

THIS EDITION IS PROUDLY SPONSORED BY maskew miller learning

FREE 4 ALL

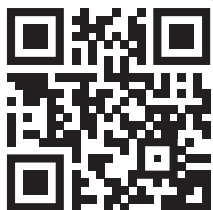
South Africa's Foundation & Intermediate
Phase NewsPaper

Number 1 (2026)

delivering learning outcomes
in a fun way!



MASKI



visit: linktr.ee/za_maski

FREE 4 ALL

Edition 1
FREE4ALL Primary School
Newspaper for Foundation &
Intermediate Phase and
FREE4ALL High School
Newspaper for Senior & FET
Phase are available for free to
all learners through the e-store of
Maskew Miller Learning.
<https://www.mml.co.za/shop>

MASKEW MILLER LEARNING

Keshree Alwar
Chief Executive Officer
Dr Benadette Aineamani
Executive: Product & Services
Jacques Breytenbach
Head of Publishing
Albert Chikono
Head of Content Management
HEAD OFFICE ADDRESS
10 Freedom Way, Milnerton,
Cape Town 7441
021 532 6000

Published by Maskew Miller
Learning (Pty) Ltd
Company Registration Number
2009/022455/07
E-PDF ISBN 9781834992303
maskew miller
learning
www.mml.co.za

CUSTOMER SERVICES
+27 (0)21 532 6008
info@mml.co.za

LEGAL
© Maskew Miller Learning (Pty)
Ltd 2025
All rights reserved. Reproduction
of this newspaper for commercial
purposes in whole or in part is
prohibited without prior written
permission from the publisher.
Editorial disclaimer: While every
effort is made to ensure the
accuracy of the content of the
content, neither the authors nor
the publisher will bear any
responsibility for the
consequences of any actions
based on information contained
herein.
To request permission to
reproduce or adapt any part of
this publication, please contact
the Rights and Permissions team
on 021 532 6000 or email
rightsgranting@mml.co.za.
To report copyright infringement,
please email
copyright@mml.co.za.
B-BBEE status: Level 1



1
2
3
4

CAN YOU NAME THESE BUCK?



SPOT THE SKIN Identify these animals by their fur.



1 2 3



TICK THE WHITE RHINO

A



B



1

LET'S FOLLOW THE TRACKS

Who are we following?

1

2

WHAT DO YOU CALL A GROUP OF THESE ANIMALS?

(Match the collective noun to the correct animal.)



MONKEY	troupe
RHINO	herd
MEERKAT	pride
ZEBRA	gang
HIPPO	crash
LION	pod

WHAT ARE THEIR BABIES CALLED?

CHEETAH

ELEPHANT

HIPPO

GIRAFFE



TRUE OR FALSE

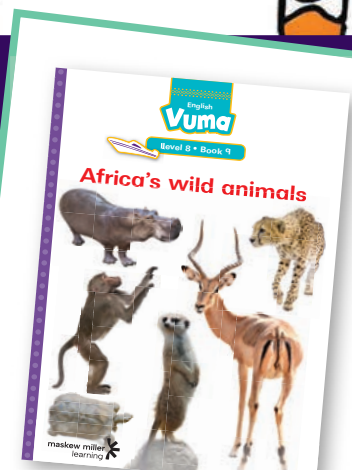
TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER.

No two zebra have the same pattern of stripes. ☐ T ☐ F

Both male and female buffalo have horns. ☐ T ☐ F

A giraffe has a black tongue. ☐ T ☐ F

Elephants can live up to 70 years. ☐ T ☐ F



THE COMPUTER SHOP

JACO IS AT THE COMPUTER SHOP WITH A LIST OF HARDWARE ITEMS TO GET FOR HIS COMPUTER. Robo and Spinner are also there to help him.

They need your help.

- 1 Read the definition for each item on the cards below.
- 2 Look for the item on Jaco's shopping list. Circle the same item in the shop.
- 3 Now tick off the item on Jaco's list.

The parts of a computer are called hardware.



A **CABLE CONNECTOR** is a special plug at the end of a cable.

A **MODEM** CONNECTS YOUR DEVICES TO THE INTERNET.

A **ROUTER** is a box that spreads the Internet connection to your cell phone and computer at home.

A **CABLE** is a wire covered in plastic that transmits power or data between devices.

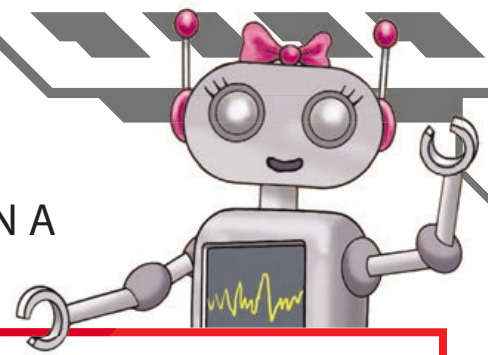
A **SWITCH** is used to build a network connection between linked computers.



Scan the QR code to download more Smart-Kids activities.

WHAT AM I?

1 DRAW LINES TO MATCH THE WORDS IN COLUMN A WITH THEIR DESCRIPTIONS IN COLUMN B.

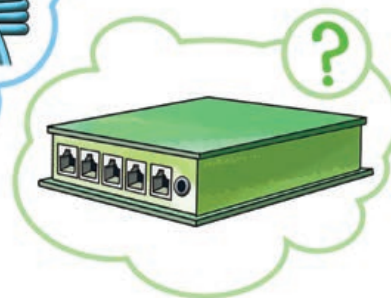
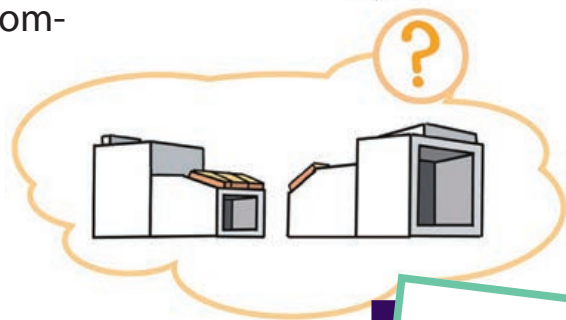
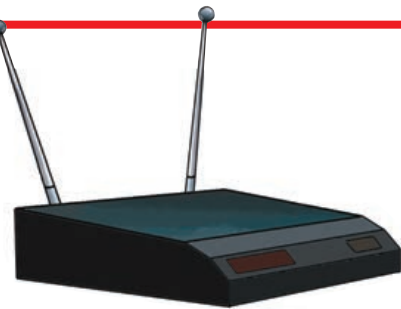


COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1 Modem	A A special plug at the end of a cable
2 Router	B Wires covered in plastic that transmit power or data between devices
3 Cables	C Connects your devices to the Internet
4 Switch	D A box that waits for data, receives and decodes it, and then sends out the information
5 Connector	E A device used to build a network connection between linked computers

2 Play the *What am I?* game with a friend. Read each description above. Then choose an item and describe it as yourself. Your friend must guess what you are.

Example: What am I? I am a box that spreads the Internet connection to your cell phone and computer at home.

[Answer: I am a router.]



NOUNS

NOUNS ARE NAMING WORDS

Everyday things are called **COMMON NOUNS** because there are so many of them.

PROPER NOUNS are the special names given to some people, places or objects.

ABSTRACT NOUNS are the names given to emotions or feelings.

COLLECTIVE NOUNS are the names given to groups of animals, people or things of the same kind.

PROPER NOUNS
ARE EASY TO IDENTIFY
BECAUSE THEY ALWAYS
BEGIN WITH A CAPITAL
LETTER.



