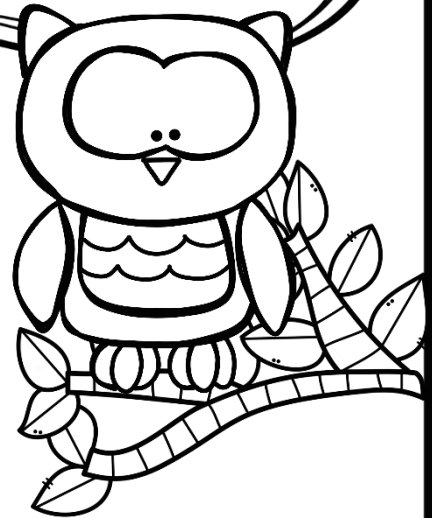
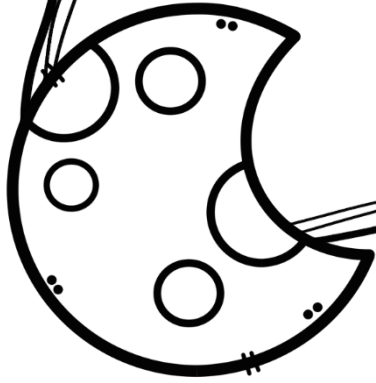


Grade 2

Life skills

Term 4

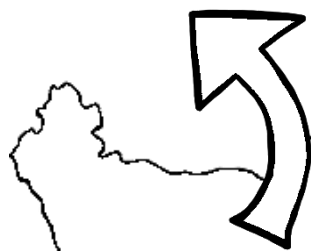


Name and surname:

# Provinces

South Africa has 9 provinces.

