

**MATHEMATICS**

**Grade 2**

**English/  
Sepedi**

**Learner**

**Activity**

**Book**

**2020 TERM 2**



# Introduction

This resource pack has fifty numbered daily activities for classwork and homework. The activities correspond to the activities in the lesson plans. Answers to the activities can be written in this book.

These resources are bilingual. We hope that presenting the activities in two languages will help learners to learn the maths words in both their home language and in English. This will equip them for lifelong learning of maths.

If learners work systematically through these maths activities, they will cover the whole curriculum. Hopefully these activities will be a fun way to help them acquire this maths knowledge.

# Matseno

Paka ye ya didirišwa e na le mešongwana ye masomehlano yeo e nomorilwego ya tšatši ka tšatši ya ka phapošing le ya gae. Mešongwana e nyalelana le mešongwana yeo e lego ka gare ga boitokišetšo bja dithuto. Dikarabo tša mešongwana di ka ngwalwa ka mo pukung ye.

Didirišwa tše ke phetolelo ya maleme a mabedi. Re tshepa go re go hlagiša mešongwana ye ka maleme a mabedi go tla thuša barutwana go ithuta mantšu a mmetse ka leleme la gae le ka Seisemane. Se se tla ba tlabakela ka thuto ya bophelo ka moka ya mmetse.

Ge barutwana ba ka šoma ka peakanyo ya mešongwana ye ya mmetse, ba tla ithuta, ba akaretša kharikhulamo ka moka. Tshepo ya rena ke go re mešongwana ye e tla ba tsela ya go kgahliša ya go ba thuša go hwetša tsebo ya mmetse.



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# Term 2 Lesson 1

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 1

Addition and subtraction using the column method

Go hlakantšha le go ntšha ka go šomiša mokgwa wa kholomo

### CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

Calculate using a place value table and the column method.

Balela o šomiša tafola ya kemapalo le mokgwa wa kholomo.

a  $15 + 32 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O
+		

O:

\_\_\_\_\_

T:

\_\_\_\_\_

b  $38 - 24 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O
+		

O: \_\_\_\_\_  
 T: \_\_\_\_\_

c  $24 + 40 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O
+		

O: \_\_\_\_\_  
 T: \_\_\_\_\_



d  $65 - 45 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O	
+			

O: \_\_\_\_\_  
 T: \_\_\_\_\_

HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

Calculate using a place value table and the column method.

Balela o šomiša tafola ya kemapalo le mokgwa wa kholomo.

a  $45 + 31 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O	
+			
			O: _____
			T: _____

b  $67 - 33 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O	
+			
			O: _____
			T: _____

## Term 2 Lesson 2

### Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 2

Addition with carrying in the ones place

Tlhakantšho ka go rwala boemong bja ditee

CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

Calculate using a place value table and the column method.

Balela o šomiša tafola ya kemapalo le mokgwa wa kholomo.

a  $19 + 23 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O	
+			

O: \_\_\_\_\_

T: \_\_\_\_\_

b  $38 + 29 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O
+		

O: \_\_\_\_\_  
T: \_\_\_\_\_

c  $27 + 49 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O
+		

O: \_\_\_\_\_  
T: \_\_\_\_\_

d  $74 + 8 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O
+		
<hr/>		

O: \_\_\_\_\_  
T: \_\_\_\_\_

e  $27 + 13 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O
+		
<hr/>		

O: \_\_\_\_\_  
T: \_\_\_\_\_

f  $16 + 54 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O
+		
<hr/>		

O: \_\_\_\_\_  
T: \_\_\_\_\_

## HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

Calculate using a place value table and the column method.

Balela o šomiša tafola ya kemapalo le mokgwa wa kholomo.

a  $17 + 24 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O	
+			
			O: _____
			T: _____

b  $7 + 85 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O	
+			
			O: _____
			T: _____

# Term 2 Lesson 3

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 3

Practising addition with carrying

Go itlwaetša go hlakantšha ka go rwala

CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

Calculate using the column method.

Balela o šomiša tafola ya kemapalo le mokgwa wa kholomo.

a  $27 + 24 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O
+		

O: \_\_\_\_\_  
T: \_\_\_\_\_



b  $16 + 18 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O
+		
<hr/>		

O: \_\_\_\_\_  
T: \_\_\_\_\_

c  $39 + 58 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O
+		
<hr/>		

O: \_\_\_\_\_  
T: \_\_\_\_\_

d  $21 + 69 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O
+		

O: \_\_\_\_\_  
T: \_\_\_\_\_

e  $69 + 21 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O
+		

O: \_\_\_\_\_  
T: \_\_\_\_\_

## HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

Calculate using the column method.

Balela o šomiša tafola ya kemapalo le mokgwa wa kholomo.

a  $28 + 12 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O	
+			

O: \_\_\_\_\_

T: \_\_\_\_\_

b  $13 + 67 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O	
+			

O: \_\_\_\_\_

T: \_\_\_\_\_

c  $54 + 17 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

	T	O	
+			
			O: _____
			T: _____

## Term 2 Lesson 4

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 4

Addition with carrying on a number line

Tlhakantšho ka go rwala mothaloalong

## CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

Solve using a number line. Check your answer using the column method.

Rarolla ka go šomiša mothaloalong. Lekola karabo ya gago ka go šomiša mokgwa wa kholomo.

a  $38 + 7 =$  \_\_\_\_\_



	T	O	
+			

O: \_\_\_\_\_  
 T: \_\_\_\_\_

b  $9 + 76 =$  \_\_\_\_\_



	T	O
+		

O: \_\_\_\_\_  
T: \_\_\_\_\_

c  $34 + 6 =$  \_\_\_\_\_



	T	O
+		

O: \_\_\_\_\_  
T: \_\_\_\_\_

d  $3 + 67 =$  \_\_\_\_\_



T	O	

O: \_\_\_\_\_

T: \_\_\_\_\_

e  $5 + 85 =$  \_\_\_\_\_



T	O	

O: \_\_\_\_\_

T: \_\_\_\_\_





## Term 2 Lesson 5

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 5

Consolidation

Teefatšo

- 1 Calculate using a place value table and the column method.  
Balela o šomiša tafola ya kemapalo le mokgwa wa kholomo.

$$26 + 37 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

	T	O	
+			

O:

\_\_\_\_\_

T:

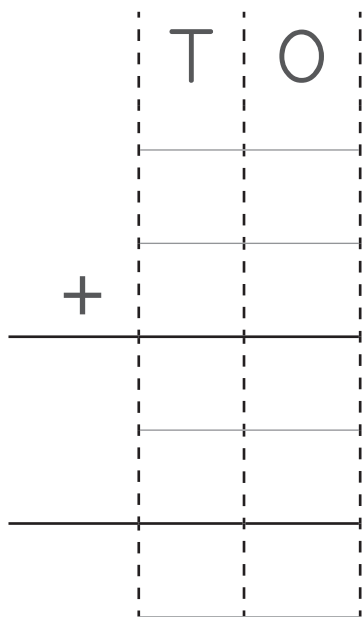
\_\_\_\_\_

2 Solve using expanded notation and the column method.

Rarolla ka go šomiša palo yeo e katološitšwego le mokgwa wa kholomo.

---

$17 + 34 =$  \_\_\_\_\_



O: \_\_\_\_\_  
 T: \_\_\_\_\_

3 Solve using a number line and the column method.

Rarolla ka go šomiša mothalopalo le mokgwa wa kholomo.

$68 + 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



	T	O	
+			

O: \_\_\_\_\_

T: \_\_\_\_\_

# Term 2 Lesson 6

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 6

Assessment  
Kelo

# Term 2 Lesson 7

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 7

Addition with carrying in context  
Tlhakantšho ka go rwala tšeo di amanago

### CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

Solve the following problems:

Rarolla marara a a latelago:

1 I had 23 oranges.

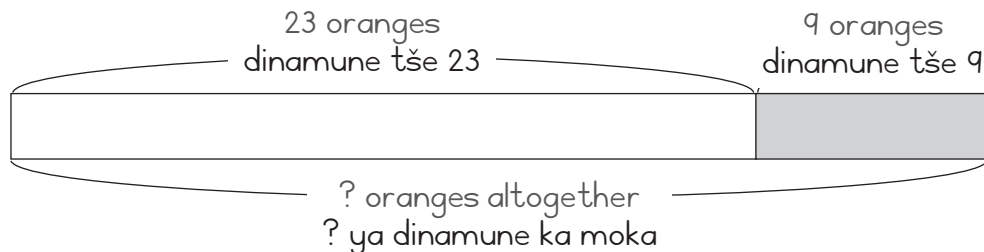
My dad gave me 9 oranges.

How many do I have now?

Ke be ke na le dinamune tše 23.

Tate wa ka o mphile dinamune tše 9.

Na gabjale ke na le dinamune tše kae?



2 Bonolo has 27 bananas.

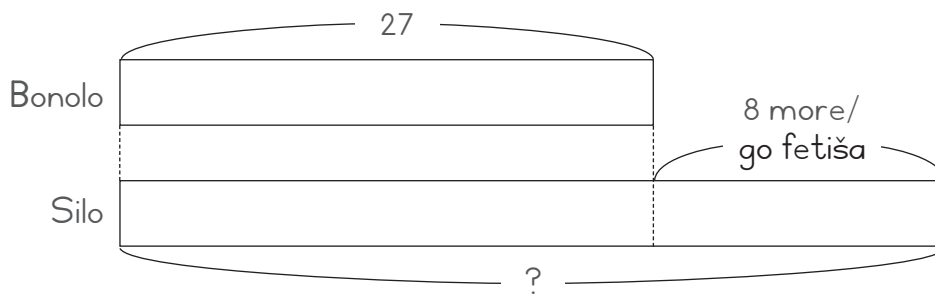
Silo has 8 more bananas than Bonolo.