NOUNS

Durban
love *toes*
jealousy
pencil
happiness
river *January*
hatred *blanket*
herd *swarm*
Spain

SORT THE NOUNS INTO THE CORRECT BAGS

COMMON NOUNS

PROPER NOUNS

ABSTRACT NOUNS

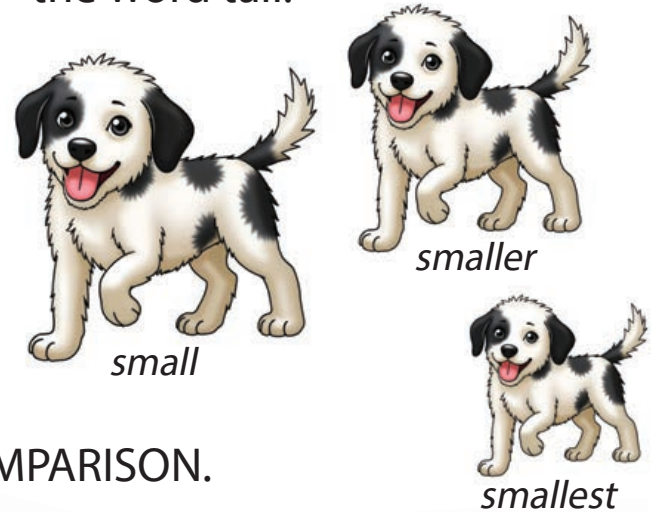
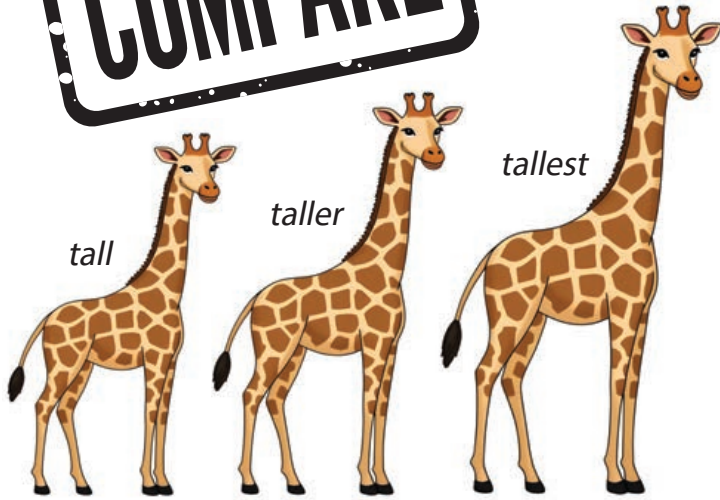
COLLECTIVE NOUNS



Let's COMPARE

Sometimes we need to compare things. For example, we might see a tall tree, but there is a tree that is taller and then the next one is the tallest!

We add 'er' or 'est' to the word tall.



This is called DEGREES OF COMPARISON.



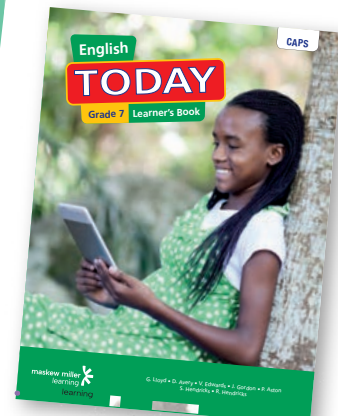
Sometimes you cannot add 'er' or 'est' to the word, we have to add 'more' or 'most'.

COMPLETE THE TABLE BY FILLING IN THE MISSING WORDS.

narrow		
		best
quiet		
	fatter	
heavy		
		newest
clever		
	more honest	

• LEARN THESE EXCEPTIONS

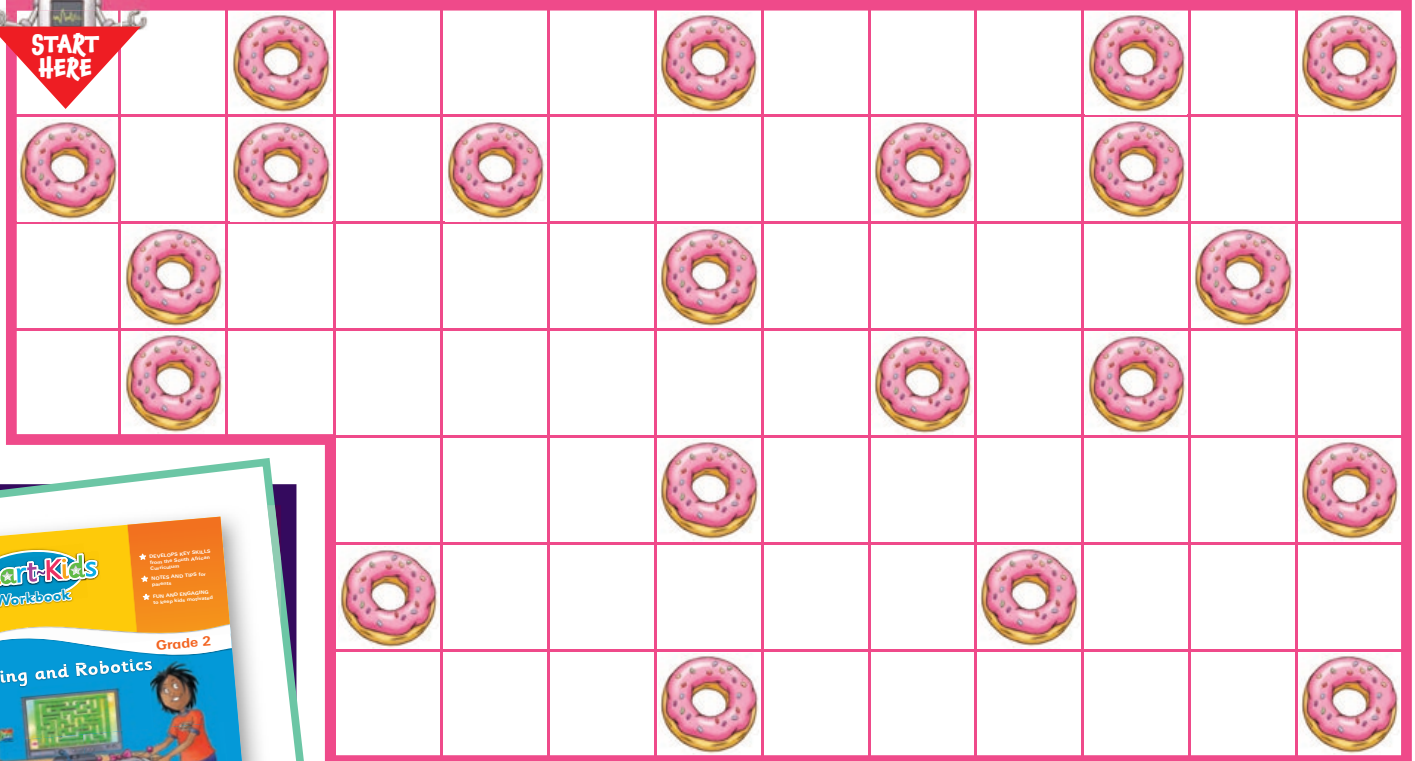
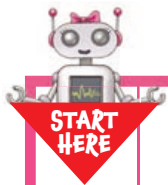
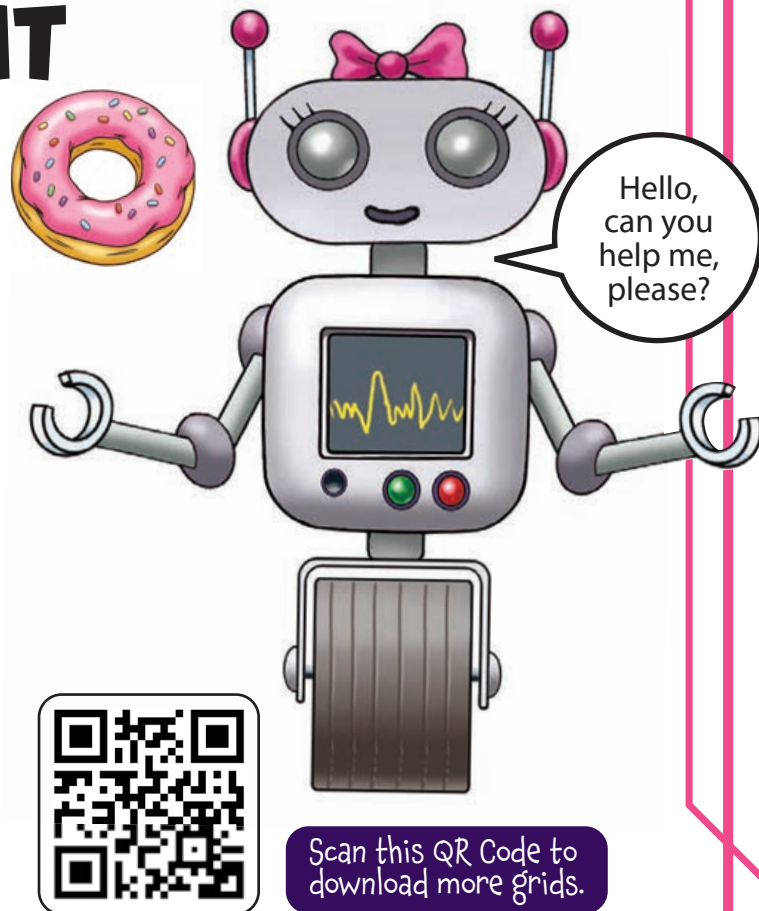
Bad — worse — the worst; good — better — best; many — more — the most



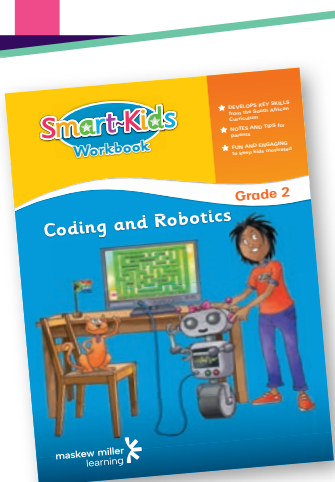
TREASURE HUNT

FOLLOW THE CODE WITH ROBO
TO FIND ALL THE DONUTS.