Northern Cape



Northern Cape



Western Cape

Western Cape

North West



North West

Limpopo



Limpopo

Gauteng



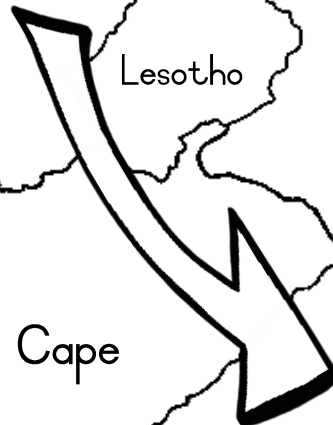
Gauteng

Mpumalanga



Mpumalanga

Free State



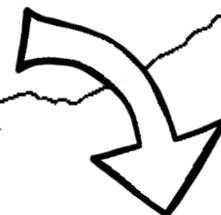
KwaZulu-Natal



KwaZulu-Natal

Free State

Eastern Cape



Eastern Cape

Lesotho

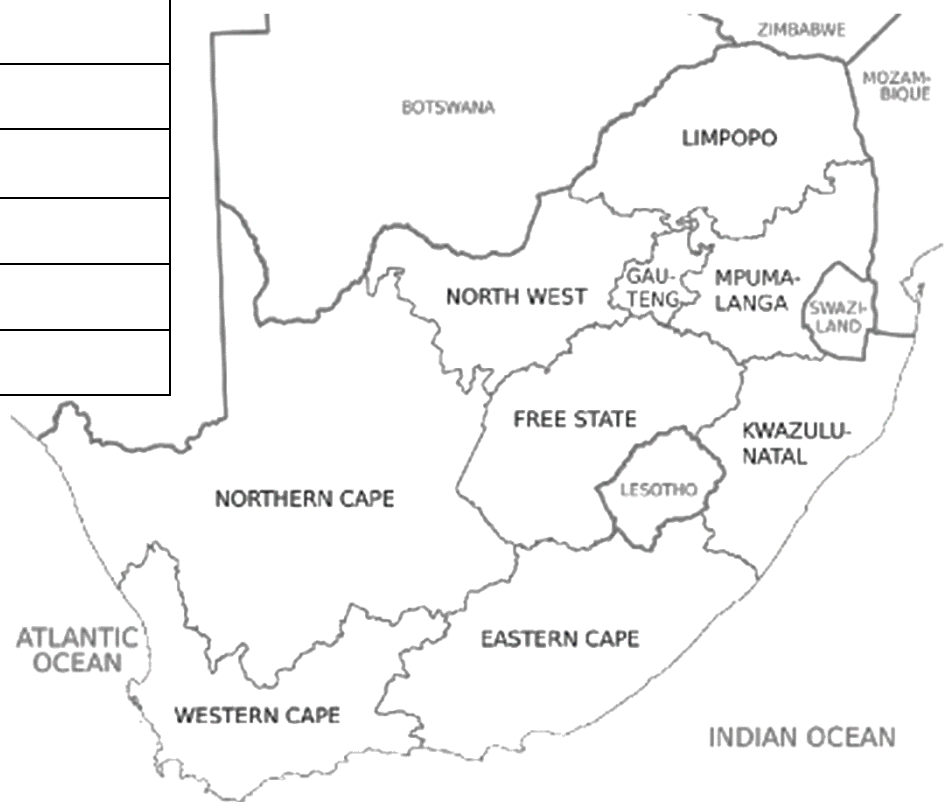


# Provinces

Answer the following questions.

1. Make a list of the provinces of South Africa.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.



2. Make a cross on the province where you live.

3. Which province do you live in? \_\_\_\_\_

4. What is the name of the place where you live?  
\_\_\_\_\_

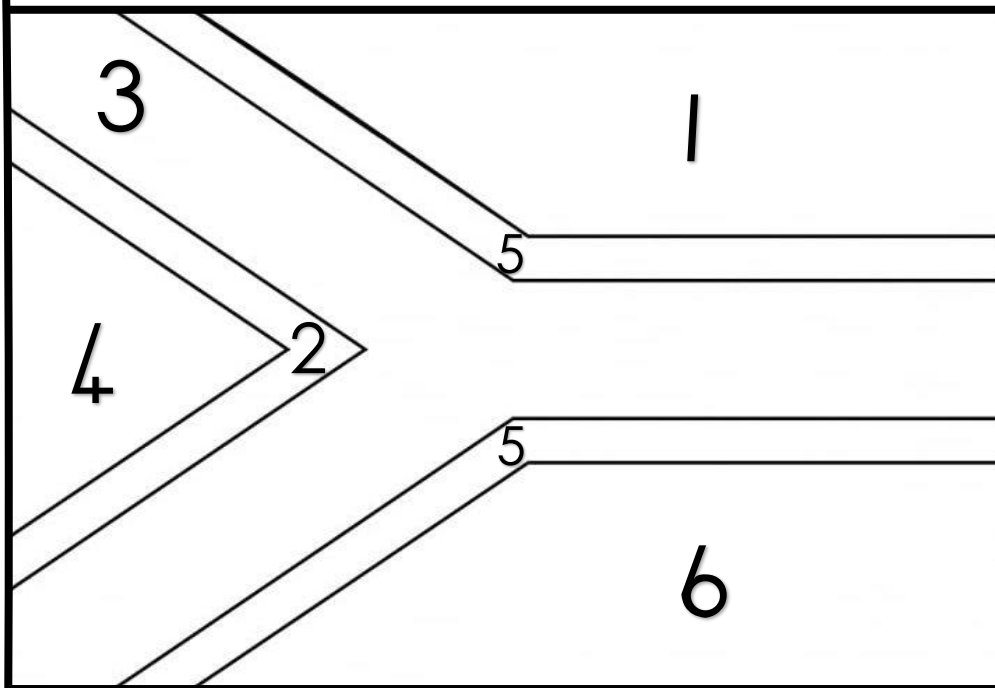
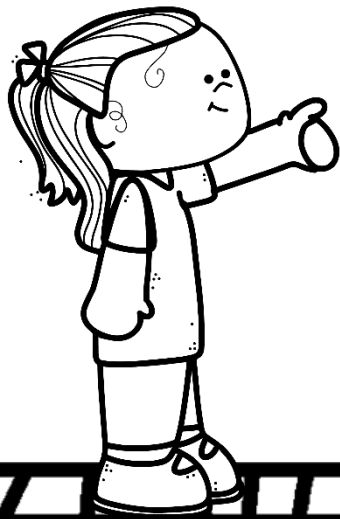
5. How many provinces are in South Africa? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Which province is the biggest? Colour it on the map.  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Which province is the smallest? Colour it on the map.

