa tshwaneng pakeng tsa tsona ho ya ka palo. Mohlala: 7 e feta 4 ka 3.	 <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Kereiti ya 1, 2, 3</i></p>	compare comparing	To look at quantities and see the similarities and differences between them. Example: 7 is 3 more than 4.  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
bapisa Teko ya ho bapisa ditlhopa tse pedi kapa tse ngata. Mohlala: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ke eng e nang pakeng tsa botlolo ya 1 le botlolo ya 3? Ke botlolo efe e telele? 	 <p style="text-align: right;"><i>e tsoela pele</i></p>	comparison	The task of comparing two or more things. Example: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What is the difference between bottle 1 and 3? Which is the tallest bottle?  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>continues</i></p>

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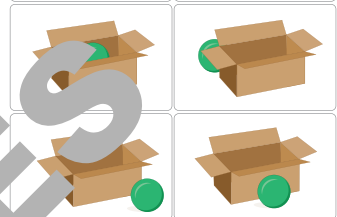




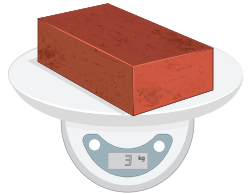
Lereo	Ditlhaloso le ditaekeramo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
	<p>c) Ke botlolo efe e nang le sephalli se sengata?</p> <p>Dikarabo:</p> <p>a) Botlolo ya 1 ha e na letho, empa botlolo ya 3 e tletse.</p> <p>b) Botlolo ya 2 e telele.</p> <p>c) Botlolo 3 e na le sephalli se sengata ho feta botlolo 2.</p> <p><i>Kereiti ya 1, 2, 3</i></p>		<p>c) Which bottle holds the most liquid?</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>a) Bottle 1 is empty, but bottle 3 is full.</p> <p>b) Bottle 2 is the tallest.</p> <p>c) Bottle 3 holds more liquid in it than bottle 2.</p> <p><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
<p>bapisa bolelele</p> <p>(ba-pi-sa bo-le-le-le)</p>	<p>Ho di sheba/lekola bolelele hore o bone ntho tse tshwanang le tse sa tshwaneng dipakeng tsa tsona.</p>  <p><i>Kereiti ya 1</i></p>	<p>comparing lengths</p>	<p>To look at lengths and to see the similarities and differences between them.</p>  <p><i>Grade 1</i></p>
<p>bapisa dintsho/ bongata</p>	<p>Bokgoni ba ho bapisa dipalo tsa ditshwantsho kapele le tse se nang ditshwantsho ntle le tlhoko ya ho bapisa.</p> <p>(Sheba lemoha kapele)</p> <p><i>Kereiti ya 1</i></p>	<p>numerosity</p>	<p>It is the ability to quickly match symbolic quantities to non-symbolic quantities without the need for counting.</p> <p>(See subitising)</p> <p><i>Grade 1</i></p>

Lereo	Ditlhaloso le ditaekeramo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
bataletseng (ba-ta-le-tse- ng)	<p>Ntho e nang le bokahodimo mme e sa kobeha. Sebaka se ka thellang.</p> <p>Mohlala 1: Boloko bona le lehlakore le bataletseng, ke ka hona e kgonang ho thella.</p>  <p>(Sheba thella)</p> <p>Mohlala 2: Bolo yona e sedikadikwe, yona e kgonang ho thetheha.</p>  <p>Kereiti ya 1, 2, 3</p>	flat	<p>Something that has a level surface and is not curved. A surface that can slide.</p> <p>Example 1: The block has a flat surface so it can slide.</p>  <p>(See slide)</p> <p>Example 2: The ball is not flat because it can roll.</p>  <p>Grade 1</p>
beke (be-ke)	<p>Nako ya matsatsi a 7.</p> <p>Mohlala: Ho na le matsatsi a 7 beke ka ntle.</p> <p>Kereiti ya 1, 2, 3</p>	week	<p>A period of 7 days.</p> <p>Example: There are 7 days in a week.</p> <p>Grade 1, 2, 3</p>
bobebe, e bobebenyana, bobebe ka ho fetisisa	<p>Mokgwa wa ho bapisa boima bo tharo. Ntho e bobebe ka ho fetisisa e na le boima bo bonyane.</p> <p>Mohlala: Baesekele yona e bobebe ho feta dipalangwang tse tharo.</p>  <p>Kereiti ya 1, 2, 3</p>	light, lighter, lightest	<p>A way of comparing the mass of three objects. The lightest object has the smallest mass.</p> <p>Example: The bicycle is the lightest out of the three vehicles.</p>  <p>Grade 1, 2, 3</p>