How many bananas does Silo have?

Bonolo o na le dipanana tše 27.

Silo o fetiša Bonolo ka dipanana tše 8.

Na Silo o na le dipanana tše kae?



\_\_\_\_\_

### HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

Solve the following problem:

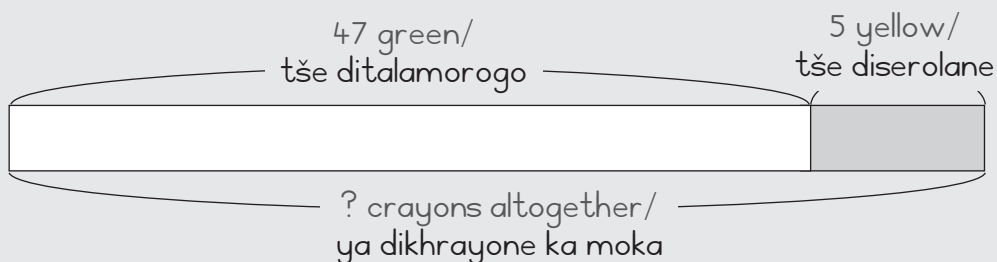
Rarolla marara a a latelago:

1 Thabo has 47 green crayons and 5 yellow crayons.

How many crayons does Thabo have altogether?

Thabo o na le dikhrayone tše ditalamorogo tše 47 le tše diserolane tše 5.

Na ge dikhrayone tša Thabo di hlakana ka moka ke tše kae?



\_\_\_\_\_

## Term 2 Lesson 8

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 8

Making addition number sentences

Go dira mafokopalo a go hlakantšha

## CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

Use the column method to check these answers. Mark each one with a tick or a cross.

Šomiša mokgwa wa kholomo go lekola dikarabo tše. Swaya ye nngwe le ye nngwe ka go koreka goba ka sefapano.

1  $65 + 15 = 78$

	T	O	
	6	5	
+	1	5	
	1	0	O: $5 + 5 = 10$
	7	0	T: $60 + 10 = 70$
	8	0	

2  $24 + 69 = 93$

	T	O	
	2	4	
+	6	9	
	1	3	O: $4 + 9 = 13$
	8	0	T: $20 + 60 = 80$
	9	3	

3  $29 + 55 = 84$

	T	O	
	2	9	
+	5	5	
	1	4	O: $9 + 5 = 14$
	7	0	T: $20 + 50 = 70$
	8	4	

4  $36 + 18 = 52$

	T	O	
	3	6	
+	1	8	
	1	4	O: $6 + 8 = 14$
	4	0	T: $30 + 10 = 40$
	5	4	

## HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

Use the column method to check this addition. Mark it with a tick or a cross.

Šomiša mokgwa wa kholomo go lekola tlhakantšho ye. Swaya ka go koreka goba ka sefapano.

$$28 + 17 = 45$$

	T	O	
	2	8	
+	1	7	
	1	5	O: $8 + 7 = 15$
	3	0	T: $20 + 10 = 30$
	4	5	



Term 2 Lesson 9

Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 9

Assessment

Kelo

# Term 2 Lesson 10

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 10

### Consolidation

### Teefatšo

- 1 Use the column method to check this answer. Mark it with a tick or a cross.

Šomiša mokgwa wa kholomo go lekola karabo ye. Swaya ka go koreka goba ka sefapano.

$$46 + 19 = 65$$

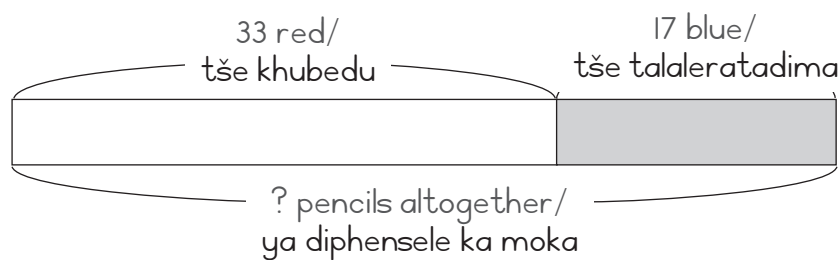
T	O	
4	6	
+	1	9
1	5	O: $6 + 9 = 15$
5	0	T: $40 + 10 = 50$
6	5	

- 2 Solve using a bar diagram. Write a number sentence to show your answer.

Rarolla ka go šomiša taekramo ya methalopepetla. Ngwala lefokopalo go laetša karabo ya gago.

- a Thembi has 33 red pencils and 17 blue pencils.  
How many pencils does Thembi have?

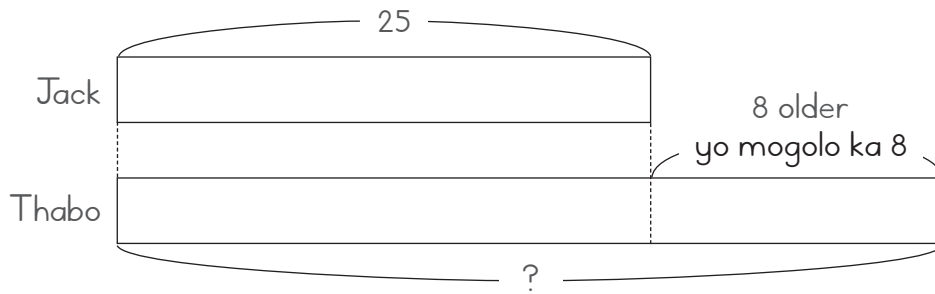
Thembi o na le diphensele tše khubedu tše 33 le tše ditalaleratadima tše 17.  
Na Thembi o na le diphensele tše kae?



\_\_\_\_\_

- b Jack is 25 years old.  
Thabo is 8 years older.  
How old is Thabo?

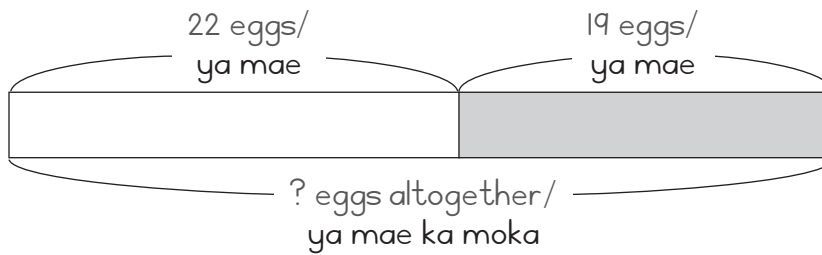
Jack o na le mengwaga ye 25.  
Thabo o feta Jack ka mengwaga ye 8.  
Na Thabo o na le mengwaga ye mekae?



\_\_\_\_\_

- c Mbali has 22 eggs.  
Her mom gave her 19 more eggs.  
How many eggs does she have now?

Selaelo o na le mae a 22.  
Mma wa gagwe o mo file mae a mangwe gape a 19.  
Na gabjale Selaelo o na le mae a makae?



\_\_\_\_\_

# Term 2 Lesson 11

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 11

Subtraction with borrowing  
Go ntšha ka go adima

### CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

Calculate using a place value table and the column method.

Balela o šomiša tafola ya kemapalo le mokgwa wa kholomo.

a  $63 - 26 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O
-		

O: \_\_\_\_\_  
T: \_\_\_\_\_

b  $71 - 47 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

-	T	O

O: \_\_\_\_\_  
T: \_\_\_\_\_

c  $97 - 38 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

-	T	O

O: \_\_\_\_\_  
T: \_\_\_\_\_

HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

Calculate using a place value table and the column method.

Balela o šomiša tafola ya kemapalo le mokgwa wa kholomo.

$90 - 88 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

	T	O	
-			
			O: <hr/>
			T: <hr/>

# Term 2 Lesson 12

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 12

Practising subtraction with borrowing

Go itlwaetša go ntšha ka go rwala

### CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

Calculate using the column method and check your answer using addition.

Balela o šomiša mokgwa wa kholomo o be o lekole karabo ya gago ka go šomiša mokgwa wa go hlakantšha.

a  $82 - 45 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O

O:

\_\_\_\_\_

T:

\_\_\_\_\_

Check:

Lekola:

T	O

O:

T:

---

---

**b**  $71 - 27 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

T	O

O:

T:

---

---



Check:  
Lekola:

T	O

O:  
T:

---



---

c  $60 - 34 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

T	O

O:  
T:

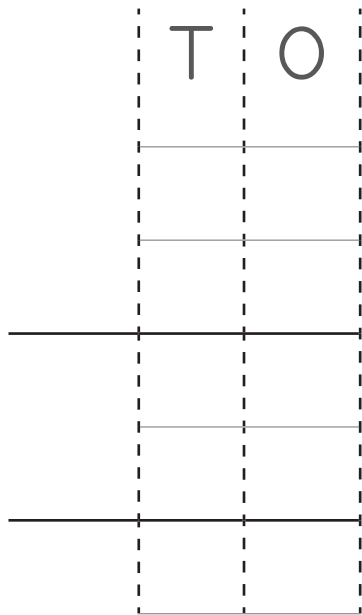
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---

Check:

Lekola:



O:

T:

---

---

HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

Calculate using the column method and check your answer using addition.

