

MEMO:

English:

After you read

Suggested answers

3. a) The item that has the shortest lifespan is an apple core. (1)
- b) The apple core has the shortest lifespan because it is eco-friendly and easy to breakdown. (2)
(Use your own discretion here as the wording of the answer may vary but the meaning should be the same.)
- c) The type of waste that has the longest lifespan is hard plastic. (1)
- d) Its lifespan is 1000 000 years. (1)
- e) This lifespan can't be accurate because the longevity of this type of waste is longer than the lifespan of a human being therefore this may be a calculated lifespan. This lifespan could be based on calculation projections because no one can live for a 1000 000 years in order to actually say that hard plastic lasts for a specific number of years. (3)
- f) The apple core (shortest lifespan) degrades far quicker than hard plastic because it is natural waste and can therefore be easily absorbed back into the earth. (2)
- g) Learners' own answers. They could suggest reusing bags, buying fabric bags, etc. (3)
- h) Learners' own answers. They could suggest that they are convenient, don't need washing, keep babies drier, etc. (2)

Suggested answers

1. cheetah – fast/speedy/swift
ostrich – tall/large
tortoise – slow/sluggish
gazelle – swift/quick/fast/elegant
vulture – bald/large
2. a) You **were having** breakfast when the dog barked.
b) **Were you eating** when the phone rang?
c) I **was taking** a nap when the window broke.
3. a) I **will work** in the garden tomorrow.
b) The man **will be** in big trouble.
c) You **will read** all the stories in the big books.

Revision

LB page 76

Revise conjunctions. The term ellipsis may not be familiar to your learners and in this grade it is important to use the proper terminology for language, grammar and punctuation.

Suggested answers

1–2. Any correct sentences.

3. Elephants are the largest land mammals. They have huge trunks. It is because of their size that they require about 136–159 kg of food and 189 litres of water per day! How do elephants survive when their habitat is being destroyed at such an alarming rate?

They don't ...

1) A = cylinder

B = rectangular prism (chimney and house except the roof), triangular prism (the roof).

C = Sphere (just the tree tops) rectangular prisms (the buildings at the back of the trees).

D = Cone (hut's roof), cylinder (rondavel – hut has curved sides).

E = rectangular prism (truck's container at the back and the front part of the truck).

EXERCISE 15.3

1. Look at photographs A to E. Identify all the 3D objects that you can see in each photograph. How many faces are there in each 3D object?
2. What shapes are the top and the side view of the house in Photograph B?
3. What shapes are the top and the side view of the tin in Photograph A?



Wednesday, 20 May

Revision answers:

1a) 2 = 1, 2

b) 3 = 1, 3

c) 4 = 1, 2, 4

d) 5 = 1, 5

2a) multiples of 3 = 45; 54, 99, 24 (all are multiples of 3)

b) multiples of 6 = 54 and 24 (only these 2 numbers are multiples of 6)

3) double digits of multiples of 9 = 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63, 72, 81, 99, 108 etc.

4)

4a) $421 \times 23 =$

$$\begin{array}{r} 421 \\ \times 23 \\ \hline 1263 \\ + 8420 \\ \hline 9683 \end{array}$$

b) $588 \times 36 =$


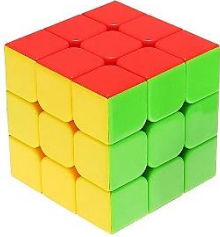
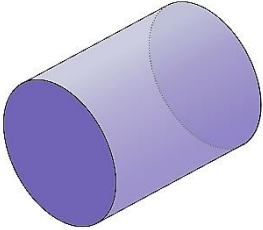
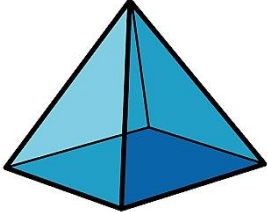

$$\begin{array}{r} 588 \\ \times 36 \\ \hline 3528 \\ + 17640 \\ \hline 21168 \end{array}$$

5)

Number of kilograms	1	2	3	5	10	45
Cost	R65	R130	R195	R325	R650	R2 925

$2 \times 65 = R130$; $3 \times 65 = R195$; $5 \times 65 = R325$; $10 \times 65 = R650$; $45 \times 65 = R2\ 925$