- 1 Move Robo down ↓ one block.
- 2 Move Robo two blocks to the right →.
- 3 Move Robo up ↑ one block.
- 4 Move Robo four blocks to the right →.
- 5 Move Robo two blocks down ↓.
- 6 Move Robo five blocks to the left ←.
- 7 Move Robo one block down ↓.
- 8 Move Robo seven blocks to the right →.
- 9 Move Robo two blocks up ↑.
- 10 Move Robo two blocks to the right →.
- 11 Move Robo up ↑ one block.
- 12 Move Robo two blocks to the right →.
- 13 Move Robo four blocks down ↓.
- 14 Move Robo six blocks to the left ←.
- 15 Move Robo two blocks down ↓.
- 16 Move Robo six blocks to the right →.



How many donuts
does Robo pick up?

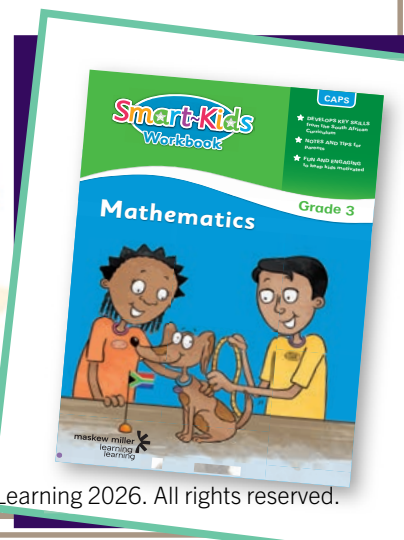
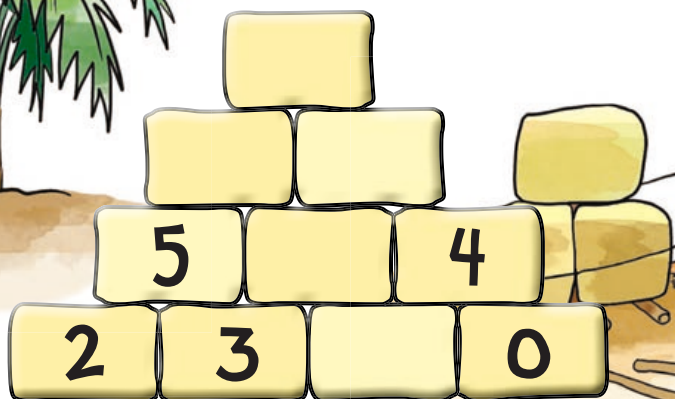
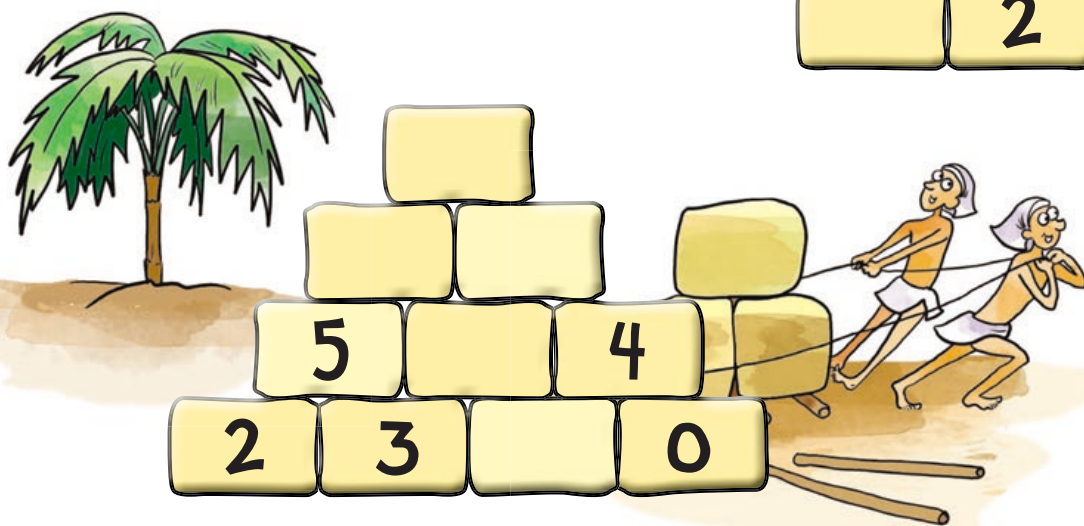
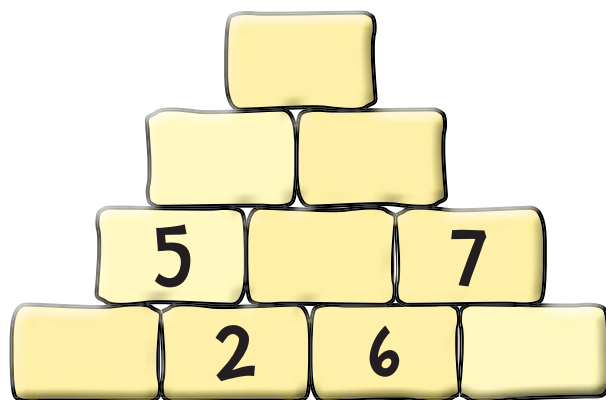
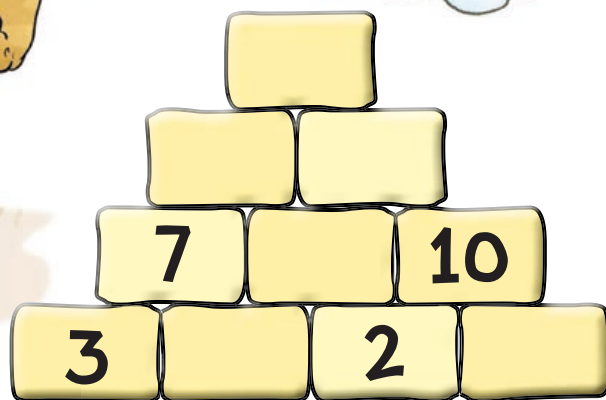


PYRAMID PUZZLES

Building pyramids is very hard work!

Help us build these pyramids. In each row, write down numbers that, when added, make the number at the top of the pyramid.

Each row of blocks must add up to the number at the top of the pyramid.



TYPES OF ANIMALS

Vertebrate animals have a backbone which is located inside the body and is made up of several small bones called vertebrae. Some can be either cold-blooded or warm blooded.

5 CLASSES OF VERTEBRATES

Fish • Amphibians • Reptiles • Birds • Mammals



FISH

Fish are cold-blooded and live in either fresh or salt water ecosystems. Fish have gills for breathing. The gills get the oxygen from the water, which the fish uses for respiration.

AMPHIBIANS

Amphibians are cold-blooded vertebrates that can live on land and in water. A frog is an example of an amphibian.

Amphibians usually live in damp ecosystems close to water. They start their lives in water, and then live on land when they become adults. Adult amphibians breathe using lungs, but gaseous exchange also takes place through their slimy, wet skins.



REPTILES

Reptiles are cold-blooded vertebrates. Some reptiles, such as crocodiles and turtles, spend a lot of time in water. Reptiles generally have long flat bodies that allow them to move quickly on the ground.



BIRDS

Birds are warm-blooded vertebrates that can be found in a range of habitats, from the cold polar regions to the warm tropical regions. They have lungs for breathing and some birds' lungs are adapted to allow them to breathe high up in the air. Their skeletons have been adapted for flight and their bones are very thin. This makes their bodies very light. Birds reproduce by laying eggs.



MAMMALS

Mammals have several characteristics that make them different from other animals. Mammals are usually large, four-limbed vertebrates can live on land, at sea, and even in the air.

Humans are the only mammals that walk upright on two legs.

Female mammals give birth to live, fully-developed babies.

Female mammals have mammary glands to produce milk so that they can feed their young.