Balela o šomiša mokgwa wa kholomo o be o lekole karabo ya gago ka go šomiša mokgwa wa go hlakantšha.

a  $35 - 9 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

T	O	
		O:
		T:
		_____
		_____
		_____
		_____

Check:

Lekola:

T	O	
		O:
		T:
		_____
		_____
		_____
		_____

b  $90 - 8 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

T	O	
		O: _____
		T: _____

Check:

Lekola:

T	O	
		O: _____
		T: _____

# Term 2 Lesson 13

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 13

Subtraction with borrowing on a number line

Go ntšha ka go adima mothalopalong

### CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

Solve using a number line.

Rarolla ka go šomiša mothalopalo.

1  $30 - 7 =$  \_\_\_\_\_



2  $95 - 26 =$  \_\_\_\_\_



3  $78 - 19 =$  \_\_\_\_\_



4  $81 - 6 =$  \_\_\_\_\_



5  $60 - 22 =$  \_\_\_\_\_



6  $92 - 84 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

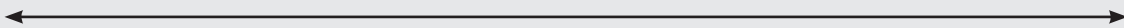


HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

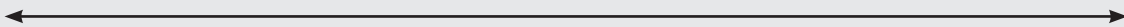
Solve using a number line.

Rarolla ka go šomiša mothalopalo.

1  $63 - 26 =$  \_\_\_\_\_



2  $77 - 47 =$  \_\_\_\_\_



Term 2 Lesson 14  
Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 14  
Assessment  
Kelo

# Term 2 Lesson 15

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 15

### Consolidation

### Teefatšo

1 Solve  $85 - 37 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ using a number line.

Rarolla  $85 - 37 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ o šomiša mothalopalo.



2 Solve  $81 - 16 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ using the column method.

Rarolla  $81 - 16 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ o šomiša mothalopalo.

T	O	
		O: _____
		T: _____



3 Use addition to check your answer to  $81 - 16 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

Šomiša tlhakantšho go lekola karabo ya gago ya  $81 - 16 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

T	O	

O: \_\_\_\_\_

T: \_\_\_\_\_

4 Solve  $83 - 25 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ using a base ten kit and a place value table.

Rarolla  $83 - 25 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ o šomiša khiti ya sehlopha sa lesome le tafola ya kemapalo.

T	O	

O: \_\_\_\_\_

T: \_\_\_\_\_

# Term 2 Lesson 16

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 16

Subtraction with borrowing in context (I)

Go ntšha ka go adima tšeo di amanago (I)

### CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

Use the diagrams to solve the problem and check your answer using the column method.

Šomiša ditaekramo go rarolla marara o be o lekole karabo ya gago ka go šomiša mokgwa wa kholomo.

I There are 43 apples.

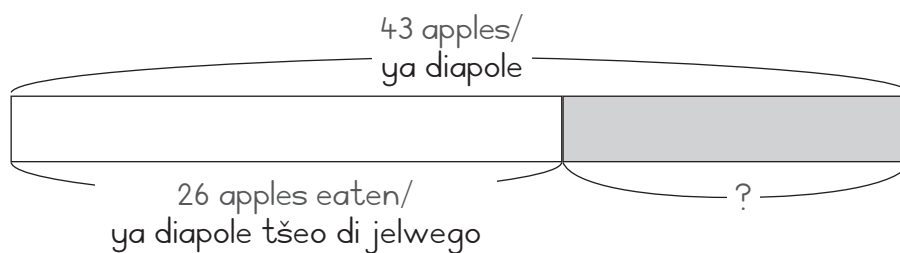
The learners eat 26 apples.

How many apples are left?

Go na le diapole tše 43.

Barutwana ba ja diapole tše 26.

Na go šetše diapole tše kae?



\_\_\_\_\_

Check:  
Lekola:

	T	O

O:  
T:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 I have 52 beads.

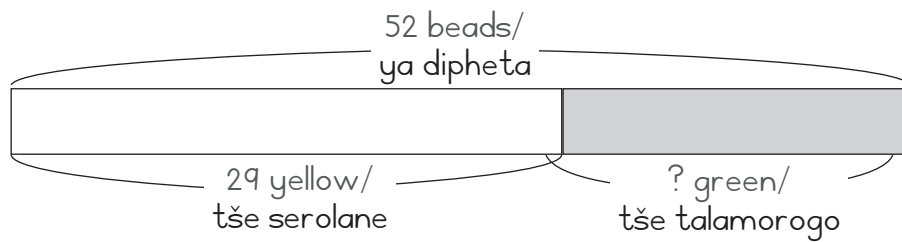
29 are yellow and the rest are green.

How many green beads do I have?

Ke na le dipheta tše 52.

29 ya tšona ke tše serolane mola tše dingwe ka moka e le tše ditalamorogo.

Na ke na le dipheta tše kae tše ditalamorogo?



Check:

Lekola:

T	O

O: \_\_\_\_\_  
T: \_\_\_\_\_

HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

Use the diagram to solve the problem and check your answer using the column method.

Šomiša ditaekramo go rarolla marara o be o lekole karabo ya gago ka go šomiša mokgwa wa kholomo.

There are 37 bananas.

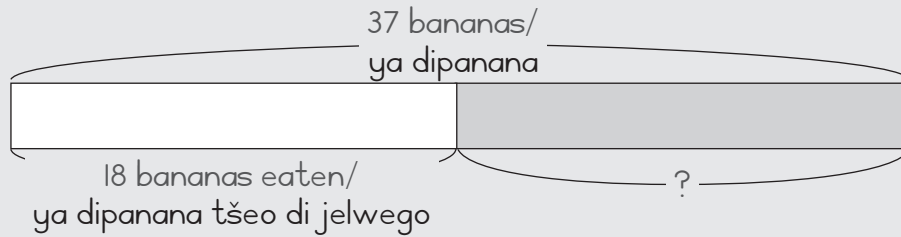
We eat 18 bananas.

How many bananas are left?

Go na le dipanana tše 37.

Re ja dipanana tše 18.

Na go šetše dipanana tše kae?



\_\_\_\_\_

Check:

Lekola:

T	O	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	O: _____
_____	_____	T: _____

# Term 2 Lesson 17

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 17

Subtraction with borrowing in context (2)

Go ntšha ka go adima tšeo di amanago (2)

CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

Calculate using the column method.

Balela o šomiša tafola ya kemapalo le mokgwa wa kholomo.

a  $74 - 56 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O

O: \_\_\_\_\_  
T: \_\_\_\_\_

b  $65 - 46 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

T	O

O:

\_\_\_\_\_

T:

\_\_\_\_\_

c  $87 - 78 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

T	O

O:

\_\_\_\_\_

T:

\_\_\_\_\_

d  $48 - 39 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O

O: \_\_\_\_\_  
T: \_\_\_\_\_

e  $35 - 16 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O

O: \_\_\_\_\_  
T: \_\_\_\_\_



f  $61 - 34 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O

O: \_\_\_\_\_  
T: \_\_\_\_\_

HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

Calculate using the column method.

Balela o šomiša tafola ya kemapalo le mokgwa wa kholomo.

a  $96 - 27 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O			
				O:	_____
				T:	_____

b  $60 - 21 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

	T	O			
				O:	_____
				T:	_____

## Term 2 Lesson 18

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 18

Making subtraction number sentences

Go dira mafokopalo a go ntšha

## CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

Use the column method to check these answers. Mark each one with a tick or a cross.

Šomiša mokgwa wa kholomo go lekola dikarabo tše. Swaya ye nngwe le ye nngwe ka go koreka goba ka sefapano.

1  $84 - 15 = 72$

	T	O	
	7	4	
	<del>8</del>	4	
-	1	5	
		9	O: $14 - 5 = 9$
	6	0	T: $70 - 10 = 60$
	6	9	

2  $56 - 19 = 33$

	T	O	
	4	6	
	<del>5</del>	6	
-	1	9	
		7	O: $16 - 9 = 7$
	3	0	T: $40 - 10 = 30$
	3	7	

3  $34 - 18 = 26$

	T	O	
	2	4	
	<del>3</del>	4	
-	1	8	
		6	O: $14 - 8 = 6$
	1	0	T: $20 - 10 = 10$
	1	6	

4  $61 - 7 = 54$

	T	O	
	5	1	
	<del>6</del>	1	
-		7	
		4	O: $11 - 7 = 4$
	5	0	T: $50 - 0 = 50$
	5	4	

HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

Use the column method to check this answer. Mark it with a tick or a cross.

Šomiša mokgwa wa kholomo go lekola karabo ye. E swaye ka go koreka goba ka sefapano.

$$40 - 3 = 37$$

T	O	
3	0	
4	0	
-	3	
	7	O: 10 - 3 = 7
3	0	T: 30 - 0 = 30
3	7	

## Term 2 Lesson 19

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 19

Consolidation of addition and subtraction

Teefatšo ya go hlakantšha le go ntšha

## CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

Check these answers. Mark each one with a tick or a cross.

Lekola dikarabo tše. Swaya ye nngwe le ye nngwe ka go koreka goba ka sefapano.

a  $36 + 27 = 62$

	T	O	
	3	6	
+	2	7	
	1	3	O: $6 + 7 = 13$
	5	0	T: $30 + 20 = 50$
	6	3	

b  $55 + 29 = 84$

	T	O	
	5	5	
+	2	9	
	1	4	O: $5 + 9 = 14$
	7	0	T: $50 + 20 = 70$
	8	4	

c  $54 + 37 = 91$

	T	O	
	5	4	
+	3	7	
	1	1	O: $4 + 7 = 11$
	8	0	T: $50 + 30 = 80$
	9	1	

	T	O	
	5	6	
-	1	7	
	3	0	O: $16 - 7 = 9$
	3	9	T: $40 - 10 = 30$
	3	9	

d  $56 - 17 = 39$

	T	O	
	5	6	
-	2	8	
	3	9	O: $16 - 8 = 8$
	1	0	T: $30 - 20 = 10$
	1	8	

f  $68 - 19 = 49$

	T	O	
	6	8	
-	1	9	
	4	9	O: $18 - 9 = 9$
	4	0	T: $50 - 10 = 40$
	4	9	

HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

Check this answer. Mark it with a tick or a cross.