Lereo	Ditlhaloso le ditaekeramo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
boela morao (bo-e-la mo-ra-o)	Ho tsamaya o boela morao; tsela e fapaneng le ya motsamao o tlwaelehileng wa watjhe. Mohlala: Ausi waka o ne a potoloha sefate ka tsela e boelang morao . ka tsela ya watjhe  ka tsela eo e seng ya watjhe 	anti-clockwise	In the opposite direction to the movement of the hands of a clock; the opposite of clockwise. Example: Mr. Foster walked around a tree in an anti-clockwise direction. 
boemo	Sebaka seo motho kapa ntho e leng ho sona ha se bapiswa le dintho tse ding tse se potapotileng. Mohlala: Botlolo e hodima tafole ya baithuti. 	position	The place where someone or an object is located when it is compared to other objects around it. Example: The position of the bottle is on the desk. 
boemo ba puo (bo-e-mo ba pu-o)	Mokgwa wa puisano o sebedisang mantswe ho bontsha moo ntho e behilweng teng. hodimo  phunyeletsa  ka tlase  potapota 	language of position	A mode of communication which makes use of words to show where an object is placed. above  through  below  around 



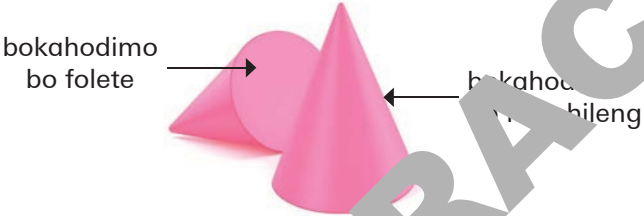
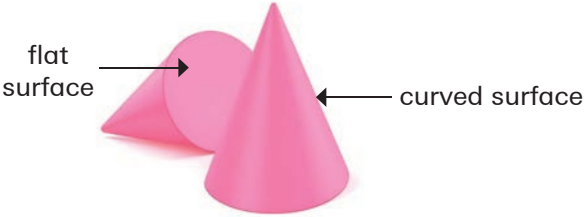
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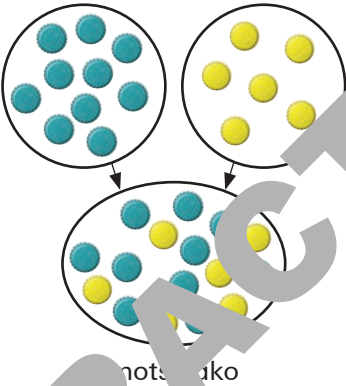
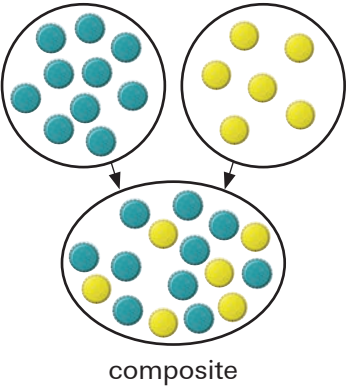
Lereo	Ditlhaloso le ditaekeramo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
	ka hare  kamorao ka ntle  kapele <i>Kereiti ya 1, 2, 3</i>		 <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
bohareng	<i>Sheba mahareng</i>		<i>in the middle</i>
bohole (bo-ho-le)	Bolelele bo pakeng tsa dibaka tse pedi. A  B <i>Kereiti ya 3</i>	distance	The length between points. A  B <i>Grade 3</i>
boholo	Boholo kapa bonyane ba ntho. Mohlala: Tlou e kgolo ho feta kgaka.  <i>Kereiti ya 1, 2</i>	size	How big or how small an object is. Example: an elephant is bigger in size than a guinea fowl.  <i>Grade 1, 2</i>
boima	Bongata bo entseng ntho e itseng. Mohlala: Setene se ntle le boima ba kiloloe ba no tse 3. <i>(Sheba boima)</i> <i>Kereiti ya 1, 2, 3</i>	mass	The amount of matter an object is made of. Example: the brick has a mass of 3 kg.  <i>(See weight)</i> <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>