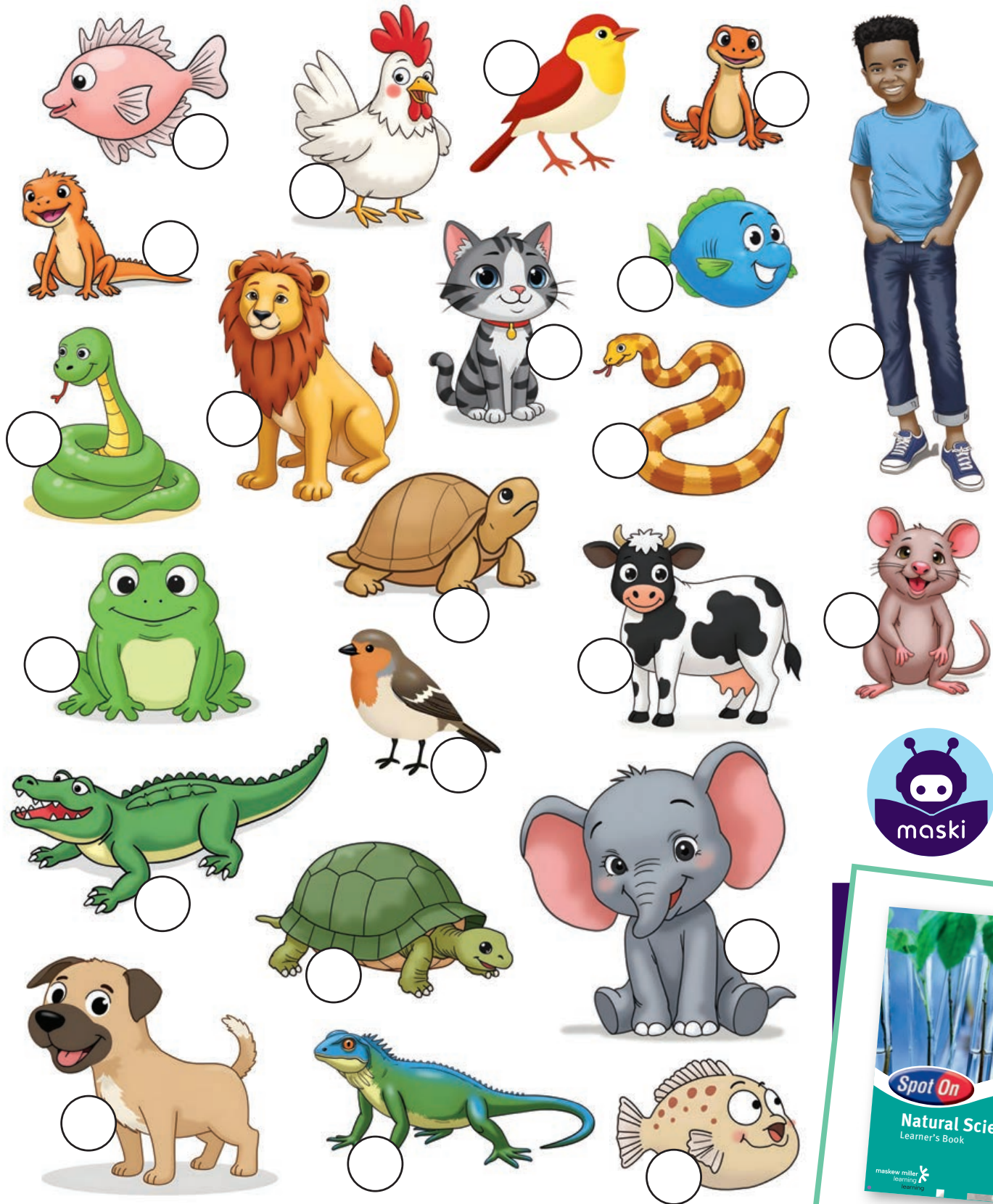
Mammals are warm-blooded and have sweat glands that help to keep them cool. Mammals have hair or fur covering their bodies.

All mammals have lungs for breathing. Aquatic mammals, such as whales and dolphins, have flippers or fins for swimming.



CLASSIFY THESE ANIMALS

Look carefully at these pictures and classify them into one of the 5 groups of vertebrates. Write an **F B R A** or **M** in the circle.



FACT and OPINION

Spot the difference

A **FACT** is a statement that can be proven to be true.

*An **OPINION** is a statement that cannot be proven to be true.*

When you read something, or listen to a story, you need to know the difference between a fact and an opinion.

READ THESE STATEMENTS AND DECIDE IF THEY ARE FACT OR OPINION.

Write F for FACT or O for OPINION.

The elephant is the largest land animal.

Tigers are beautiful animals.

Dogs wag their tails when they are happy.

Kruger National Park is better than Addo Elephant Park.

Horses are friendlier than donkeys.

An octopus has three hearts.

MY ANIMAL: FACT

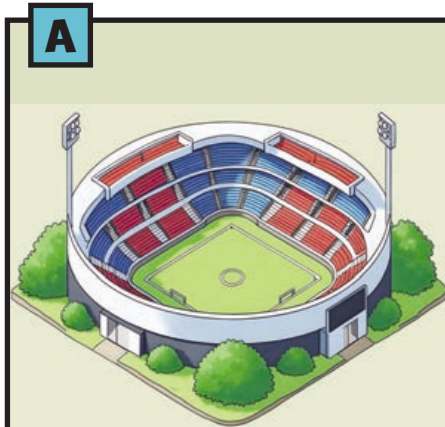
MY ANIMAL: OPINION

WRITE YOUR OWN FACT AND OPINION.

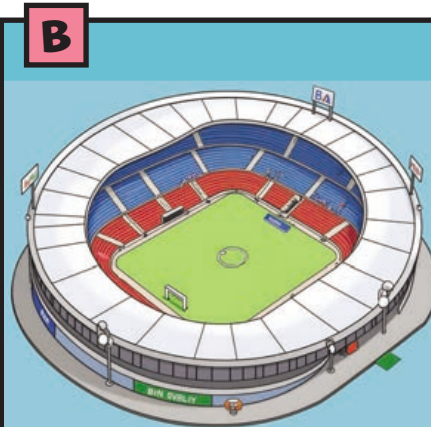


LET'S COMPARE NUMBERS

Three sporting stadiums are holding a soccer tournament.



Stadium A can hold
43 500 people.



Stadium B can hold
55 400 people.



Stadium C can hold
39 550 people.

Write the stadiums in order of largest to smallest:

If the stadiums are only HALF full, how many people would be in each stadium?

A

B

C

Rewrite these numbers from smallest to largest:

A 601; 404; 936; 828; 219; 605

B 720; 207; 118; 290; 092; 920

Rewrite these numbers from largest to smallest:

A 4350; 3560; 5560; 5430

B 9469; 9010; 9800; 9909

LESS THAN < MORE THAN >

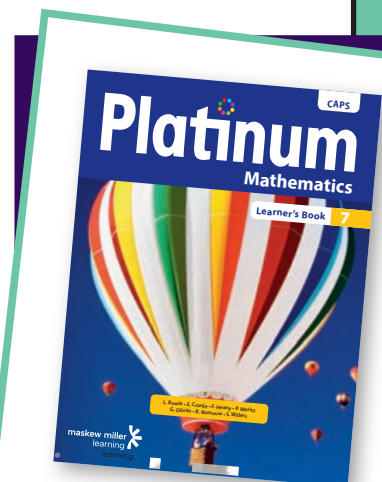
Replace the * with the correct sign to make these mathematical statements true.

A 55 * 66

B 21 * 12

C 0 * 10

D 235 * 325



SUPER SOUTH AFRICA

We all love SOUTH AFRICA and there are so many cool places to see and visit.

Do this test to see how well you know our amazing country.



1 What buck is the natural animal of South Africa?

- A Kudu
B Springbok
C Impala



2 Which picture shows our flag the correct way up?

A



B



3 What is our national flower?

- A Rose B Strelitzia C Protea



4 What was discovered in Johannesburg that made the city wealthy?

- A Diamonds B Gold C Oil

5 List the Big 5:

- 1
2
3
4
5

6 TRUE or FALSE

- A 'KwaZulu' means place of the Zulu.
B The Drakensberg is in Limpopo.
C The oceans on either side of SA are the Pacific and the Atlantic oceans.
D The Kruger National Park is the biggest game park in SA.
E Madiba was a prisoner on Robben Island before he became our president.
F The Big Hole is in Kimberley and was a result of diamond mining.

