MATHEMATICS

Grade 1–3

English/Tshivenḓa

DICTIONARY

Introduction

In almost every South African classroom you will find speakers of a number of different languages. Because of this, you may need to teach in a slightly different way to include all learners. Firstly, acknowledge that your learners may speak a number of different languages, and find out more about the home languages of each learner. Then, use the bilingual dictionary to help you as you teach mathematics.

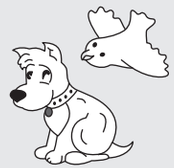
This bilingual dictionary includes the daily list of **lesson vocabulary** that is included in the lesson plans and the teacher's notes. In the dictionary you will find explanations and diagrams for the lesson vocabulary. It is structured in alphabetical order according to the English terms.

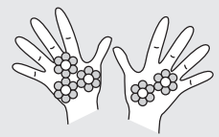
Lesson vocabulary is the important mathematical vocabulary that is used in the lesson. Please go through the lesson vocabulary as part of your lesson preparation. These terms are important as they are the language of mathematics that each learner needs to learn and understand, in order to build a solid foundation and understanding of this subject. It is important to explain these words to your learners, and to encourage learners to use them as well.

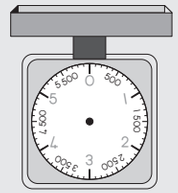
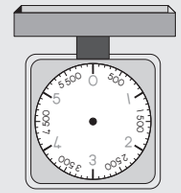
You should also use more than one language to explain the words if necessary – the dictionary will help you to do this. Many South African mathematics teachers already code-switch to help their learners understand mathematical concepts and terms. This means that they alternate between two or more languages when explaining mathematics. Research has shown that this is a very useful practice that does indeed help learners to understand. Code-switching allows teachers and learners to draw on all of their language skills to learn, rather than to be limited by one language only. This practice is now used internationally, and is also called 'translanguaging'.

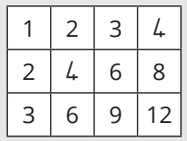
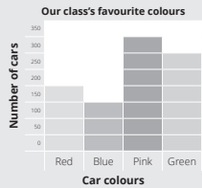
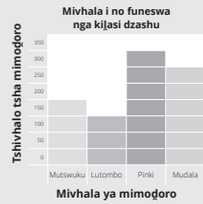
If you have learners in your class who are not yet comfortable in the LoLT (Language of Teaching and Learning), try and explain the word in a language they understand. You can also use gestures or pictures to help you explain a concept. Another strategy is to let learners who speak the same language discuss the concept in their home language, and explain to each other.

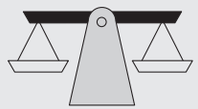
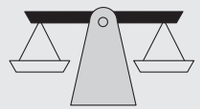
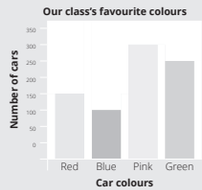
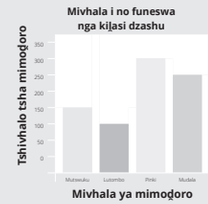
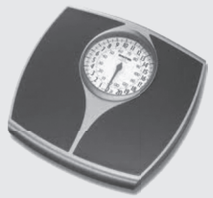
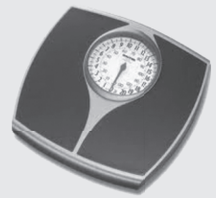
The revised CAPS Section 4 (Assessment) endorses the use of more than one language to speak mathematically.

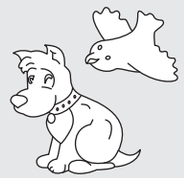
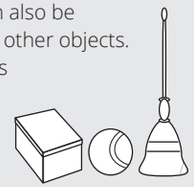
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
Aa			
above (position)	In a higher place than. E.g. The bird is higher than the dog. 	nṱha ha (vhuimo)	Vhuimo hu re nga nṱha. Tsumbo: tshiṇoni tshi nga nṱha ha mmbwa 
across	Go from one side to another. E.g. You walk across the road. You can draw a line across your page.	pfuka\matungo\u ya matungo	U bva kha luṅwe lurumbu u tshi ya kha luṅwe. Tsumbo: U tshimbila wa pfuka bada. Ri a kona u tala mutalo u tshi pfukekanya siaṱari.
add	To join two or more numbers together to find the total amount. E.g. 3 + 2 + 1 = 6	ṱanganya/ ṱanganyisa	U ṱanganya nomboro mbili kana u paḓa u itela u wana tshivhaloguṱe. Tsumbo: 3 + 2 + 1 = 6
addend	When two numbers are added to each other they can be called addends. For example, in the number sentence 15 + 7 = 15 is the first addend and 7 is the second addend.	ṱhanganywa	Arali nomboro mbili dzi tshi nga ṱanganywa dzi nga pfi ndi ṱhanganywa. Sa tsumbo, kha fhungombalo 15 + 7 = X 15 ndi ṱhanganywa ya u thoma ngeno 7 i ṱhanganywa ya vhuvhili.
add hundreds	To add groups of 100 starting from any given number.	U ṱanganya maḓana	U ṱanganya zwigwada zwa 100 ri tshi thoma kha nomboro yo imaho nga uri.
add tens	To add groups of 10 starting from any given number.	U ṱanganya mahumi	U ṱanganya zwigwada zwa dzi10 ri tshi thoma kha nomboro yo imaho nga uri.
addition	The operation that involves calculating the sum of two or more numbers. E.g. 4 + 3 + 2 + 5 = 14	U ṱanganyisa	Kushumele ku no kwama u rekanya ṱhanganyelo ya nomboro mbili kana nnzhi. Tsumbo: 4 + 3 + 2 + 5 = 14
addition doubles	Adding two numbers that are the same. E.g. 5 + 5 = 10; 8 + 8 = 16.	nyingakavhili dza muṱangayo	U ṱanganya nomboro mbili dzi no fana. Tsumbo: 5 + 5 = 10; 8 + 8 = 16
addition facts	The basic sums of single digit numbers.	zwiṱalutshedzi zwa nomboro (nomboro tharu)	Mbalo dza muteo dza nomboro dza didzhithi nthihi.
after (a number)	The number that comes next. E.g. 5 comes after 4 if you are counting up.	tevhela (nomboro)	Nomboro i no ḓa phanḓa ha iṅwe.. Tsumbo: 5 i tevhela 4 arali ni khou vhala ni tshi ya nṱha.

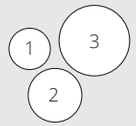
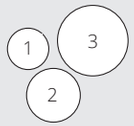
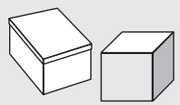
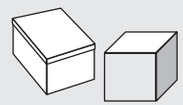
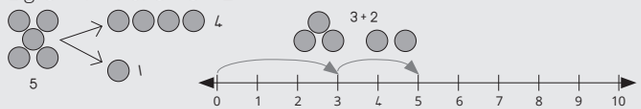
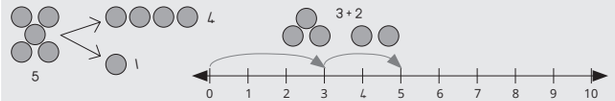
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
after (time)	A time/event that comes later than another time. E.g. You go home after the school day is finished.	nga murahu ha/ matevhe/matovhe/	Tshifhinga/nyito i no tevhela/tovhela tshiṅwe (nga murahu ha tshiṅwe) Tsumbo: Ni ḓo ya hayani nga murahu ha u bva ha tshikolo.
afternoon	The time between noon and evening. Noon is another word for midday and it is when the time is 12 o'clock in the middle of the day.	masiari	Tshifhinga tsha vhukati ha iri ya vhufumi na vhuvhili na madekwana. Zwi amba tshifhinga/tshivhangalala musi ḓuvha ḽi nṱha ha ṱhoho.
algorithm	A method of calculation which is shown using numeric and symbolic working. E.g. A horizontal algorithm involves writing the working across the page. A vertical algorithm involves writing things in columns of hundreds, tens and units.	aḽigoriḓimu	Ngona/nḓila ya kushumele kwa mbalo ine ya sumbedzwa nga u shumisa nomboro na zwiga. Tsumbo: Aḽigoriḓimu ya u tou buḓa i shumisa muṅwalo u no rambalala na siaṱari. Aḽigoriḓimu ya u tou tsitsa i ṅwala zwithu kha khoḽomu dza maḓana, mahumi na yunithi.
altogether	Take everything together. E.g. If you have 3 flowers in one hand and 2 flowers in the other hand, you have 5 flowers altogether. 	ṱhanganyelo (u ṱangana oṱhe)/fhelela	Zwithu zwo fhelela. Tsumbo: Arali no fara maluvha a 3 kha tshanḓa tshithihi na ma 2 kha tshiṅwe tshanḓa, ni na maluvha ma 5 o ṱangana oṱhe/o fhelela. 
am/pm	am – times in the morning from midnight until noon; pm – times in the afternoon after 12 o'clock (noon) and up to midnight.	am/pm	am – zwifhinga zwa nga matsheloni u bva vhukati ha vhusiku u swika nga iri ya vhufumi na vhuvhili ; pm – ndi zwifhinga zwa nga masiari u bva nga awara ya 12 (masiari) u swika vhukati ha vhusiku.
amongst/between	When you share things between more than two people or groups you say "share amongst". E.g. I share 40 sweets amongst my class of 40 learners.	vhukati ha	Musi ni tshi kho u kovhekanya zwithu vhukati ha vhathu vhavhili kana tshigwada tsha vhathu ni ri "u kovhekanya vhukati ha". Tsumbo: Ndo kovhekanya maḽegere a 40 vhukati ha tshigwada tsha vhana vha 40 vha kiḽasi yanga
amount	"How much" of something. Similar to number. E.g. I have an amount of money but I have a number of eggs in my basket.	gemo/mutengo/ Tshivhalo	"Vhugai" ya tshithu/"Vhungana" ha zwithu. U fana na tshivhalo. Tsumbo: Ndi na gemo ḽa tshelede fhedzi ndi na tshivhalo tsho imaho nga uri, tsha makumba kha ṱhirei.

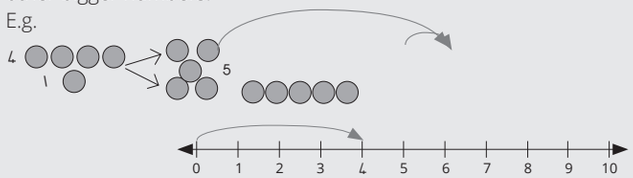
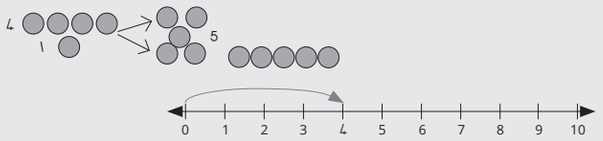
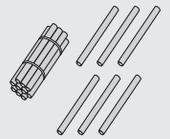
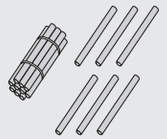
Maths word	Explanation/diagram		Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo	
analogue clock/ analogue time	A clock with the numbers 1 to 12 around the face and a rotating short hand to show the hours, and long hands to show the minutes and seconds. E.g. The analogue time above is 8 o'clock.		watshi ya vhutanda/ tshifhinga tsha vhutanda	Watshi ine ya vha na nomboro 1 u swika kha 12 u mona nayo nga phanḓa hayo khathihi na luṋanga lupfufhi lu no mona lwa u sumbedza awara, na maṋanga malapfu a no mona a no sumbedza miminete/mithethe na dzisekondo. Tsumbo: Tshifhinga tsha vhutanda tshi re afho nṱha ndi Iri ya 8.	
analogue scale	A measuring scale that has a face which is marked so that you can read a measurement. E.g. This is a scale used to measure mass in kilograms.		Tshikalo tsha vhutanda	Tshikalo tshi re na muelo u no sumbedza nomboro na mitalo, tshine na nga kona u vhala muelo. Tsumbo: Hetshi ndi tshikalo tshine tsha kala tshileme nga dzikiḽogireme.	
analyse	To study carefully and think about what something means. In data handling learners have to analyse the data collected – they need to work out what it can tell them.		U saukanya	U guda tshithu nga vhuronwane uri tshithu tshi amba mini. Musi matshudeni vha tshi saukanya data ye ya kuvhanganywa,vha tea u wana zwine ya khou vha tsivhudza zwone.	
analyse (data)	To look at something closely to find a pattern or meaning in it.		U Saukanya (data)	U sedza nga vhuronwane u tshi itela u wana phetheni kana ṱhalutshedzo.	
apparatus	Things that you use when you do practical work. E.g. The apparatus used when you do a capacity activity could be a jug, and some measuring cylinders.		tshishumiswa/ zwishumiswa	Zwithu zwine na zwi shumisa musi ni tshi ita mishumo ya vhukuma. Tsumbo: Tshishumiswa tshi no shumiswa kha u ita nyito i no kwama khaphasithi (nḓadzo), hu nga vha dzhege na siḽinda dza u ela.	
appropriate symbols	The symbols which are the right ones for the given question. E.g. If the question says "add 23 to 45" the appropriate symbol is an addition symbol "+".		zwiga zwo teaho	Zwiga zwine zwa vha zwo tea mbudziso nngede. Tsumbo: Arali mbudziso i tshi ri "ṱanganyani 23 na 25" tshiga tsho teaho ndi tsha muṱanganyo (u ṱanganyisa) tshine tsha vha "+".	
arrange	To put in an order or pattern. E.g. Arrange the ribbons from longest to shortest.		dzudzanya/vhekanya	U vhea zwithu nga thevhekano kana kha phetheni. Tsumbo, dzudzanyani/ vhekanyani riboni u bva kha ndapfusa u ya kha pfufhisa.	

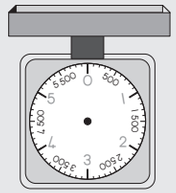
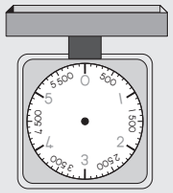
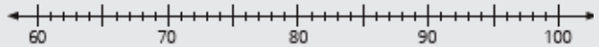
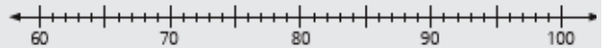
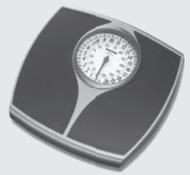
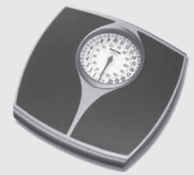
Maths word	Explanation/diagram		Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo	
area	The amount of surface enclosed by the perimeter of a 2-D shape. The surface area of a 3-D object is the amount of surface that covers the object.		nyalo	U ṱanḓavhuwa ha fhethu/sia ho putelwaho nga pherimitha/vhunnḓa ha tshivhumbeo tsha 2-D. Nyalo ya fhethu ha tshithu tsha 3-D ndi u ṱanḓavhuwa ha fhethu ho putelaho tshithu.	
array	A set of objects or numbers that are arranged in an order, often in rows and columns in a grid.		mutevhe/mbekanywa	Sethe ya zwithu kana ya nomboro i vhekanywa hu na u tevhekana nga ngona, kanzhi kha dzirou (miduba) na kha khoḽomu dza giridi.	
axes/axis	The axes (axis – singular) of a graph are the vertical and horizontal lines which create a point of reference for the graph. E.g. The horizontal axis of this graph shows the colours of cars and the vertical axis shows how many of each type were counted in a survey.		Mutalo mukhethekanyi/ekisisi	Mitalomikhethekanyi ya girafu ndi mitalo i no tou buḓa kana i no tou tsitsa i tshi sumbedza zwithu. Tsumbo: Mutalo u no khou buḓa kha girafu iyi u sumbedza mivhala ya mimoḓoro ngeno mitalo i no tou tsitsa i tshi sumbedza uri ndi zwingana kha lushaka luṅwe na luṅwe zwe zwa vhaliwa kha ṱhoḓisiso	
Bb					
back	The part which is behind or at the end. E.g. Here you can see the front and the back of the giraffe. Also, if ten people are in a line, the last one is the one at the back.		murahu (ha)/nga murahu	Tshipiḓa tshi re nga murahu kana magumoni. Tsumbo: Afha ni nga kona u vhona nga phanḓa, na nga murahu ha ṱhuḓwa. Zwi ambelwa na musi vhathu vha fumi vho ima nga muduba, wa u fhedza ndi ene a re murahu.	
backwards	In the reverse of the usual way. E.g. When you count backwards the numbers get smaller: 10, 9, 8, 7, …		nga tshamurahu/humela murahu/u yela murahu	Nga zwo fhambanaho kha zwo ḓoweleaho. . Tsumbo: Musi ni tshi vhala nga tshamurahu nomboro dzi a ṱukufhala: 10, 9, 8, 7,…	

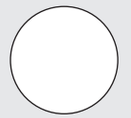
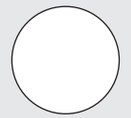
Maths word	Explanation/diagram		Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo	
balance	Having the same mass on either side. When there is the same mass on either side, the scale is said to balance.		ndinganyiso/ ndinganyo	Musi tshileme tsha masia mavhili tshi tshi lingana. Arali tshivhalo tsha masia mavhili tshi tshi lingana, hu pfi tshikalo tshi kha ndinganyiso/ndinganyo/tsho linganyiswa	
balance scale	A scale which is used to measure mass.		tshikalo tshilinganyisi/ tshikalo/Tshikalo tsha ndinganyo	Tshikalo tshi no shumiswa kha u kala vhuleme/tshileme.	
ball shapes (spheres)	A 3-dimensional (3-D) shape that is perfectly round.		zwivhumbeo zwa bola (bulumbu)	Tshivhumbeo tsha siararu (3-D) tshine tsha vha khulungwa ya vhukuma.	
bar graph	A graph which shows the number of things using bars. E.g. This bar graph shows car colours from a survey.		tshatidungo	Ndi girafu i no sumbedza tshivhalo tsha zwithu nga u shumisa madungo. Tsumbo: Heyi tshatidungo i sumbedza mivhala ya mimoḓoro ye ya waniwa nga ṱhoḓisiso.	
base ten	The base of a number system that involves grouping in tens. E.g. Our number system uses a base of ten. There are ten units in one ten, ten tens in one hundred and so on.		U muteo wa mahumi	Muteo wa sisiṱeme ya nomboro u no kwama u vhekanya nga zwigwada zwa mahumi. Tsumbo: Sisiṱeme yashu ya nomboro i shumisa muteo wa mahumi. Hu na yunithi dza fumi kha fumi, mahumi a yunithifumi kha ḓana ḽithihi, ngauralo ngauralo.	
bathroom scale	A scale that is used to measure mass. It is put on the ground and you stand on it and then you can read your mass.		tshikalo tsha nḓuni ṱhukhu	Tshikalo tshi no shumiswa kha u kala tshileme. Tshi vheiwa fhasi, muthu a ima khatsho wa kona u vhala tshileme.	

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
before (position)	A number that is in front of another number, in the counting sequence. E.g. 5 comes before 6.	rangela (vhuimo)	nomboro i no ranga u vha hone hu sa athu ḓa iṅwe, musi ri tshi vhala. Tsumbo: 5 i vha yo rangela 6.
before (time)	A time/event that comes earlier than another time. E.g. You eat breakfast before you come to school.	rangela (tshifhinga)	Tshifhinga/tshiitei tshi no swika/itea hu sa athu u swika/itea tshiṅwe. Tsumbo: Ni ḽa vhuragane ni sa athu ḓa tshikoloni.
behind (position)	At the back. E.g. The dinosaur is behind the tree. 	murahu ha (vhuimo)	murahu ha. Tsumbo: Dainaso i murahu ha muri. 
below (position)	Beneath, or in a lower place than. E.g. The dog is below the bird. 	fhasi ha (vhuimo)	Fhasi ha/nga fhasi ha. Tsumbo: Mmbwa i fhasi ha/i nga fhasi ha tshiṇoni. 
between/in between (position)	A number or numbers in the middle of two numbers. E.g. 4 and 5 are between 3 and 6.  An object can also be between two other objects. E.g. The ball is between the box and the broom. 	vhukati ha (vhuimo)	Ṋomboro nthihi kana nnzhi dzi re vhukati ha nomboro mbili. Tsumbo: 4 na 5 dzi vhukati ha 3 na 6.  Tshithu tshi a kona u vha vhukati ha zwiṅwe zwivhili. Tsumbo: Bola i vhukati ha bogisi na luswielo. 
big, bigger, biggest (number)/ bigger than	When you order numbers you might use words such as big, bigger and biggest. E.g. 5 is bigger than 4. If you have the numbers 45, 46 and 47, then 47 is the biggest of those numbers.	khulu, khulwane, khulwanesa (nomboro)/khulwane kha	Musi ni tshi tovhekanya nomboro ni nga shumisa maipfi a no nga khulu, khulwane, khulwanesa. Tsumbo: 5 ndi khulwane kha 4. Arali ni na nomboro 45, 46, na 47, zwi amba uri 47 ndi yone khulwanesa kha nomboro idzi .