# National flag

South Africa got a new flag on 27 April 1994. Here is a picture of our flag. It is our national flag because it belongs to our country.



Use the colour code below to colour the flag.

- red – 1
- yellow – 2
- green – 3
- black – 4
- white – 5
- blue – 6

# Coat of Arms



When someone sees your signature (the special way you write your name) on a letter, they know the letter comes from you. A coat of arms is like the signature of a country. When we see our coat of arms on a book or a report, we know it comes from the South African government. Our Coat of Arms has many pictures in it. Each one has a special meaning.

Secretary bird with spread-out wings, keeping watch over our nation.

A protea flower, symbolising the beauty of the land.

Elephant tusks, which stand for our wisdom.

Wheat ears, showing the fertility of our country, which makes it possible for us to grow enough food to eat.

Our motto, *Ike e:/xarra//ke*, which in the language of the San means "different people unite".

The rising sun, which means light and life.

A spear and knobkierie in a resting position, showing that there is peace in the land.

A shield, showing that we are ready to face whatever happens.

Two San rock drawings, to remind us of the first people who lived in our country.



# National Anthem →

“Nkosi Sikelel’  
iAfrika”, means  
“God bless  
Africa”.

Xhosa

Nkosi sikelel' iAfrika

Maluphakanyisw' uphondo lwayo,

Zulu

Yizwa imithandazo yethu,

Nkosi sikelela, thina lusapho lwayo.

Sotho

Morena boloka set jhaba sa heso,

O fedise dintwa le matshwenyeho,

O se boloke, O se boloke set jhaba sa heso,

Set jhaba sa South Afrika - South Afrika.

Afrikaans

Uit die blou van onse hemel,

Uit die diepte van ons see,

Oor ons ewige gebergtes,

Waar die kranse antwoord gee,

English

Sounds the call to come together,

And united we shall stand,

Let us live and strive for freedom,

In South Africa our land.

# National symbols

Write a caption for each national symbol.

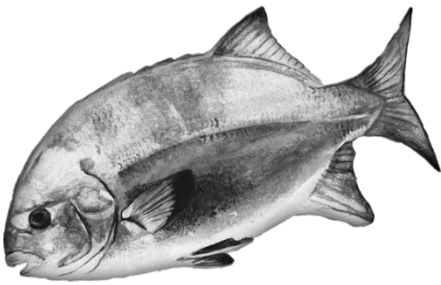
galjoen

yellowwood

springbok

king protea

blue crane





# National symbol

Complete the crossword puzzle.

yellowwood

five

2

3

4

fish

king protea

rugby

five cent

5

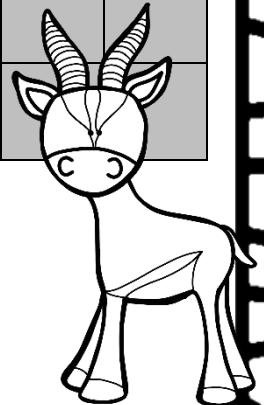
springbok

## ACROSS

1. The gal joen is our national \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Our national flower is the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Our national bird appears on our \_\_\_\_\_ coin.
4. Our national animal is on the jerseys of our \_\_\_\_\_ team.
5. Our national tree is the \_\_\_\_\_.