Lekola karabo ye. E swaye ka go koreka goba ka sefapano.

1  $73 - 25 = 48$

T	O	
6	3	
<del>7</del>	3	
-	2	5
		8
	4	0
	4	8

O:  $13 - 5 = 8$

T:  $60 - 20 = 40$

# Term 2 Lesson 20

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 20

### Consolidation

### Teefatšo

Solve the following. Write a number sentence and use the bar diagram to show your answer.

Rarolla tše di latelago. Ngwala lefokopalo o be o šomiše taekramo ya methalopepetla go laetša karabo ya gago.

1 There were 26 children in the park.

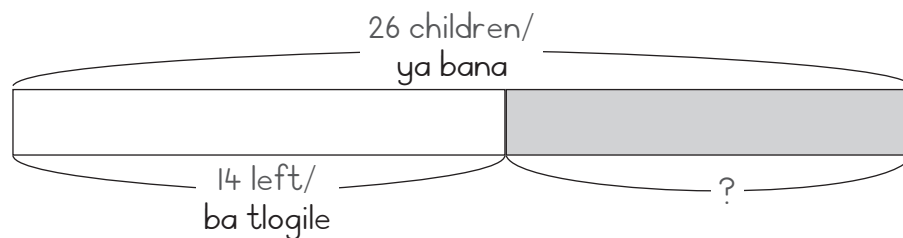
14 children left the park.

How many children are left?

Go be go na le bana ba 26 ka phakeng.

Bana ba 14 ba ile ba tloga phakeng.

Na go šetše bana ba bakae?



\_\_\_\_\_

2 Nomsa has 27 oranges.

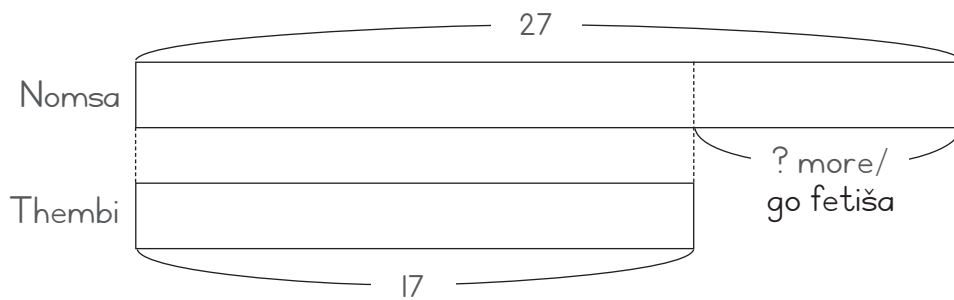
Thembi has 17 oranges.

How many more oranges does Nomsa have than Thembi?

Nomsa o na le dinamune tše 27.

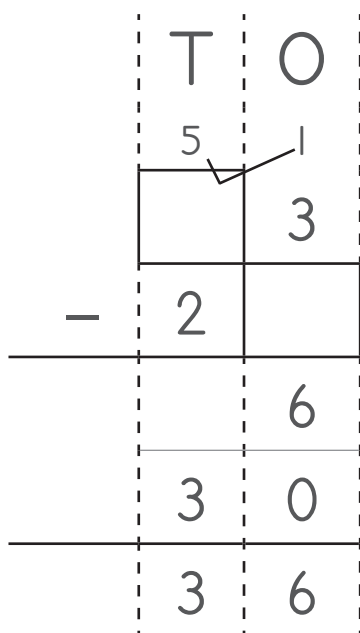
Thembi o na le dinamune tše 17.

Na dinamune tša Nomsa di feta tša Thembi ka tše kae?



3 Fill in the missing numbers to show  $63 - 27 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Tlatša dipalo tšeo di tlogetšwego go laetša  $63 - 27 =$  \_\_\_\_\_



O:  $13 - \underline{\quad} = 6$   
 T:  $\underline{\quad} - 20 = 30$



4 Check this answer. Mark it with a tick or a cross.

Lekola karabo ye. E swaye ka go koreka goba ka sefapano.

$$58 - 29 = 39$$

T	O	
4	1	
<del>5</del>	8	
-	2	9
	9	O: 18 - 9 = 9
2	0	T: 40 - 20 = 20
2	9	

# Term 2 Lesson 21

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 21

Assessment  
Kelo

# Term 2 Lesson 22

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 22

Word problems using bar diagrams

Rarolla mararantšu ka go šomiša ditaekramo tša methalopepetla

### CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

Draw circles and diagrams to help you solve these problems. Write a number sentence with the answer.

Thala didiko le ditaekramo go go thuša go rarolla marara a. Ngwala lefokopalo le karabo.

a I have 5 oranges.

My sister gives me 3 oranges.

How many oranges do I have altogether?

Ke na le dinamune tše 5.

Sesi wa ka o mpha dinamune tše 3.

Na ke na le dinamune tše kae ge di hlakane ka moka?

\_\_\_\_\_

**b** There were 6 boys in a classroom.

There are 3 more girls than boys.

How many girls are there?

Go be go na le bašemane ba 6 ka phapošing.

Go na le basetsana ba ba 3 go feta bašemane.

Na go na le basetsana ba bakae?

\_\_\_\_\_

## HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

Draw circles and a bar diagram to represent this problem.

Thala didiko le taekramo ya methalopepetla go emela palorara ye.

I have 6 pencils.

My mom buys me 2 more.

How many pencils do I have altogether?

Ke na le diphensele tše 6.

Mma wa ka o nthekele tše 2 gape.

Na ke na le diphensele tše kae ge di hlakane ka moka?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Term 2 Lesson 23

# Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 23

Practising bar diagrams

Go itlwaetša ditaekramo tša methalopepetla

### CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

Draw circles and diagrams to help you solve these problems. Write a number sentence with the answer.

Thala didiko le ditaekramo go go thuša go rarolla marara a. Ngwala lefokopalo le karabo.

1 There are 11 trees in the garden.

6 of them are avocado trees and the others are pawpaw trees.

How many pawpaw trees are there?

Go na le mehlare ye 11 ka serapeng.

Ye 6 ya yona ke meafokhatha mola ye mengwe e le mehlare ya diphopho.

Na go na le mehlare ye mekae ya diphopho ka serapeng?

---

2 There are 13 oranges and 7 apples.

How many more oranges are there than apples?

Go na le dinamune tše 13 le diapole tše 7.

Na go na le dinamune tše kae tša go feta diapole?

---

HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

Draw circles and a bar diagram to represent the problem.

Thala didiko le taekramo ya methalopepetla go emela palorara ye.

There are 7 children in a playground.

3 of them are boys.

How many girls are there?

Go na le bana ba 7 ka lebaleng la dipapadi.

Ba ba 3 ba bona ke bašemane.

Na go na le basetsana ba bakae?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## Term 2 Lesson 24

### Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 24

Solving word problems using bar diagrams (I)

Go rarolla mararantšu ka go šomiša ditaekramo tša methalopepetla (I)

#### CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

Draw a bar diagram. Then, write a number sentence and the answer.

Thala taekramo ya methalopepetla. Bjale ngwala lefokopalo le karabo.

a I have 5 mangoes.

My brother gives me 3 more mangoes.

How many mangoes do I have altogether?

Ke na le dimanko tše 5.

Buti wa ka o mpha dimanko tše dingwe gape tše 3.

Na ke na le dimanko tše kae ge di hlakana ka moka?

\_\_\_\_\_

- b** There are children in the classroom.  
4 of them are Grade 1s and 8 are Grade 2s.  
How many children are there altogether?  
Go na le bana ka phapošing ya borutelo.  
Ba ba 4 ba bona ke ba Kreiti 1 mola ba 8 e le ba Kreiti 2.  
Na go na le bana ba bakae ge ba hlakana ka moka?

## HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

Draw a bar diagram to represent the problem.

Thala taekramo ya methalopepetla go emela palorara ye.

There are biscuits in a container.

8 of them are choc chip and 6 of them are almond.

How many biscuits are there in the container?

Go na le dibiskiti ka gare ga setšhelo.

Tše 8 tša tšona ke tša choc chip mola tše 6 tša tšona e le tša almond.

Na go na le dibiskiti tše kae ka gare ga setšhelo?

---

---

---

## Term 2 Lesson 25

# Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 25

### Consolidation

### Teefatšo

Draw a bar diagram. Then write the number sentence and solve it.

Thala taekramo ya methalopepetla. Bjale ngwala lefokopalo o be o le rarolle.

I I have 5 apples.

My friend has 3 more apples than I have.

How many apples does she have?

Ke na le diapole tše 5.

Mogwera wa ka o mphetiša ka diapole tše 3.

Na mogwera wa ka o na le diapole tše kae?

---

2 There are 12 children on the playground.

6 of them leave.

How many children remain?

Go na le bana ba 12 ka lebaleng la dipapadi.

Ba 6 ba bona ba a tloga.

Na go šetše bana ba bakae?

---

## Term 2 Lesson 26

### Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 26

Solving word problems using bar diagrams (2)

Go rarolla mararantšu ka go šomiša ditaekramo tša methalopepetla (2)

#### CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

Draw a bar diagram. Then, write a number sentence and answer.

Thala taekramo ya methalopepetla. Bjale ngwala lefokopalo le karabo.

**a** There were 8 cows in the field.

Some more cows came to the field and joined them.