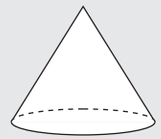
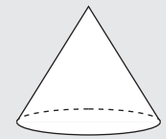
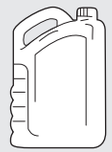
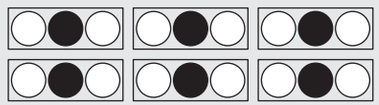
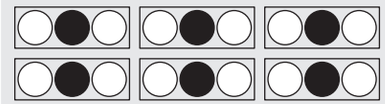
Maths word	Explanation/diagram		Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo	
big, bigger, biggest (shape)	Shapes come in different sizes and can be ordered according to their size. E.g. Circle 1 is big, but circle 2 is bigger and circle 3 is the biggest.		tshihulu, tshihulwane, tshihulwanesa	Zwivhumbeo zwi wanala zwi kha saizi (mirole) dzo fhambanaho nahone zwi vhekanywa nga saizi yazwo. Tsumbo: Tshitendeledzi tsha 1 ndi tshihulu fhedzi tsha 2 ndi tshihulwane nahone tsha 3 ndi tshihulwanesa.	
biggest (number)	When we write numbers in order, we will write them from the smallest to the biggest or from the biggest to the smallest. E.g. 32, 33, 34, 35, is written from the smallest to the biggest.		khulwanesa (nomboro)	Musi ri tshi ṅwala nomboro dzi tshi tevhekana, ri dzi ṅwala ri tshi thoma kha ṱhukhusa ri tshi ya kha khulwanesa kana ra thoma kha khulwanesa ri tshi ya kha ṱhukhusa. Tsumbo: 32, 33, 34, 35, dzo ṅwaliwa u thoma kha ṱhukhusa ri tshi ya kha khulwanesesa.	
birthday	The day you were born. E.g. 15 February 2006.		Ḓuvha ḽa mabebo	Ḓuvha ḽe na bebwa ngaḽo. Tsumbo: 15 Luhuhi 2006	
bottom	The lowest or deepest part of anything. E.g. The thick book is at the bottom of the pile.		Fhasi/tshiraho	Tshipiḓa tshi re tshirahoni. Tsumbo: bugu ndenya i fhasi ha tshiṱhopho.	
box shapes (prisms)	A solid object that has six faces.		zwivhumbeo zwa mabogisi/zwibogisi (phirizimu)	Tshithu tsho omaho tshi re na vhurumbu ha rathi.	
break down/ breaking down	Breaking down numbers is done when a number is broken down to two smaller numbers. E.g. 5 = 4 + 1 or 5 = 3 + 2 		u paḓula/u fhandekanya	Nomboro dzi a peḓulwa musi dzi tshi fhandekanywa dza bva nomboro mbili ṱhukhu. Tsumbo: 5 = 4 + 1 kana 5 = 3 + 2 	
bridging through ten	When adding units together and the answer is bigger than ten. E.g. 8 + 7 = 15.		u pfuka fumi	Musi ri tshi ṱanganyisa dziyunithi phindulo ya hone ya vha khulwane kha fumi. Tsumbo: 8 + 7 = 15	

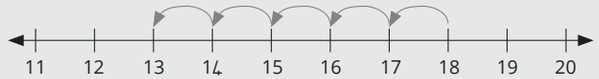
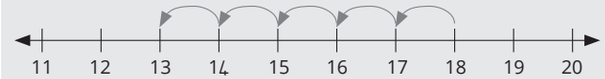
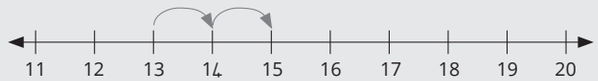
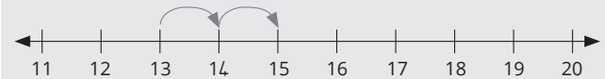
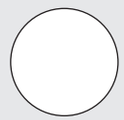
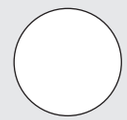
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
build up/building up	Building up numbers is when numbers are put together to make other bigger numbers. E.g. 	u fhaṱa	U fhaṱa nomboro ndi musi nomboro dzi tshi vhewa dzoṯhe u itela u fhaṱa nomboro dziṅwe khulwane. tsumbo: 
bundle	A group of things put together. They could be tied up (for example with string). In the drawing you can see one bundle of 10 sticks and 6 loose sticks which are not bundled. 	ṅanda	Tshigwada tsha zwithu zwo vheiwaho zwoṯhe. Zwi nga vhofhiwa zwoṯhe (sa tsumbo, i nga vha nga lutambo). Kha tshifanyiso itshi ni kona u vhona ṅanda ya zwitanda zwa 10 na zwa 6 zwi songo vhofhiwaho. 
buy	Hand over money to pay for goods.	u renga	U bvisa tshelede wa renga zwithu.
Cc			
calculate	Find the answer. Work out the solution.	u rekanya/u shuma mbalo	Wanani phindulo. Shumani ni wane phindulo.
calculation	Mathematical working with numbers.	murekanyo	U wana phindulo nga u shumisa nomboro.
calculation strategies	Mathematical working can be done in different ways – these are called strategies. E.g. To add numbers together you could calculate the answer by counting all the numbers, using doubling, writing out the numbers in columns and adding the tens and units, etc.	nḓila dza u rekanya	U shuma mbalo hu nga itwa nga nḓila dzo fhambanaho – nḓila idzi dzi pfi ndi zwiṱirathedzhi. Tsumbo, musi ri tshi ṱanganyisa mbalo ri nga rekanya nga u vhalela nomboro dzoṯhe, ra shumisa u inga kavhili, u tou ṅwala nomboro ri tshi shumisa dzikhoḽumu na nga u tou ṱanganya mahumi na dziyunithi, ngauralongauralo.
calendar	A table showing the year broken up into months, weeks and days.	khaḽenda	Thebuḽu i no sumbedza ṅwaha wo paḓukanywa/fhandekanywa wa bva miṅwedzi, dzivhege na maḓuvha.

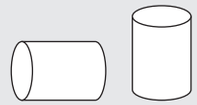
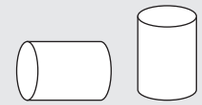
Maths word	Explanation/diagram		Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo	
calibrated	Marked so that correct values can be determined. E.g. The measuring scale is calibrated in kilograms and grams.		u swayiwa	Ndi u ita muelo u nga nḓila i vhaleaho . Tsumbo: Tshikalo tsho swayiwa nga khiḽogireme na nga gireme.	
calibrated line	A calibrated number line is a straight line with numbers placed at equal distances along its length. For example, this number line is calibrated in ones but only the tens are labelled. 		mutalomuteṅwa	Mutalombalo wo temiwaho ndi mutalo tswititi u re na nomboro dzo vhewaho kha zwikhala zwi no lingana khawo. Sa tsumbo, mutalombalo uyu wo temiwa nga thihi fhedziha ndi mahumi fhedzi e a ṅwaliwa. 	
calibration lines	A scale is marked with little lines that are called calibrations. This bathroom scale has calibrations in kilograms.		mitalotswayo	Tshikalo tsho swaiwa nga vhutalo vhuṱuku hune ha vhidzwa upfi ndi mitalotswayo. Tsumbo: Tshikalo itshi tsha nḓuni ṱhukhu tshi na mitalotswayo i no sumbedza dzikiḽogireme.	
capacity	The amount a container can hold when it is full. E.g. This container is filled to its capacity.		khaphasithi (nḓadzo)	Tshivhalo tsha zwithu zwine tshifaredzi/ khontheina tsha nga kona u fara/hwala. Tsumbo. Tshifaredzi tsho ḓala tshoṱhe.	
categories (data)	To arrange data you use categories. The categories give some of the different types into which the data can be sorted. E.g. Cars come in different colours. You can group cars by their colour, then the car colours form categories, such as red, green, white and blue.		khethekanyo (data/ mawanwa)	Musi ni tshi vhekanya data ni shumisa khethekanyo. Khethekanyo i fha tshaka dzo fhambanaho dzine data/mawanwa ya/a nga vhekanywa ngadzo. Tsumbo: Mimoḓoro i na mivhala yo fhambanaho. Ni nga kona u vhekanya mimoḓoro nga mivhala yayo, zwenezwoha, mivhala ya mimoḓoro i vhumba khethekanyo dzo fhambananaho, i no nga mitswuku, midala, mitshena na ya lutombo.	

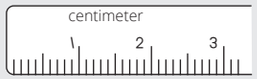
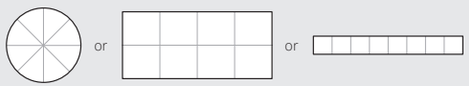
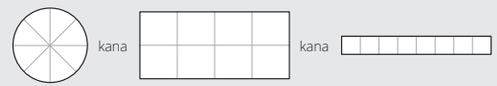
Maths word	Explanation/diagram		Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo	
centimetre	A metric unit used to measure length. A ruler is usually marked in centimetres (cm). 100 cm = 1 metre (m)		senthimitha	yunithi ya methiriki i no shumiswa kha u ela vhulapfu (vhunavha). Ruḽa/tshitaleli i anzela u swaiwa nga dzisenthimitha (cm). 100 cm = 1 mitha (m)	
cents (and rands)	Money values used in South Africa.		Masenthe (na dzirannda)	Veḽu/ndeme ya tshelede i no shumiswa Afurika Tshipembe	
change (money)	When you pay for something and you give more money than is needed, you get some money back. This money you get back is called change. E.g. You give a shop keeper R10,00 to pay for a pen that costs R2,50. The shop keeper will give you R7,50 change.		tshintshi	Musi ni tshi renga tshithu, no badela tshelede i nnzhi u fhira i no khou ṱoḓea, ni a fhiwa iṅwe tshelede murahu. Tshelede yenei ine wa fhiwa i pfi tshintshi. Tsumbo. Arali wa fha murengisi R10.00 ya u renga pene ine ya ḓura R2,50. Murengisi u tea u u vhuisela tshintshi ya R7.50.	
check (calculation)	When you re-do a calculation using the same or a different method, you check it to see if it is correct.		tsheka/ṱola (murekanyo)/u sedzulusa	Musi ri tshi dovholola murekanyo ni tshi shumisa nḓila (ngona) i no fana kana iṅwevho, ni vha ri tshi khou tsheka/ṱola uri murekanyo ndi wone naa.	
circle	A 2-dimensional (2-D) shape that is perfectly round.		tshitendeledzi	Tshivhumbeo tsha siavhili (2-D) tshine tsha vha tshipulumbu/khulungwa tshi/i sa timatimisi.	
clock face	The front of a clock which you read when you tell the time. E.g. This is an analogue clock face.		phanḓa ya watshi	Ndi lurumbu lwa nga phanḓa lwa watshi hune ra vhala hone tshifhinga. Tsumbo: Iyi ndi phanḓa ya watshi ya zwitanda.	

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
coins and notes	The money that we use to pay for goods or services comes in coins and notes. E.g. Coins  Notes 	khoini na noutu (tshelede ya bammbiri)	Tshelede ine ra i shumisa kha u renga na u badelela zwirengwa kana tshumelo i vha i dzikhoini kana dzinoutu (ya bammbiri). Tsumbo: Dzikhoini  Dzinoutu (ya bammbiri) 
collect	Put things together. E.g. I collect the cups after the party. I collect 5c coins to give to charity.	u goda/u kuvhanganya	U vhekanya zwithu fhethu huthihi. Tsumbo: Ndi goda/kuvhanganya bigiri musi ḓikiṱa ḽo fhela . U kuvhanganya khoini dza 5c.
collection	A group of things that have been put together. E.g. I have a collection of marbles.	khuvhanganyo/ zwikuvhanganywa	Tshigwada tsha zwithu zwe zwa vhewa fhethu huthihi. Tsumbo: Khuvhanganyo ya mavhuḽu.
colour (red, blue, green, yellow)	The shade of things that we see. Red – e.g. blood is red. Blue – e.g. the sky is blue on a sunny day. Green – e.g. fresh grass and the leaves of trees are green. Yellow –e.g. butter is yellow; ripe lemons are yellow.	Muvhala (mutswuku, lutombo, mudala, muṱaḓa/ṱaḓa)	Mivhala ya zwithu zwine ra zwi vhona. Mutswuku – tsumbo: malofha ndi matswuku Lutombo – tsumbo: makole a muvhala wa lutombo musi ḓuvha ḽi tshi khou fhisa. Mudala – tsumbo: mahatsi na maṱari matete ndi zwidala Muṱaḓa/Ṱaḓa – tsumbo: boṱoro na zwikavhavhe zwo vhibvaho zwi na muvhala wa muṱaḓa/ṱaḓa.
column (and row)	A set of objects or numbers can be arranged in order, often in rows and columns in a grid/array. The rows go across from left to right in the grid. The columns go from top to bottom in the grid. E.g. The first row has the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 in it. The second column has the numbers 2, 4, 6 in it. 1 2 3 4 2 4 6 8 3 6 9 12	khoḽomu (na muduba/ rou)	Sethe ya zwithu kana nomboro i nga vhekanywa nga ngona, kanzhi kha dzirou na khoḽumu kha giridi kana mutevhe. Rou dzi tou buḓa dzi tshi bva kha tsha monde dzi tshi ya kha tsha u ḽa. khoḽumu dzi tou tsitsa u bva nṱha dzi tshi ya fhasi. Tsumbo: Rou ya u thoma i na nomboro 1, 2, 3, 4 khayo. khoḽumu ya vhuvhili i na nomboro 2, 4, 6 khayo. 1 2 3 4 2 4 6 8 3 6 9 12
combination	Things which are put together to make something. E.g. The combination of 10 and 5 makes the number 15.	ṱhanganyo/ṱhangano/u ṱanganyisa	Zwithu zwine zwa kuvhanganywa fhethu huthihi zwa ita tshiṅwe tshithu. Tsumbo: ṱhanganyo/ṱhangano ya 10 na 5 i ita nomboro ya 15.

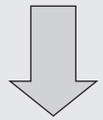
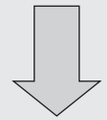
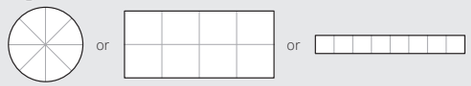
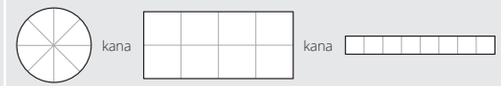
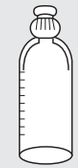
Maths word	Explanation/diagram		Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo	
combine	Put things together.		baḓekanya	u ṱanganya zwithu.	
compare	To look for similarities or differences. E.g. You can compare the sizes of numbers. 4 is smaller than 5. 96 is bigger than 92. 85 is equal to 85. 9 is greater than 4. 4 is less than 9. 10 is the same as 2 x 5. You can also compare the sizes of shapes. (See big/bigger etc.)		U vhambedza	U ṱoḓa pfanywa kana phambano. Tsumbo: Ni nga kona u vhambedza saizi dza nomboro. 4 ndi ṱhukhu kha 5. 96 ndi khulwanesa kha 92. 85 i lingana na 85. 9 i fhira 4. 4 i fhasi ha 9. 10 i fana na 2 x 5. Ni nga kona hafhu u vhambedza saizi dza zwivhumbeo. (lavhelesani khulwane/khulwanesa nzw)	
compass directions	The compass directions North, South, East and West are used when you need to find position and direction.		masia a khamphasi\ masia a tsumbasia	Masia a khamphasi ane avha Devhula, Tshipembe, Vhubvaḓuvha na Vhukovhela a shumiswa kha u wana vhuimo na masia.	
cone	A geometric shape with a round base and a curved surface that tapers to a point.		khounu	Tshivhumbeo tsha dzhiomeṱiri tshi re na tshiraho tsha tshitendeledzi na matungo o kutaho ane a ṱangana ṱhodzini.	
container	An object that can be used for holding things.		tshifaredzi/mudzio	Tshithu tshine tsha nga shumiswa u fara zwithu.	
convert	To change. E.g. You can convert a number from one form to another. $\frac{1}{2}$ = 0,5		u shandula/u shandukisa	U bva kha vhuimo ha wavha u khaho. Tsumbo: Ni nga kona u shandula nomboro ya bva kha tshivhumbeo tshiṅwe ya ya kha tshiṅwe. ½ = 0,5	
copy (a pattern)	Something that looks exactly like another thing is a copy of that other thing. E.g. This pattern is made by drawing 6 repeated copies of three circles – white, black, white. 		khophi/pfanywa (ya phetheni)	Tshithu tshine tsha fana kwakwakwa na tshiṅwe tshi pfi ndi khophi kana pfanywa ya tshiḽa tshiṅwe. Tsumbo: Phetheni iyi yo itwa nge ha oliwa khophi/pfanywa dza 6 dza zwitendeledzi dzi tshi tou dovhololwa – zwitshena, zwitswu, zwitshena. 	

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
cost	The amount you have to pay for things you want to buy. E.g. If one chocolate costs R5,00 then two chocolates will cost R10,00.	mbadelo/vhuḓurelwa/ mutengo	Mutengo une muthu a tea u badela a tshi badelela zwithu zwine a khou ṱoḓau renga. Tsumbo: Arali tshokoḽeithi i tshi ḓura R5, 00, zwi amba uri tshokoḽeithi mbili dzi ḓo ḓura R10,00.
count	Say numbers in the correct numerical order.	vhalani	U bula nomboro dzi tshi tevhekana, nga thevhekano ya nomboro.
counting back	Counting back means counting down (backwards) from a given number. To subtract you can count back from the bigger number to the smaller number. E.g. 18 – 5 = 13. Count back: 18 ... 17, 16, 15, 14, 13.  	u vhalela murahu	U vhalela murahu ndi u vhala ri tshi tsa (nga tshamurahu) u bva kha nomboro i re hone. Ri tshi ṱusa ri vhalela murahu ri tshi bva kha nomboro khulwane ri tshi ya kha nomboro ṱhukhu. Tsumbo: 18 – 5 = 13. U vhalela murahu: 18 ... 17, 16, 15, 14, 13 
counting in 10s, 50s, 100s	When you count in groups from a given number. E.g. Count in 10s from 15: 15, 25, 35, 45, 55, 65. Count in 50s to 200: 50, 100, 150, 200.	u vhala nga dzi 10 (mahumi), dzi 50 (fumiṱhanu), dzi 100 (maḓana)	Musi ri tshi vhala nga zwigwada ri tshi thoma kha nomboro nngede. Tsumbo: U vhala nga dzi 10 ri tshi thoma kha 15: 15, 25, 35, 45, 55, 65 U vhala nga dzi 50 u swika kha 200: 50, 100, 150, 200.
counting on	Counting on means counting forwards from a given number. To add you can count on. Usually you count on from the bigger number. E.g. 13 + 2 = 15. Count on: 13 ... 14, 15.  	u vhalela phanḓa	U vhala ni tshi ya phanḓa ndi u vhalela phanḓa ni tshi bva kha nomboro ye na ṅewa yone. Musi ri tshi ṱanganya ri vha ri tshi khou vhalela phanḓa. Kanzhi ri vhala ri tshi bva kha nomboro khulwanesa. Tsumbo: 13 + 2 = 15. U vhalela phanḓa: 13 ... 14, 15 
currency	Another word for money.	tshelede/ mbadelangayo	Ḽiṅwe dzina ḽa masheleni.
curved (round) sides/edges	A side that is not straight. E.g. A circle has a curved edge. 	Lurumbu/lumeme lwo Kutaho (lwa tshipulumbu)	Lurumbu lune lu si vhe tswititi. Tsumbo: Tshitendeledzi tshi na lumeme lwo kutaho. 

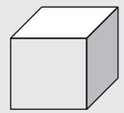
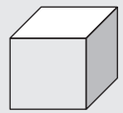
Maths word	Explanation/diagram		Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo	
curved (see round)	Curves are not straight.		kutaho (sedzani tshipulumbu)	Vhurumbu a ho ngo ita tswititi.	
curved surface	A curved surface is rounded. A shape can roll on a curved surface. See roll/slide.		sia ḽo kutaho/fhethu ho kutaho	Sia ḽo kutaho ndi tshipulumbu. Tshivhumbeo tshi a kona u kunguluwa nga sia ḽo kutaho. Sedzani kunguluwa/swenda.	
cylinder	A figure that is shaped like a can. It has two flat circular faces (sides) and one curved surface.		siḽinda	Figara i re na tshivhumbeo tshi no nga tsha tshikoṱikoṱi. I na masia mavhili a fuḽethe/o navhaho a zwitendeledzi na lurumbu luthihi lwo kutaho.	
Dd					
data	A collection of facts, such as values or measurements. E.g. Information about the heights of the learners in your class, the numbers of different coloured cars in the school yard, and so on.		data	Khuvhanganyo ya zwithu zwi no ṱalutshedza nzulele ya zwithu, sa veḽu dza zwithu kana zwikalo. Tsumbo: Mafhungomatsivhudzi nga ha vhulapfu ha matshudeni a kiḽasi yaṋu, nomboro ya mivhala ya dzigoloi dzire tshikoloni tshaṋu, nga u ralo nga u ralo.	
day/week	A period of time that is 24 hours long. There are 7 days in a week. The names of the days are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.		ḓuvha/vhege	Tshifhinga tsho lapfaho awara dza 24. Hu na maḓuvha a 7 kha vhege. Madzina a maḓuvha a vhege ndi Musumbuluwo, Ḽavhuvhili, Ḽavhuraru, Ḽavhuṋa Ḽavhuṱanu, Mugivhela na Swondaha.	
days of the week	Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.		maḓuvha a vhege	Swondaha, Musumbuluwo, Ḽavhuvhili, Ḽavhuraru, Ḽavhuṋa Ḽavhuṱanu na Mugivhela	
decompose	A technique that allows numbers to be split and recombined (put together) to make calculations easier. E.g. 49 + 18 = 49 + 1 + 17 (decompose 18 into 17 + 1) = 50 + 17 = 67		u paḓukanya	Nḓila ya u ita uri nomboro dzi paḓukanyiwe na u vhumbiwa hafhu (u baḓekanya) u itela u leludza u rekanya (u shuma) mbalo. Tsumbo: 49 + 18 = 49 + 1 + 17 (i paḓukanya 18 ya vha 17 + 1) = 50 + 17 = 67	
decrease	Make smaller or less.		u fhungudza	U ita tshithu uri tshi vhe tshiṱuku kana tshi si tsha vha tshinzhi.	