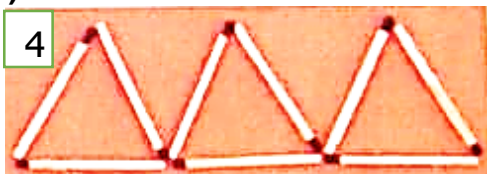
6)

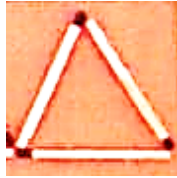
Name of 3D object	Description	Drawing of the object
a) cone	A 3D object with a flat circular base and one curved face that comes to a point	
b) cube	A 3D object with 6 square faces, 8 vertices and 12 edges.	
c) cylinder	A 3D object with two opposite circles as bases and one curved face.	
d) square-based pyramid	A 3D object with a square-based face, 4 triangular faces that meet at one point. 5 vertices and 8 edges.	
e) sphere	A 3D object with only a curved surface, no edges, no faces, no vertices.	

Thursday, 21 May

Answers Ex.16.1:

1)





2) You must add 3 more matchsticks each time you draw the next pattern.

3)

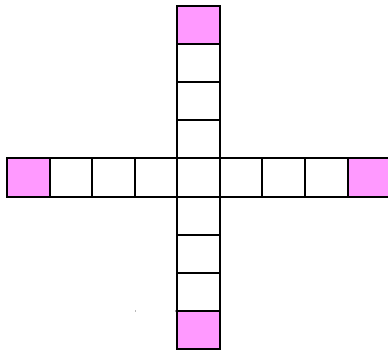
Diagram number	1	2	3	4	7	11
Number of matchsticks	3	6	9	12	21	33

Rule → (diagram number, 7) x 3 = (21) number of matchsticks.

Rule → (diagram number, 11) x 3 = (33) number of matchsticks.

Instructions Ex.16.2:

1)



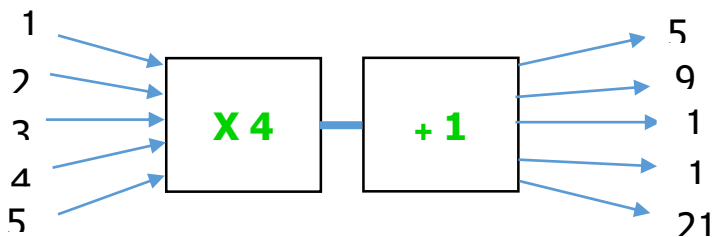
2) You must add 4 more squares each time you draw the next pattern

3)