## DOWN

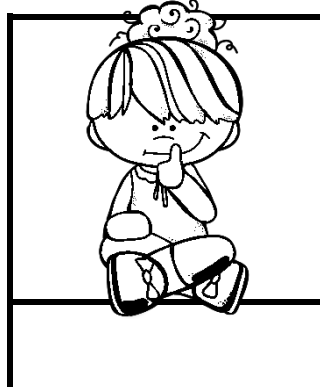
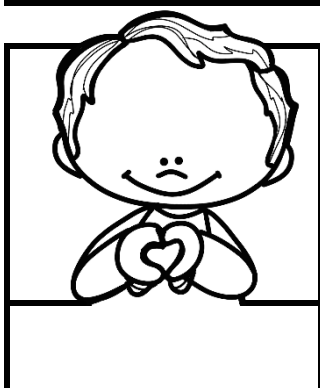
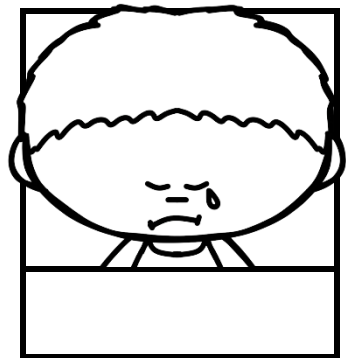
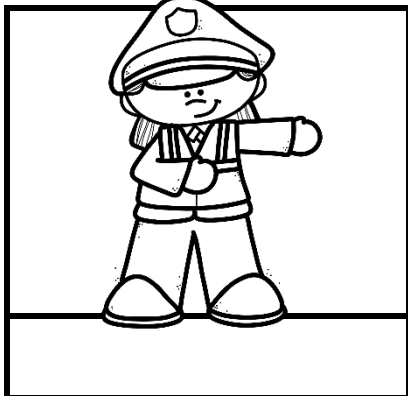
1. Our national animal is a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. There are \_\_\_\_\_ languages in our National Anthem.



# Different ways of communicating



Talking is a way of communicating. We can also communicate by writing. Sometimes we communicate without language. Look at the pictures. Each picture tells us something without using language. Write down what each picture is communicating.



# Communicating in writing and with our voices

We use writing for different kinds of communication. Look at the pictures and write the correct label below each picture. Use one of the following words.

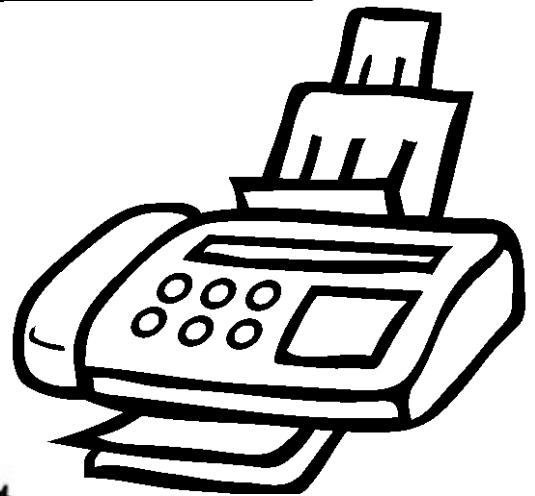
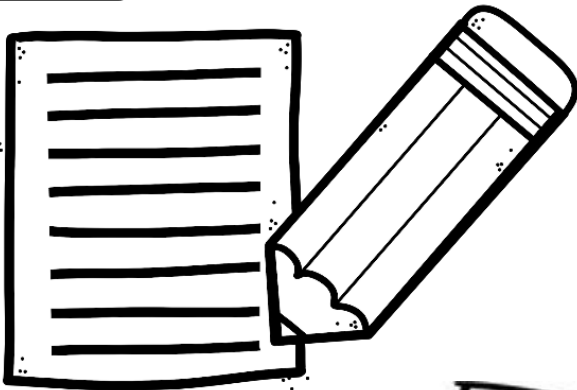
fax