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Lereo	Ditlhaloso le ditaekeramo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
boima	<p>Matla a kgohedi a hula ntho e itseng haholo ha kae.</p> <p>Boima ba ntho ha bo fetohe (haeba ho se letho le ntshuweng nthong) empa boima bo ka fetoha ho latela matla a kgohedi.</p> <p>Mohlala: Boima ba mmele bo tla tshwana lefatsheng le kgweding hobane matla a kgohedi a kgweding a fokola haholo ho feta a lefatsheng.</p> <p><i>(Sheba boima)</i> <i>Kereiti ya 1, 2, 3</i></p>	weight	<p>How hard gravity is pulling on an object.</p> <p>An object's mass does not change (if nothing is added or taken out of the object), but the weight can change depending on gravity.</p> <p>Example: The mass of a body will be the same on Earth and on the moon, but the weight will change depending on whether you are on earth or on the moon because the force of gravity on the moon is much less than on earth.</p> <p><i>(See mass)</i> <i>Grade 1, 2</i></p>
boima / e boima ka ho fetisisa (e bo-i-ma ka ho fe-ti-si-sa)	<p>Dintho tse kgolo kapa tse kgolwanyane ke tse boima.</p> <p>Mohlala 1: Katse e nonneng e boima.</p> <p>Mohlala 2: Tlou e boima ho feta tau.</p> <p>Mohlala 3: Seintshi se boima ka ho fetisisa lefatsheng ke leru la leputswa lehodimo.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Kereiti ya 1, 2, 3</i></p>	heavy, heavier, heaviest	<p>Things or objects that are bigger or larger in mass.</p> <p>Example 1: The fat cat is heavy.</p> <p>Example 2: An elephant is heavier than a lion.</p> <p>Example 3: The heaviest mammal in the world is a blue whale.</p>



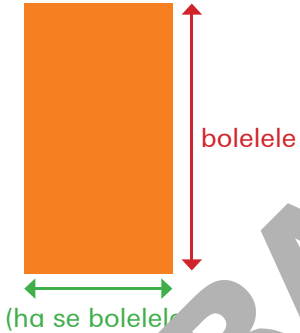
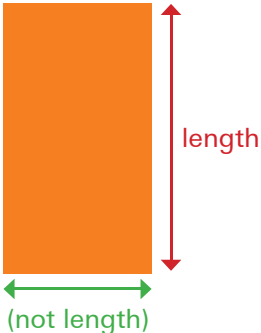


Lereo	Ditlhaloso le ditaekeramo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
bokae (bo-ka-e)	Lentswe le sebedisetswang ho hlalosa bongata ba ntho kapa theko ya ntho. Mohlala: Ke mokedikedi o mokae ka jekeng e lekanyang?  <i>Kereiti ya 1</i>	how much	A phrase used to describe the quantity of a substance or the cost of an item.  Example: How much liquid is in the measuring jug? <i>Grade 1</i>
bokahodimo (bo-ka-ho-di-mo)	Bokahodimo ba dibopeho tsa 3D bo entswe ka dikarolo tse ka ntle ho sebopeliso. Bokahodimo bo ka ba sephara kapa bo ka kobeha. Mohlala: Khouna e na le bokahodimo bo le bong bo kobehileng le bo le bong bo sephara kapa bo ka ntle.  <i>Kereiti ya 3</i>	surface	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. Example: A cone has one curved surface and one flat surface or face.  <i>Grade 3</i>
bokalo (bo-ka-lo)	Bongata ba ntho e itseng; ke bokae kapa palo kaofela, kapa palo ya ntho e itseng. Mohlala: Tinele tsa patlehang/patalwang/lefuwaneng mo ya tsona mpong ka selemo ke R300. <i>Kereiti ya 1, 2</i>	amount	The quantity of something; how much, or the total of, or the number of something. Example: The amount of money needed for the annual camp is R300. <i>Grade 1, 2</i>