Now there are 15 cows. How many cows joined them?

Go be go na le dikgomo tše 8 ka tšhemong.

Dikgomo tše dingwe gape di tlile ka tšhemong tša kopana le tšeo di lego ka tšhemong.

Grabjale go na le dikgomo tše 15. Na go tlile dikgomo tše kae tša go kopana le tšeo di lego ka tšhemong?

---

b There are 42 animals in the farm yard.

24 are cows and the others are goats.

How many goats are there?

Go na le diphoofolo tše 42 ka polaseng.

Tše 24 ke dikgomo mola tše dingwe e le dipudi.

Na go na le dipudi tše kae?

---

HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

Draw a bar diagram to represent the problem.

Thala taekramo ya methalopepetla go emela palorara ye.

There were 9 children in the bus.

Some more children came and got on.

Now there are 17 children.

How many children came?

Go be go na le bana ba 9 ka peseng.

Bana ba bangwe gape ba tlile ba namela.

Grabjale go na le bana ba 17.

Na go tlile bana ba bakae?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## Term 2 Lesson 27

### Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 27

Find the original number using subtraction

Hwetša palo ya mathomong ka go ntšha

#### CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

Draw a bar diagram. Then, write a number sentence and the answer.

Thala taekramo ya methalopepetla. Bjale ngwala lefokopalo le karabo.

**a** Busi had some crayons.

After her cousin gives her 5 more crayons she has 13 crayons.

How many crayons did she have in the beginning?

Busi o be a na le dikhrayone di se kae.

Morago ga go re motswala wa gagwe a mo fe dikhrayone tše dingwe tše 5, o na le dikhrayone tše 13.

Na o be a na le dikhrayone tše kae mathomong?

\_\_\_\_\_

**b** There were some taxis in a taxi rank.

14 taxis came and there are 43 taxis now.

How many taxis were there in the beginning?

Go be go na le ditekisi di se kae renkeng ya ditekisi.

Go tlile ditekisi tše 14, gabjale go na le ditekisi tše 43.

Na go be go na le ditekisi tše kae mathomong?

\_\_\_\_\_

## HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

Draw a bar diagram. Then, write a number sentence and the answer.

Thala taekramo ya methalopepetla. Bjale ngwala lefokopalo le karabo.

A group of children is playing together.

If 6 more children join them there will be 17 children.

How many children were there at the beginning?

Sehlopha sa bana se raloka mmogo.

Ge bana ba bangwe ba 6 ba kopana le bona, e tla ba bana ba 17.

Na go be go na le bana ba bakae mathomong?

---

---

---

## Term 2 Lesson 28

### Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 28

Find the original number using addition

Hwetša palo ya mathomong ka go hlakantšha

#### CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

Draw a bar diagram. Then, write a number sentence and answer.

Thala taekramo ya methalopepetla. Bjale ngwala lefokopalo le karabo.

a You had some sweets.

After you ate 6 sweets, you have 14 sweets left.

How many sweets did you have to begin with?

O be o na le malekere a mmalwa.

Morago ga go ja malekere a 6, o šetše ka malekere a 14.

Na o be o na le malekere a makae a go thoma?

---

b There were some children in a park.

After 18 children left, 29 children remained.

How many children were there in the park at the beginning?

Go be go na le bana ba mmalwa ka phakeng.

Morago ga go re bana ba 18 ba tloge, bana ba 29 ba ile ba a šala.

Na go be go na le bana ba bakae ka phakeng mathomong?

\_\_\_\_\_

HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

Draw a bar diagram. Then, write number a sentence and the answer.

Thala taekramo ya methalopepetla. Bjale ngwala lefokopalo le karabo.

Norma picked some flowers.

4 of the flowers died.

13 flowers are still fine.

How many flowers did Norma have in the beginning?

Noma o kgile maloba a mmalwa.

Maloba a 4 a hwile.

Maloba a 13 a sa lokile.

Na Noma o be a na le maloba a makae mathomong?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Term 2 Lesson 29

Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 29

Assessment

Kelo

## Term 2 Lesson 30

# Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 30

### Consolidation

### Teefatšo

Draw a bar diagram. Then, write the number sentence and the answer.

Thala taekramo ya methalopepetla. Bjale ngwala lefokopalo le karabo.

1 My aunt is 19 years old.

Her brother is 8 years younger than her.

How old is her brother?

Rakgadi wa ka o na le mengwaga ye 19.

O feta buti wa gagwe ka mengwaga ye 8.

Na buti wa gagwe o na le mengwaga ye mekae?

---



2 A company has some trucks.

If it buys 6 more trucks it will have 18 trucks.

How many trucks did it have in the beginning?

Khamphani e na le dillori tše mmalwa.

Ge e ka reka tše dingwe gape tše 6, e tla ba le dillori tše 18.

Na khamphani e be e na le dillori tše kae mathomong?

---

3 You have some bananas.

After you ate 3 bananas you have 8 bananas left.

How many bananas did you have to begin with?

O na le dipanana tše mmalwa.

Morago ga go ja dipanana tše 3, o šetše ka dipanana tše 8.

Na o be o na le dipanana tše kae tša go thoma?

---

# Term 2 Lesson 31

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 31

Capacity using non-standard units

Mothamo ka go šomiša diyuniti tšeo e sego tša semmušo

### CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

- 1 How many cups of sand do you think will fill up a 2 l bottle?

Na o nagana go re ke dikomiki tše kae tša santa tšeo di ka tlatšago lepotlelo la dilitere tše 2?

\_\_\_\_\_

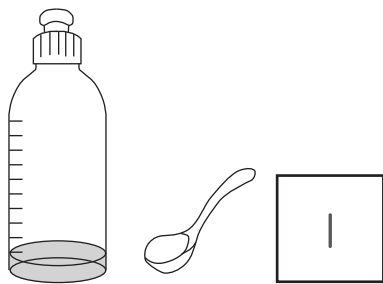
- 2 Fill a 2 l bottle with sand and compare your estimation with the answer.

Tlatša lepotlelo la dilitere tše 2 ka santa gomme o bapetše kakanyo ya gago le karabo.

\_\_\_\_\_

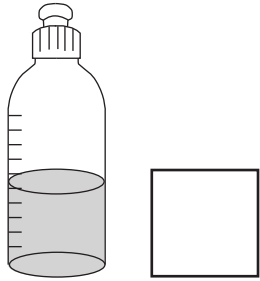
- 3 Draw this bottle in your book.

Thala lepotlelo le ka pukung ya gago.

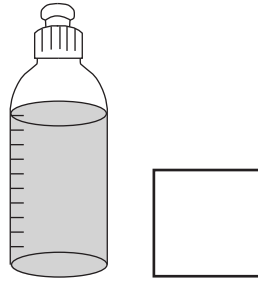


Now draw the following and write how many spoonfuls of water were used:  
 Bjale thala tše di latelago o be o ngwale le palo ya malepola a go tlala a meetse  
 ao a šomišitšwego:

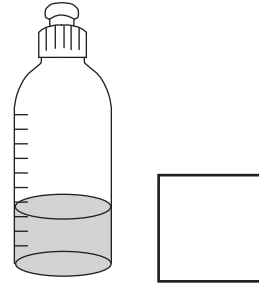
a



b



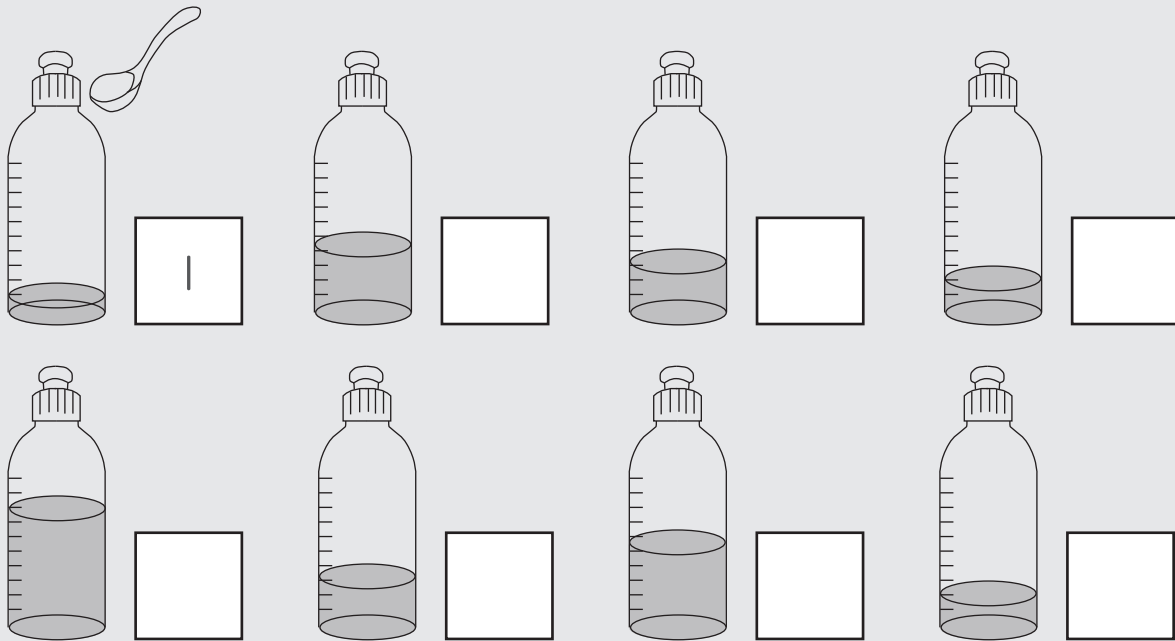
c



HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

How many spoons of water/sand are there in each bottle? The first one has one spoon.