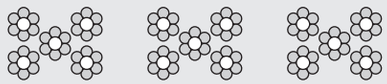
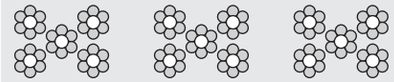
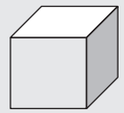
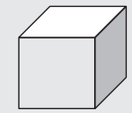
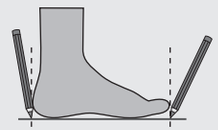
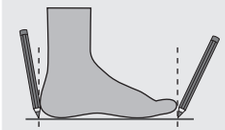
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
demarcations	The labels on a scale that you use to read a measurement. E.g. This ruler has centimetre demarcations. It also has smaller demarcations which are called millimetres. 	mipimo	Zwiga zwine na zwi shumisa kha tshikalo tsha u ela mielo./zwiga zwa tshikalo tsha u ela zwine na shumisa u vhala mielo. Tsumbo: Tsumbo. Ruḽa iyi i na mipimo ya senthimitha. I dovha hafhu ya vha na mipimo miṱuku i no vhidzwa u pfi ndi miḽimitha. 
denominator	The bottom number in a fraction numeral which is written using symbols. E.g. $\frac{3}{4}$ (in this fraction 4 is the denominator).	dinomineitha/ khovhi/mbalofhasi/ mbalotshifhasi	Nomboro ya fhasi furakisheninomboro/nyumeraḽa i no ṅwaliwa hu tshi shumiswa zwiga. Tsumbo: ¾ (kha futakhisheni iyi 4 ndi yone dinomineitha/khovhi/ mbalofhasi/mbalotshifhasi.
describe (a pattern)	To tell or write about a pattern to explain how the pattern is made up. E.g. 3, 5, 7, 9, ... This pattern is made by starting at 3 and then adding 2 every time to get to the next number in the pattern.	u ṱalutshedza (phetheni)	U amba nga kana u ṅwala nga phetheni u tshi ṱalutshedza uri phetheni yo vhumbwa nga ndiḽaḓe. Tsumbo: 3, 5, 7, 9, ... Phetheni iyi yo vhumbiwa nge ra thoma kha 3 ra ṱanganya na 2 tshifhinga tshoṱhe u itela u swika kha nomboro i tevhelaho kha phetheni.
diagrammatic form	Something which is given in a drawing form. E.g. You can give fractions in diagrammatic form in circles or many other shapes. These are some different diagrammatic forms: 	tshivhumbeo tsha daigiramu	Tshithu tshine tsha sumbedzwa tshi kha nyolo/muolo. Tsumbo: Ni nga sumbedza furakhisheni (zwipiḓa) nga zwivhumbeo zwa daigiramu, kana magulungwa, kana nga miolo yo fhambanaho. phambano ya tshifhinga Hezwi ndi zwivhumbeo zwa daigiramu zwo fhambanaho. 
difference (subtraction)	The answer found when subtracting two numbers. E.g. The difference between 10 and 7 is 3.	phambano (zwo salaho)	Phindulo ine ya waniwa musi hu tshi ṱusiwa nomboro mbili (iṅwe kha iṅwe). Tsumbo: Phambano vhukati ha 10 na 7 ndi 3.
difference in time	The amount of time between two given times.	phambano ya tshifhinga	Tshivhalo tsha tshifhinga tshi re vhukati ha zwifhinga zwivhili zwo ṉewaho.
different	Things that are not the same.	fhambana	Zwithu zwine zwi si fane.

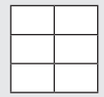
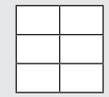
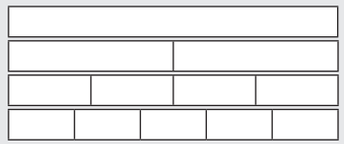
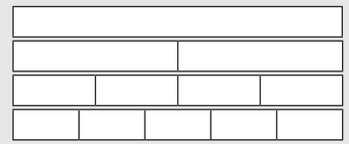
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
2-digit/3-digit	A digit is a symbol used to show a number. E.g. 25 is a 2-digit number. 356 is a 3-digit number.	didzhithi ya 2/didzhithi ya 3	Didzhithi/dungo ndi tshiga tsho no shumiswa kha u sumbedza nomboro. Tsumbo: 25 ndi nomboro ya didzhithi dza 2. 356 ndi nomboro ya didzhithi dza 3.
digit	A digit is a symbol that is used to represent the numbers 1-9 and 0. The digits we use are 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. E.g. 49 is made up of 2 digits, namely, 4 and 9. 205 is made up of 3 digits, namely, 2, 0 and 5.	didzhithi/dungo	Didzhithi ndi tshiga tshine tsha shumiswa kha u imela nomboro 1-9 na 0. Didzhithi dzine ra dzi shumisa ndi 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 na 9. Tsumbo: 49 yo vhumbiwa nga didzhithi mbili, ndi, 4 na 9; 205 yo vhumbwa nga didzhithi tharu, ndi, 2, 0 na 5.
digital clock	A clock using numbers, not hands to tell the time. 	watshi ya didzhithaḽa	Watshi i no shumisa nomboro kha u sumbedza tshifhinga, hu si maṋanga. 
direction	The line along which anything moves, points or lies. E.g. When you write in your book, the direction in which you write is from left to right.	buḓo	Nḓila ine ya tevhelwa nga tshithu tshiṅwe na tshiṅwe musi tshi tshi tshimbila, he tsha sumba kana hune tsha vha hone. Tsumbo: Musi ni tshi ṅwala buguni yaṋu, buḓo ḽine na ṅwala no livha khaḽo ndi u bva kha tsha monde ri tshi ya kha tsha u ḽa.
distance	The length between two points. If you measure a distance you find out how far it is from one point to another.	tshikhala	Vhulapfu ha vhukati ha zwiga zwivhili. Musi ni tshi ela tshikhala ni tshi wana nge na pima vhukule ha u bva kha tshiga tshiṅwe na u ya kha tshiṅwe.
distributive property	When a number which is broken down is multiplied/divided by another number you must multiply/divide both parts of the broken down number. This is applying the distributive property. E.g. (30 + 4) ÷ 3 = (30 ÷ 3) + (4 ÷ 3) = 10 + 1 rem 1 = 11 rem 1	mulayo wa phaḓaladzo	Musi nomboro ye ya paḓulwa i tshi andiswa/kovhiwa nga iṅwe nomboro ri fanela u i andisa/kovha nga zwipiḓa zwa nomboro yo paḓulwaho vhuvhili hazwo. Hezwi ndi hone u shumisa mulayo wa phaḓaladzo. Tsumbo: (30 + 4) ÷ 3 = (30 ÷ 3) + (4 ÷ 3) = 10 + 1 sala 1 = 11 sala 1
divide/dividing/ division	The operation that involves sharing or grouping numbers. E.g. 8 ÷ 2 = 4	kovha/u kovha/ mukovho	Kushumele kwa mbalo kune kwa kwama u kovhekanya kana u vhea nomboro nga zwigwada. Tsumbo: 8 ÷ 2 = 4
double/doubles	When a number is twice as much as another number it is called the double of the other number. E.g. 14 is double 7.	nyingakavhili/kavhili/ nga zwivhili	Musi nomboro i tshi vha na tshileme tshi no fhira tsha iṅwe kavhili i pfi ndi nyingakavhili ya nomboro iṅwe. Tsumbo: 14 ndi nyingakavhili ya 7.

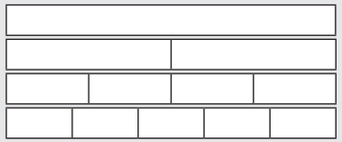
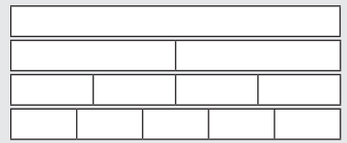
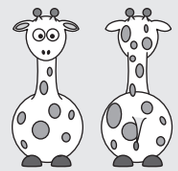
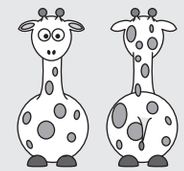
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
doubling	Multiplying by 2.	u inga kavhili	U andisa nga 2.
down	The opposite of up. E.g. I put the cup down on the table. This arrow is pointing down. 	fhasi	Ḽifhambanyi ḽa nṱha. Tsumbo: Ndi vhea bigiri fhasi kha ṱafula. Musevhe hoyu wo sedza fhasi. 
dozen	There are 12 items in a dozen. E.g. 2 dozen eggs = 24 eggs.	Dauzeni/fumiraru/fumi na ntharu	Hu na zwithu zwa 12 kha dauzeni. Tsumbo: Makumba a dauzeni dza 2 = makumba a 24.
Ee			
early	Near to the beginning. E.g. Early in the morning the birds like to sing.	u rangani\ u ṱavhanya	Tsini na mathomoni. Tsumbo: . Nga matsheloni tsheloni, zwiṇoni zwi vha zwi khou imba.
eighth/eighths	A fraction that is made by finding eight equal-sized parts of the whole. E.g. 	tshamalo/zwamalo	Furakhisheni (tshipiḓa) ye ya vhumbiwa nge ha wanala zwipiḓa zwa malo zwa saizi i no lingana ya tshithu itsho tsho fhelela. Tsumbo: 
empty	Holding or containing nothing. 	a hu na tshithu/thaa/pumu	A hu na tshi re ngomu. 
equal/equal to	Having the same amount or value. E.g. 10 = 10 3 kg = 3 kg 3 + 4 = 7 6 = 8 – 2	eḓana/lingana/eḓana na/lingana na	U vha na tshivhalo kana veḽu i no fana. Tsumbo: 10 = 10 3 kg = 3 kg 3 + 4 = 7 6 = 8 – 2
equal sharing	When you share by giving the same amount to each person. E.g. Each child gets three sweets.	u kovhela nga u lingana/nga u eḓana	Musi u tshi kovha nga u fha muthu muṅwe na muṅwe zwithu zwi no lingana. Tsumbo: Ṅwana muṅwe na muṅwe u wana maḽegere mararu

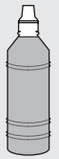
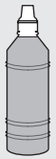
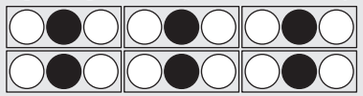
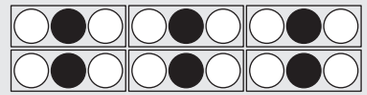
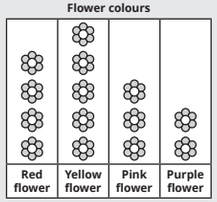
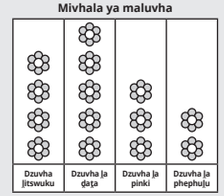
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
equally	In equal parts. E.g. If you share 10 sweets equally between 2 friends, each should get 5 sweets.	nga u lingana	Zwipiḓa zwi no lingana. Tsumbo. Arali na nga kovhela khonani dza 2 maḽegere a 10 nga nḓila i no lingana, muṅwe na muṅwe wavho u ḓo wana maḽegere a 5.
equidistant	The same distance apart. E.g. The numbers 5 and 9 are equidistant from the number 7 (they are both 2 away from 7).	tshikhalatshilingani	Zwithu zwo siana nga tshikhala tshi no lingana. Tsumbo: Nomboro 5 na 9 dzi kha tshikhalatshilingani u bva kha 7 (hu na tshikhala tsha nomboro dza 2 u bva kha 7).
equivalent fractions	Equivalent fractions are fractions which have the same value. E.g. One half is equivalent to two quarters.	furakhishenindingani	Furakhishenindingani ndi furakhisheni dzi re na veḽu dzi no lingana. Tsumbo: Hafu nthihi i lingana na kota mbili.
estimate	An “educated guess” not just a wild guess. E.g. Rounded numbers are sometimes used as estimates in order to do an approximate or rough calculation. 39 + 39 ≈ 40 + 40 = 80	Nyanganyelo/u anganya	“Khumbulelo i re na nḓivho ngomu” hu si ya u phuphudzika. Tsumbo: Nomboro dzo sendedzwaho tsini tshiṅwe tshifhinga dzi shumiswa sa nyanganyelo u itela u shuma mbalo dza u tou anganyela kana murekanyo wa u anganyela. 39 + 39 ≈ 40 + 40 = 80
evening	The end part of the day, towards the night. It starts at around sunset.	madekwana	Musi ḓuvha ḽi tshi kovhela, u ya kha vhusiku. Zwi thoma nga lufhimavhaeni/tshikovhelelo.
even numbers	Numbers that are divisible by 2. E.g. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, … are the even numbers.	nomboro dza ivini	Nomboro dzi no kovhea nga 2. Tsumbo: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12,… ndi nomboro dza ivini.
expanded notation	When you write out a number by breaking it down, you write it using expanded notation. E.g. 197 in expanded notation is 100 + 90 + 7.	Muṅwalo wo ṱanḓavhudzwaho	Musi ri tshi ṅwala nomboro nga u i paḓukanya ri vha ri tshi khou shumisa muṅwalo wo ṱanḓavhudzwaho. Tsumbo, 197 nga muṅwalo wo ṱanḓavhudzwaho ndi 100+90+7.
explain	When you say how something works. To make it clear (in detail) how something works. To make the meaning of something clear or understandable.	ṱalutshedza	Ndi musi ri tshi bula uri tshithu tshi shuma hani. U bvisela khagala uri tshithu tshi shuma hani. U ita uri zwine tshiṅwe tshithu tsha amba zwi pfale zwi khagala.
extend (a pattern)	To add terms to a given pattern. To do this you need to find the rule for the pattern. E.g. Extend the pattern by giving the next 3 terms in the pattern: 4, 9, 14, … Rule: Add 5 each time to get the next term. Extended pattern: 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29 …	engedza (phetheni)	U engedza zwithu (nomboro kana zwivhumbeo) kha phetheni i re hone. Uri ri zwi kone, ri tea u ḓivha mulayo wa phetheni yeneyo) Tsumbo: Engedzani phetheni nga u ṅwala nomboro dza 3 dzi no tevhela kha phetheni ya: 4, 9, 14,… Mulayo: Engedzani nga 5 tshifhinga tshoṱhe uri ni swike kha nomboro i no tevhela. Phetheni yo engedzwaho: 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29…

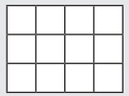
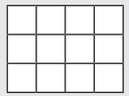
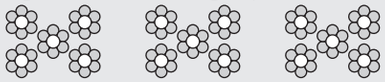
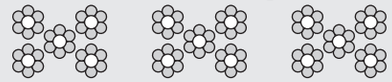
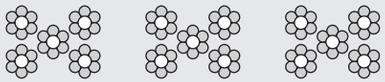
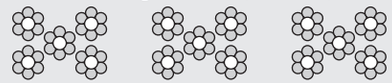
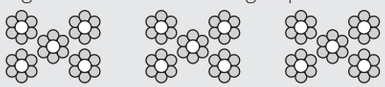
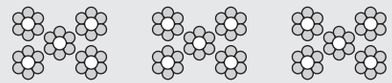
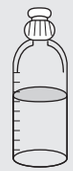
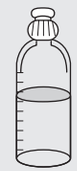
Maths word	Explanation/diagram		Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo	
Ff					
face	The flat surface of a 3-D shape. E.g. You can see three of the faces of this prism (box shape).		lurumbu	Fhethu hu re bande kha tshivhumbeo tsha 3-D. Tsumbo. Ni a kona u vhona vhurumbu vhuraru ha phirizimu (tshivhumbeo tsha tshibogisi)	
family fact	A collection of related addition facts made from the same numbers.		zwiṱalutshedzi zwa muṱa wa nomboro (nomboro tharu)	Tshigwada tsha zwiṱalutshedzi zwa muṱanganyo zwi no bva kha nomboro dzenedzo dzi no fana.	
fast/faster	Goes quickly. E.g. The car goes fast. It goes faster than I can walk.		luvhilo/luvhilou fhira	U ṱavhanya. Tsumbo: Moḓoro u tshimbila nga luvhilo. U na luvhilo u fhira nṋe ndi tshi khou tou tshimbila.	
few	Not many. A small number.		ṱhukhu	Zwi si zwinzhi. Tshivhalo tshiṱuku.	
fewer than	Less than, smaller in number. Use for counting objects. E.g. There are fewer dogs than cats.		zwiṱuku kha	Zwi si zwinzhi, tshiṱuku nga tshivhalo. Zwi shumiswa kha u vhala zwithu. Tsumbo: Zwimange ndi zwiṱuku kha mmbwa (a si zwinzhi u fana na mmbwa)	
fewest	The smallest in number.		Zwiṱukuṱuku/ zwiṱukusesa	Zwi si zwinzhi nga tshivhalo.	
fifth/fifths	A fraction that is made by finding five equal sized parts of the whole. E.g.  or 		tshaṱhanu (tsha vhuṱanu)/zwa vhuṱanu	Furakhisheni ine ya wanala nge wa wana zwipiḓa zwiṱanu zwa tshithu tsho fhelelaho zwi na saizi i no lingana. Tsumbo:  kana 	
finger width	The width of your finger, used to measure length/thickness of something else. E.g. This stem is about one finger width in thickness.		vhuphara ha munwe	Vhuphara ha munwe wa muthu, vhu shumiswa kha u ela vhunavha/ vhudenya ha tshiṅwe tshithu. Tsumbo: Vhudenya ha lutavhi/tsinde hu lingana na vhuphara ha munwe.	

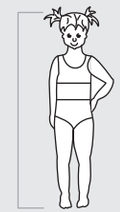
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
first, second, third, fourth, etc.	Numbers that give a position in a sequence. See ordinal numbers.	u thoma, vhuvhili, vhuraru, vhuṋa, nzw.	Nomboro dzine dza sumbedze vhuimo vhune ha khou tou tevhekana. Sedzani nomborothevhekano.
fives	When things or objects come in groups of five. E.g.  We can count: 5, 10, 15. We can say: 3 groups of 5 or 5 + 5 + 5 or 3 x 5.	Nga ṱhaṱhanu	Musi zwithu zwi tshi wanala zwi kha zwigwada zwa tshivhalo tsha zwiṱanu. Tsumbo:  Ri nga vhala: 5, 10, 15 Ri nga ri: Zwigwada zwa 3 (zwiraru) zwa 5 kana 5 + 5 + 5 kana 3 x 5
flat	Something which is not curved. A 3-D object can have flat sides (faces). E.g. The faces (sides) of this cube are all flat. 	fuḽethe/navhaho/ tswititi	Tshithu tshi songo kutaho. Tshithu tsha 3-D tshi nga vha na masia kana vhurumbu ha fuḽethe/ho navhaho. Tsumbo: vhurumbu ha khubu iyi vhu fuḽethe/ho navha. 
flat surface	A flat surface can rest on a table and not roll. A shape can slide on a flat surface. See slide/roll.	sia ḽa fuḽethe/fhethu ho navhaho	Fhethu ha fuḽethe hu a kona u dzula nṱha ha ṱafula hu si vhe na u kunguluwa. Tshivhumbeo tshi a kona u swenda fhethu ha fuḽethe. Sedzani swenda/kunguluwa.
foot lengths	The length of your foot, used to measure length of something else. E.g. Mark the number of foot lengths, from heel to toe. 	vhulapfu/vhunavha ha lwayo	Vhulapfu/vhunavha ha lwayo, vhu tshi shumiswa kha u ela vhulapfu/vhunavha ha tshithu. Tsumbo: Swayani tshivhalo tsha ṋayo, u thoma tshiretheni u swika zwikunweni. 
formal unit	An accepted standard unit used when you measure. E.g. A kilogram is a formal unit for measuring mass and a metre is a formal unit for measuring length.	yunithi ya fomaḽa	yunithi ya siṱandadi i no ṱanganedzwa nga nnyi na nnyi ya u ela zwithu ngayo. Tsumbo: khiḽogireme ndi yunithi ya fomaḽa ya u kala tshileme ngeno mitha i yunithi ya fomaḽa ya u ela vhulapfu/vhunavha.
forwards	Going towards the front. E.g. When you count forwards the numbers get bigger.	phanḓa	U tshimbila u tshi ya phanḓa. Tsumbo: Musi ni tshi vhalela phanḓa nomboro dzi vha khulwane.

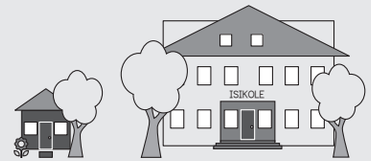
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
fours	When things or objects come in groups of four. E.g.  We can count: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20. We can say: 5 groups of 4 or 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 or 5 x 4.	Zwiṋazwiṋa/nga nṋa-nṋa	Musi zwithu zwi tshi wanala zwi kha zwigwada zwa tshivhalo tsha zwiṱanu. Tsumbo:  Ri nga vhala: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20 Ri nga ri: Zwigwada zwa 5 zwa 4 kana 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 kana 5 x 4
fraction circles	Circles which have been divided up into fraction parts. E.g. This circle has been divided into halves. 	tshitendeledzi tsha furakhisheni	Zwitendeledzi zwe zwa fhandulwa zwa bva zwipiḓa zwa furakhisheni. Tsumbo: Tshitendeledzi itshi tsho fhandulwa tsha bva hafu mbili. 
fraction squares	Squares which have been divided up into fraction parts. E.g. This square has been divided into sixths. 	Zwikwea zwa furakhisheni	Zwikwea zwe zwa fhanduliwa zwa bva zwipiḓa zwa furakhisheni. Tsumbo: Tshikwea itshi tsho fhanduliwa tsha bva zwarathi. 
fraction strips	Strips that have been drawn to illustrate fraction parts. E.g. A fraction strip showing fifths. One fifth has been shaded. 	zwiṱiripi zwa furakhisheni	Zwiṱiripi zwe zwa olelwa u sumbedza zwipiḓa zwa furakhisheni. Tsumbo: Tshiṱiripi itshi tsha furakhisheni tshi sumbedza zwaṯhanu. Ho swifhadzwa tshaṯhanu fhedzi. 
fraction table	A table that has been drawn to illustrate fraction parts. E.g. A fraction table showing a whole, halves, quarters and fifths. 	Thebuḽu ya furakhisheni	Thebuḽu ye ya olelwa u sumbedza zwipiḓa zwa furakhisheni. Tsumbo: Thebuḽu ya furakhisheni i no sumbedza tsho fhelelaho, kota na zwaṯhanu. 