e-mail

letter

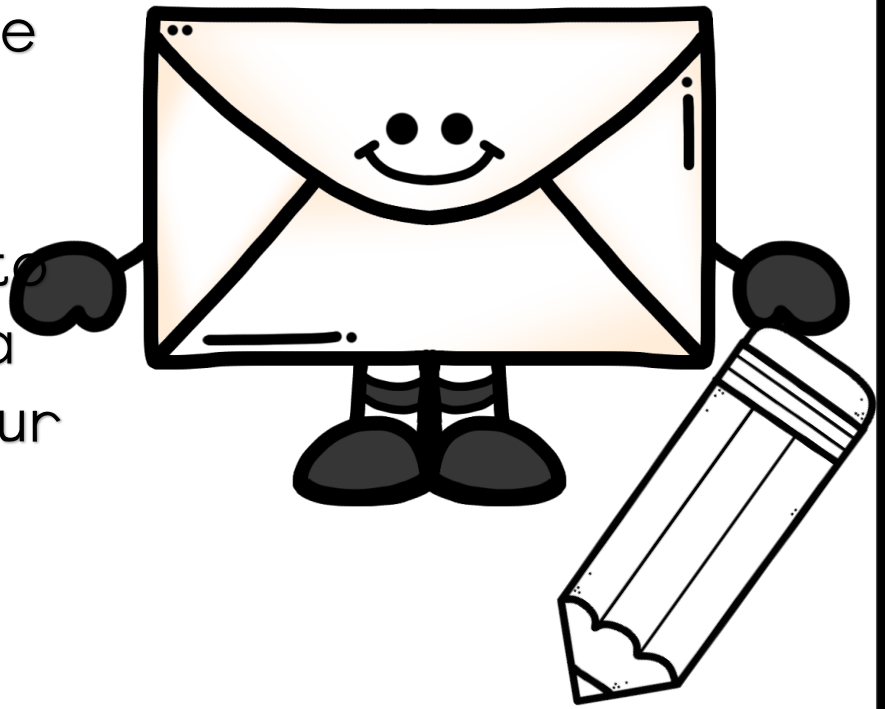
postcard

SMS

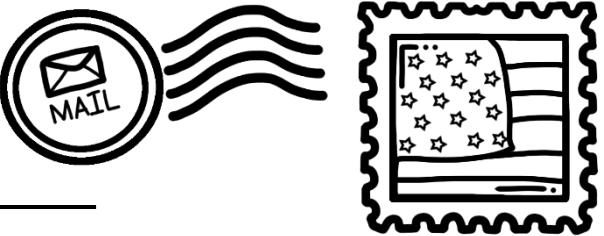


# My postcard

Pretend you are on holiday in a town that you have not been to before. Write a postcard to your friend about everything you have seen and done.



MAIL



POSTCARD

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Read this description of the steps a postcard follows to reach a friend. Now look at the pictures. Number the pictures so that they match the steps in the description.

1

You write your postcard.

2

You buy a stamp and stick it onto your postcard.

3

You post your postcard in a postbox.

4

The mail van takes your postcard to the post office

5

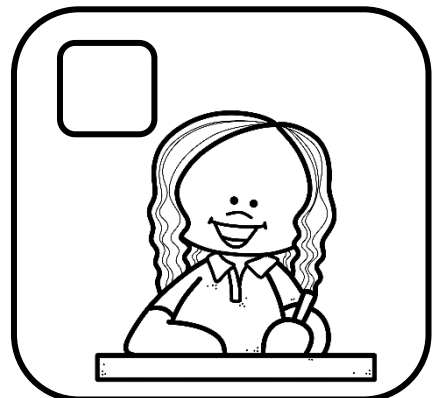
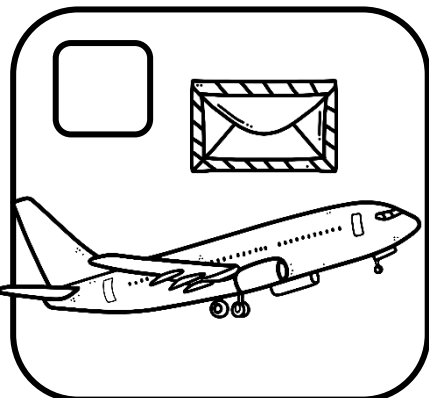
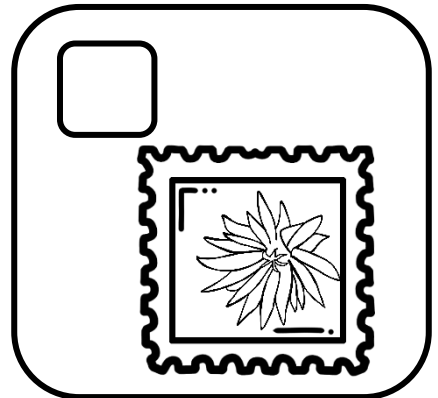
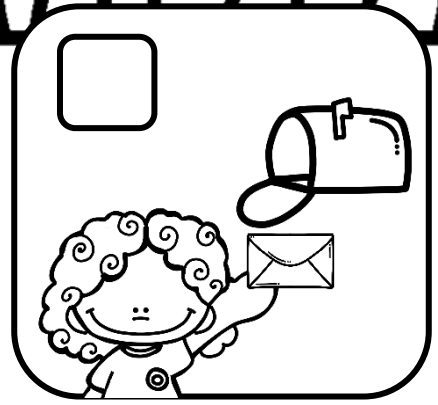
At the post office, your postcard is sorted and put with other mail going to the same town.