Na ke malepola a makae a meetse/santa ao a lego ka lepotlelong le lengwe le le lengwe?



# Term 2 Lesson 32

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 32

The standard unit of capacity  
Yuniti ya semmušo ya mothamo

### CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

- 1 How do we write litre in short?  
Na lentšu le la litere re le ngwala bjang ka bokopana? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Use the same containers as for the class activity. Put them in order from the container that holds the most to the container that holds the least.  
Šomiša ditšhelo tša go swana bjale ka mošomo wa phapoši. Bea ditšhelo ka tatelano go thoma ka setšhelo seo se swerego kudu go ya go setšhelo seo se swerego gannyane.
- 3 Draw the following objects:  
Thala dilo tše di latelago:
  - a Containers that hold less than 1 litre.  
Setšhelo seo se swerego ka tlase ga litere e 1.

- b Containers that hold 1 litre.

Setšhelo seo se swerego litere e 1.

- c Containers that hold more than 1 litre.

Setšhelo seo se swerego go feta litere e 1.

- 4 Mom buys 2 litres of milk. There are 3 people in our family. Each of them drinks 1 litre of milk for breakfast every day. Did Mom buy enough milk?

Mma o reka dilitere tše 2 tša maswi. Go na le batho ba ba 3 ka lapeng la gešo. Yo mongwe le yo mongwe wa bona o nwa litere e 1 ya maswi ka difihlolo tšatši le lengwe le le lengwe. Na mma o rekile maswi a go lekana batho ka mo gae?

---

## HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

- 1 Draw 3 containers and label them as follows: holds less than 1 litre, holds 1 litre, and holds more than one litre.

Thala ditšhelo tše 3 o di ngwale ka tsela ye: se swere ka tlase ga litere e 1, se swere litere e 1, se swere go feta litere e tee.

- 2 Draw pictures of three items from your kitchen cupboard or fridge and say if it holds more or less or exactly 1 litre.

Thala diswantšho tša dilo tše tharo tša ka khapoteng ya moraleng goba tša ka setšidifatsing gomme o hlaloše gore se tšhela go feta, ka tlase goba go tlatša litere e 1.

- 3 You have invited 7 friends to your house. Would you buy 1 litre of juice for them to drink and why?

O memile bagwera ba 7 go tla ga geno. Na o ka ba rekela senotšididi sa litere e 1 gore ba nwe, ka lebaka la eng?

# Term 2 Lesson 33

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 33

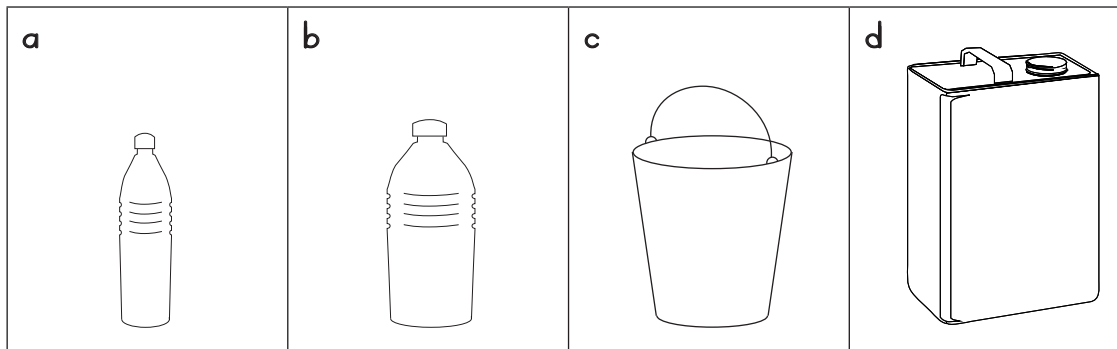
Capacity: addition and subtraction problems

Mothamo: marara a go hlakantšha le go ntšha

### CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

- 1 Estimate about how much water each container can hold.

Akanya go re setšhelo se sengwe le se sengwe se ka rwala meetse a makaakang?



2. Draw five containers with different capacities. Write the capacity of each container under the picture.

Thala ditšhelo tše hlano tša methamo ya go fapafapana. Ngwala mothamo wa setšhelo se sengwe le se sengwe ka tlase ga seswantšho.



- 3 Mom buys 2 litres of milk and Dad buys another 5 litres. How many litres altogether?

Mma o reka dilitere tše 2 tša maswi, tate o reka dilitere tše dingwe gape tše 5. Na dilitere ka moka ge di hlakana ke tše kae?

- 4 Jabu buys two litres of coke and Vusi buys 1 litre of coke. How many litres of coke do they have together?

Jabu o reka dilitere tše pedi tša coke mola Asina a reka litere e 1 ya coke. Na dilitere tša bona tša coke ge di hlakana ke tše kae?

#### HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

- 1 Write the following amounts from the least to the most and draw pictures of the containers: 2 litres, 5 litres, 4 litres, 1 litre, and 3 litres.

Ngwala bokalo bja tše di latelago go tloga ga bonnyane go ya go bontši o be o thale diswantšho tša ditšhelo: dilitere tše 2, dilitere tše 5, dilitere tše 4, litere e 1, dilitere tše 3.

- 2 Mavuso buys 1 litre of custard and Dad buys another 2 litres. How many litres altogether?

Mmušo o reka litere e 1 ya khastete mola tate a reka dilitere tše dingwe gape tše 2. Na dilitere ka moka ge di hlakana ke tše kae?

## Term 2 Lesson 34

# Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 34

Working with capacity

Go šoma ka mothamo

### CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

- 1 Write the litre measurements from smallest to biggest: 1 l, 5 l, 3 l, 10 l and 2 l.  
Ngwala ditekanyo tša litere go tloga go ye nyanenyane go ya go ye kgolokgolo: 1 l, 5 l, 3 l, 10 l le 2 l.  

---
- 2 Underline the container that would hold the most water:  
Thalela setšhelo seo se swarago meetse a mantši:
  - a Swimming pool/Boruthelo
  - b Bath/Pafo
  - c Bucket/Pakete
- 3 Underline the container that would hold the least water:  
Thalela setšhelo seo se swarago meetse a manyane:
  - a Bucket/Pakete
  - b Cup/Komiki
  - c Teaspoon/Lelepolana
- 4 Estimate how many litres are needed to fill:  
Akanya gore go hlokega meetse a makaakang go tlatša:
  - a A sink/sinki? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b A bath/pafo? \_\_\_\_\_

- c A bucket/package? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Jabu has collected 3 l of water from the tap. His mother asked him to collect 10 l. How many more litres must he collect?
- Jabu o gile l tše 3 tša meetse go tšwa pomping. Mmagwe o mo kgopetše gore a ge l tše 10. Na o swanetše go yo ga dilitere tše kae tša go tlaleletša?

#### HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

Draw and label 5 objects that can hold more water than your water bottle.

Thala o be o ngwale sešupo sa dilo tše 5 tše di ka swarago meetse a mantši go feta lepotlelo la gago la meetse.

# Term 2 Lesson 35

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 35

### Consolidation

### Teefatšo

- 1 Circle the container that will hold less water.

Thala sediko go setšhelo seo se ka swarago meetse a manyane.



- 2 Draw the following objects:

Thala dilo tše di latelago:

- a A container that holds 1 litre.

Setšhelo seo se swarago litere e 1.

- b A container that holds more than 1 litre.

Setšhelo seo se swarago go feta litere e 1.

- 3 Gogo buys 1 litre of milk and Dad buys another 4 litres. How many litres altogether?

Koko o reka litere e 1 ya maswi mola tate a reka dilitere tše dingwe gape tše 4. Na ke dilitere tše kae ge di hlakana ka moka?

---

- 4 Can you estimate how many litres are needed to fill:

Akanya gore go hlokega dilitere tše kae go tlatša:

a A bucket/package? \_\_\_\_\_

b A sink/sinki? \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 Musi buys two litres of Fanta and Vusi buys another 2 litres of Fanta. How many litres of Fanta do they have together?

Musi o reka dilitere tše pedi tša Fanta mola Vusi a reka dilitere tše dingwe gape tše 2 tša Fanta. Na dilitere tša bona tša Fanta ge di hlakana ke tše kae?

---

# Term 2 Lesson 36

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 36

Assessment

Kelo

# Term 2 Lesson 37

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 37

Standard units of mass

Diyuniti tša semmušo tša boima

CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

1 Draw the following products with a different mass:

Thala ditšweletšwa tše di latelago tša boima bja go fapafapana:

a 2 kg rice, 5 kg potatoes, 10 kg mealie meal, 1 kg sugar.

2 khilokramo ya reisi, 5 khilokramo ya ditapole, 10 khilokramo ya bupi, 1 khilokramo ya swikiri.

b Write down the mass of each product.

Ngwala boima bja setšweletšwa se sengwe le se sengwe.

2 Use the pictures from Question 1 to complete the following:

Šomiša diswantšho tša Potšišo ya I go feleletša tše di latelago:

a Mom bought mealie meal and rice. What is the total mass of her products?

Mma o rekile bupi le reisi. Na palomoka ya boima bja ditšweletšwa tša gagwe ke bokae?

- b I bought some rice, sugar and potatoes. What is the total mass of my products?

Ke rekile reisi, swikiri le ditapole. Na palomoka ya boima bja ditšweletšwa tša ka ke bokae?

---

- c Dad bought sugar and mealie meal. What is the total mass of his products?

Tate o rekile swikiri le bupi. Na palomoka ya boima bja ditšweletšwa tša gagwe ke bokae?

---

- d My sister bought mealie meal, sugar and rice. What is the total mass of her products?