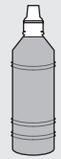
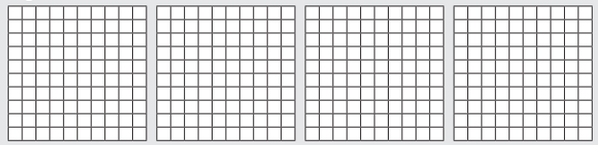
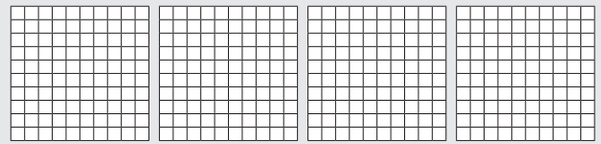
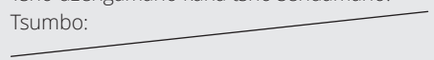
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
fraction wall	A combination of fraction strips, drawn together to show the relative sizes of fractions. It looks a bit like a wall made of bricks which are different sizes. E.g. A fraction wall showing a whole, halves, thirds and quarters.  From this fraction wall you can see that one third is greater than one quarter.	luvhundo lwa furakhisheni	Zwiṱiripi zwa furakhisheni zwe zwa shumiswa khathihi, zwi tshi sumbedza saizi dza furakhisheni. Zwi vhonala sa luvhondo lwa zwidina zwa saizi dzo fhambanaho. Tsumbo: Luvhondo ulu lwa furakhisheni lu sumbedza nomboro yo fhelelaho, dzihafu, zwararu na kota.  Musi ri tshi sedza luvhondo ulu lwa furakhisheni ri wana uri tshararu ndi tshiṱuku kha kota nthihi.
fractions	Parts of a whole. E.g. Half, third, quarter.	(dzi)furakhetsheni	Zwipiḓa zwa tshithu tsho fhelelaho. Tsumbo: hafu, tshararu, kota
frequency	The number of times a data item occurs.	nyanzelo	Tshivhalo tsha uri data nngede (yo imaho nga uri) i bvelela lungana.
frequency table	A table used to record frequencies. A tally is often used to count up the frequencies. E.g. **Favourite colour** **Colour** / **Tally** / **Total (Frequency)** Red / 𝍸 / 5 Blue / 𝍸 | / 6 Yellow / |||| / 4 Green / 𝍸 𝍸 / 10	thebuḽu ya nyanzelo	Ndi thebuḽu i no shumiswa kha u rekhoda nyanzelo dza zwithu. Hu anzela u shumiswa thaḽi hu tshi vhaliwa nyanzelo dzi re hone. Tsumbo: **mivhala i takaleleswaho** **Muvhala** / **Thaḽi** / **Ṱhanganyelo (Nyanzelo)** Mutswuku / 𝍸 / 5 Lutombo / 𝍸 | / 6 Muṱaḓa / |||| / 4 Mudala / 𝍸 𝍸 / 10
front	The part which is on the side of the face or at the beginning. E.g. Here you can see the front and the back of the giraffe. Also, if ten people are in a line, the first one is the one in front. 	phanḓa (ha)/nga phanḓa	Tshipiḓa tshi re nga phanḓa ha lurumbu kana tshi re mathomoni. Tsumbo: Afha ni a kona u vhona nga phanḓa ha ṱhuḓa na nga murahu ha ṱhuḓa. Zwi ambelwa na musi vhathu vha fumi vho ima kha muduba, wa u thoma ndi ene a re phanḓa. 

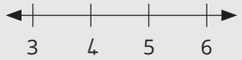
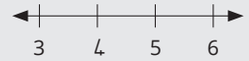
Maths word	Explanation/diagram		Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo	
full	Not able to hold or contain any more.		ḓala	A hu tshe na vhushelo.	
Gg					
geometric object/ shape	A geometric shape/object is described using geometric properties.		tshithu/tshivhumbeo tsha dzhiometṭiri	Tshivhumbeo/tshithu tsha dzhiometṭiri zwiṱalusi nga u shumisa milayo ya dzhiometṭiri.	
geometric pattern	A pattern made using shapes. E.g. This geometric pattern is made by repeating circles. 		phetheni ya dzhiometṭiri	Phetheni yo vhumbiwaho hu tshi shumiswa zwivhumbeo. Tsumbo: Phetheni iyi ya dzhiometṭiri yo vhumbiwa nga zwitendeledzi zwi no khou dovholola. 	
geometric solid	A 3-D geometric shape. E.g. A cube made of wood is a geometric solid.		Tshiomate tsha dzhiometṭiri	Tshivhumbeo tsha 3-D. Tsumbo: Khubu yo itwaho nga thanda ndi tshiomate tsha dzhiometṭiri.	
gram	A gram is a smaller unit used to measure mass. There are 1 000 grams in 1 kilogram.		gireme	Gireme ndi yunithi ṱhukhu ya u kala tshileme. Hu na gireme dza 1 000 kha 1 khiḽogireme	
graph title	The heading of a graph that tells you what the graph is about. E.g. This graph is about the colours of flowers that were collected.		ṱhoho ya girafu	Ndi ṱhoho i re kha girafu i no amba uri girafu iyi ndi ya (nga ha) mini. Tsumbo: Girafu iyi ndi ya mivhala ya maluvha e a kuvhanganywa.	
greater than	Bigger. The symbol > means greater than. E.g. 5 > 3 means 5 is greater than 3.		i fhira/khulwane kha	Khulwane kha. Luswayo lwa > lu amba uri i fhira. T sumbo: 5 > 3 zwi amba uri 5 i fhira 3.	
greatest	Biggest (number). E.g. Given the numbers 3, 7 and 5, the greatest number is 7.		phiradzoṱhe/ khulwanesesa	Khulwanesesa (nomboro) Tsumbo: Kha nomboro 3, 7 na 5 nomboro khulwanesesa ndi 7.	

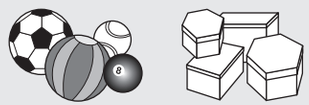
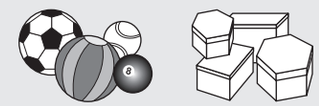
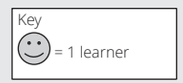
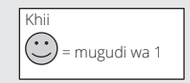
Maths word	Explanation/diagram		Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo	
grid	A rectangle that has been divided up into small squares that appear in rows and columns.		giridi	Rekhithengele ye ya fhandulwa ya bva zwikwea zwiṱuku zwine zwa vha zwi kha miduba (rou) na khoḽomudzikhoḽomukhoḽumu.	
group/groups	A group is a set of objects that have been put together according to a given instruction. E.g. The flowers are in groups of 5. 		tshigwada/zwigwada	Tshigwada ndi sethe ya zwithu zwe zwa kuvhanganywa fhethu huthihi hu tshi tevhedzwa ndaela nngede. Tsumbo: Maluvha a kha tshigwada tsha a 5. 		
grouping (division)	When you put objects into groups you are "grouping" the objects. You can divide numbers by grouping them. E.g. If you have 15 flowers, how many bunches of 5 flowers each can you make? (15 ÷ 5 =)  15 ÷ 5 = 3		u vhea nga zwigwada (mukovho)	Musi ri tshi vhea zwithu nga zwigwada ri vha ri tshi ita zwigwada zwa zwithu. Ri a kona u kovha nomboro nga u dzi vhea nga zwigwada. Tsumbo: Arali ni na maluvha a 15, ndi khaṱha nngana dza maluvha a 5 dzine na nga vhofha? (15 ÷ 5 =)  15 ÷ 5 = 3		
groups of/lots of	When things are put together they are called "groups of" things or "lots of" things. E.g. Below there are three groups of five OR three lots of five. 		Zwigwada zwa/ zwikhuvhugu zwa/ zwidzhumba zwa	Musi zwithu zwo kuvhanganywa fhethu huthihi zwi pfi "zwigwada zwa" kana "zwikhuvhugu zwa" kana "zwidzhumba zwa" zwithu. Tsumbo: Afha fhasi hu na zwigwada zwiraru zwa zwithu zwiṱanu kana zwidzhumba zwa zwithu zwiṱanu. 		
Hh					
half full	A container which has been filled to half of its capacity, or which is holding half of the total amount that it can hold, is half full.		denga	Tshifaredzi tshe tsha shelwa zwithu zwa swika kha tshikhala tsha hafu ya zwine tsha kona u hwala/fara tshi pfi tshi denga.	

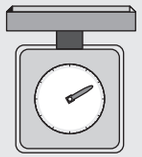
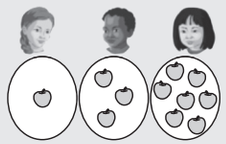
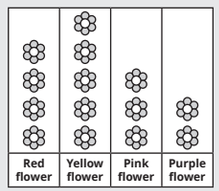
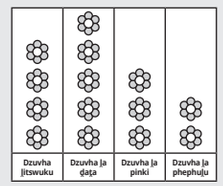
Maths word	Explanation/diagram		Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo	
half/halves	One of two equal parts. There are 2 halves in a whole.		hafu/dzihafu	Tshithihi tsha zwipiḓa zwivhili zwi no lingana. Hu na hafu mbili kha tshithu tshithihi tsho fhelelaho	
halving, halve, finding halves	To divide/cut something into two parts of equal size or number.		u hafula, hafula/u wana dzihafu	U fhandekanya/u tshea tshithu tsha bva zwipiḓa zwivhili zwi no lingana nga saizi kana nga tshivhalo.	
hand span	Hand-span is the gap between your thumb and smallest finger when your hand is stretched out like this.		ṱhanḓavhuwo ya tshanḓa	Ṱhanḓavhuwo ya tshanḓa ndi vhulapfu vhu re vhukati ha minwe musi yo pandaladziwa sa hezwi.	
heavy, heavier, heaviest	Objects which have a great mass are heavy. The heaviest object (of a group of objects) is the one with the greatest mass.  E.g. The car is heavy, the taxi is heavier the truck is the heaviest.		u lemela, lemelesa, lemelesesa/u lemela, u lemela nyana, u lemelesa	Zwithu zwi re na tshileme tshi re nṱha zwi a lemela. Tshithu tshi no lemelesesa (kha tshigwada tsha zwithu) ndi tshone tshi re na tshileme tshinzhitshinzhi.  Tsumbo: Moḓoro u a lemela, thekhisi i a lemelesa, ḽori ndi yone i no lemelesesa.	
height	The measurement of length from top to bottom.		vhulapfu/vhunṱha	Muelo wa u bva nṱha u swika fhasi.	

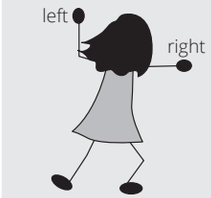
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
high/higher than	Can be used to compare height. E.g. This school building is high. It is higher than that house. 	Nṱha/nṱha kha(ha)	Ndi ipfi ḽine ḽa nga shumiswa kha u vhambedza vhunṱha/vhulapfu/u gonya ha tshithu. Tsumbo: Tshifhaṱo itshi tsha tshikolo tshi nṱha. Tshi nṱha kha nnḓu. 
higher number	A number which is the bigger one of a pair of numbers. E.g. If I have the numbers 39 and 56, 56 is the higher number.	nomboro ya nṱha/nomboro khulwanesa	Nomboro i re khulwanesa kha phere dza nomboro. Tsumbo: Arali ndi na nomboro 39 na 56, 56 ndi nomboro ya nṱha/nomboro khulwanesa.
historical events/historical days	Events we celebrate that happened in the past. E.g. 27 April is Freedom Day. It is celebrated to remember the first free elections in South Africa.	zwiwo zwa ḓivhazwakale/maḓuvha a ḓivhazwakale	Zwiitei/zwiwo zwine ra pembelela zwe zwa bvelela kale. Tsumbo: Ḽa 27 ḽa Lambamai ndi Ḓuvha ḽa Mbofholowo. Ḽi a pembeleliwa hu tshi humbuliwa tshifhinga tsha u thoma tshe havha na khetho dza mbofhololowo Afurika Tshipembe. Afurika
horizontal	Going from side to side, like the horizon.	horizonthaḽa/vhutengu/vhubuḓa	U buḓa buḓa u bva kha ḽiṅwe sia u tshi ya kha ḽiṅwe, sa vhusendekamisi.
12-hour time	A day has 24 hours. There are two 12 hour periods in one day. In 12-hour time the time is measured as am (from 12 midnight to 12 noon) and pm (from 12 noon to 12 midnight).	tshifhinga tsha awara dza 12	Ḓuvha ḽi na awara dza 24. Huna phiriodo mbili dza iri dza 12 kha ḓuvha ḽithihi. Kha phiriodo ya awara dza 12, tshifhinga tshi kaliwa nga am (u bva kha iri ya vhu 12 ya vhukati ha vhusiku u swika iri ya vhu 12 ya masiari) na pm (u bva kha iri ya vhu 12 ya masiari u swika kha iri ya vhu 12 ya vhukati ha vhusiku).
hours/half hours/quarter hours	A unit of time equal to 60 minutes (hour). Half an hour has 30 minutes. Quarter of an hour has 15 minutes.	dziawara/hafu dza awara/kota(ra) dza awara	yunithi ya tshifhinga tshi no lingana na minete ya 60 (awara). Hafu ya awara i na minete ya 30. Kota(ra) ya awara i na minete ya 15.
how many?	The number of things. E.g. How many flowers are there? There are 5.	Hu na zwingana?	Tshivhalo tsha zwithu. Tsumbo: Hu na maluvha mangana? Hu na maluvha a 5.

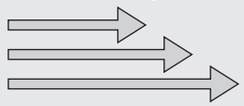
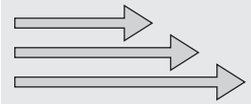
Maths word	Explanation/diagram		Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo	
how much?	The amount of something. E.g. How much water is in that bottle? A lot of water – the bottle is full.		Ndi zwingafhanani?	Tshivhalo tsha zwithu. Tsumbo: Hu na maḓi mangafhanani boḓeloni iḽo? Ndi manzhi-boḓelo ḽo ḓala.	
hundreds	When things or objects come in groups of a hundred. E.g.  We can count: 100, 200, 300, 400 We can say: 4 groups of 100 or 100 + 100 + 100 + 100 or 4 x 100.		maḓana	Musi zwithu kana zwivhumbeo zwi tshi wanala zwi kha zwigwada zwa nga maḓana. Tsumbo:  Ri a kona u vhala: 100, 200, 300, 400 Ri nga ri: zwigwada zwa 4 zwa 100, kana 100 + 100 + 100 + 100, kana 4 x 100	
li					
identify	Recognise and name.		U topola	U wanulusa/sumba wa bula	
incline	To slope or slant. E.g. 		mudzengamo	Tsho dzengamaho kana tsho sendamaho. Tsumbo: 	
increase	Make bigger or larger.		engedza	U alusa kana u kukumusa (kana u hudza).	
index finger	The finger between the thumb and the longest finger. The index finger is the finger most often used for pointing.		munwemusumbi/ musumbavhaloi	Munwe u re vhukati ha gunwe na munwe mulapfusa kha yoṱhe. Munwe musumbi (musumbavhaloi) ndi munwe u no shumiseswa kha u sumba.	

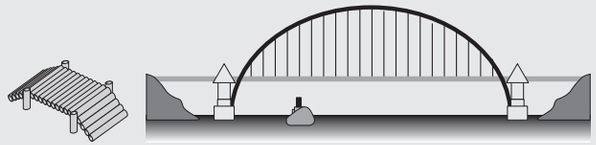
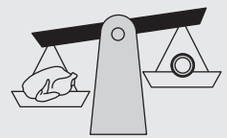
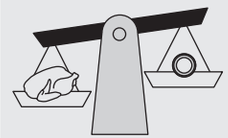
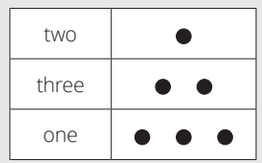
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
informal measurement	Measuring using non-standard units. E.g. If you find out how wide your school desk is by using your hand. 	muelo wa inifomaḽa	U ela hu sa shumiswi yunithi tshi no shumiswa nga nnyi na nnyi. Tsumbo: musi ni kho u wanulusa uri desike yaṋu ya tshikolo(ni) ndi nngafhani nga u shumisa tshanḓa tshaṋu. 
informal unit	When you measure informally, you use informal units of length. E.g. If you measure the width of your school desk using your hand, you are using your hand-span as an informal unit. (Hand-span is the gap between your thumb and smallest finger when your hand is stretched out like this.) 	yunithi ya inifomaḽa/ yunithi isi fomaḽa	Musi ni tshi ela nga nḓila ine i si vhe ya fomaḽa, ni shumisa yunithi dzi si dza fomaḽa dza u ela vhulapfu/vhunavha. Tsumbo: Musi u tshi kala vhuphara ha desike yaṋu ya tshikoloni nga u shumisa tshanḓa tshaṋu, ni vha ni tshi khou shumisa muelo wa tshanḓa sa yunithi ya inifomaḽa (muelo wa tshanḓa ndi tshikhala tshi re vhukati ha gunwe (balavhukoko) na tshinwanwane (munwe muṱuku) musi tshanḓa tsho ṱharamudzwa nga hei nḓila). 
information	A meaningful collection of facts or data.	Mafhungomatsivhudzi/ mawanwamatsivhudzi	Khuvhanganyo ya mbuno kana data ine ya sumba nḓila.
in front of (position)	A number or numbers which comes before another number. E.g. 4 is in front of 5 and 6.  Things can be in a position "in front of" other things. E.g. The tree is in front of the dinosaur. 	phanḓa ha (vhuimo)	Nomboro kana dzinomboro ine dzine dza ḓa hu sa athu ḓa iṅwe nomboro. Tsumbo: 4 i rangela 5 na 6.  Zwithu zwi nga vha kha vhuimo "phanḓa ha" zwiṅwe zwithu. Tsumbo: Muri u phanḓa ha Dainoso. 
interpret (data)	To explain the meaning.	ṱalutshedza (data)	U ṱalutshedza zwine tshithu tsha amba

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
interval	The gap between – it could be a time interval or an interval in numbers (the size of the gap in a number pattern). E.g. There is an interval of 1 hour between 3 o'clock and 4 o'clock. The interval in the number pattern 15, 30, 45, 60, ... is 15.	tshikhala	Ḽivhaka ḽi re vhukati – hu nga vha tshikhala tsha tshifhinga kana tsha nomboro (ndi saizi ya ḽivhaka ḽi re kha phetheni ya nomboro. Tsumbo: Hu na tshikhala tsha awara ya 1 vhukati ha awara ya 3 na awara ya 4. Tshikhala kha phetheni ya nomboro ya 15, 30, 45, 60, ... ndi 15.
inverse operation	An operation that undoes what another operation does. E.g. Addition and subtraction are inverse operation. 30 + 55 = 85 and 85 – 55 = 30	kushumele kwa khanedza (phambano)	Kushumele kwu no shumulula\itulula zwe kuṅwe kushumele kwa shuma. Tsumbo: muṱanganyo na muṱuso ndi kushumele kwa khanedza (phambano). 30 + 55 = 85 na 85 – 55 = 30
investigate	Find out about something by looking around for information.	U ṱoḓisisa/u sezulusa	U wanulusa nga ha tshithu nga u sedzulusa mafhungomatsivhudzi.
Jj			
just after	Something which follows straight after what you have. This is an informal expression. E.g. The number just after 5 is 6.	Matovhe/u tevhela/nga murahu ha	Musi tshithu tshi tshi tevhela tshiṅwe nga u ṱavhanya (na zwenezwo). Ndi kuambele ku si kwa fomaḽa. Tsumbo: Matovhe a 5 ndi 6.\ Nomboro i no tevhela 5 ndi 6.
just as many as	The same number as. E.g. There are just as many balls as boxes in this drawing. (There are 4 balls and 4 boxes.) 	ndi zwinzhi u fanana\ zwino lingana	Tshivhalo eḓana na tsha zwiṅwe. Tsumbo: Hu na bola nnzhi u fana na mabogisi kha nyolo iyi.\ Huna bola dzi no lingana na mabogisi o oliwaho afha. (Hu na bola dza 4 na mabogisini a 4) 
just before	Something which comes immediately before what you have. This is an informal expression. E.g. The number just before 11 is 10.	mabale	Musi tshithu tshi tshi rangela tshiṅwe nga u ṱavhanya (na zwenezwo). Ndi kuambele ku si kwa fomaḽa. Tsumbo: Nomboro i re mabale a 11 ndi 10.
Kk			
key (data graph)	A key on a pictograph tells us how many each picture stands for. 	khii (ya girafu ya data)	Khii i re kha phikhithogirafu (nyolo ya zwifanyiso) i ri vhudza uri tshifanyiso tshiṅwe na tshiṅwe tsho imela tshivhaloḓe. 