6

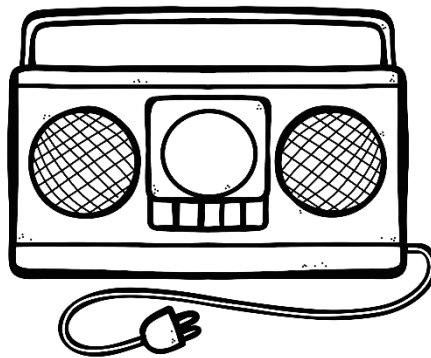
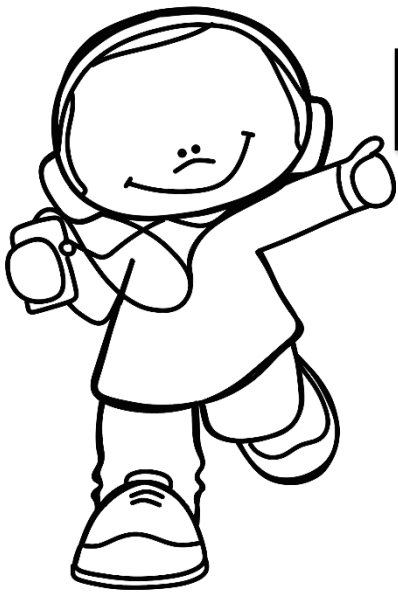
Now your postcard travels by train or airplane to a post office in that town

7

A postman from that post office delivers your postcard to your friend's house.



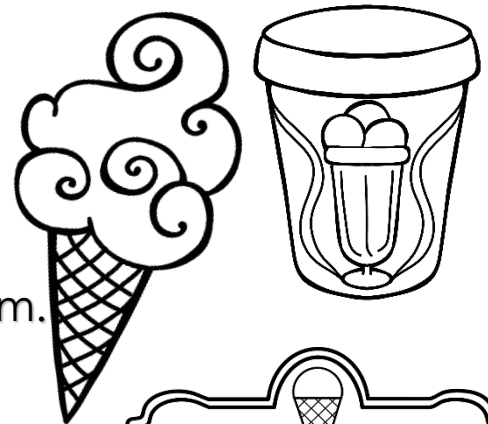
# Communicating in adverts and through music