Diagram number	1	2	3	4	5	7	9	10
Number of squares	5	9	13	17	21	29	37	41

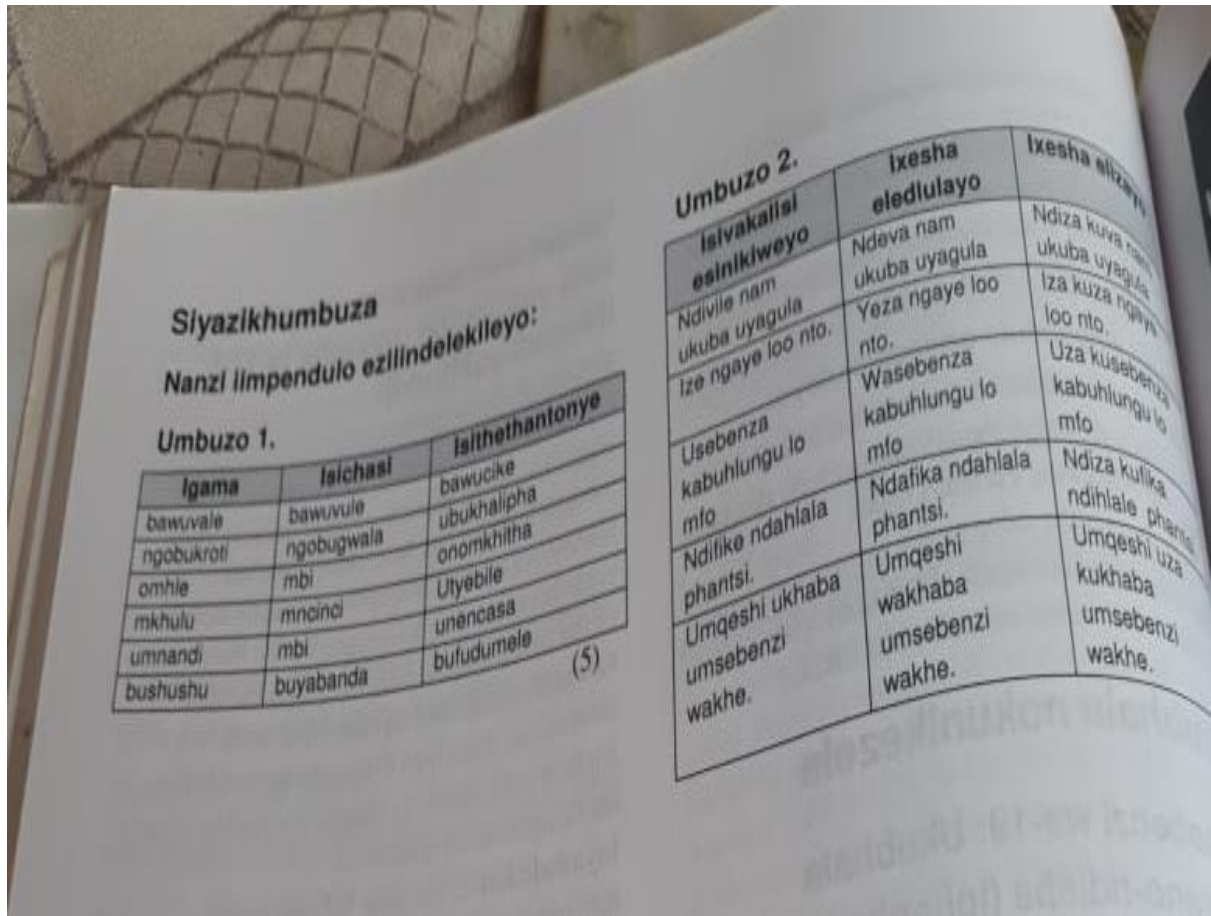
4) Diagram number (1 x 4) = answer (+ 1) = number of squares. $X4 + 1$

5)



6) Answers are in the table.

Xhosa:



Natural Science and Technology

Metals and non-metals. Answers

Day 1

Activity 1

1. rubber gloves: protect hands, made from rubber clay pot: store items, made from clay basket: carry items, made from grass or reeds child's spade: to dig, made from metal rubber bands: keep items together, made from rubber wooden spoon: to stir food, made from wood mug: to drink out of, made from pottery (china) pot: to cook in, made from metal (iron) cooldrink can: to hold cooldrink, made from metal (steel) glass jar: to store items, made from glass milk container: to hold milk, made from plastic soccer ball: for playing soccer socks: to keep feet warm

2. rubber, clay, grass/reeds, wood, iron, pottery, steel, glass, plastic, cotton.

3. Glass, pottery, cardboard.

4. Plastic melts when heated, so it would melt when cooking.

Write out the key words with definitions.

Day 2

Activity 5

Activity 5: Identify metals and non-metals (Individual)

Answers

1.

Metal	Non-metal	
Copper	Cotton	Plastic
Gold	Wood	Oxygen
Iron	Porcelain	Glass
Aluminium	Rubber	Charcoal
Steel	Wool	Silk
	Clay	Coal

Activity 6

- Windscreen: glass, non-metal
- Headlight: glass, non-metal (the frame might be metal)
- Tyre: rubber, non-metal
- Engine: iron, metal (some other metals like aluminium or alloys are used)
- Body: steel, metal (other materials could be used. Many car bodies use aluminium alloys for lightness. Carbon fibre (non-metal) is also used.
- Seats: plastic, non-metal (could also be leather which is also non-metal)
- Aerial: steel, metal (plastic coating on the outside, non-metal)

Life Skills:

Activity 10.1 – Page 58

1. List different situations where people might see and experience violence each day.

- At home
- At school
- In your community
- On television, magazines and newspapers

2. Think about and list what you and your friends can do to:

a) Avoid violent situations

- Be a non-violent role model.
- Be aware of your surroundings.
- Be careful of the words you use.

b) Protect yourselves from violent situations

- Think of other, non-violent ways of resolve conflict
- Be calm.
- Learn to express emotions in non-violent ways.