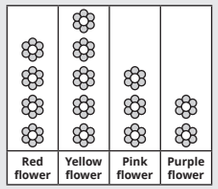
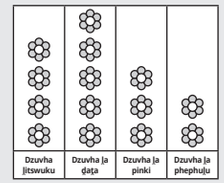
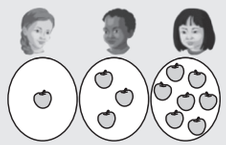
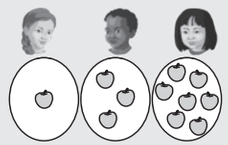
Maths word	Explanation/diagram		Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo	
kilogram	A standard metric unit used to measure mass. The abbreviation for kilogram is kg. The mass of 1 kg is the same everywhere in the world.		khiḽogireme	yunithi i ya muelo linganelaho\teaho i no shumiswa kha u kala tshileme. Ṱhukhufhadzo ya khiḽogireme ndi kg. Tshileme tsha 1 kg tshi a fana kha mashangooṱhe	
kitchen scale	A scale that is used to measure mass. You put it on a counter and some goods in the scale, and then you can read the mass of the goods. E.g. You can find the mass of butter when you are cooking.		tshikalo khishini/ tshiṱangani	Tshikalo tshine tsha shumiswa kha u kala tshileme. Ni tshi vheya kha khaunthara tshi na zwithu nṱha hatsho, na konaha u vhala tshileme tsha izwi zwithu. Tsumbo: Ni nga wana tshileme tsha boṱoro musi ni tshi khou bika.	
Ll					
label	A label tells you what something is.		ḽebuḽu	Ḷebuḽu i amba uri tshithu ndi mini.	
larger	Bigger.		khulwane	I no fhira zwiṅwe	
late	Not on time. E.g. If you are late for a lesson you arrive after the lesson has started.		lenga	U sa vha nga tshifhinga. Tsumbo. Arali na lenga u dzhena kiḽasini zwi amba uri no swika ngundo yo no thoma.	
later	Not right now.		nga vhuya	Hu si zwino	
least	Smallest number. E.g. The first child has the least apples.		Ṱhukhusa	Nomboro ṱhukhuṱhukhu. Tsumbu: Ṅwana wa u thoma u na maapuḽa maṱukusa	
least common (data)	The things of which there are the lowest number. E.g. In the pictograph on the right, purple flowers are the least common.		zwi songo andesaho (data)	Zwithu zwi re na tshivhalo tshiṱukusa. Tsumbo: Kha phikhithogirafu i re kha tshanḓa tsha u ḽa, maluvha a phephuḽu ndi one a songo andesaho.	

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
left/left hand side	Your body has a left side and a right side. The left hand is on the left side of the body. 	tsha monde (tshanḓa tsha monde)	Mivhili yashu i na lurumbu lwa tsha monde na lwa tsha u ḽa. Tshanḓa tsha monde tshi kha lurumbu lwa tsha monde tsha mivhili . 
left over (subtraction)	What remains when you have subtracted. E.g. If I have 10 marbles and I give away 4 then I have 6 marbles left over.	masalela (muṱuso)	Zwine zwa sala musi ho ṱuswa zwiṅwe. Tsumbo: Arali ndi na mimavhuḽu ya 10 nda ṱusa ya 4 ndi vha ndo salelwa nga mimavhuḽu ya 6.
length	The measurement of "how long" something is. The measurement from end to end of an object.	vhulapfu/vhunavha	Muelo wa uri tshithu "tsho lapfa/tsho navha" u swika ngafhi. Muelo wa u bva mugumoni u tshi ya mugumoni wa tshithu.
length of time	An amount of time that has passed. E.g. The length of your maths lesson is 90 minutes.	vhulapfu ha tshifhinga	Tshifhinga tshe tsha fhira/fhela. Tsumbo: Vhulapfu ha ngudo ya mbalo ndi minete ya 90.
less	When there are fewer of something. E.g. I have 4 oranges and you have 6 oranges. I have fewer oranges than you have. 4 is less than 6.	-ṱhuku	Musi zwithu zwi si zwinzhi. Tsumbo: Ndi na maswiri a 4 inwi ni na maswiri a 6. Ndi na maswiri a si manzhi kha aṇu. 4 ndi ṱhuku kha kha 6
less than	Smaller. The symbol < means less than. E.g. We read 4 < 9 as "4 is less than 9". This is true because 4 is a smaller number than 9.	-ṱhuku kha	Tshiṱuku. Luswayo < lwu amba uri ndi zwiṱuku kha. Tsumbo: Ri vhala 4 < 9 sa "4 ndi ṱhukhu kha 9". Heyi ndi ngoho ngauri 4 ndi nomboro i re ṱhukhu kha 9.
light, lighter, lightest	Objects which have a small mass are light. The lightest object (of a group of objects) is the one with the smallest mass. E.g. The pen is light, the button is lighter, the feather is the lightest. 	leluwa, leluwesa, leluwesesa	Zwithu zwi re na tshileme tshiṱuku zwi a leluwa. Tshithu tshi no luluwesesa (kha tshigwada tsha zwithu) ndi tshone tshi re na tshileme tshiṱukusesa. Tsumbo: Phene yo leluwa, gunubu yo leluwesa, muthenga u a leluwesesa. 
line	A straight path from one point to another point. E.g. ———————	mutalo/mutaladzi	Nḓila tswititi i tshi bva huṅwe i tshi ya huṅwe. Tsumbo: ———————
list	When you write a list you write down things under each other. E.g. A shopping list reminds you what to buy when you go shopping.	mutevhe	Musi ri tshi ṅwala mutevhe ri ṅwala zwithu fhasi ha tshiṅwe. Tsumbo: Mutevhe wa zwirengiwa u ni humbudza uri ni tea u renga mini musi ni tshi swika mavhengeleni.

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
litre/litres	The standard metric unit which is used to measure volume and capacity.	ḽitha/(dzi)ḽitha	yunithi ya nnyi na nnyi ya methiriki i no shumiswa kha u ela voḽumu na khaphasithi (nḓadzo).
long hand and short hand on clock	These pointers allow us to tell time on an analogue clock. The long hand tells us the minutes. The short hand tells us the hour. 	luṋanga lulapfu na luṋanga lupfufhi lwa watshi	Maṋanga aya a ri thusa kha u vhona tshifhinga kha watshi ya anaḽogu/ vhutanda. Luṋanga lulapfu lu ri sumbedza miminete ngeno lupfufhi lu tshi sumbedza awara. 
long, longer, longest	You can compare the lengths of different objects using the words long, longer and longest. E.g. This first arrow is long, the second arrow is longer, the third arrow is the longest.  The third arrow is longer than the second arrow. It is also longer than the first arrow.	-lapfu/ndapfu, -lapfusa/ndapfusa, -lapfusesa/-lapfu kha/ ndapfusesa	Ni nga vhambedza vhulapfu ha zwithu zwo fhambanahonga u shumisa matsinde a maipfi a no ri -lapfu, -lapfusa, -lapfusesa/-lapfu kha. Tsumbo: Musevhe wa u thoma ndi mulapfu, wa vhuvhili ndi mulapfusa, wa vhuraru ndi mulapfusesa.  Musevhe wa vhuraru ndi mulapfusa kha wa vhuvhili. U dovha wa vha mulapfusa kha wa u thoma.
long time	When a lot of time has passed, we say that something has taken a long time.	tshifhinga tshilapfu	Musi ho no fhela tshifhinga tshinzhitshinzhi, ri ri tshithu tsho dzhia tshifhinga tshilapfu.
lots of/ groups of	Objects that have been put together, usually to count them more easily. E.g. The flowers are in lots of OR groups of 5. 	zwiṱhopho zwa/khaṱha dza/zwigwada zwa	Zwithu zwe zwa kuvhanganywa fhethu huthihi, zwi itelwa u leludza u zwi vhala. Tsumbo: Maluvha a kha khaṱha KANA zwigwada zwa a 5. 
lower number	A number which is the smaller one of a pair of numbers. E.g. If I have the numbers 39 and 56, 39 is the lower number.	nomboro ya fhasi	Nomboro i re ṱhukhu kha phere ya nomboro. Tsumbo: Arali ndi na momboro 39 na 56, nomboro 39 ndi yone ya fhasi.

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
low/lower than	You can describe the height of an object using the words low and lower than. E.g. This small bridge is low. It is lower than that big bridge. 	fhasi/fhasi kha	Ni nga ṱalutshedza vhunṱha ha tshithu (maṱhakheni) nga u shumisa maipfi a no ri fhasi na fhasi kha. Tsumbo: Buroho ṱhukhu i fhasi. I fhasi kha heiḽa khulwane. 
Mm			
makes	This word is sometimes used to say "Gives the answer when you add." E.g. 5 plus 4 makes 9.	i ita	Ipfi iḽi ḽi shumiswa u amba uri "I ni fha phindulo musi ni tshi ṱanganya". Tsumbo: 5 ya ṱanganywa na 4 i ita 9.
many	A lot. A large number.	-nzhi	Zwinzhi. Nomboro khulwane/tshivhalo tshihulwane.
map	A drawing which could be formal or informal. It shows you where things are. It represents an area. E.g. You could have a map of your town, a map of your school or a map of South Africa.	mepe	Ndi nyolo ine ya nga vha ya fomaḽa kana i si ya fomaḽa. I ni sumbedza hune zwithu zwa vha hone. I vha yo imela fhethu/nyalo. Tsumbo: Ni nga vha na mepe wa ḓorobo yaṋu, mepe ṋa zwikolo tshaṋu kana mepe wa Afurika Tshipembe
mass	The amount of matter that an object is made up of. E.g. A chicken has a greater mass than a cookie. 	tshileme	Tshivhalo tsha metha wo itaho tshithu tshigede. Tsumbo: Tombo ḽi na tshileme tshi no fhira tsha tshikukuru. 
match	Pair up. If you match the number names to the number of items illustrated, you show which number name should be paired up with which set of items. 	fanyisa/metshisa	U vhea nga phere. Arali na fanyisa/metshisa madzina na zwithu zwo oliwaho, ni vha ni tshi khou sumbedza uri ndi dzina ḽa nomboro ifhio ḽine ḽa tea u pheriwa na sethe ya zwithu zwifhio. 
measure	To find the size or amount of something. This can only be done for things that can be measured. For example you can measure the length, mass, capacity and volume of objects.	ela/pima/kala	U wana saizi kana tshivhalo tsha tshithu. Hezwi zwi nga itwa fhedzi kha zwithu zwi no elea/pimea/kalea. Sa tsumbo, ni nga ela vhulapfu/vhunavha, tshileme, khaphasithi na voḽumu zwa zwithu.

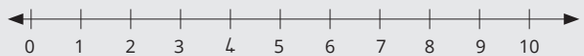
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
measurement	The measure of the size of something. You can get measurements of lots of different things. E.g. The measurement of the height of the classroom door is about 2 matres.	muelo/mpimo/ tshikalo	U ela saidzi ya tshiṅwe tshithu. Ni nga wana mielo ya zwithu zwo fhambanaho. Tsumbo, muelo wa vhunṱha ha vothi ḽa kiḽasini u hovhelela 2 m.
measuring tape	A length of tape that has been marked in units that can be used to measure length.	Theiphi ya u kala	Theiphi ya vhulapfu vhugede ine ya vha yo swaiwa nga dziyunithi i a kona u shumiswa kha u ela.
medium	Somewhere in the middle – not very big or small.	ya vhukati	Huṅwe hu re vhukati – a si khulwanesa kana ṱhukhusa.
method	See technique.	Ngona/maitele	Lavhelesani thekiniki.
metre/metres	The standard unit used to measure length in the metric system.	mitha/mimitha	yunithi ya i siṱandadi ya u kala/ela vhulapfu/vhunavha kha sisiṱemo ya methiriki .
metre stick	A ruler or measuring stick that is one metre in length.	lutanda lwa muelo	Ruḽa kana lutanda lwa u ela vhulapfu/vhunavha i no lingana na methara muthihi nga vhulapfu.
minus	Subtract.	ṱusa	U bvisa kana u ṱumbula
minute	A unit of time – there are 60 minutes in an hour. There are 60 seconds in a minute.	minete	Yunithi ya tshifhinga – hu na minete ya 60 kha awara. Hu na mithethe ya 60 kha minete.
missing	"Missing" numbers in a number sentence are numbers that are not written into the given number sentence. You can usually work out the missing numbers. E.g. Find the missing number if 13 + __ = 18. The missing number is 5.	ṱahela/i si ho	Nomboro dzi no khou "ṱahela" kha fhungombalo ndi nomboro dze dza sa ṅwaliwe kha fhungombalo ḽo ṇewaho. Ri anzela u kona u wana nomboro dzi no khou ṱahela (i si ho). Tsumbo: Kha ri wane nomboro i no khou ṱahela musi 13 + __ = 18. Nomboro i no khou ṱahela (i si ho) ndi 5.
money	We use money to pay for goods or services. It comes in coins and notes. E.g. Coins  Notes 	tshelede	Ri shumisa tshelede kha u badelela tshumelo. I vha i khoini kana noutu (ya bammbiri) Tsumbo: Khoini  Noutu (ya bammbiri/ṱari) 

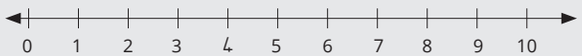
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
month	A month is a period of time that is about 30 days long. A calendar year is broken up into 12 months. Not all months have the same number of days.	ṅwedzi	Ṅwedzi ndi tshifhinga tshi no lingana maḓuvha a 30. Ṅwaha wa khaḽenda u paḓukanywa/fhandekanywa wa bva miṅwedzi ya 12. A si miṅwedzi yoṱhe i re na maḓuvha a no lingana.
months of the year	January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December.	miṅwedzi a ṅwaha	Phando, Luhuhi, Ṱhafamuhwe, Lambamai, Shundunthule, Fulwi, Fulwana, Ṱhangule, Khubvumedzi, Tshimedzi, Ḽara na Nyendavhusiku
more	Greater number or amount.	zwinzhi	Nomboro kana tshivhalo tshinzhi/tshihulwane
more common (data)	Something of which there are a greater number than other things. E.g. In the pictograph on the right, red flowers are more common than pink and purple flowers. 	zwo andesaho/zwo anzesaho	Zwithu zwi re na tshivhalo tshinzhi u fhira zwiṅwe. Tsumbo: kha phikhithogirafu i re kha tshanḓa tsha u ḽa, maluvha matswuku o andesa u fhira pinki na a phephuḽu. 
more than	Greater than. The symbol > means more/greater than. E.g. We read 23 > 19 as “23 is greater than 19”. This is true because 23 is a bigger number than 19.	khulwane kha	Nṱha ha\u fhira. Luswayo lwa > lu amba uri i fhira. Tsumbo: Rivhala 23 > 19 sa uri “23 i fhira 19”. Ndi ngoho ngauri 23 ndi nomboro khulwane kha 19.
morning	The first part of the day which ends at about noon.	matsheloni	Tshipiḓa tsha u thoma tsha ḓuvha tshi no guma maṱavhelo kana vhukati ha ṱhoho.
most	The highest number. E.g. the third child has the most apples. 	-nzhi/ kalulaho/ḓalesaho	Tshivhalo tshinzhisa. Tsumbo: Ṅwana wa vhuraru u na maapula manzhisa. 
multiple	The product when you multiply one whole number by another whole number. E.g. 6 is a multiple of 2; 25 is a multiple of 5.	nyandiso	Mvelelo ya musi ri tshi andisa nomboro yo fhelelaho nga iṅwe nomboro yo fhelelaho. Tsumbo: 6 ndi nyandiso ya 2; 25 ndi nyandiso ya 5.
multiples of 2	The products when you multiply whole numbers by 2. E.g. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 are the first seven multiples of 2.	nyandiso dza 2	Mvelelo ya musi ri tshi andisa nomboro yo fhelelaho nga 2. Tsumbo: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 ndi nyandiso dza u thoma dza sumbe dza 2.

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
multiples of 3	The products when you multiply whole numbers by 3. E.g. 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21 are the first seven multiples of 3.	nyandiso dza 3	mvelelo ya musi ri tshi andisa nomboro yo fhelelaho nga 3. Tsumbo: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21 ndi nyandiso dza u thoma dza sumbe dza 3.
multiples of 4	The products when you multiply whole numbers by 4. E.g. 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28 are the first seven multiples of 4.	nyandiso dza 4	mvelelo ya musi ri tshi andisa nomboro yo fhelelaho nga 5. Tsumbo: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28 ndi nyandiso dza u thoma dza sumbe dza 4.
multiples of 5	The products when you multiply whole numbers by 5. E.g. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 are the first seven multiples of 5.	nyandiso dza 5	mvelelo ya musi ri tshi andisa nomboro yo fhelelaho nga 5. Tsumbo: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 ndi nyandiso dza u thoma dza sumbe dza 5.
multiplication	The operation that involves calculating the total of a given number of groups.	muandiso	Kuṅwalelwe kwa mbalo ku no kwama u rekanya ndovhololo ya muṱanganyo wa nomboro i re hone.
multiply	When you multiply you carry out the operation of multiplication. The answer that you get is called the product. E.g. 7 × 2 = 14 so we say that 14 is the product of 7 and 2.	andisa	Musi ri tshi andisa ri vha ri tshi khou shuma mbalo dza muandiso. Phindulo ine ra i wana i pfi ndi mveledzwa. Tsumbo: 7 × 2 = 14 zwi amba uri 14 ndi mveledzwa ya 7 na 2.
Nn			
narrower	Less wide than. E.g. The country road is narrower than the highway.  	tsekene kha/tsekenesa	U ṱaṋḓavhuwanyana. Tsumbo: Bada ya zwitentsini ndi tsekene kha gondofulu.  
near double	Something that is close to a double. E.g. 25 is a near double – it is just more than double 12.	nyingakavhili ya tsini	Tshithu tshine tsha vha tsini na nyingakavhili. Tsumbo: 25 ndi nyingakavhili ya tsini– i tou vha nṱha nyana ha nyingakavhili ya 12.
nearest ten	When you round off numbers you see what number they are near to. When you round off to the nearest ten, you look for the ten that the given number is closest to. E.g. 59 is closer to 60 than to 50. 60 is the nearest ten to 59.	mahumi a tsinisa	Musi ni tshi sendedza tsini (u anganyela dzinomboro) dzinomboro ni sedza uri ndi nomboro ifhio ine dza vha tsini na nomboro idzi. Musi ni tshi sendedza tsini na mahumi a tsinisa, ni sedza humi ḽine nomboro ye na ṉewa ya vha tsinisa naḽo. Tsumbo: 59 i tsinisa na 60 u fhira 50. 60 i tsinisa na 59.

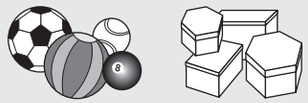
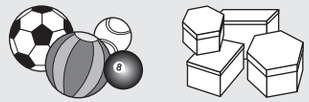
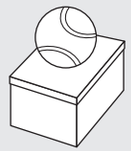
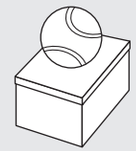
Maths word	Explanation/diagram		Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo	
next	The one that comes after. E.g. 14 comes next after 13.		tevhela/tevhelaho	Tshi no ḓa murahu ha tshiṅwe./tshi no tevhela tshinwe. Tsumbo: 14 i tevhela 13.	
next to (position)	Near to or right after. E.g. The dog is next to the cat. 	E.g. The number symbol 3 is next to the number name "three". 3 three	tsini na (vhuimo)	Tsini na kana u tevhela. Tsumbo: Mmbwa i tsini na tshimange. 	Tshiganomboro/tshiga tsha nomboro 3 tshi tsini na dzina ḽa mbalo "raru" 3 raru
night	The time when it is dark, when you are usually asleep.		vhusiku	Musi hu na swiswi, ri anzela u vha ro no eḓela.	
non-geometric shape	A shape which is irregular and is not described using geometric properties. E.g. A leaf is a non-geometric shape.		tshivhumbeo tshi si tsha dzhiometṱiri	Tshivhumbeo tshine tsha si vhe tshipiḓa tsha zwivhumbeo zwa dzhiometṱiri zwo ḓowelwaho zwine ra anzela u shuma ngazwo. Tsumbo: Ṱari ndi tshivhumbeo tshi si tsha dzhiometṱiri.	
non-standard	The same as informal. E.g. A non-standard unit for measuring length is the width of you hand.		tshi si tshiṱandadi	zwi ṱalutshedzwa u fana na inifomaḽa. Tsumbo: U ela hu sa shumiswi yunithi ya tshiṱandadi ndi u shumisa tshanḓa tshaṋu.	
non-standard measure	The same as informal measure. E.g. A non-standard unit for measuring length is the width of you hand. E.g. If you find out how wide your school desk is by using your hand. 		tshi si tshiṱandadi	Zwi ṱalutshedzwa u fana na inifomaḽa. Tsumbo: U ela hu sa shumiswi yunithi ya tshiṱandadi ndi u shumisa tshanḓa tshau. Tsumbo: U wana uri desike yaṋu ya tshikoloni ndi nngafhani nga u shumisa tshanḓa tshaṋu. 	
non-unitary fractions	Fractions that are not unitary fractions. They have a numerator which is bigger than 1.	$\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{2}{7}$, etc.	furakhisheni dzi si dza yunithari	Ndi furakhisheni dzi si dza yunithari. Dzi na numereitha/mbalotshinṱha i re khulwane kha 1.	$\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{2}{7}$, Ngauralo-ngauralo
nothing	Not one thing (item or object), the count for nothing is zero. E.g. There is nothing on my desk. I have nothing in my pocket.		pumu	A hu na na tshithihi (tshiteṅwa kana tshithu), mbali ya pumu ndi zero. Tsumbo, O ṅwala thesite a wana pumu (ha ngo wana tshithu).	