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Lereo	Ditlhaloso le ditaekeramo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
bokeletsa (bo-ke-le-tsa)	Ho bokella sehlopha sa dintho mmoho. Mohlala: Dineo le Mohau ba bokella toti lebopo.  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Kereiti ya 1, 2, 3</i></p>	collect	Bringing together a group of items. Example: Dineo and Mohau collect litter at the beach.  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>
bokella (bo-ke-l-la)	Sehlopha sa dintho tse bokelletseng nqa e le nngwe.  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>composite</i></p>	composite	A group of items placed together.  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>composite</i></p>
bokgoni (bo-kgo-ni)	Bokgoni ba ho utlwisisa le rarolla mathata a dipalo. Bokgoni ba dipalo bo bohlokwa bopheleng. Mohlala: Ho bokella mathata, ho nahana ka botebo le bokgoni ba dipalo ke tse dintho tse bokgoni ba dipalo tse ka sebea tse bopheleng letsatsi le letsatsi. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Kereiti ya 1, 2, 3</i></p>	skill	The ability to understand and solve arithmetic problems. Maths skills are important in everyday life. Example: Problem-solving, critical thinking, and numeracy are some of the maths skills that can easily transfer to everyday life. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i></p>

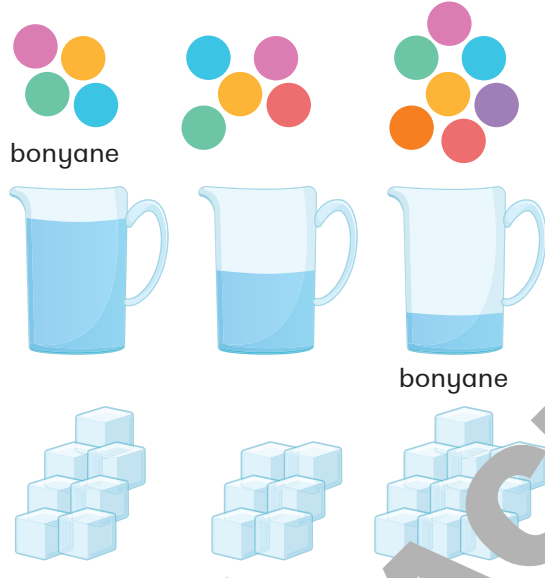
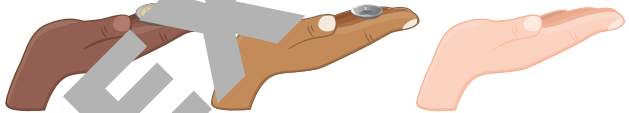
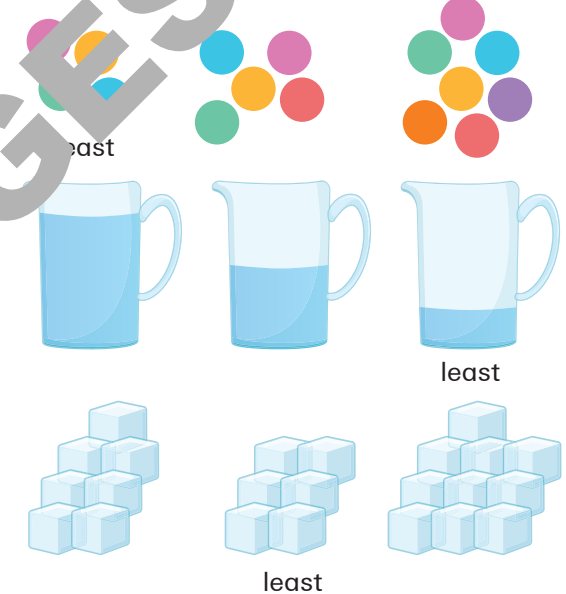

Lereo	Ditlhaloso le ditaekeramo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
bolela nako (bo-le-la na-ko)	Ketso ya ho sheba watjhe le ho bala hore ke nako mang. <i>Kereiti ya 1, 2, 3</i>	telling the time	The act of looking at the clock and reading what the time is. <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
boleng kaofela (bo-le-ng ka-o-fe-la)	Boleng kaofela ba nomoro le tulo ya yona ya boleng palong. Mohlala: Palong ya 2345, tulo ya boleng ya nomoro ya 3 ke makgolo. Boleng ba yona kaofela ke $3 \times 100 = 300$. <i>Kereiti ya 2, 3</i>	total value (number)	The total value of a digit and its place value. Example: In the number 2345, the place value of the digit 3 is hundreds. Its total value is $3 \times 100 = 300$. <i>Grade 2, 3</i>
bolela/hlalosa (boleng)	Ho hlalosa ka molomo kapa ho ngola palo (kapa boleng) ba ntho kapa pokello ya dintho. Mohlala 1: Bolela palo ya dintho tse ka serotong.  Karabo: tshelela kaono. Mohlala 2: Bolela tjelelete ke bokae kaofela? Boleng ba tjelelete kaofela ke bokae?  Karabo: R1,80 <i>Kereiti ya 1, 2, 3</i>	state (value)	To verbally express or write down an amount (or value) of something or a collection of objects. Example 1: State the number of objects in the basket.  Answer: six or 6 Example 2: State the total amount of money.  Answer: R1,80 <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>