☐ T ☐ F

☐ T ☐ F

☐ T ☐ F

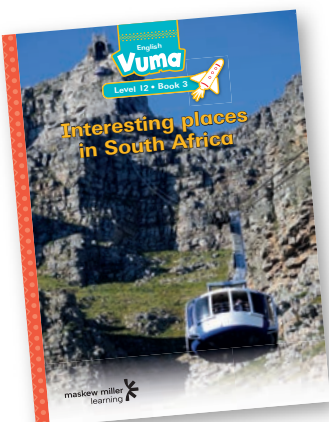
☐ T ☐ F

☐ T ☐ F

☐ T ☐ F

ANSWERS:

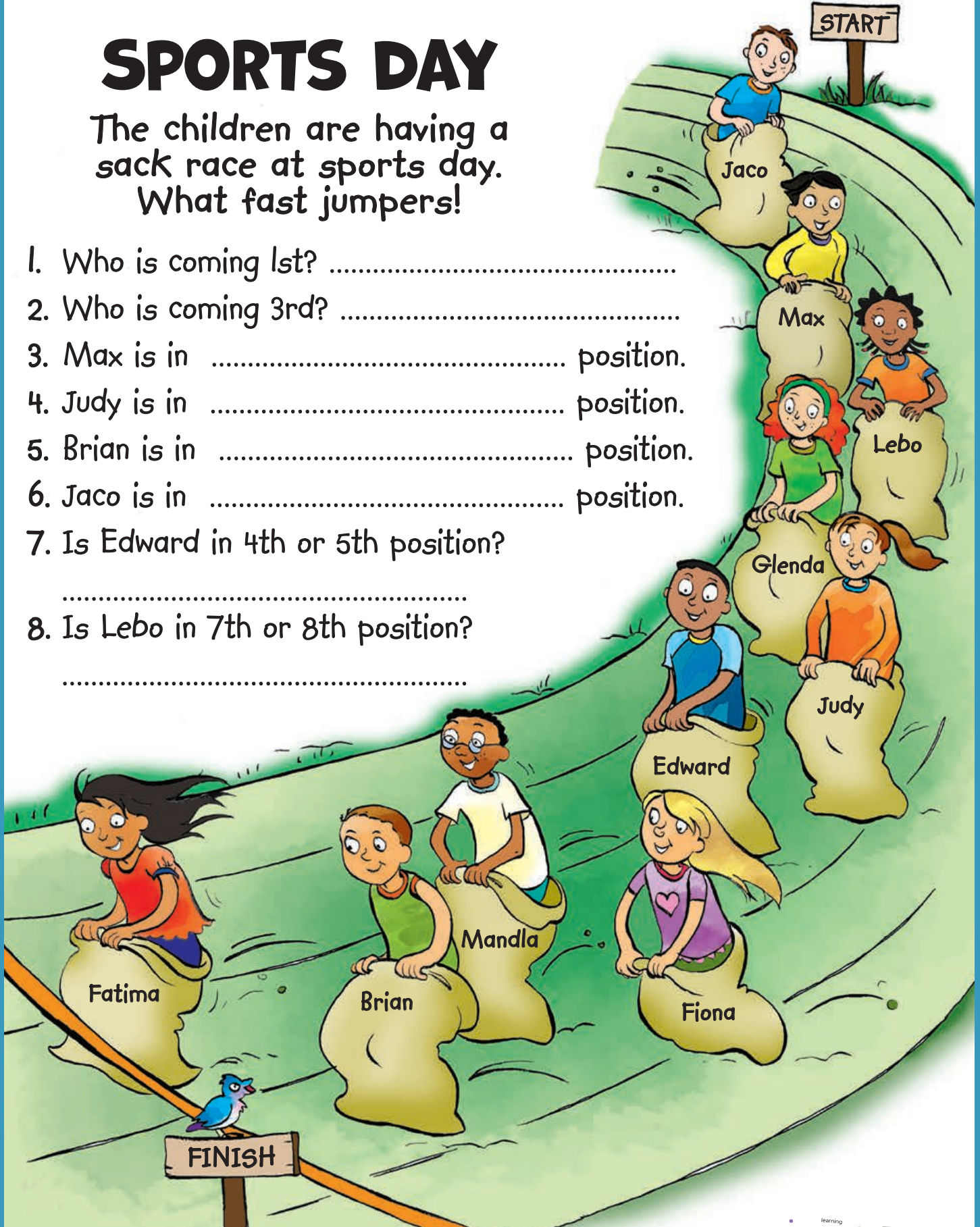
1 B, 2 A, 3 C, 4 B, 5 Lion, Buffalo, Rhino, Elephant, Leopard, 6 A True, B False, C True, E True, F True.



SPORTS DAY

The children are having a sack race at sports day.
What fast jumpers!

1. Who is coming 1st?
2. Who is coming 3rd?
3. Max is in position.
4. Judy is in position.
5. Brian is in position.
6. Jaco is in position.
7. Is Edward in 4th or 5th position?
.....
8. Is Lebo in 7th or 8th position?
.....



BABOON SPIDERS

(Also known as BOBBEJAANSPINNEKOP)

THEY LOOK BIG AND SCARY – BUT ARE QUITE SHY.

HAIRY
MONSTERS
OR FURRY
FRIENDS?

*They only
become aggressive
if they feel
threatened.*

THEY
CAN
LIVE UP
TO 15
YEARS.

Baboon
spiders lift
their front
legs when
they feel
threatened.

YIKES!

LIFE SIZE

*Their bite
does not kill
but results in
a severe pain
lasting 10-40
hours.*

*They tend
to hide as a
first line of
defense.*

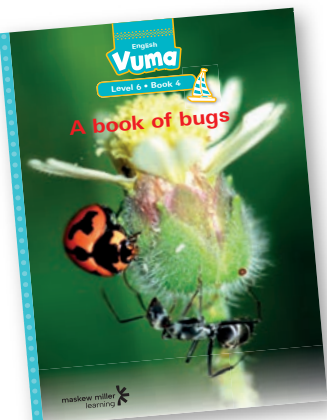
THEY BELONG TO
THE SAME GROUP
AS TARANTULAS.

*They hunt beetles,
cockroaches and other
spiders.*

*They are burrowing spiders with thick
back legs used for digging and spinning silk
near the burrow's entrance. This helps them
to detect vibrations of passing prey.*

LIFE SIZE
15 – 20 CM

*Found
throughout
Africa – but
mostly South
Africa!*



HOT DESERT



Did you know both hot and cold deserts are some of the driest places on earth? Scan this QR Code.

VERY HOT AND DRY

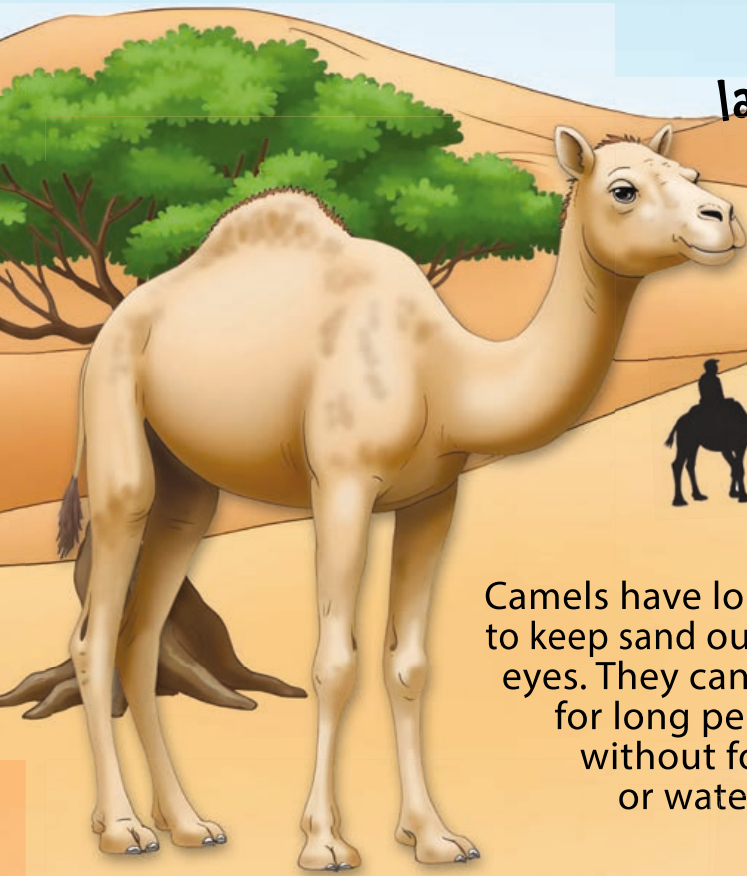


THE DRIEST PLACES ON EARTH

The biggest dry desert is the Sahara in Africa. The Sahara Desert, gets very little rain each year, usually less than 20 cm. During the day, it can be super-hot, sometimes over 120°F (49°C). At night, temperatures drop quickly, becoming very cool.