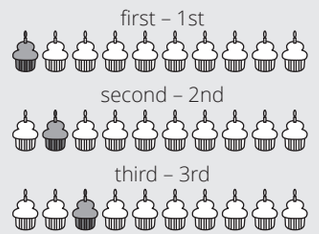
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
number	How many things or objects there are. You count to find the number of items.	nomboro/tshivhalo	Hu na zwithu zwingana. Ni tou vhala uri ni kone u wana tshivhalo tsha zwithu.
number bonds	The number pairs that add up to a given number. E.g. The number bonds of 6 are: 1 + 5 = 6 2 + 4 = 6 3 + 3 = 6 4 + 2 = 6 5 + 1 = 6	Nomborombumbano	Phere dza nomboro dzine dza ṱanganywa dza ita nomboro nngede. Tsumbo: Nomborombumbano dza 6 ndi 1 + 5 = 6 2 + 4 = 6 3 + 3 = 6 4 + 2 = 6 5 + 1 = 6
number family facts	A collection of related addition facts made from the same numbers. E.g. Some of the number family facts of 15 are: 10 + 5; 5 + 5 + 5; 9 + 6; 3 + 12 and so on.	zwiṱalutshedzi zwa muṱa wa nomboro (nomboro tharu)	Tshigwada tsha zwiṱalutshedzi zwa muṱanganyo zwi no yelana zwi no bva kha nomboro dzi no fana. Tsumbo: Zwiṅwe zwiṱalutshedzi zwa muṱa wa nomboro ya 15 ndi: 10 + 5; 5 + 5 + 5; 9 + 6; 3 + 12 ngauralongauralo.
number grid/chart	A board with ten rows and ten columns numbered from 1 to 100.	giridi/tshati ya nomboro	Bodo i re na rou dza fumi na khoḽumu dza fumi dzo nomboriwa u thoma kha 1 u swika kha 100.
number line	A number line is a line on which numbers can be placed, according to their value. The gaps on the number line must be drawn accurately. E.g.	mutalombalo	Mutalombalo ndi mutalo une nomboro dza nga ṅwalwa khawo, hu tshi tevhedzwa veḽu yadzo. Mavhaka a re kha mutalombalo a tea u oliwa nga nḓila yoneyone. Tsumbo:



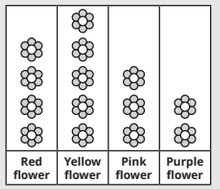
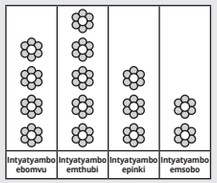
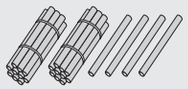
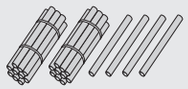
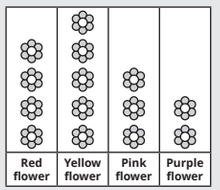
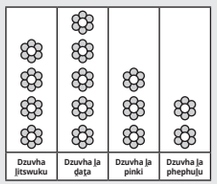
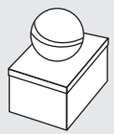
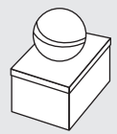


Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
number name/ number word	When you write out a number using words you give the number name. E.g. The number name of 47 is forty seven.	Dzina ḽa nomboro	Musi ni tshi ṅwala nomboro ni tshi shumisa maipfi ni ṋea nomboro dzina. Tsumbo: Dzina ḽa nomboro ḽa 47 ndi fuiṋasumbe.
number pairs	Pairs (groups of two) of numbers that are put together.	phere dza nomboro	Phere dza nomboro (zwigwada zwa mbilimbili) dze dza vhewa fhethu huthihi.
number pattern/ numeric pattern	A number/numeric pattern is another name for a number sequence or pattern.	phetheni ya nomboro	Phetheni ya nomboro ndi ḽiṅwe dzina ḽa thevhekano ya nomboro kana phetheni.
number problem	A maths question that has been set using numbers for which you need to find the solution.	thaidzo ya mbalo	Mbudziso ya mbalo ye ya sethiwa hu tshi shumiswa nomboro, ni tea u wana thandululo yayo.
number range	A set or group of numbers between given limits.	tshikhala tsha nomboro	Sethe kana tshigwada tsha nomboro tshi re fhethu ho tiwaho.
number sentence	When you use numbers and symbols to express the solution of a word problem you write it using a number sentence. E.g. If I have 5 sweets and you have 7 sweets how many sweets do we have altogether? The number sentence expressing this is: 5 + 7 = ___ or 5 + 7 = 12.	fhungombalo	Musi ni tshi shumisa dzinomboro na zwiga u ṅwala kushumelwe kwa thaidzo ya mbalo, ri shumisa fhungombalo. Tsumbo: Arali ndi na maḽegere a 5 inwi ni na a 7, ndi maḽegere mangana ane ra vha nao o ṱangana oṱhe? Fhungombalo ḽine ḽa khou sumbedza izwi ndi: 5 + 7 = ___ kana 5 + 7 = 12.
number sequences	Number sequences are patterns of numbers that follow a rule. E.g. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, ... are the even numbers, they are a sequence of numbers.	thevhekano ya nomboro	Thevhekano dza nomboro ndi Phetheni ya nomboro dzi no tevhela mulayo. Tsumbo: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, ... ndi nomboro dza ivini, ndi thovhekano ya nomboro.
number symbol	When you write out a number using symbols (numerals/digits) you give the number symbol. E.g. The number symbol for the number seventy two is 72.	tshiga tsha nomboro/ tshiganomboro	Musi ni tshi ṅwala nomboro nga u shumisa zwiga (numeraḽa/ kuṅwalele kwa nomboro/didzhithi) ri vha ri tshi khou sumbedza tshiga tsha nomboro. Tsumbo: Tshiga tsha nomboro fusumbembili ndi 72.
numeral	A symbol used to write a number. The numerals we use are the ten digits: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	numeraḽa	Tshiga tshi no shumiswa kha u ṅwala nomboro. Numeraḽa dzine ra shumisa dzi didzhithi dza fumi: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
numerator	The top number in a fraction numeral which is written using symbols. E.g. $\frac{3}{4}$ (in this fraction 3 is the numerator).	nyumireitha/ mbalotshiṱha	Nomboro i re nṱha kha nyumeraḽa ya furakhisheni (kuṅwalele kwa nomboro ya furakhisheni) hu tshi shumiswa zwiga. Tsumbo: $\frac{3}{4}$ (kha furakhisheni iyi 3 ndi nyumireitha/mbalotshiṱha.

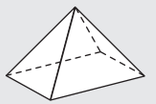
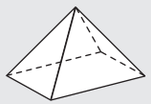
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
numeric pattern	A numeric pattern is another name for a number sequence or pattern. E.g. 20, 40, 60, 80, ...	phetheni ya nomboro	Phetheni ya nomboro ndi ḽiṅwe dzina ḽa thevhekano ya nomboro kana phetheni. Tsumbo: 20, 40, 60, 80, ...
Oo			
object (counter)	A thing. You can see it. If there are lots you can count them.	tshithu (tshivhaliwa)	Tshithu. Ri a kona u tshi vhona nga maṱo. Arali zwi zwinzhi zwi a vhalea.
objects 3-D (3-dimensional objects)	Objects such as balls (spheres) and boxes (prisms). 	Zwithu zwa 3-D (zwa siararu)	Zwithu zwi no nga bola (zwipulumbu) na mabogisi (dziphirizimu) 
o'clock	When you write the time from an analogue clock, you use the word "o'clock". E.g. It is 8 o'clock. 	awara ya-/nṱha ha thoho/ntha ha tshithoma	Musi ri tshi ṅwala tshifhinga tshi re kha watshi ya anaḽogo/vhutanda, hu vha ho ṅwalwa "awara ya" Tsumbo: Ndi awara ya 8. 
odd number	A number that is not divisible by 2. E.g. 3, 15, 29, 55.	nomboro ya odo	Ndi nomboro ine i si kovhee nga 2. Tsumbo: 3, 15, 29, 55
on top of (position)	When something is above something else. E.g. The ball is on top of the box. 	nṱha ha (vhuimo)	Musi tshithu tshi nga nṱha ha tshiṅwe (tsho ingiwa kha tshiṅwe). Tsumbo: Bola i nṱha ha bogisi 
one-to-one correspondence	When one thing can be matched to another thing. E.g. If there are 3 children and 3 sweets there is a one-to-one correspondence between children and sweets.	nyelano nga tshivhalo	Musi tshiṅwe tshithu tshi tshi linganywa na tshiṅwe Tsumbo: Arali vhana vhararu vhe na maḽegere a 3 hu na nyelano nga tshivhalo vhukati ha vhana na maḽegere.
opposite	In a position across from something else. E.g. The circle and the square are on opposite sides of the card. 	Phambana/u fhambana	U ima seli na tshiṅwe, ho fhambanyiswa. 

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
opposite (position)	On the other side. E.g. When you and your friend sit on either side of a desk at school, you are sitting on opposite sides of the desk.	Phambana (vhuimo)	Kha sia/lurumbu luṅwe. Tsumbo: Musi inwi na khonani yaṇu no dzula kha lurumbu luṅwe lwa desike, no dzula kha masia o shandaho vhuimo a desike.
order/ordering	To order means to sort. You can sort numbers or shapes according to size.	dubekanya/ tevhekanya/dzudzanya	U dubekanya/tevhekanya/dzudzanya zwi amba uvhekanya. Ni nga dzudzanya nomboro ni tshi tevhela saizi.
ordinal numbers	Positions are given by ordinal numbers. E.g. First, second, third, fourth, etc. according to the number in a display. 	nomboro thevhekano	Vhuimo vhu ṇewa nga nomboro thevhekano Tsumbo: ya u thoma, ya vhuvhili, ya vhuraru, ya vhuṇa, ngauralo ngauralo, musi ho sedzwa nomboro dze dza sumbedzwa. 
organise (data)	When you collect data you get all sorts of answers and they are not sorted out into categories. When you sort out the data, you organise it.	dzudzanya (data)	Musi ni tshi kuvhanganya data i wana phindulo dzo fhambananaho dzi songo vhekanywa nga khethekanyo. Musi ri tshi vhekanya (nanguludza) data ri vha ri tshi khou i dzudzanya.
orientation	Direction.	lurumbundivho	Sia/buḍo
over	Higher than, e.g. the roof is over my head; above and to the other side, e.g. the ball went over the fence.	pfuka	Nṱha u fhira, tsumbo, Ṭhanga i pfuka ṱhoho yanga; u rathela kha ḽiṅwe sia, tsumbo, Bola yo pfuka luhura.
Pp			
pace(s)	A pace is a step that you take. The length of a pace is used to measure the lengths of other things, such as the length of your classroom. 	maga	Maga ndi zwiṱepe zwine na dzhia. Vhunavha/vhulapfu ha ḽiga hu shumiswa kha u ela vhulapfu/vhunavha ha zwithu, u fana na vhulapfu/vhunavha ha kiḽasirumu. 
pair	Put two things together (verb). Or, two of the same kind of thing (noun).	Phere/-vhili-vhili	U vhekana zwithu nga zwivhilizwivhili.

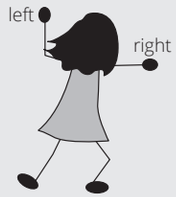
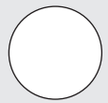
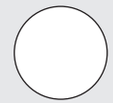
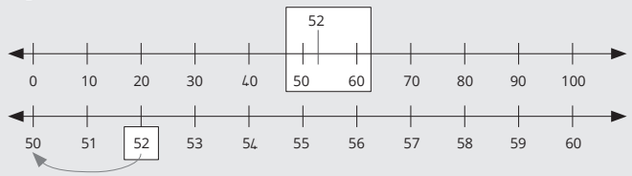
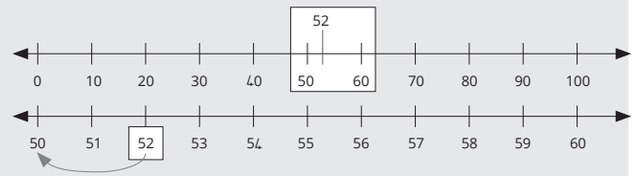
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
past/to (time)	When you tell the time: if it is not exactly 3 o'clock (for example), it could be before 3 (e.g. 15 minutes to 3 o'clock) or after 3 (e.g. 15 minutes past 3 o'clock).	u bva kha/u ya kha (tshifhinga)	Musi ni tshi bula tshifhinga: musi tshi siho kha awara nṱha ha ṱhoho. Sa tsumbo, musi i si awara ya 3 nṱha ha ṱhoho, i nga vha minete ya 15 u ya kha awara ya 3 kana minete ya 15 u bva kha awara ya 3.
pattern	Something which has a regular form or design that you could repeat. When designs are repeated or a rule can be found for a number sequence we have found a pattern. E.g. 4, 7, 10, ... (Pattern – add 3 each time, starting at 4.)  (Pattern – triangle, square, circle, repeated.)	phetheni	Tshithu tshine tsha vha na dizaini i yo ḓoweleaho, tshine na nga tshi dovhololа lunzhi. Musi dizaini dzi tshi dovhololwa kana ha wanala mulayo wa thevhekano ya nomboro ri vha ro wana phetheni. Tsumbo: 4, 7, 10, (Phetheni – engedzani nga 3 tshifhinga tshoṱhe, n tshi thoma kha 4.)  (Phetheni – thofunḓe-raru/ṱhiraiengele, tshikwea, tshitendeledzi, ndovhololo.)
pay	Hand over money in exchange for goods. E.g. If you pay for a loaf of bread at the shops you give money to the cashier.	badela/holela	U ṋetshedza tshelede hu u itela u wana thundu. Tsumbo: Musi ni tshi badelela vhurotho vhengeleni, ni bvisa tshelede na ifha kheshia.
perimeter	The distance around a shape. E.g. The perimeter of the square with sides 2 cm long will be: 2 cm + 2 cm + 2 cm + 2 cm = 8 cm. If a shape has curved sides you can use a piece of string to find the perimeter – place the string carefully along the whole border of the shape, then straighten it out and see how much string was needed to go around the shape.	mudzinge/vhunnḓa	Tshikhala u mona na tshivhumbeo. Tsumbo: Mudzinge/Vhunnda wa/ha tshikwea tshi re na masia mavhili a vhulapfu ha 2cm u ḓo vha 2 cm + 2 cm + 2 cm + 2 cm = 8 cm. Arali tshivhumbeo tshi na vhurumbu ho kutaho ni nga shumisa zwipiḓa zwa lutambo kha u wana mudzinge – ri pomba lutambo nga vhuronwane u mona na lumeme lwa tshivhumbeo itshi, ra lu kokodza uri ri vhone uri hu nga ṱoḓea lutambo lungafhani kha u mona na tshivhumbeo tshoṱhe.
physical objects	Real things. E.g. Things which you work with when you count, such as stones, counters or blocks.	zwithu zwi no vhanḓea	Zwithu zwa vhukuma. Tsumbo: Zwithu zwine na zwi shumisa musi ni tshi khou vhala/vhalela sa matombo, zwivhaleli kana zwibuḽoko

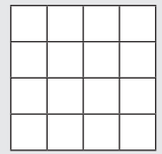
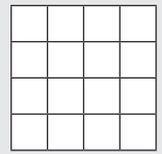
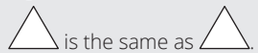
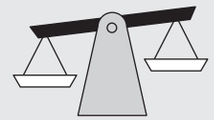
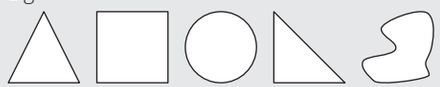
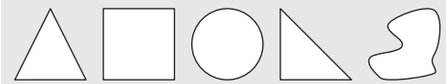
Maths word	Explanation/diagram		Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo	
pictograph (data)	A pictograph is a data graph which uses pictures to represent the data.		phikhithogirafu/ ”girafuzwifanyiso” (data)	Phikhitogirafu ndi girafu ya data ine ya shumisa zwifanyiso kha u sumbedza data.	
place value	In our number system, the decimal number system, the value of a digit depends on its place, or position, in the number. Each place has a value of 10 times the place to its right. The place values used in Grade 2 are tens and units. E.g. This drawing shows the number 24 sticks. The place value of the 2 is tens. (We can also say the 2 is in the tens place.)		vhuimo ha nomboro	Kha sisiṱeme yashu ya nomboro, i no pfi sisiṱeme ya nomboro ya desimaḽa, veḽu ya didzhithi i langwa nga fhethu kana vhuimo hayo kha nomboro. Vhuimo huṅwe na huṅwe hu na veḽu i no linga na musi vhuimo vhu re kha tsha u ḽa tsha vhuimo hugede hu tshi andiswa kafumi (u andisa nga 10). Vhuimo ha nomboro hu no shumiswa kha Gireidi ya 2 ndi mahumi na dziyunithi. Tsumbo: Nyolo iyi i sumbedza zwitanda zwa 24. Vhuimo ha nomboro 2 ndi mahumi. (Ri nga dovha ra ri 2 i kha vhuimo ha mahumi.)	
plus	Add.		ṱanganya	ṱanganya	
popular (most/least)	Something which is well liked. E.g. The most popular item is liked the most (yellow flowers). The least popular thing is liked the least (purple flowers).		tshitakalelwa (takaleleswa/sa takaleleswi)	Tshithu tshi no funeswa. Tsumbo: Tshithu tshi no takaleleswa (maluvha a muṱaḓa). Tshithu tshi sa takaleleswi (maluvha a phephuḽu)	
position	The place where something is, compared to other things that are around it. E.g. the position of the ball is on top of the box.		vhuimo	Fhethu hune tshiṅwe tshithu tsha vha hone musi tshi tshi vhambedzwa na zwiṅwe zwithu. Tsumbo: Vhuimo ha bola ndi nṱha ha tshibogisi.	

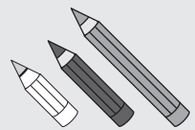
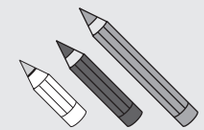
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
practical problems	Problems which relate to real things. You may come across these problems in your everyday life. Maths can sometimes be used to help you solve practical problems. E.g. If you want to sell scones at school to raise money and you sell each scone for R3,00 how many scones must you sell to make R30?	thaidzo dza vhukuma	Ndi thaidzo dzi no kwama zwithu zwa vhukuma. Ni nga ṱangana nazwo vhutshiloni ha ḓuvha na ḓuvha. Mbalo tshiṅwe tshifhinga dzi a shumiswa kha u tandulula thaidzo dza vhukuma. Tsumbo: Arali ni tshi ṱoḓa u rengisa zwikontsi tshikoloni ni tshi itela u kuvhanganya masheleni, ni tshi ḓo rengisa tshikontsi tshithihi nga R3, 00, ni tea u rengisa zwikontsi zwingana u itela u wana R30?
predict	To make a guess about what will happen based on information that you have.	humbulela/anganyela	U anganyela uri hu ḓo bvelela mini nge muthu a sedza mafhungomatsivhudzi ane a vha nao.
predictable	In an expected way. E.g. Patterns behave in a way that is predictable. You can use the rule of the pattern to predict (work out) what another term in the pattern will be.	humbulelea	Nga nḓila yo lavheleleaho. Tsumbo: Phetheni dzi itea nga nḓila ine ya humbulelea. Ri nga shumisa mulayo wa phetheni kha u humbulela (u wana) uri mbalo iṅwevho kha phetheni i ḓo vha ifhio.
prediction	A prediction is a guess (not a wild guess, you think carefully about it) about something happening a certain way.	u bvumba	U bvumba ndi u humbulela (hu si u humbulela ho xelaho, ni tou elekanya zwavhuḓi) nga tshithu tshine tsha khou itea nga nḓila yo imaho nga uri.
prism	A geometric shape that has a base that can vary but the other faces are all rectangles or squares. A cube is a special prism which has all of its faces squares. E.g. 	phirizimu	Tshivhumbeo tsha dzhiometṱiri tshi re na tshirao/muteo u re na zwivhumbeo zwofhambanaho ngeno uvhu vhurumbu vhuṅwe hoṱhe hu rekhithengele kana zwikwea. Khubu ndi phirizimu ya tshipentshela (i sa fani na dziṅwe) ine vhurumbu hayo hoṱhe ha vha zwikwea. Tsumbo: 
problem	The word "problem" is sometimes used for a "question" in maths. E.g. "Solve the following problems" is an instruction to find the solutions (answers) to some given questions.	thaidzo/mbalo	Ipfi iḽi ḽa thaidzo ḽi ita ḽi tshi shumiswa kha u amba "mbudziso" kha mbalo. Tsumbo: "tandululani thaidzo dzi tevhelaho" zwi vha i ndaela ya u wana thandululo (phindulo) ya mbudziso dzi re hone.
problem solving	When you solve maths problems by thinking through the given information. You could use drawings or models to help you.	u tandulula thaidzo/ mbalo /thasulula thaidzo/ mbalo	musi ni tshi tandulula thaidzo dza mbalo nga u thoma na elekanya zwavhuḓi malugana na mafhungomatsivhudzi e na ṋewa. Ni nga shumisa nyolo kana mimodeḽe uri i ni thuse.

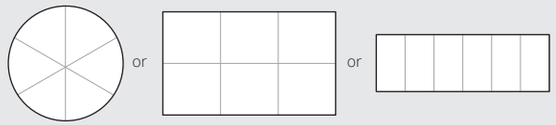
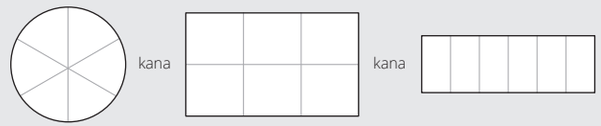
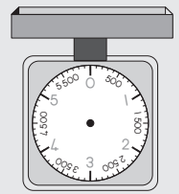
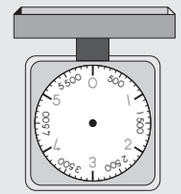
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
public holidays	Days which are given as holidays by the government. E.g. In South Africa June 16 is a public holiday.	holodei dza phabuḽiki	Maḓuvha ane vhathu vha ṋewa sa holodei nga muvhuso. Tsumbo: Afurika Tshipembe ḓuvha ḽa 16 Fulwi ndi holodei ya phabuḽiki.
pyramid	A geometric shape that has a base that can change but all of the other faces are triangles. 	phiramidi	Tshivhumbeo tsha dzhiometḭiri tshi re na tshirao tshine tsha nga shanduka fhedzi vhurumbu huṅwe hoṱhe ha vha hu ṱhiraiengele. 
Qq			
quarter	A fraction that is made by finding four equal sized parts of the whole. E.g. 	kota/kotara/kwotara	Furakhisheni ine ya vhumbiwa nge ha waniwa zwipiḓa zwiṋa zwa tshithu tsho fhelelaho zwi re na saizi i no lingana. Tsumbo: 
quarter of an hour	The length of time when an hour is divided into four equal parts. Each part is 15 minutes. There are 15 minutes in a quarter of an hour. There are 45 minutes in three quarters of an hour.	kotaya awara	Vhulapfu ha tshifhinga musi awara yo khethekanywa ya bva zwipiḓa zwiṋa zwi no lingana. Tshipiḓa tshiṅwe na tshiṅwe tshi na minete ya 15. Hu na minete ya 15 kha awara. Hu na minete ya 45 kha kotara tharu dza awara.
Rr			
rands and cents	Money values used in South Africa. 	rannda na masenthe	Veḽu ya tshelede i no shumiswa Afurika Tshipembe. 
recognise	Know what something looks like.	u ṱalukanya	U ḓivha uri tshithu tshi na mbonalo ifhio.
record	Write something down. E.g. Record your answer means “write down your answer”. Record the data items means “write down the data facts that you find”.	“U” -rekhoda	U ṅwala tshithu fhasi. Tsumbo: Rekhodani phindulo dzaṋu zwi amba uri “ṅwalani phindulo dzaṋu”. Rekhodani zwiwanwa zwa data zwi amba uri “ṅwalani zwiwanwa zwa data zwe na ṱangana nazwo”.