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Lereo	Ditlhaloso le ditaekeramo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
bolelele (bo-le-le-le)	Sebaka se emeng pakeng tsa ka hodimo le ka tlase ha ntho e itseng. Mohlala: Ngwanana wa Kereiti 1 o na le bolelele ba 120 cm.  <i>Kereiti ya 3</i>	height	The vertical distance between the top and bottom of an object. Example: The height of a Grade 3 girl is 120 cm.  <i>Grade 3</i>
bolelele	Tekanyo ya bolelele ba ntho. E lekanngwa ho tloha pheletsong e ngwe ho ya ho e ngwe, e ka ba ho tloha hodimo kapa ho tloha tlase kapa ka thoko/mahlakoreng.  <i>(Sheba lehlakore le bolelele, ha se bolelele)</i> <i>(See longer side)</i> <i>Kereiti ya 1, 2</i>	length	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>
bolelele ba leoto/bolelele ba kgato ya leoto	Mometho o seng wa semmuso o lekanyang le bohato ba leoto.  <i>bolelele</i> <i>Kereiti ya 3</i>	foot length	An informal unit of measure that is equivalent to the length of a human foot.  <i>length</i> <i>Grade 3</i>

Lereo	Ditlhaloso le ditaekeramo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
bolelele ba nako (bo-le-le-le ba na-ko)	Nako eo ketsahalo e etsahalang ka yona. Mohlala: Ho nkuwe halofo ya hora ho tshwaya tekolo e le nngwe. <i>Kereiti ya 1, 2</i>	length of time	The amount of time that an event lasts. Example: The length of time it took to mark one class sheet was half an hour. <i>Grade 2, 3</i>
boleng (bo-le-ng)	Bongata ba dipalo kapa tlhaloso ya hore ntho e itseng e bitsa bokae. Mohlala: Boleng ba pene e le nngwe ke bokae?  <i>Kereiti ya 2, 3</i>	value	A mathematical quantity or how much something is worth. Example: What is the value of one pen?  <i>Grade 2, 3</i>
bolo (bo-lo)	Sebopelo sa 3D se tshitja hantle.  <i>Kereiti ya 1, 2, 3</i>	ball	A 3D object that is perfectly round.  <i>Grade 1, 2, 3</i>
bongata	<i>Sheba ngata</i>		<i>See many</i>
bonngwe (bo-n-ngwe)	Boleng ba sebaka bo mangelang hore na palo e na le metso e bokae e bolela nomoro e behilweng sa pakeng sa motso palong e itseng. Mohlala: Palong eo e fuweng ya 457, motso ke 7.	ones or units	The place value that represents how many ones a number has. It refers to the digit placed in the one's position of a specific number. Example: In the given number 457, the ones or units is the number 7.

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Lereo	Ditlhaloso le ditaekeramo	Term	English explanation/definition/diagram
bonyane (bo-nya-ne)	<p>E nyane haholo ho ya ka boholo kapa boleng.</p> <p>Mohlala 1:</p>  <p>Mohlala 2: Thabiso o na le R5, Lebo o na le R1 ha Lefu a na le R0. Mang le tijelete e nyane ke mang? Karabo: Lefu o na le bonyane. Hlokomela hore noto (0) e na le bonyane.</p>  <p>(Bona note)</p> <p>Kereiti ya 1, 2, 3</p>	least	<p>The smallest in terms of size or quantity.</p> <p>Example 1:</p>  <p>Example 2: Michael has R5, Lebo has R1 and Sam has R0, who has the least money? Answer: Sam has the least. Note that zero is a quantity.</p>  <p>(See zero)</p> <p>Grade 1, 2, 3</p>