3. Don't worry about this question.

Think about what you read – page 61:

1. Why was Mark taken to a safe house?

His father as well as his brothers were hitting him and he was in pain.

2. Did he want to go?

No, he did not want to go.

3. Was a safe house a good place for mark to stay?

Yes it was.

4. Name two things that Mark has learnt to do?

He learnt how to water the vegetables.

He also learnt how to make his bed and do his homework every afternoon.

5. Why do you think Mark's school work is better than what it was?

Mark is now able to do and complete his work because he feels safe and there is nothing that is worrying him. He is no longer scared.

Creative Arts:

MEMO 😊

Creative Arts: Grade 5 week 3 and 4

VISUAL ARTS: African Aesthetic

This week, please look at the photo below:



Notice the patterns and colours and shapes of the all the decorations that this lady is wearing.

Think about the following questions – answer them orally: **remember, there are NO RIGHT OR NO WRONG ANSWERS. IT IS YOUR OWN INTERPRETATION 😊**

1. Which colour in the picture stands out to you? **(LEARNERS OWN ANSWER: ANY PARTICULAR COLOUR NOTICED. RED/YELLOW/BLUE/BLACK)**
2. Why do you think this colour stands out? (is it the brightest, is it because of the pattern or is it because there's more of this particular colour than others?) **(ANY PARTICULAR REASON – IT IS COLOURFUL, IT IS BIG, THERE IS LOTS OF IT)**
3. Do you think that wearing these adornments (decorations / jewellery) is pretty? **(LEARNERS OWN ANSWER: YES / NO)**
4. Which particular piece of jewellery stands out to you? (is it the necklaces, the headpiece? The nosepiece?) **(LEARNERS OWN ANSWER)**
5. Why do you think it stands out to you? (because it looks unique? Because of where it is placed on the body? Because of its size? Because of its shape? Because of its colour? Because of its pattern?) **(LEARNERS OWN ANSWER: THE PATTERNS / THE SIZE/ IT'S PRETTY)**

Social Science:

Geography:

Activity 3: Name physical features in each photograph

- 1) Read the words in bold
- 2) **A) Mountain Range**
B) Cape
C) Hill
D) Bay
E) Mountain peak
F) Valley

Activity 4: Find Places on a Map

To be done with a partner

History:

Activity 3: Answer questions about homesteads

- 1) **a) Headman**
b) household
c) homestead
d) Chief
- 2) **a) Generally in the middle of the homestead but could be on the side depends on how the homestead was built.**
b) They regarded cattle as important, as a symbol of wealth as well as a food source .
c) The chief has the most cattle.

AFRIKAANS

Pret met taal

LB bl. 71

Leerders sukkel met die gebruik van die **deelteken**, veral by **leër** (vergroterende trap) en **leer** (selfstandige naamwoord). Bespreek die verskil met die leerders.

Antwoorde

- A
1. Die pizza was nie klein nie, dit was **groot**.
 2. Die pizza was nie sleg nie, dit was **lekker**.
 3. Die trollie was leeg, toe pak mevrou Bakkes dit **vol** kos.
 4. Sy het nie min goed gekoop nie, maar **baie** goed.
- B
1. Ek sal **die deeg meng**.
 2. Ek sal **die kaas rasper**.
 3. Ek sal **die pizza in die oond sit**.
 4. Ek sal **die pizza uithaal**.
 5. Ek sal **die pizza sny**.
 6. Ek sal **die pizza eet**.
- C
1. vol – voller as, die volste
 2. leeg – leër as, die leegste
 3. groot – groter as, die grootste
 4. baie – meer as, die meeste
 5. min – minder as, die minste
- D
1. a) vol
b) voller
c) volste
 2. a) groot
b) groter
c) grootste
 3. a) lekker
b) lekkerder
c) lekkerste