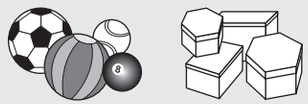
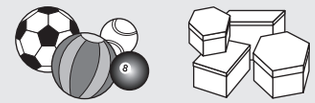
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
rectangle	A shape with 4 straight sides and 4 square corners. Opposite sides are equal. 	rekhithengele	Tshivhumbeo tshi re na masiatswititi na khuḓa nṋa dza zwikwea. Masia o sedzanaho (opposite sides) a a lingana. 
regular pattern	A pattern that increases in the same way. E.g. Numeric patterns that get bigger by 15 each time – 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, … This is a regular pattern – you can work out more terms in the sequence because you can identify the rule behind the regular increases in the pattern.	phetheni ya reguḽa	Ndi phetheni i no aluwa nga nḓila i no fana. Tsumbo: phetheni dza nomboro dzi no aluwa nga 15 tshifhinga tshoṱhe – 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, … heyi ndi phetheni ya reguḽa – ni nga kona u wana nomboro dzi no ḓo tevhelana ngauri ni a kona u ḓivha mulayo u no shumiswa kha u aluwa ha phetheni ya reguḽa
religious festivals	Days on which people of a given religion celebrate something special. E.g. Easter, Diwali, Ramadan, Passover.	vhuṱambo ha vhurereli	Maḓuvha ane vhathu vha vhurereli vhugede vha pembelela tshithu tshine tsha vha tsha tshipentshela/vhuṱhogwa. Tsumbo: Easter, Diwali, Ramadan, Passover.
remainder	Something that is left over. E.g. If I share 7 sweets between 2 children, each child gets 3 sweets and there is one sweet left over.	ḽisalela/tshiṱahe/-salaho	Tshithu tshine tsha vha tsho sala. Tsumbo: Arali nda nga kovhela maḽegere a 7 vhukati ha vhana vha 2, muṅwe na muṅwe wavho u wana maḽegere a 3 ha vha ho sala ḽegere ḽithihi.
repeat	Happen again. Say or write more than once.	dovhololа/dovha/ ndovhololo	U itea hafhu/Zwi a dovha u itea.. U bula kana u ṅwala lu no fhira luthihi.
repeated addition	Adding the same number many times. E.g. 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 20 (In this way we have found by repeated addition that five 4's is equal to 20.)	ndovhololo ya muṱanganyo/ mutanganyiso	U ṱanganya/ṱanganyisa nomboro nthihi lunzhilunzhi. Tsumbo. . 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 20 (Kha nḓila iyi ri wana uri 4 ṱhanu dzi lingana na 20).
represent (data)	Make a drawing to show the data that you have collected. E.g. A graph such as a pictograph is used to represent data.	U imela/u imelela/u ṋekedza/u kumedza (data)	Itani nyolo ya u sumbedza data ye na kuvhanganywa. Tsumbo: Girafu i no nga phikhithogirafu i shumiswa kha u ṋekedza/kumedza data.
result	The answer.	mvelelo	Phindulo.
reverse	To go in the opposite direction.	tshamurahu/ khumelamurahu	U livha kha buḓo ḽiṅwe (phambananadzo).

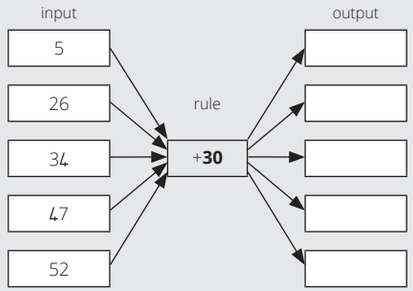
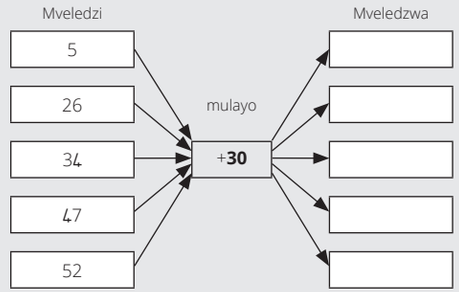
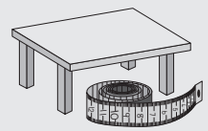
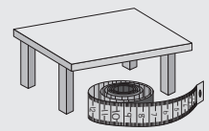
Maths word	Explanation/diagram		Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo	
right/right hand side	Your body has a left side and a right side. The right hand is on the right side of the body.		tsha u ḽa (tshanḓa tsha u ḽa)	Muvhili waṋu u na lurumbu lwa tsha monde na lwa tsha u ḽa. Tshanḓa tsha u ḽa tshi kha lurumbu lwa tsha u ḽa tsha muvhili .	
roll or slide	This tin rolls on the curved surface but it slides on the flat surface of the can. 		u kunguluwa kana u swenda Kunguluwa/Swenda	Tshikoṱikoṱi itshi tshi tou kunguluwa nga vhurumbu hatsho ho kutaho fhedzi tshi a swenda nga fhasi hatsho ha bande/ha fuḽethe. 	
rotate	Turn around.		monisa/monolodza	U ita tshanzunguluwe./u monolodza	
round/curved sides	An edge of a shape that is curved. E.g. A circle has a round (curved) edge.		vhurumbu ha zwipulumbu/ho kutaho/vhurumbu ho govheaho	Lumeme lwa tshivhumbeo tsho kutaho/ govheaho. Tsumbo: Tshitendeledzi tshi na lumeme lwa tshipulumbu (lwo kutaho/lwo govheaho)	
rounding off	When you want to simplify a situation you can round off a number – this means you make it a number that ends in zero. E.g. 52 rounded off to the nearest ten is 50. 		u sendedza tsini	Musi ri tshi ṱoḓa u leludza zwithu ni a kona u sendedza tsini nomboro – hezwi zwi amba u ita uri i fhele nga zero. Tsumbo: 52 yo sendedzwa tsini na fumi ya tsinisa ndi 50. 	

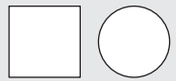
Maths word	Explanation/diagram		Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo	
rows and columns	A set of objects or numbers can be arranged in order, often in rows and columns in a grid/array. E.g. The rows go across from left to right in the grid. The columns go from top to bottom in the grid.		rou (miduba)/mitalo na khoḽumu	Sethe ya zwithu kana nomboro zwi kona u vhekanywa nga ngona, kanzhi nga dzirou na khoḽumu dzikhoḽumu dza giridi/arei/mbekanywa. Tsumbo: Dzi Rou dzi tou buḓa dzi tshi bva kha tsha monde dzi tshi ya kha tsha u ḽa kha giridi. khoḽumu dzi thoma nṱha dzi tshi ya fhasi kha giridi.	
Ss					
same as/ the same as	Equal to (in number). E.g. 5 is the same as 4 + 1.	Of the same form or outline (shape). E.g. 	u fana na	U lingana na (nga nomboro) Tsumbo: 5 i fana na 4 + 1.	Zwa nyimele kana mbonalo nthihi (tshivhumbeo) Tsumbo: 
scale/balance scale	An instrument used to measure or compare the mass of different objects.		tshikalo/ tshikalotshilinganyisi	Tshishumiswa tshi no shumiswa kha u kala kana u fanyisa vhuleme/tshileme kha zwithu zwivhili. Musi tshileme tsha masia mavhili tshi tshi lingana, tshikalo tshi pfi tsho linganyisa.	
sequence/ sequencing events	Things that happen (events) can be put in date/time order, when you are given their dates/times. This is called sequencing the events. E.g. The sequence of events in your day could be: eat breakfast, go to school, do your homework, eat supper, go to bed.		u dubekanya zwiitei/ zwiwo/ nomboro mutevhe	Zwithu zwi no itea (zwiitei/zwiwo) zwi a kona u vhekanywa zwi tshi tevhekana kha maḓuvha/zwifhinga, musi ro ṋewa maḓuvha/zwifhinga zwazwo. Hezwi zwi pfi ndi u dubekanya zwiitei/zwiwo. Tsumbo: U dubekanya zwiitea zwashu zwa ḓuvha hu nga vha: U ḽa vhuragane (burekifasi), u ya tshikoloni, u ita tshuṅwahaya, u ḽa tshilalelo, u ya u eḓela.	
shape	Form or outline. E.g. 		tshivhumbeo	Nyimele kana mbonalo. Tsumbo: 	

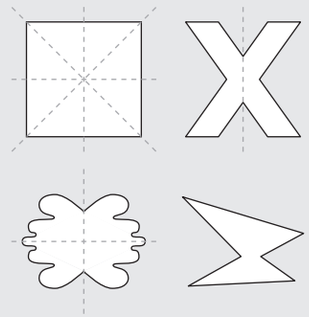
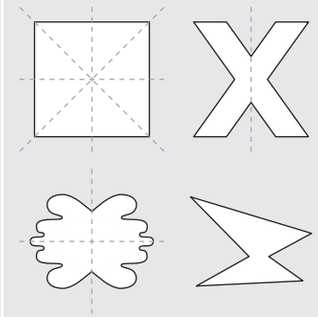
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
shapes 2-D (2-dimensional shapes)	Shapes such as triangles, squares, rectangles, circles, etc. E.g. 	zwivhumbeo zwa 2-D (zwivhumbeo zwa Siavhili)	Zwivhumbeo zwi no nga ṱhiraiengele, zwikwea, rekhithengele, zwitendeledzi, na zwiṅwe. Tsumbo: 
shared amongst/ between	We say "shared amongst" when we share out to more than two people and "shared between" when we share between 2 people. E.g. 24 sweets are shared amongst 6 boys. How many sweets will each boy get? 4 biscuits are shared between 2 girls. How many biscuits will each girl get?	u kovha vhukati/u kovhela	Ri ri "ro kovhekanya vhukati ha" arali ri tshi kho u kovhekanya zwithu vhukati ha vhathu vhavhili kana tshigwada tsha vhathu. Tsumbo: Maḽegere a 24 o kovhekanywa vhukati ha vhatukana vha 6. Mutukana muṅwe na muṅwe u ḓo wana maḽegere mangana? Makukuru maṋa o kovhekanyiwa vhukati ha vhasidzana vha 4. Musidzana muṅwe na muṅwe u ḓo wana makukuru mangana?
sharing equally	When you share by giving the same amount to each person. E.g. each child gets 2 pieces of bread.	u kovhela nga u lingana	Musi ni tshi kovhekanya nga u fha muthu muṅwe na muṅwe tshivhalo tshi no lingana tsha zwithu. Tsumbo: Ṅwana muṅwe na muṅwe u wana zwipiḓa zwivhili zwa vhurotho.
sharing (division)	When you distribute objects among a certain number of people you are "sharing" the objects. You can divide numbers by finding out how you share them. E.g. If you have 12 flowers, and you share them equally among 4 children, how many flowers will each child get? (12 ÷ 4 =)  12 ÷ 4 = 3 Each child will get 3 flowers.	kovhekanya (kovha)	Musi ni tshi kovhela zwithu vhukati ha vhathu vha tshivhalo tsho imaho nga uri ni vha ni khou "kovhekanya" izwo zwithu. Ri nga kovha nomboro nga u wana uri ri dzi kovhekanya nga nḓila ifhio. Tsumbo: Arali ni na maluvha a 12, na a kovhela vhana vha 4 a tshi lingana, ṅwana muṅwe na muṅwe u wana maluvha mangana? (12 ÷ 4 =)  12 ÷ 4 = 3 Ṅwana muṅwe na muṅwe u ḓo wana maluvha ma 3.
short, shorter, shortest	You can compare the lengths of different objects using the words short, shorter, shortest. E.g. The grey pencil is short, the black pencil is shorter, the white pencil is the shortest. 	pfufhi, pfufhisa, pfufhisesa	Ni a kona u vhambedza vhulapfu/ vhunavha ha zwithu zwo fhambanaho nga u shumisa maipfi pfufhi, pfufhisa, pfufhisesa Tsumbo: Heyi penisela ya girei ndi pfufhi, iyi ntswu ndi pfufhisa, iyi tshena ndi pfufhisesa 
short time	When a little or small amount of time has passed, we say that something has taken a short time.	tshifhinga tshipfufhi	Musi ho no fhela tshifhinga tshiṱuku, ri ri tshithu tsho dzhia tshifhinga tshipfufhi.

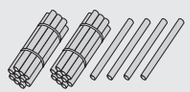
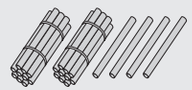
Maths word	Explanation/diagram		Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo	
side	When you look at something from the side of something, not from the front or back. E.g. This is the side view of a giraffe.		matungo	Musi ri tshi sedza tshithu nga matungo, hu si nga murahu kana phanḓa. Tsumbo: heyi ndi mbonalo ya nga matungo ya ṱhuḓa.	
sixth/sixths	A fraction that is made by finding six equal sized parts of the whole. E.g. 		tsharathi/zwarathi	Furakhisheni ine y vhumbiwa nge ha waniwa zwipiḓa zwarathi zwi no lingana zwa tshithu tsho fhelelaho. Tsumbo: 	
size	How big or small something is. This refers to the dimensions or proportions of the object.		saizi	Vhuhulu kana vhuṱuku ha zwithu. Hezwi zwi ambelwa kha dzi daimesheni kana phurophosheni dza tshithu.	
slower/slower than	Does not go quickly. E.g. The snail goes slowly. It goes slower than I can walk.		Ongolowa/ongolowa u fhira	A tshi ṱavhanyi. Tsumbo Khumba i a ongolowa. I ongolowa u fhira nṋe ndi tshi tshimbila.	
small demarcations	Little marks which are used to label a measuring scale. E.g. The small demarcations on this scale show the units (in grams) between 0 kg and 1 kg, 1 kg and 2 kg, and so on.		mipimo miṱuku	Zwiga zwiṱuku zwine zwa shumiswa kha tshikalo tsha u ela. Tsumbo: Mipimo miṱuku i re kha tshikalo itshi i sumbedza yunithi (nga dzigireme) dza vhukati ha 0 kg na 1 kg, 1 kg na 2 kg, ngauralongauralo.	
small, smaller, smallest (shape)	Shapes come in different sizes and can be ordered according to their size. E.g. The first circle is small, the second circle is smaller, the third circle is the smallest.		-ṱhukhu, -ṱhukhusa, -ṱhukhusesa (tshivhumbeo)	Zwivhumbeo zwi na saizi dzo fhambanaho nahone zwi nga vhekanywa hu tshi tevhelwa saizi. Tsumbo: Tshitendeledzi tsha u thoma ndi tshiṱuku, tsha vhuvhili ndi tshiṱukusa, tsha vhuraru ndi tshiṱukusesa.	

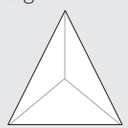
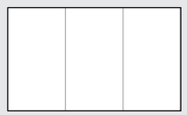
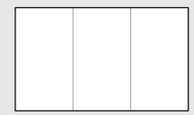
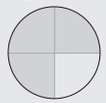
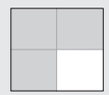
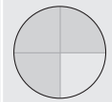
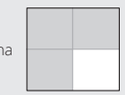
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
smaller than	The symbol < means smaller/less than. E.g. We read 4 < 9 as "4 is less than 9". This is true because 4 is a smaller number than 9.	-ṱhukhu kha	Tshiga/luswayo < tshi/lu amba uri ndi zwiṱuku/zwiṱuku kha. Tsumbo: Ri vhala 4 < 9 sa "4 ndi ṱhukhu kha 9". Heyi ndi ngoho ngauri 4 ndi nomboro i re ṱhukhu kha 9.
smallest (number)	When we write numbers in order we will write them from the smallest to the biggest or from the biggest to the smallest. E.g. 32, 33, 34, 35, is written from the smallest to the biggest.	ṱhukhusa	Musi ri tshi ṅwala nomboro nga thevhekano ri dzi ṅwala u thoma kha ṱhukhusa ri tshi ya kha khulwanesa kana ra thoma kha khulwanesa ri tshi ya kha ṱhukhusa. Tsumbo: 32, 33, 34, 35, yo ṅwalwa u thoma kha ṱhukhusa u ya kha khulwanesa.
solution	The answer to a problem/question. E.g. Find the solution means "find the answer".	thasululo	Phindulo ya thaidzo/mbudziso. Tsumbo: Wanani thasululo zwi amba "wanani phindulo".
solve	Find the answer or solution to a problem.	U tandulula	U wana phindulo kana thandululo ya thaidzo.
something	An item, object or thing, e.g. There is something on my desk. I have something in my pocket.	tshithu	Tshi re na tshivhumbeo, tsumbo. Ndo dzhenwa nga tshithu ḽiṱoni. Tshikwamani tshanga a hu tshee na tshithu.
sort	To put into order. To arrange the same things into a group. E.g. The shapes have been sorted into balls and boxes. 	u dzudzanya/vhekanya	U vhea nga thevhekano. U vhekanya zwithu zwi no fana zwa dzula kha tshigwada. Tsumbo: Zwivhumbeo izwi zwo vhekanywa sa bola na mabogisi. 
sort data	To sort data you use categories. The categories give some of the different types into which the data can be sorted. E.g. Cars come in different colours. You can group cars by their colour, then the car colours form categories, such as red, green, white and blue. When you have sorted the data you will know how many of each category of data you have.	u vhekanya data	Musi ri tshi vhekanya data ri shumisa dzi tshaka. Tshaka dza zwithu dzi ri fha tshaka dzo fhambanaho dza zwithu zwine data ya nga vhekanywa khazwo. Tsumbo: Mimoḓoro i ḓa nga mivhala yo fhambanaho. Ni nga vhekanya mimoḓoro nga mivhala, lune iyo mivhala ya mimoḓoro ya vhumba dzitshaka, sa mitswuku, midala, mitshena na ya lutombo. Musi no no vhekanya data ni kona u vho zwi ḓivha uri ni na data nngafhani ya lushaka lugede.
sort (shapes)	Put things in order. E.g. These circles have been sorted from biggest to smallest. 	u vhekanya (zwivhumbeo)	U vhea zwithu nga ngona. Tsumbo. Zwivhumbeo zwo vhekanywa u bva kha tshihulwanesa u ya kha tshiṱukusa. 
spend	When you use money to buy things.	shumisa	Musi ni tshi shumisa tshelede u renga zwithu.