Hot deserts are known for their large areas of sand, like the dunes in the Sahara, but some deserts are rocky too.

Many animals, like camels, lizards, and snakes, live in hot deserts. They survive by being active at night to avoid the heat.



Camels have long lashes to keep sand out of their eyes. They can also go for long periods without food or water.

Camels have flat, wide feet making it easier to walk on the sand.



PLANTS LIKE CACTI SURVIVE BECAUSE THEY STORE WATER IN THEIR STEMS OR HAVE DEEP ROOTS TO FIND WATER.





Read this passage and answer the true or false questions below.

TABLE MOUNTAIN



Jody: Why is Table Mountain called Table Mountain?

Lebo: *It is because the mountain has the same flat shape as a table.*

Jody: I heard on television that it is one of the seven natural modern wonders of the world.

Lebo: *Really? What does that mean?*

Jody: It means it is a major tourist attraction and everyone will want to visit it. It is natural because it was not made by people.

Lebo: *Should we hike up the mountain or take the cable car?*

Jody: I don't know, you decide!

Lebo: *What an adventure! Maybe we can go down the mountain in the cable car.*

Jody: Do you know that there are dassies living on Table Mountain? They are related to the elephant family.

Lebo: *No way! Really?*

- 1 Table Mountain's name comes from its flat top.
- 2 There are 8 natural wonders of the world.
- 3 The only way to the top of the mountain is to walk.
- 4 There is no wildlife on the mountain.
- 5 Table Mountain is a great tourist attraction.
- 6 The dassie is related to the giraffe.

T	F
T	F
T	F
T	F
T	F
T	F





UNLOCKING THE MYSTERY OF PRIME NUMBERS:

The building blocks of Mathematics

PRIME NUMBERS

Prime numbers are the numbers that are only divisible by themselves and 1.
In other words, if we try to divide them by another number, the result is NOT a whole number.

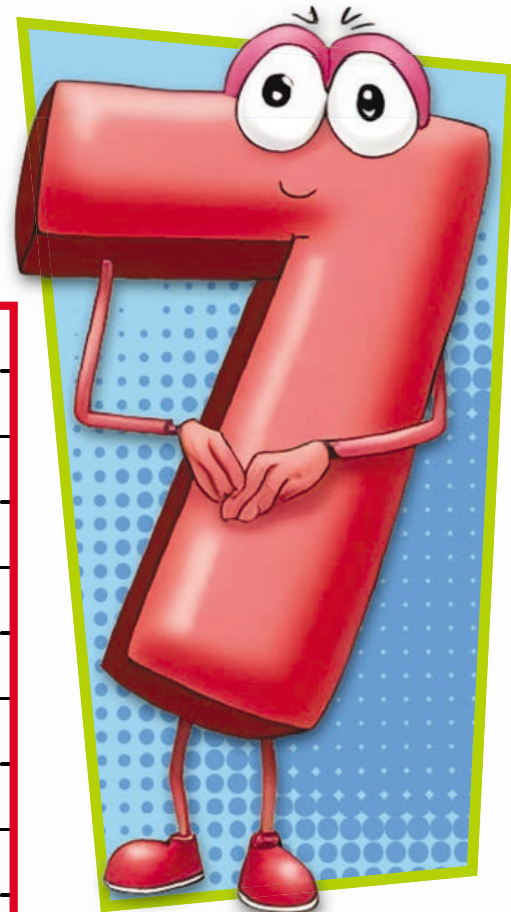
STOP,
SCAN & STUDY!



Scan the
QR code & get
Maths study
assistance!



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



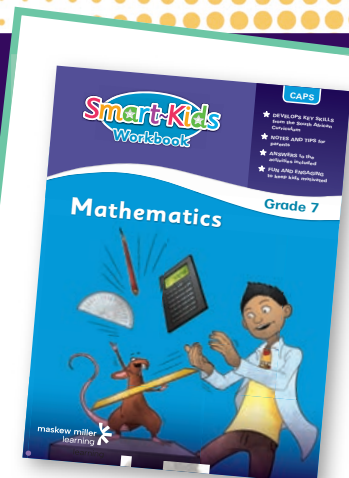
LOOK CAREFULLY AT THE GRID ABOVE AND FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Cross out 1 because it is not a prime number.
 2. Circle the number 2 and all of its multiples.
 3. Circle the number 3 and all of its multiples.
 4. Circle the number 5 and all of its multiples.
- * All the numbers left are prime numbers.



1. Count how many prime numbers there are between 1 and 100.
2. Can you find two consecutive prime numbers?

ANSWERS: 1. 25, 2. 2, 3.





South African

LET'S LOOK AT NUMBERS

ALL numbers have digits.

We look at large numbers and say them aloud –
BUT they look very different when we write them as digits.

CONVERT THESE NUMBERS INTO DIGITS.

South Africa covers one million, two hundred and nineteen thousand and eighty-nine square kilometers of land.

Table Mountain is one of the natural wonders of the nature. It is one thousand and eighty-six meters above sea level.



In SA there are many animal species. There are roughly 300 mammal species, 850 bird species, 370 reptile species, 2 200 fish species and 2 500 spider species. Add all these together, then write the number in full.

Now write them in digits.

There are approximately four hundred and fifty-four thousand seven hundred and forty-nine teachers.

The population by the end of 2024 was sixty-four million and five hundred thousand.

In South Africa, there are roughly twenty-four thousand, eight hundred and thirty-six schools.

STOP,
SCAN & STUDY!



Scan the
QR code & get
Maths study
assistance!

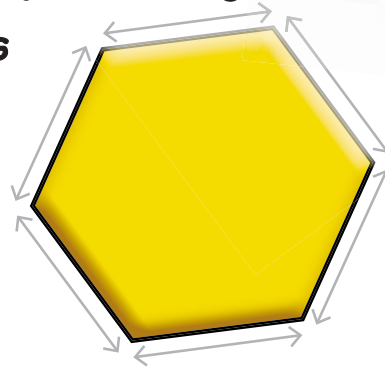


HEXAGONS

A HEXAGON SHAPE HAS 6 SIDES.

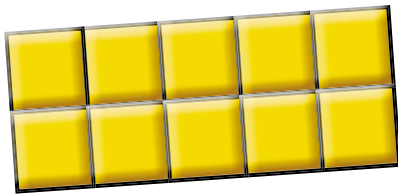
A REGULAR HEXAGON

- All the sides are equal in length.
- The opposite sides of a hexagon are parallel to each other.



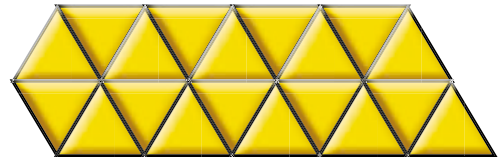
EVER WONDERED WHY A HONEYCOMB CELL IS A HEXAGON SHAPE?

ROUND shapes inside the honeycomb would not fit together very well and the bees would need to produce a lot more wax.



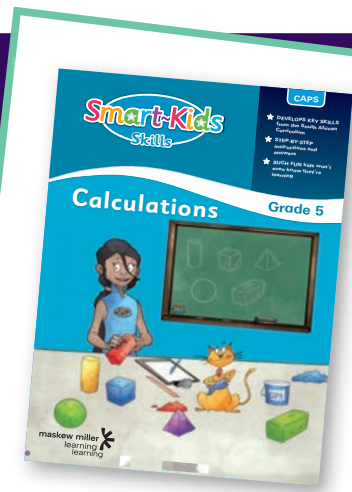
SQUARE shapes would fit together nicely but would not be very strong.

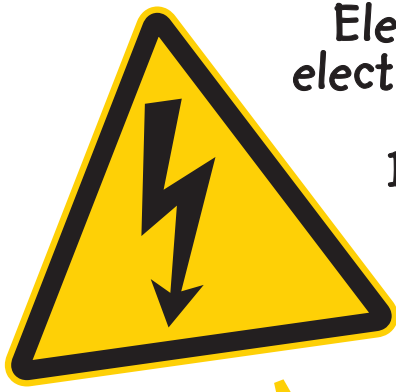
TRIANGULAR shapes would fit well but would have to be big and would use a lot of extra wax.



DIFFERENT and **ODD** sized shapes, would be messy and very disorganised in the hive!

THE HEXAGON IS PERFECT!





Electricity is a type of energy that flows through electric wires. When you plug something in, electricity travels through the wires to make it work. It is wonderful - but can also be dangerous!

BE SAFE



**NEVER TOUCH
OUTLETS**

Keep your
fingers away
from plug
holes.

KEEP WATER AWAY
Don't use electric
things near sinks,
bathtubs, or when
your hands are wet.