Sesi wa ka o rekile bupi, swikiri le reisi. Na palomoka ya boima bja ditšweletšwa tša gagwe ke bokae?

---

#### HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

- 1 Find and draw 3 products with a different mass in your kitchen at home, e.g. flour, sugar, mealie meal. Write the mass next to the picture.

Hwetša o be o thale ditšweletšwa tše 3 tša boima bja go fapafapana go tšwa ka moraleng wa geno, mohlala, flouru, swikiri, bupi. Ngwala boima bja setšweletšwa kgauswi le seswantšho.



2 Complete these sentences, using the products from your kitchen.  
 Feleletša mafoko a o šomiša ditšweletšwa tša ka moraleng wa geno.

a Mom bought \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Mma o rekile \_\_\_\_\_ le \_\_\_\_\_.

The total mass is \_\_\_\_\_ kg.

Palomoka ya boima ke dikhilokramo tše \_\_\_\_\_.

b Dad bought \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Tate o rekile \_\_\_\_\_ le \_\_\_\_\_.

The total mass is \_\_\_\_\_.

Palomoka ya boima ke dikhilokramo tše \_\_\_\_\_.

c I bought \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Ke rekile \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ le \_\_\_\_\_.

The total mass is \_\_\_\_\_ kg.

Palomoka ya boima ke dikhilokramo tše \_\_\_\_\_.

# Term 2 Lesson 38

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 38

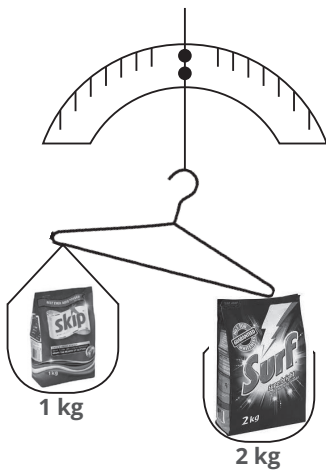
Estimation of mass

Kakanyo ya boima

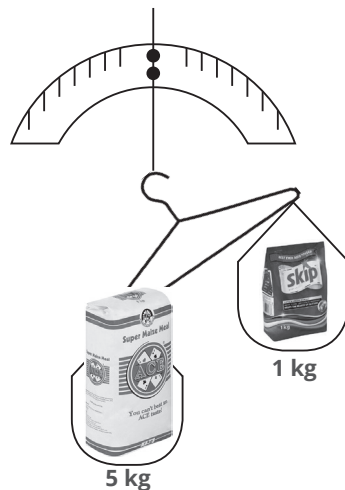
### CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

1 Look at the pictures of balance scales. Circle true or false.

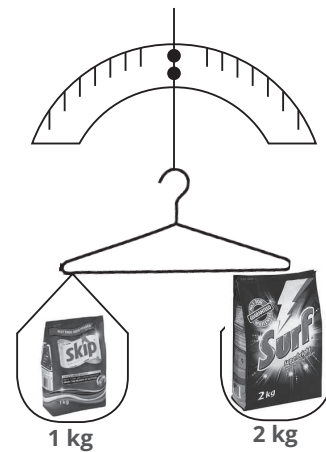
Lebelela diswantšho tša dikala tša go lekanyetša. Thala sediko go nnete goba fošagetše.



true/false  
nnete/fošagetše



true/false  
nnete/fošagetše



true/false  
nnete/fošagetše

2 Draw the arms on the kitchen scales to show the mass of these products:

Thala manakana godimo ga dikala tša ka moraleng go laetša boima bja ditšweletšwa tše:

The image shows three kitchen scales, each with a product on top and a weight label. Below each product is a circular dial with numbers 0 through 9 and tick marks for measurement. The scales are intended for drawing arms to indicate the mass of the products.

- Scale 1: skip bag, 1 kg
- Scale 2: ACE Super Maize Meal tin, 9 kg
- Scale 3: Surf detergent box, 2 kg

HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

1 Draw a scale balance with a heavier object on the right hand side.

Thala sekala sa go lekanyetša se laetše selo se boima ka lehlakoreng la go ja.

2 Draw a scale balance with a lighter object on the left hand side.

Thala sekala sa go lekanyetša se laetše selo se bofelo ka lehlakoreng la ngele.

3 What can you say about the two drawings that you drew?

Na o ka reng ka dithalwa tše pedi tšeo o di thadilego?

---

## Term 2 Lesson 39

### Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 39

Mass: Addition and subtraction problems

Boima: Marara a go hlakantšha le go ntšha

#### CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

- 1 Draw five objects, each with a different mass. Write the mass of each object under the picture.

Thala dilo tše hlano tša boima bja go fapafapana. Ngwala boima bja selo se sengwe le se sengwe ka tlase ga seswantšho.

- 2 What is the total mass of the objects whose pictures you drew? \_\_\_\_\_ kg.  
Na palomoka ya boima bja dilo tšeo o di thadilego ke bokae?

Dikhilokramo tše \_\_\_\_\_.

- 3 Jabu buys 2 kg of sugar and Vusi buys 5 kg of sugar. How many kilograms of sugar do they have together?

Jabu o reka 2 khilokramo ya swikiri mola Vusi a reka 5 khilokramo ya swikiri. Na ba na le dikhilokramo tše kae tša swikiri ge di hlakane?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 4 Nomsa's mass is 30 kg. Busi's mass is 24 kg. How many kilograms less is Busi's mass than Nomsa's?

Boima bja Nomsa ke 30 khilokramo. Boima bja Busi ke 24 khilokramo. Na boima bja dikhilokramo tša Busi di tlase ka bokae go tša Nomsa?

\_\_\_\_\_

#### HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

Solve the following:

Rarolla tše di latelago:

1  $3 \text{ kg} + 16 \text{ kg} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

2  $26 \text{ kg} - 13 \text{ kg} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 Jack buys 4 kg of bananas. Warona buys 7 kg of bananas. How many kilograms of bananas do they have together?

Jack o reka 4 khilokramo ya dipanana. Warona o reka 7 khilokramo ya dipanana. Na ba na le dikhilokramo tše kae tša dipanana ge di hlakana?

\_\_\_\_\_

# Term 2 Lesson 40

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 40

### Consolidation

### Teefatšo

- 1 Draw the following products each with a different mass:

Thala ditšweletšwa tše di latelago tša boima bja go fapafapana.

3 kg tomatoes, 5 kg bananas, 8kg mangoes, 1 kg potatoes. Write down the mass of each product.

3 khilokramo ya ditamati, 5 khilokramo ya dipanana, 8 khilokramo ya dimanko, 1 khilokramo ya ditapole. Ngwala boima bja setšweletšwa se sengwe le se sengwe.

- 2 Use the pictures from Question 1 to complete the following:

Šomiša diswantšho tša Potšišo ya I go feleletša tše di latelago:

- a Musi bought bananas and mangoes. What is the total mass of her products?

Musi o rekile dipanana le dimanko. Na palomoka ya boima bja ditšweletšwa tša gagwe ke bokae?

\_\_\_\_\_

- b** I bought tomatoes and potatoes. What is the total mass of my products?

Ke rekile ditamati le ditapole. Na palomoka ya boima bja ditšweletšwa tša ka ke bokae?

\_\_\_\_\_

- c** Siph o bought mangoes and tomatoes. What is the total mass of his products?

Siph o rekile dimanko le ditamati. Na palomoka ya boima bja ditšweletšwa tša gagwe ke bokae?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 3** Jabu buys 10 kg of mielie meal and Busi buys 7 kg of mielie meal. How many more kilograms does Jabu have than Busi?

Jabu o reka 10 khilokramo ya bupi mola Busi a reka 7 khilokramo ya bupi. Na Jabu o fetiša Busi ka dikhilokramo tše kae?

\_\_\_\_\_



Term 2 Lesson 41  
Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 41  
Assessment  
Kelo

# Term 2 Lesson 42

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 42

Problem solving (I)

Go rarolla marara (I)

### CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

Add these numbers:

Hlakantšha dipalo tše:

- 1 Add them in the order in which they are written.  
Di hlakantšhe ka tatelano yeo di ngwetšwego ka yona.
- 2 Add them by writing them in a different order.  
Di hlakantšhe ka go di ngwala ka tatelano ya go fapana.

a  $10 + 2 + 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ or/goba \_\_\_\_\_

b  $10 + 6 + 3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ or/goba \_\_\_\_\_

c  $11 + 4 + 3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ or/goba \_\_\_\_\_

d  $12 + 2 + 3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ or/goba \_\_\_\_\_

e  $13 + 3 + 3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ or/goba \_\_\_\_\_

f  $12 + 1 + 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ or/goba \_\_\_\_\_

## HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

Add these numbers:

Hlakantšha dipalo tše:

1 Add them in the order in which they are written.

Di hlakantšhe ka tatelano yeo di ngwetšwego ka yona.

2 Add them by writing them in a different order.

Di hlakantšhe ka go di ngwala ka tatelano ya go fapana.

a  $10 + 2 + 1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ or/goba \_\_\_\_\_

b  $12 + 3 + 2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ or/goba \_\_\_\_\_

c  $14 + 2 + 2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ or/goba \_\_\_\_\_

d  $15 + 3 + 1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ or/goba \_\_\_\_\_

# Term 2 Lesson 43

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 43

Problem solving (2)

Go rarolla marara (2)

### CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

- 1 Add these numbers. Think about how to pair the numbers when you add.  
Hlakantšha dipalo tše: Nagana ka go re o ka phera bjang dipalo ge o hlakantšha.

a  $15 + 6 + 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ or/goba \_\_\_\_\_

b  $14 + 6 + 7 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c  $24 + 6 + 9 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

d  $34 + 8 + 2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

e  $43 + 7 + 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

f  $54 + 8 + 2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

---

2 Solve the problem.

Rarolla marara.