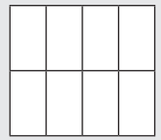
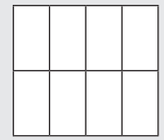
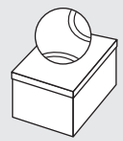
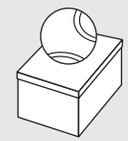
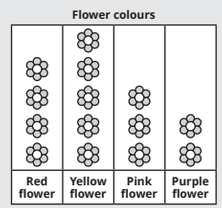
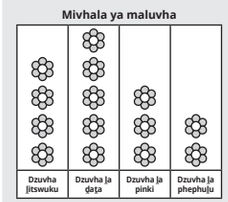
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
sphere	A round 3-D object. The mathematical name for a ball. See ball shape.	tshipulumbu	Tshitendeledzi tsha 3-D. Dzina ḽi no shumiswa kha mbalo ḽi no amba bola. Lavhelesani tshivhumbeo tsha bola.
spider diagram	A diagram which gives input and output numbers and tells you what to do to turn the input into output. E.g. In this spider diagram you have to add 30 to all of the given input numbers to get the output. 	nyolo ya buvhi	Nyolo i no sumbedza nomboromveledzi na nomboromveledzwa nahone i tshi ni vhudza uri ni tea u ita mini uri ni shandukise nomboromveledzi i vhe nomboromveledzwa. Tsumbo: Kha nyolo ya buvhi ri tea u ṱanganya 30 kha nomboromveledzi dzoṱhe dzi re hone u itela u wana nomboromveledzwa. 
square	A shape with 4 straight sides which are equal in length and 4 square corners. 	tshikwea	Tshivhumbeo tshi re na masiatswititi a 4 ane a lingana nga vhunavha/vhulapfu ha dovha ha vha na khuḓa dza 4 dza tshikwea. 
standard cup	A cup which has an expected capacity of 250 ml.	Khaphu ya tshiṱandadi	Khaphu ine ya vha na khaphasithi (nḓalo) yo ḓowelwaho ya 250 ml
standard unit	When you measure formally, you use standard units of length. E.g. If you measure the width of your school desk using a tape measure, you are using centimetres as a formal unit. 	yunithi ya tshiṱandadi	Musi ri tshi ela lwa fomaḽa, ri shumisa yunithidza tshiṱandadi dza vhulapfu. Tsumbo: Arali ni tshi khou ela vhuphara ha desike ya tshikolo ni tshi khou shumisa theiphi, ni khou shumisa senthimitha sa yunithi ya fomaḽa. 
starting point	The point where you should begin. E.g. When you measure using a rule, the starting point is 0 (zero).	mathomoni	Fhethu hune na tea u thoma hone. Tsumbo Musi ri tshi ela nga ruḽa, mathomoni ndi 0 (gumba)

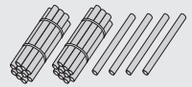
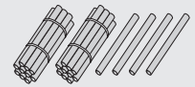
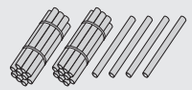
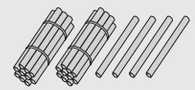
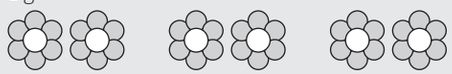
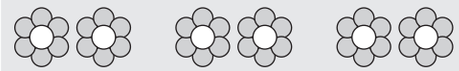
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
straight sides	An edge of a shape that is not curved. E.g. A square has straight edges.	masiatswititi	Lurumbu lu songo kutaho (khothea) Tsumbo: Tshikwea tshi na masiatswititi.
straight sides/round sides	A straight side is not curved and a round side is curved. E.g. A square has straight sides and a circle has round sides. 	vhurumbutswititi/ vhurumbu ya zwipulumbu	Lurumburumbutswititi a lwo ngo kuta. Tsumbo: Tshikwea tshi na vhurumbutswititi ngeno tshitendeledzi tshi na vhurumbu ho kutaho. 
strategy	A method for working something out.	tshiṱirathedzhi	Ngona kana nḓila ya u wana phindulo ya tshiṅwe tshithu.
subtract	Take away.	ṱusa	Bvisa
subtraction	The operation that involves taking one number away from another number.	muṱuso/u ṱusa	Kuṅwalele kwa mbalo ku no kwama u bvisa nomboro nthihi kha iṅwe nomboro.
subtraction facts	The difference between numbers. E.g. 10 – 1 = 9; 10 – 2 = 8, etc.	mbuno dza muṱuso/u tusa	Phambano i re vhukati ha nomboro. Tsumbo: 10 – 1 = 9; 10 – 2 = 8, nzw.
sum	The answer you get when you add. E.g. The sum of 5 and 8 is 13.	ṱhanganyelo	Phindulo i no waniwa musi ri tshi ṱanganya/ṱanganyisa. Tsumbo: Ṱhanganyelo ya 5 na 8 ndi 13.
surface	The faces of a shape make up its surface – this is the outside area of a 3-D object. A surface can be flat or curved. E.g. A sphere has one curved surface, a cone has one curved surface and one flat surface (or face).	lurumbunṱha (lurumbu lwa nga nṱha)	Zwifhaṱuwo zwa tshivhumbeo zwi ita lurumbunṱha lwatsho – hafha ndi nga nnḓa ha tshithu tsha 3-D. Lurumbunṱha lu nga vha lwa bande/fuḽethe kana lwa kuta. Tsumbo: Tshipulumbu tshi na lurumbunṱha luthihi lwo kutaho, khounu i na lurumbunṱha lwo kutaho luthihi na luthihi lwa bande.
symbol	A sign used to write something. E.g. The digits we use to write numbers are symbols. The operation signs are also symbols, of a different kind.	tshiga/tswayo	Luswayo lwa u ṅwala tshithu. Tsumbo: Ddidzhithi dzine ra dzi shumisa kha u ṅwala mbalo ndi zwiga. Kuṅwalelwe kwa mbalo ndi zwiga zwa nomboro zwa lushaka luṅwevho.
symmetrical	A shape which has the property of symmetry is called symmetrical.	ndinganahuvhili	Tshivhumbeo tshi re na zwipiḓa zwi no lingana kwakwakwa ndi tsha ndinganahuvhili.

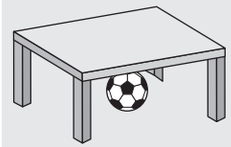
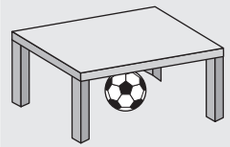
Maths word	Explanation/diagram		Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo	
symmetry/line of symmetry	We see symmetry in a shape when one half of it is a mirror image of the other half. The line of symmetry is the line we draw between the two symmetrical halves of the shape. E.g. Some shapes have one line of symmetry, others have more than one. Some shapes are not symmetrical.		ndinganahuvhili/ mutaladzi wa ndinganahuvhili	Ri kona u vhona ndinganahuvhili kha tshivhumbeo musi hafu nthihi i tshi vha tshivhoni tsha iḽa iṅwe hafu. Mutaladzi wa ndinganahuvhili ndi mutaladzi une ra u tala vhukati ha hafu mbili dza ndinganahuvhili. Tsumbo: Zwiṅwe zwivhumbeo zwi na mutaladzi muthihi wa ndinganahuvhili, zwiṅwe zwi na i no fhira muthihi. Zwiṅwe zwivhumbeo a zwi na ndinganahuvhili.	
Tt					
table	Mathematical information organised in columns and rows.		thebuḽu	Mafhungomatsivhudzi e a vhekanywa kha dzikhoḽumu na miduba (rou)	
take away	Take away is another way of saying subtract. It is less formal.		u bvisa	U bvisa ndi iṅwe nḓila ya uri u ţusa. A i fomaḽa.	
taller	More tall. E.g. This giraffe is taller than the buck.		u lapfa u fhira	U lapfesa. Tsumbo: Iyi ţhuḓwa yo lapfa u fhira ntsa.	
tallest	The one that has the most “height”. E.g. The third giraffe is the tallest.		Lapfesa\ ndapfusa	Tshine tsha vha na “tshiimo” tshi no fhira tsha zwiṅwe. Tsumbo: ţhuḓwa yo lapfesa.	
tally	Using marks (called tallies) to keep a record of counting.		thaḽi	U shumisa tswayo (dzi no pfi dzithaḽi) kha u ita rekhodo ya u vhala.	

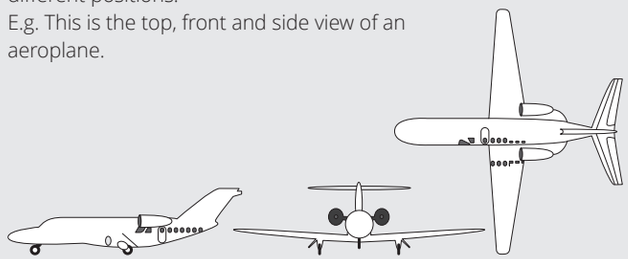
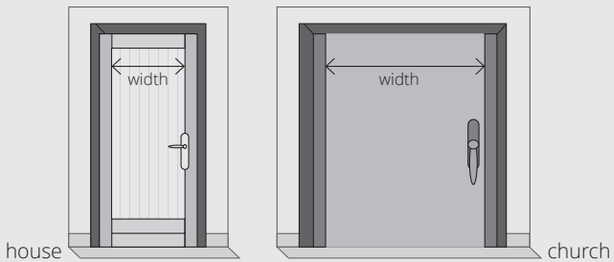
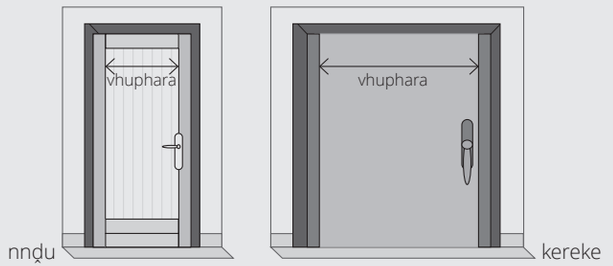
Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
tally table	A table in which you record tally marks while you count up items. E.g. **Favourite colour** **Colour** / **Tally** Red / 𝍸 Blue / 𝍸 | Yellow / | | | | Green / 𝍸 𝍸	thebuḽu ya dzithaḽi	Ndi thebuḽu ine ha rekhodiwa khayo tswayo dza thaḽi musi ri tshi khou vhala zwithu. Tsumbo: **Mivhala i no funeswa** **Muvhala** / **Thaḽi** Mutswuku / 𝍸 Lutombo / 𝍸 | Muṱaḓa / | | | | Mudala / 𝍸 𝍸
teaspoon	A measuring instrument for small quantities. A teaspoon has a capacity of 5 ml.	kulebula	Tshishumiswa tsha u ela zwithu zwiṱuku. Kulebula ku na khaphasithi ya 5 ml.
techniques	Ways of doing things. E.g. There are techniques for adding, such as breaking down and building up.	thekhiniki	Nḓila dza u ita zwithu. Tsumbo: Hu na thekiniki dza u ṱanganya, dzi no nga u paḓula na u fhaṱa.
telling the time	When you say what the time is, you are telling the time.	u bula tshifhinga	Musi nitshi ri ndi tshifhingaḓe, ni vha ni tshi kho u bula tshifhinga.
tens	When things or objects come in groups of ten. E.g.  We can count: 10, 20. We can say: 2 groups of 10 or 10 + 10 or 2 x 10.	mahumi	Musi zwithu zwi tshi wanala zwi kha zwigwada zwa mahumi. Tsumbo:  Ri nga vhala: 10, 20 Ri nga ri: zwigwada zwa 2 zwa 10 kana 10 + 10 kana 2 x 10.
tens and units/ones	In our number system, the decimal number system, the value of a digit depends on its place, or position, in the number. The place values used in Grade 2 are tens and units. E.g. How many sticks are there?  There are 24 sticks. When you write 24 there is a 2 in the tens place and a 4 in the units/ones place.	mahumi na dziyunithi/ nthihi- nthihi	Kha sisiṱeme yashu ya nomboro, i no pfi sisiṱeme ya nomboro ya desimaḽa, veḽu ya dzidzhithi i langwa nga fhethu kana vhuimo hayo kha nomboro. Vhuimo ha nomboro hu no shumiswa kha Gireidi ya 2 ndi mahumi na dziyunithi. Tsumbo: Hu na zwitanda zwingana afho?  Hu na zwitanda zwa 24. Musi ri tshi ṅwala 24 hu na 2 kha vhuimo ha mahumi, na 4 kha vhuimo ha dziyunithi.

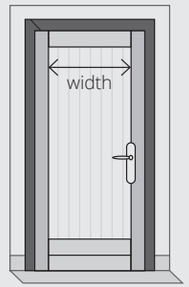
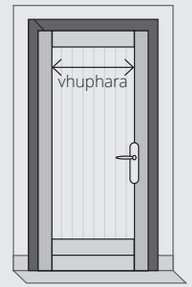
Maths word	Explanation/diagram		Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo	
thicker/thinner	Words to describe the width (how wide) something is. E.g. This line ▬ is thicker than that line ——.	E.g. This book  is thinner than that book  .	ndenyesa/tsekene	Ndi maipfi ane a ʇalutshedza uri tshithu tshi na vhuphara vhungafhani (tsho aʇama/tsho ʇanḓavhuwa lungafhani). Tsumbo: Mutalo uyu ndi mudenyesa kha ▬ houḽa ——.	Tsumbo: Heyi bugu  ndi tsekene kha heiḽa  .
thirds	A fraction that is made by finding three equal sized parts of the whole. E.g.  or 		zwararu/zwiraru	Furakhisheni i no itwa nge ha waniwa zwipiḓa zwiraru zwa saizi dzi no lingana. Tsumbo:  kana 	
three-digit number	A number which is written using three digits. E.g. 356 is a 3-digit number.		nomboro ya didzhithi tharu	Nomboro i no ṅwaliwa hu tshi shumiswa didzhithi tharu. Tsumbo: 356 ndi nomboro ya didzhithi dza 3 (tharu).	
three quarters	A fraction that is made by taking three of four equal sized parts of the whole, i.e. three quarters. E.g.  or  or 		kota tharu	Furakhisheni i no vhumbiwa nge ra dzhia zwipiḓa zwiraru kha zwipiḓa zwiṋa zwa tshithu tsho fhelelaho zwi no lingana nga saizi, zwi amba uri ndi kota tharu. Tsumbo:  kana  kana 	
threes	When things or objects come in groups of three. E.g.  We can count: 3, 6, 9, 12. We can say: 4 groups of 3 or 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 or 4 x 3.		Zwiraruzwiraru/nga tharu-tharu/nga tharu	Musi zwithu zwi tshi wanala zwi kha zwigwada zwa zwiraruzwiraru. Tsumbo:  Ri nga vhala: 3, 6, 9, 12 Ri nga ri: Zwigwada zwiṋa zwa 3 kana 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 kana 4 x 3.	

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
tiling	Cover a surface with tiles. Do not leave gaps or overlap the tiles. E.g. This surface has been tiled with rectangles. 	u thaiḽa	U nambatedza luvhanḓe nga dzithaili. Ni songo sia mavhaka kana thaili dza bebekana. Tsumbo: Luvhanḓe ulwu lwo thaiḽiwa nga dzirekithengele. 
time	Time is what a clock measures.	tshifhinga	Tshifhinga tshi eliwa nga watshi.
time passed	The amount of time between two events. E.g. The time passed between breakfast at 7 o'clock in the morning and lunch at 1 o'clock in the afternoon is 6 hours.	tshifhinga tsho fhiraho	Tshivhalo tsha tshifhinga tsha vhukati ha zwiitei zwivhili. Tsumbo: tshifhinga tshe tsha fhira vhukati ha awara ya 7 nga matsheloni na nga tshiswiṱulo nga awara ya 1 nga masiari ndi awara dza 6.
times tables	The basic multiplication facts. The multiples of all of the single digit numbers.	thebuḽu dza muandiso	Mbuno dza muteo dza muandiso. Miandiso ya nomboro dzoṱhe dza didzhithi nthihi.
today	The present day or this day.	ṋamusi	Ḓuvha ḽino.
tomorrow	The day after today.	matshelo	Ḓuvha ḽi no tevhela ḽino/namusi.
top/on top (position)	When something is directly above something else. E.g. The ball is on top of the box. 	nṱha/nṱha ha (vhuimo)	Musi tshithu tshi nga nṱha ha tshiṅwe(tshithu tsho ingiwa kha tshiṅwe). Tsumbo: Bola i nṱha ha bogisi 
topic (data graph)	The heading of a graph that tells you what the graph is about. E.g. This graph is about the colours of flowers that were collected. 	ṱhoho (girafu ya data)	Ṱhoho ya girafu ine ya ri vhudza uri girafu i kwama zwifhio. Tsumbo: Girafu iyi i kwama mafhungo a mivhala ya maluvha e a kuvhanganywa. 
total (money)	The full amount due. E.g. If you spend R5, R3 and R21, the total you have spent is R5 + R3 + R21 = R29.	mutengo-guṱe (tshelede)	Mutengo wo fhelelaho u no tea u badelwa. Tsumbo: Arali na shumisa R5, R3 na R21, mutengoguṱe ye na shumisa ndi R5 + R3 + R21 = R29

Maths word	Explanation/diagram		Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo	
total value (number)	In our number system, the decimal number system, the value of a digit depends on its place, or position, in the number. Each place has a value of 10 times the place to its right. The place values used in Grade 2 are tens and units. E.g. This drawing shows 24 sticks. The total value of 2 in the tens place is 20.		ndemeguṱe/ndeme yo fhelelaho (nomboro)	Kha sisiṱeme yashu ya nomboro, i no pfi sisiṱeme ya nomboro ya desimaḽa, veḽu ya didzhithi i langwa nga fhethu kana vhuimo hayo kha nomboro. Vhuimo huṅwe na huṅwe hu na veḽu i no linga na musi vhuimo vhu re kha tsha u ḽa tshaho hu tshi andiswa kafumi (u andisa nga 10). Vhuimo ha nomboro hu no shumiswa kha Gireidi ya 2 ndi mahumi na dziyunithi. Tsumbo: Ndemeguṱe ya 2 kha vhuimo ha mahumi ndi 20.	
triangle	A shape with three straight sides.		thiraiengele	Tshivhumbeo tshi re na masiatswititi mararu.	
turn	To rotate (go around) a point. E.g. When you open a door using a round door-handle, you turn the handle.		u mona	U mona tshiga. Tsumbo: Musi ri tshi vula vothi ri tshi shumisa hendiḽi ya tshitendeledzi, ri monisa hendiḽi.	
two-digit number	A number which is written using two digits. E.g. How many sticks are there? There are 24 sticks. 24 is a two-digit number.		nomboro ya didzhithi mbili	Nomboro ine ya ṅwaliwa hu tshi shumiswa didzhithi mbili. Tsumbo: Hu na zwitanda zwingana afho? Hu na zwitanda zwa 24. 24 ndi nomboro ya didzhithi mbili.	
twos	When things or objects come in groups of two. E.g.  We can count: 2, 4, 6. We can say: 3 groups of 2 or 2 + 2 + 2 or 3 x 2.		-zwivhili-zwivhili \ mbili-mbili	Musi zwithu zwi tshi ḓa nga zwigwada zwa zwivhili-zwivhili. Tsumbo:  Ri kona u vhala: 2, 4, 6 Ri nga ri: zwigwada zwa 3 zwa 2 kana 2 + 2 + 2 kana 3 x 2	

Maths word	Explanation/diagram		Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo	
Uu					
under	Beneath, e.g. put your head under the water; below, e.g. look under the desk.		fhasi ha	Nga fhasi, tsumbo, Sedzani fhasi ha desike.	
underneath	When something is below something else. E.g. The ball is underneath the table.		fhasi ha	Musi tshithu tshi nga fhasi ha tshiṅwe. Tsumbo: bola i fhasi ha ṱafula.	
unit	Single items which can be counted to find out the total of number of items in a given group.		yunithi	Zwithu zwo imaho zwi zwoṱhe zwi nga vhaliwa hu u itela u wana tshivhalogutẹ tsha izwi zwithu musi zwi kha tshigwada yunithi.	
unitary fraction	A fraction which has a numerator value of 1.	$\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{7}$, etc.	furakhisheni ya yunithi	Ndi furakhisheni ine ya vha na veḽu ya 1 kha nomboro ya nṱha (nyumireitha).	$\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{7}$, Nzw.
units/ones	Another name for one. A single item. E.g. In place value the ones place can also be called the units place.		yunitsi/vhuthihi	Ḽiṅwe dzina ḽa nthihi. Tshithu tshithihi. Tsumbo: Kha vhuimo ha nomboro, vhuimo ha vhuthihi vhu a kona u vhidzwa u pfi ndi vhuimo ha yunitsi.	
unknown number	A number whose value you do not know and you need to find.		nomboro i sa ḓivhei	Nomboro ine veḽu yayo ri si i ḓivhe nahone ri tea uri ri i wane.	
up	The opposite of down. E.g. I pick the cup up from the table. This arrow is pointing up.		nṱha	Phambano ya fhasi. Tsumbo: Ndi doba khaphu/bigiri i tshi bva nṱha ha ṱafula. Musevhe uyu wo sedza nṱha.	
Vv					
value	The value of something is how much that thing is worth. Numbers represent values.		veḽu/ndeme	Veḽu/ndeme ya tshithu zwi amba uri itshi tshithu tshi na tshilemeḓe. Nomboro dzi sumbedza ndeme/veḽu.	
vertical	Going up and down. E.g. The lines on the girl's dress are vertical. They go from top to bottom.		nṱha-fhasi/vethikhaḽa	U ya nṱha na fhasi. Tsumbo: Mitalo i re kha rokho ya uyu musidzana i vethikhaḽa. I bva nṱha i tshi ya fhasi.	

Maths word	Explanation/diagram	Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo
views (top view, side view, front view)	What you see when you look at a shape from different positions. E.g. This is the top, front and side view of an aeroplane. 	mbonalo (mbonalo ya nga nṱha, mbonalo ya nga matungo, mbonalo ya nga phanḓa)	Zwine na zwi vhona musi no sedza tshivhumbeo ni kha matungo o fhambanaho. Tsumbo: Heyi ndi mbonalo ya nga nṱha, ya nga matungo na ya nga phanḓa ya bupho. 
volume	The amount of space occupied by an object.	voḽumu	Tshivhalo tsha tshikhala tshine tshithu tsha nga dzula khatsho. (he tsha dzula hone).
Ww			
week	See day. There are 7 days in a week.	vhege	Iyani ni lavhelese ḓuvha. Hu na maḓuvha a 7 kha vhege.
whole	All, everything, total amount. All of the parts together.	fhelelaho	Zwoṱhe, tshiṅwe na tshiṅwe, tshivhaloguṱe. Zwipiḓa zwoṱhe khathihi/zwo ṱangana.
whole number	Whole numbers are counting numbers starting from 0. E.g. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, …	nomborosia/nomboro yo fhelelaho	Nomborosia ndi nomboro dza u vhala ngadzo ri tshi thoma kha 0. Tsumbo: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, …
wider	More wide. E.g. This house door is wide but the church door is wider. 	U aṱama u fhira/u ṱanḓavhuwa u fhira/u ṱanḓavhuwesa	U aṱamesa/u ṱanḓavhuwesa. Tsumbo: muṅango uyu wa nnḓu wo aṱama fhedzi wa kereke wo aṱamesa/ṱanḓavhuwesa. 

Maths word	Explanation/diagram		Ipfi ḽa mbalo	Nyolo/ṱhalutshedzo	
width	The distance across from side to side of an object. E.g. The width of this door is 80 cm.		vhuphara	Tshikhala tsha u buḓa u tshi bva kha luṅwe lurumbu lwa tshithu u tshi ya kha luṅwe. Tsumbo: Vhuphara ha uyu muṉango ndi 80 cm.	
word problems	Maths problems which are stated using words and numerals. They sometimes have diagrams.		thaidzo nga maipfi	Thaidzo dza mbalo dzi no buliwa nga maipfi na dzinomboro. Tshiṅwe tshifhinga dzi vha dzi na nyolo.	
Yy					
year	A year is a period of time that is 12 months long. The calendar year we use has 365 days (366 in a leap year).		ṅwaha	Ṅwaha ndi tshifhinga tshi no dzhia miṅwedzi ya 12. Ṅwaha wa khaḽenda ine ra shumisa u na maḓuvha a 365 (366 kha ṅwahamuingaḓuvha)	
yesterday	One day ago.		mulovha	Ḓuvha ḽo fhelaho. Ḓuvha ḽo rangelaho ḽa ṉamusi .	