**Don't Touch
Broken Cords**
If a wire looks
damaged, don't touch
it — tell an adult!

**Ask Before
Plugging In**
Always ask an adult
before using anything
that plugs into
the wall.

**KEEP ELECTRONICS
ON TABLES**
Don't put things
like chargers, phones
or laptops on soft
places like beds.

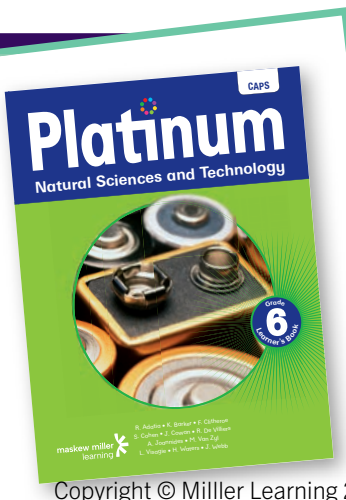
**PULL THE PLUG,
NOT THE CORD**
DON'T YANK CORDS!
GENTLY PULL THE
PLUG FROM THE WALL.

**DON'T CLIMB ON
ELECTRICAL THINGS**
Stay off appliances like
washing machines
or heaters.

**UNPLUG
THINGS
YOU'RE NOT
USING!**

WHEN IN DOUBT - ASK AN ADULT!

If something looks strange, feels hot, or smells
funny, tell a grown-up right away.



LET'S CHAT



A dialogue is a conversation between two or more people. People take turns listening to each other and then responding. Dialogue helps people share ideas, ask questions and understand each other.

COMPLETE THIS DIALOGUE BETWEEN THESE TWO PEOPLE TALKING.

(Give your characters names and make sure there is a flow in the conversation.)

_____ : I think it is really silly

.....

_____ : I disagree

.....

_____ : But

.....

_____ : What about

.....

_____ : Oh yes

.....

_____ : Maybe

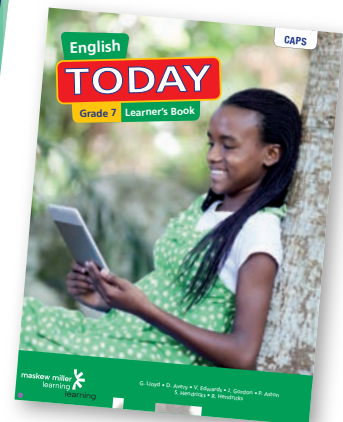
.....

_____ : That will never

.....

_____ : What a good idea. Let's

.....





THE PERIODIC TABLE

ELEMENTS ARE THE MATERIALS THAT MAKE UP EVERYTHING IN THE WORLD.

An element is a substance that cannot be broken down into simpler substances. Every element is made up of its own type of atom.

The Periodic Table is a chart that was invented by a Russian Chemist in the 1860s. All of the elements are arranged based on their properties.

Helium is named after the Greek word for Sun. (Helios)

1 H Hydrogen										
3 Li Lithium	4 Be Beryllium									
11 Na Sodium	12 Mg Magnesium									
19 K Potassium	20 Ca Calcium	21 Sc Scandium	22 Ti Titanium	23 V Vanadium	24 Cr Chromium	25 Mn Manganese	26 Fe Iron	27 Co Cobalt	28 Ni Nickel	29 Cu Copper
37 Rb Rubidium	38 Sr Strontium	39 Y Yttrium	40 Zr Zirconium	41 Nb Niobium	42 Mo Molybdenum	43 Tc Technetium	44 Ru Ruthenium	45 Rh Rhodium	46 Pd Palladium	47 Ag Silver
55 Cs Caesium	56 Ba Barium	57 La Lanthanum	72 Hf Hafnium	73 Ta Tantalum	74 W Tungsten	75 Re Rhenium	76 Os Osmium	77 Ir Iridium	78 Pt Platinum	79 Au Gold
87 Fr Francium	88 Ra Radium	89 Ac Actinium	104 Rf Rutherfordium	105 Db Dubnium	106 Sg Seaborgium	107 Bh Bohrium	108 Hs Hassium	109 Mt Meitnerium	110 Ds Darmstadtium	111 Rg Roentgenium

Uranium and plutonium are named after the planets Uranus and Pluto.

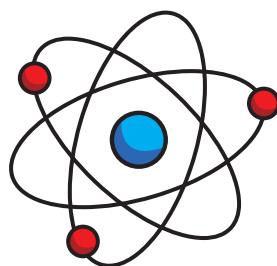


THE FIRST 20 ELEMENTS

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Hydrogen (H) | 2 Helium (He) |
| 5 Boron (B) | 6 Carbon (C) |
| 9 Fluorine (F) | 10 Neon (Ne) |
| 13 Aluminium (Al) | 14 Silicon (Si) |
| 17 Chlorine (Cl) | 18 Argon (Ar) |



OF ELEMENTS



THERE ARE 118 ELEMENTS.

The smallest possible piece of an element is called an atom.

The elements are arranged in rows and columns. The horizontal rows (which go from left to right) are called **periods** and the vertical columns (from top to bottom) are called **groups**.

The Latin word for gold is 'aurum', which is why gold has the symbol Au on the chart.

STOP, SCAN & STUDY!



Scan the QR code & get subject study assistance!



					2 He Helium
5 B Boron	6 C Carbon	7 N Nitrogen	8 O Oxygen	9 F Fluorine	10 Ne Neon
13 Al Aluminium	14 Si Silicon	15 P Phosphorus	16 S Sulfur	17 Cl Chlorine	18 Ar Argon
30 Zn Zinc	31 Ga Gallium	32 Ge Germanium	33 As Arsenic	34 Se Selenium	35 Br Bromine
48 Cd Cadmium	49 In Indium	50 Sn Tin	51 Sb Antimony	52 Te Tellurium	53 I Iodine
80 Hg Mercury	81 Tl Thallium	82 Pb Lead	83 Bi Bismuth	84 Po Polonium	85 At Astatine
112 Cn Copernicium	113 Nh Nihonium	114 Fl Flerovium	115 Mc Moscovium	116 Lv Livermorium	117 Ts Tennessine
					118 Og Oganesson



OF THE PERIODIC TABLE ARE:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 3 Lithium (Li) | 4 Beryllium (Be) |
| 7 Nitrogen (N) | 8 Oxygen (O) |
| 11 Sodium (Na) | 12 Magnesium (Mg) |
| 15 Phosphorus (P) | 16 Sulfur (S) |
| 19 Potassium (K) | 20 Calcium (Ca) |

Chlorine comes from the Greek word 'khloros' which means yellow/green, the colour of chlorine gas.

BE A
**SUPER
SAVER!**

South Africa has a limited supply of electrical energy – but as individuals we can reduce the amount of energy we use.



**ADD POWER TO OUR PLANET.
USE ENERGY WISELY!**

**CHANGE THE
LIGHT BULBS.**

Make sure your household is using energy saving lightbulbs.

**SWITCH OFF
LIGHTS** when you leave the room.

SHOWER instead of bathing – this uses less hot water.

**WEAR
WARM
CLOTHING** and spare using the heater.

**UNPLUG ALL
ELECTRONICS**

like computers, printers, cellphones and video games when not in use.

**USE THE
CLOTHESLINE** to dry clothes instead of the tumble dryer.

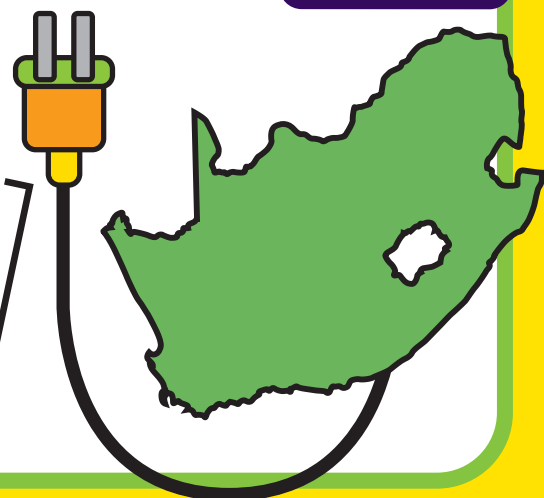
**DON'T
LEAVE
THE
FRIDGE
DOOR
OPEN.**

Use the correct amount of **WATER** when you boil the Kettle.