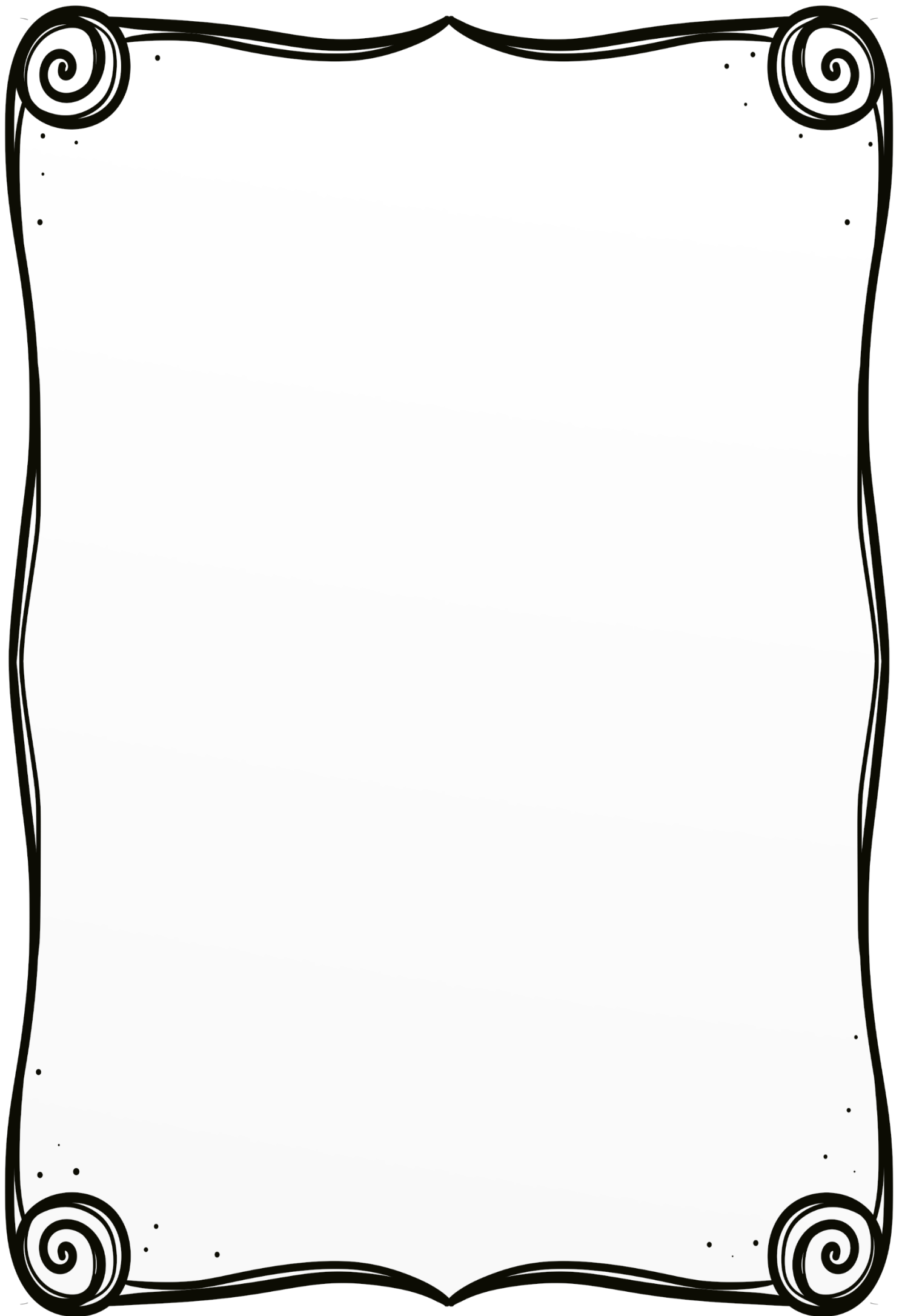


## Make your own advertisement

Design your own poster to advertise a new ice cream. Include the following in your poster.

- Name of the ice cream.
- Price
- Description of the ice cream.
- Description of people who would like the ice cream.
- Where people can buy the ice cream.
- Your advert must be colourful.

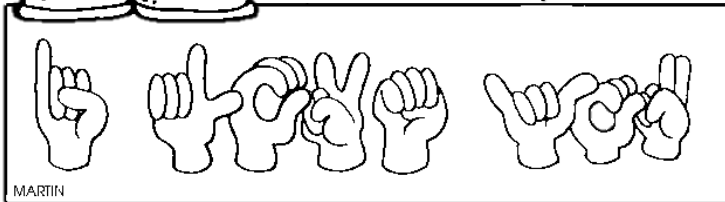




# How do we communicate if we can't hear?



People with disabilities often have to find different ways of communicating. For example, many people who cannot hear cannot learn to talk. They use hand or finger signs to communicate with other people. We call this sign language. Different signs have different meanings. Look at the alphabet of sign language



MARTIN

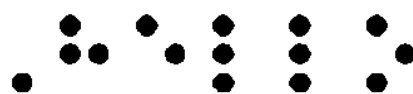
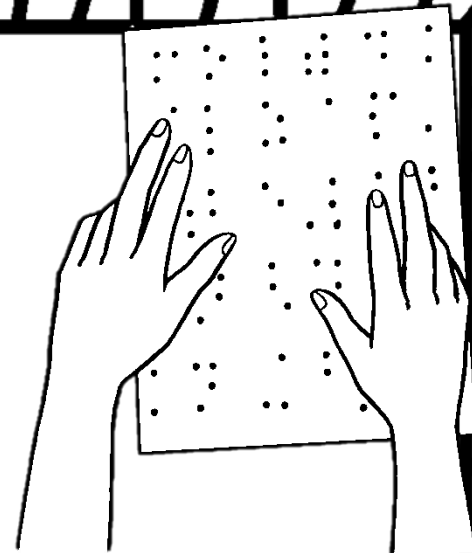
Try to say your name in sign language.