There are 18 chickens on the farm.

The farmer buys another 9 and then another 1 chicken.

How many chickens does the farmer have altogether?

Go na le dikgogo tše 18 ka polaseng.

Molemi o reka dikgogo tše dingwe gape tše 9, a buša a reka kgogo ye nngwe e l.

Na molemi o na le dikgogo tše kae ge di hlakana ka moka?

---

HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

Solve the questions. Think about how to pair the numbers when you add.

Rarolla dipotšišo. Nagana go re o ka phera bjang dipalo ge o hlakantšha.

a  $13 + 8 + 2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

---

b  $15 + 5 + 8 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

c  $24 + 6 + 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

---

d  $47 + 8 + 2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

---

## Term 2 Lesson 44

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 44

Problem solving (3)

Go rarolla marara (3)

## CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

- 1 Solve the questions. Think about how to pair the numbers when you add.  
Rarolla dipotšišo. Nagana go re o ka phera bjang dipalo ge o hlakantšha.

a  $16 + 5 - 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

---

b  $15 + 8 - 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

---

c  $24 + 7 - 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

---

d  $34 + 9 - 6 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

---

e  $46 + 8 - 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

---

f  $57 + 7 - 6 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

---

2 Solve the problem.

Rarolla marara.

There were 19 cars in the parking lot.

5 more cars parked.

Then 4 cars left.

How many cars are left?

Go be go na le dikoloi tše 19 ka phaking.

Dikoloi tše dingwe tše 5 di phakile.

Dikoloi tše 4 di tlogile.

Na go šetše dikoloi tše kae?

---



## HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

Solve the questions. Think about how to pair the numbers when you add.

Rarolla dipotšišo. Nagana go re o ka phera bjang dipalo ge o hlakantšha.

a  $17 + 4 - 2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b  $14 + 7 - 3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c  $23 + 8 - 6 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

d  $43 + 9 - 8 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Term 2 Lesson 45

# Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 45

### Consolidation

### Teefatšo

Read the problems below. Solve them using 2 different methods.

Bala marara a ka tlase. A rarolle o šomiša mekgwa ye mebedi ya go fapafapana.

I I picked 7 apples on Monday.

I I picked 3 apples on Tuesday and 5 more apples on Wednesday.

How many apples did I pick altogether?

Ke kgile diapole tše 7 ka Mošupologo.

Ke kgile diapole tše 3 ka Labobedi, ka kga gape tše dingwe ka Laboraro.

Na ke kgile diapole tše kae ka moka ge di hlakana?

- 2 There were 14 children swimming in the pool.  
7 children arrive and then another 3 arrive.  
How many children are there altogether swimming in the pool?  
Go be go na le bana ba 14 ka boruthelong.  
Bana ba 7 ba fihlile, ba bangwe gape ba ba 3 ba fihla.  
Na go na le bana ba bakae ka boruthelong ge ba hlakane ka moka?

- 
- 3 Maria has 16 crayons.  
Her mom buys her another 5 crayons.  
She loses 4 of the crayons.  
How many crayons does she have left?  
Maria o na le 16 ya dikhrayone.  
Mma wa gagwe o mo rekela dikhrayone tše dingwe gape tše 5.  
O lahlegelwa ke dikhrayone tše 4.  
Na o šaletšwe ke dikhrayone tše kae?
-

4 There were 14 children in the classroom.

6 children arrived in the classroom and then another 3.

How many children are there now?

Go be go na le bana ba 14 ka phapošing ya borutelo.

Bana ba 6 ba tlile ka phapošing, bana ba bangwe gape ba ba 3 le bona ba tlile.

Na go na le bana ba bakae gabjale?

---

5 There were 23 cows in the field.

6 more cows arrived in the field and then another 4.

How many cows are there now?

Go be go na le dikgomo tše 23 ka tšhemong.

Dikgomo tše 6 di tlile ka tšhemong, tše dingwe gape tše 4 di tlile.

Na go na le dikgomo tše kae gabjale?

- 6 There were 12 pigs in the field.  
6 more pigs came to the field and then 5 pigs left.  
How many pigs are left in the field?  
Go be go na le dikolobe tše 12 ka tšhemong.  
Dikolobe tše 6 di tlile ka tšhemong, dikolobe tše 5 di tlogile.  
Na go šetše dikolobe tše kae ka tšhemong?

# Term 2 Lesson 4b

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 4b

Addition using brackets

Go hlakantšha ka go šomiša mašakana

### CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

1 Solve the following problems. Remember to start with the brackets.

Rarolla marara a a latelago. Gopola go thoma ka mašakana.

a  $14 + (7 + 3) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b  $25 + (3 + 2) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c  $19 + (2 + 18) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

d  $24 + (17 + 3) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

e  $35 + (14 + 6) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

---

f  $49 + (8+22) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

---

- 2 Use brackets to solve this problem.

Šomiša mašakana go rarolla marara a.

There were 16 dogs in the park.

7 more dogs came and another 3 came later.

How many dogs are there altogether?

Go be go na le dimpša tše 16 ka phakeng.

Dimpša tše dingwe tše 7 di tlile, ka morago gwa tla tše dingwe gape tše 3.

Na go na le dimpša tše kae ge di hlakana ka moka?

---

HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

Solve the following problems. Remember to solve the brackets first.

Rarolla marara a a latelago. Gopola go thoma ka go rarolla mašakana pele.

a  $15 + (5 + 5) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b  $19 + (4 + 6) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c  $27 + (12 + 8) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

d  $37 + (46 + 4) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



Term 2 Lesson 47  
Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 47  
Assessment  
Kelo

## Term 2 Lesson 48

### Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 48

Word problems – difference

Mararantšu - phapano

#### CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

Draw bar diagrams to solve the problems below.

Thala ditaekramo tša methalopepetla go rarolla marara a ka tlase.

- a There are 22 sheep in the field.

There are 6 more sheep in the field than on the truck.

How many sheep are there on the truck?

Go na le dinku tše 22 ka tšhemong.

Go na le dinku tše dingwe gape tše 6 ka tšhemong go feta tšeo di lego ka loring.

Na go na le dinku tše kae ka loring?

- b** A dozen pencils costs R45.  
This is R15 more expensive than a packet of erasers.  
How much is a packet of erasers?  
Tosene ya diphensele e bitša R45.  
Theko ye ke R15 go feta paka ya diphumodi.  
Na paka ya diphumodi e bitša bokae?

HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

Draw a bar diagram to solve the problems below.

Thala taekramo ya methalopepetla go rarolla marara a ka tlase.

There are 38 girls on the playground.

There are 20 more girls than boys on the playground.

How many boys are there?

Go na le basetsana ba 38 ka lebaleng la dipapadi.

Go na le basetsana ba 20 go feta bašemane ka lebaleng la dipapadi.

Na go na le bašemane ba bakae?

## Term 2 Lesson 49

# Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 49

Word problems – comparison

Mararantšu – go bapetša

CLASSWORK MOŠOMO WA KA PHAPOŠING

Draw bar diagrams to solve the problems below.

Thala ditaekramo tša methalopepetla go rarolla marara a ka tlase.

**a** There are 29 taxis on the road.

The number of taxis is 10 less than the cars.

How many cars are there?

Go na le ditekisi tše 29 mo mmileng.

Palo ya ditekisi e tlase ka 10 go dikoloi.

Na go na le dikoloi tše kae?

**b** A red ribbon is 20 m long.

It is 36 m shorter than a blue ribbon.

How long is the blue ribbon?

Lenti le le khubedu ke botelele bja 20 ya dimetara.

Ke le le kopana ka 36 ya dimetara go feta lenti le le talaleratadima.

Na lenti le le talaleratadima ke botelele bjo bo kaakang?

## HOMEWORK MOŠOMO WA GAE

Draw a bar diagram to solve the problem.

Thala taekramo ya methalopepetla go rarolla marara a ka tlase.

There are 17 oranges.

There are 30 less oranges than apples.

How many apples are there?

Go na le dinamune tše 17.

Go na le dinamune tše 30 tše tlase ga diapole.

Na go na le diapole tše kae?

# Term 2 Lesson 50

## Kotara ya 2 Thuto ya 50

### Consolidation

### Teefatšo

Draw bar diagrams to show the difference.

Thala ditaekramo tša methalopepetla go laetša phapano.

1 There are 18 pigs on the farm.

There are 5 more pigs than goats.

How many goats are there?

Go na le dikolobe tše 18 ka polaseng.

Go na le dikolobe tše dingwe tše 5 go feta dipudi.

Na go na le dipudi tše kae?



- 2 There are 25 books on the shelf.  
There are 10 more books than magazines.  
How many magazines are there?  
Go na le dipuku tše 25 godimo ga raka ya dipuku.  
Go na le dipuku tše 10 go feta dimakasine.  
Na go na le dimakasine tše kae?
- 

- 3 There are 30 plates on the table.  
There are 16 less plates than spoons on the table.  
How many spoons are there?  
Go na le dipleiti tše 30 godimo ga tafola.  
Go na le dipleiti tše 16 tše tlase ga malepola godimo ga tafola.  
Na go na le malepola a makae?
-

4 Mealie Meal costs R20.

Mealie meal is R15 cheaper than Rama.

How much is Rama?

Bupi bo bitša R20.

Theko ya bupi ke R15, ka tlase ga Rama.

Na Rama ke bokae?

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Printed tens (lesson 1 and other)

Masome ao a gatišitšwego (thuto ya 1 le tše dingwe)