**STOP,
SCAN & STUDY!**



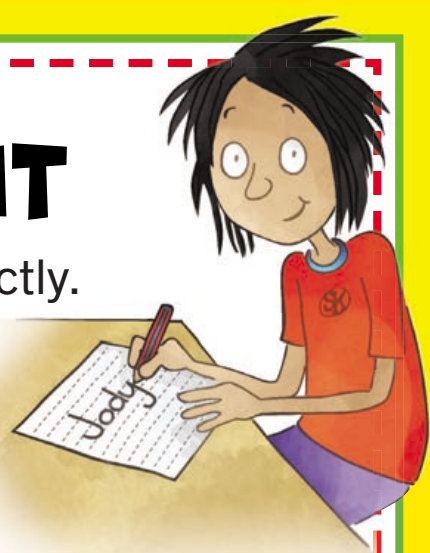
Scan the QR code & get subject study assistance!





WRITE IT RIGHT

It is important to be able to spell correctly. Here are some common words that everyone should know how to spell.



Write the correct spelling of the word alongside the incorrect word.

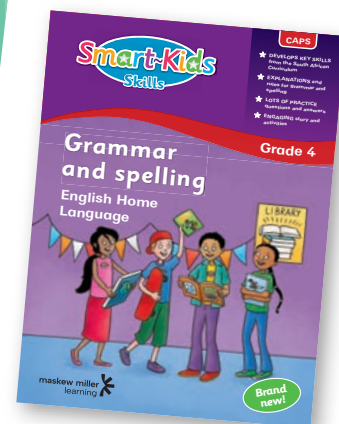
NECCESARY	BEAUTIFULL
BEGGINNING	ARGUEMENT
SUCCESS	BELEIVE
NINETEY	BASSICALLY
FOURTTTEEN	NEICE
WENDSDAY	FREIND

Underline the word that is spelt incorrectly

- 1 We heard the ecko in the chamber.
- 2 You need permission to park the vehicel here.
- 3 Look in the cuboard for the treetts.
- 4 I way myself on the bathroom skale.
- 5 I was so disapointed when I came second.

Circle the words that are correct

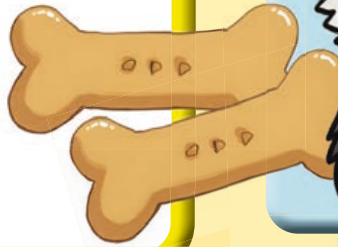
COMPREHENSION PHYSICAL PUZZLE
ACTUALLY DEVELOPMENT EXERCISE
DIFFERENT TOMORROW KNOWLEDGE
FAVOURITE ELEVENTH DIALLED



♥ SHARING IS CARING

♥ LET'S SHARE

LET'S WORK OUT ALL THESE PROBLEMS THAT INVOLVE BEING KIND AND SHARING (NO CALCULATORS ALLOWED!)



Tumi and Mike celebrate their birthdays on the same day. Together they decide to treat

their classmates to a sweet from the tuck-shop. There are 28 other learners in their class.

They each have R10 to spend and the sucker they have chosen costs 65c.

How much do each of them have to spend if each learner in their class gets a sucker?

Liam works at a dog rescue centre every Saturday morning. He always gives each dog two dog biscuits when he gets there.

He has visited the centre for 15 weeks in a row.

The first 5 weeks there were 23 dogs. Homes were found for two of them so there were only 21 dogs for two weeks.

After that the numbers increased by 2 dogs each week.

How many dog biscuits did Liam take to the rescue centre in 15 weeks?

STOP,
SCAN & STUDY!



Scan the QR code & get Maths study assistance!



Mrs Patel has 16 black Koki pens and 15 red Koki pens. Five black pens have dried up and 12 red pens have no lids. She has to place a black lid on the remaining red pens so that they don't leak.

She has 22 learners in her class and every one must get a pen.

How many learners will get a red pen with a black lid?





LOOK AT A BUNCH OF FLOWERS.

You have birds and bees (and butterflies) to thank for them.

THE BIRDS & THE BEES

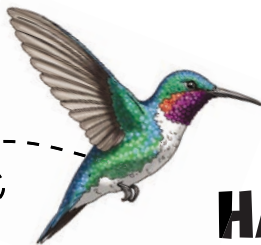


FLOWERS are pollinated in different ways.

BIRD-POLLINATED FLOWERS:

- have brightly coloured petals; typically red and orange
- **HAVE NO SCENT BECAUSE BIRDS HAVE A POOR SENSE OF SMELL**
- produce large quantities of nectar to sustain the bird for longer
- are tubular or trumpet-shaped so that pollen sticks to the birds beaks when they visit the flowers in their search for nectar

• have long stamens and stigmas so that they make contact with the beaks of birds



BEE-POLLINATED FLOWERS:

- have a sweet scent and are brightly coloured; typically blue, yellow, white and purple

• PRODUCE SWEET NECTAR

- produce small amounts of sticky pollen that sticks to the insect's body



- have stamens and a stigma situated inside the flower; the pollen on the insect's body rubs off onto the stigma



- sometimes have patterns on their petals called nectar guides that lead the visiting insect straight down to the nectar gland with wide open shapes for easy landing

BUTTERFLIES:

Butterflies are not as efficient as bees but do help in flower pollination. They prefer brightly coloured, fragrant flowers and they sip nectar with their long, tube-like tongue (proboscis). The pollen sticks to them and they transfer it



WHAT HAPPENS?

Bees use their legs and body hairs to collect and transfer pollen.

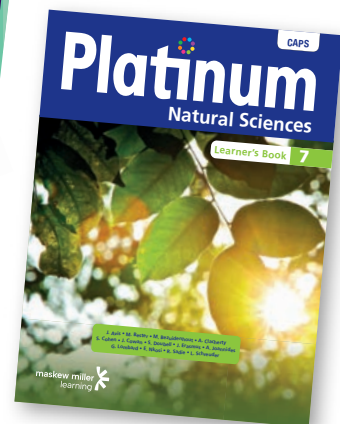
Bees are better pollinators as they deliberately collect pollen to take back to the hive.

Birds use their beaks and tongues but fly further and spread the pollen more.

STOP,
SCAN & STUDY!



Scan the
QR code & get
subject study
assistance!



THE A-Z TRUE OR FALSE

READ THE STATEMENTS
AND TICK THE RIGHT BOX.
Is it TRUE or FALSE?

A

ATMOSPHERE

A thin layer of gases
that surrounds the Earth ☐ ☐

B BOILING POINT

When a liquid turns
to gas ☐ ☐

C

CONSTELLATION

A grouping of
dancing horses ☐ ☐

E

EMBRYO

Organism in the
early stages
of growth ☐ ☐

D

DISPERSE

Spreading
particles over
a wide area ☐ ☐

F

FLEXIBLE

Stiff and unable to
bend easily ☐ ☐

I

INSOLUBLE

A solid that cannot
dissolve in water ☐ ☐

H

HABITAT

Where a living
creature lives ☐ ☐

G

GERMINATION

When the seed
starts to grow ☐ ☐

J

JUPITER

The name of a special
doctor ☐ ☐

K

KELP

An old person
who needs help ☐ ☐

L**LUNAR**

To do with the moon

☐ T ☐ F**M****MUCUS**

Thick slimy substance made by the body

☐ T ☐ F**N****NUTRITION**

The process of getting food

☐ T ☐ F**O****ORBIT**

A FIXED PATH IN SPACE

☐ T ☐ F**P****PYLONS**

Large powerful snakes

☐ T ☐ F**Q****QUARTZ**

A stone like a crystal

☐ T ☐ F**R****ROTATION**

Spinning on an axis

☐ T ☐ F**S****SOLAR ENERGY**

Energy from the sun

☐ T ☐ F**T****TILTED**

At an angle not straight

☐ T ☐ F**U****UNIFORM**

Being very different

☐ T ☐ F**V****VELOCITY**

Another word for speed

☐ T ☐ F**W****WOMBAT**

To hit something very hard

☐ T ☐ F**X****X-RAY**

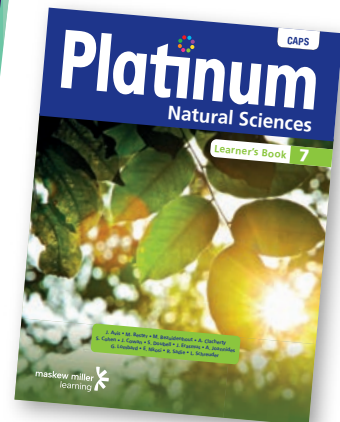
To be able to see through

☐ T ☐ F**Y****YEAST**

A substance that makes bread rise

☐ T ☐ F**Z****ZERO**

To have no number value

☐ T ☐ FSTOP,
SCAN & STUDY!Scan the
QR code & get
subject study
assistance!

powered by maskew miller
learning



 **SIGN UP TO**
maski

- 1** Save this number
Maski WhatsApp: 072 091 0388
- 2** Open WhatsApp