<b>Aa</b> 	<b>Bb</b> 	<b>Cc</b> 	<b>Dd</b> 	<b>Ee</b> 	<b>Ff</b> 	<b>Gg</b> 
<b>Hh</b> 	<b>Ii</b> 	<b>Jj</b> 	<b>Kk</b> 	<b>Ll</b> 	<b>Mm</b> 	<b>Nn</b> 
<b>Oo</b> 	<b>Pp</b> 	<b>Qq</b> 	<b>Rr</b> 	<b>Ss</b> 	<b>Tt</b> 	<b>Uu</b> 
<b>Vv</b> 	<b>Ww</b> 	<b>Xx</b> 	<b>Yy</b> 	<b>Zz</b> 		

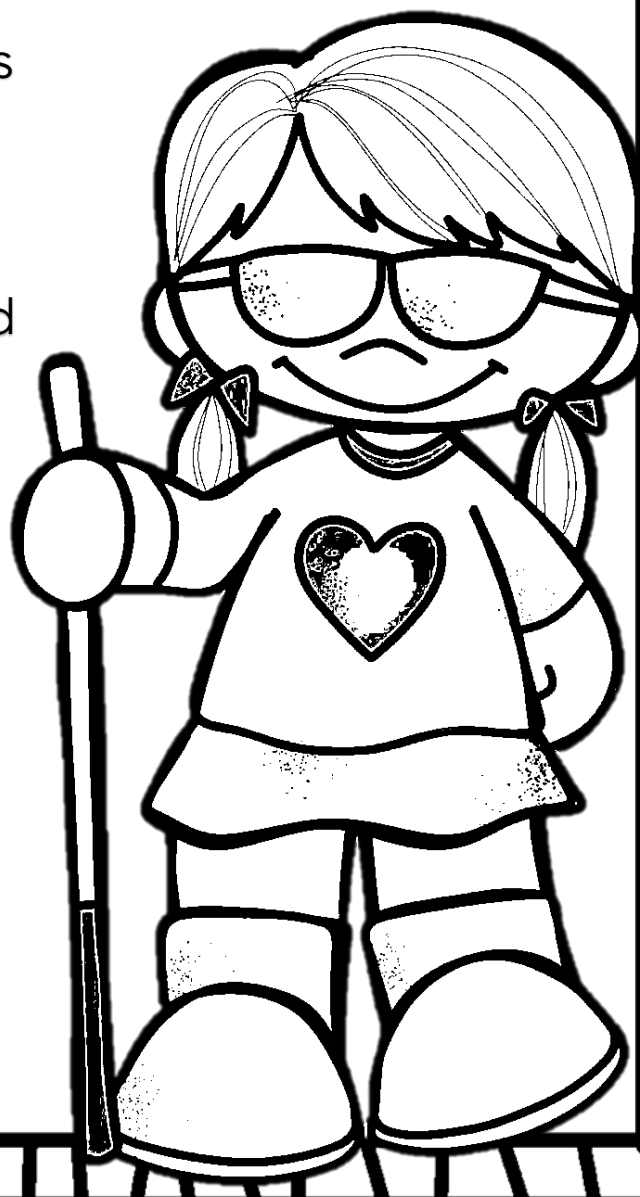


# How do we communicate if we can't see?

People who are blind and cannot see use the Braille alphabet when they read and write. The Braille alphabet uses dots that you can feel on the paper with your fingers. When people who know Braille run their fingers across the dots, they can read the words with their fingers. The Braille alphabet was invented by a man called Louis Braille, who could not see.



Hello



I can write in Braille.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t
u	v	w	x	y	z				

Write your name in Braille.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Write the word "hello" in Braille.

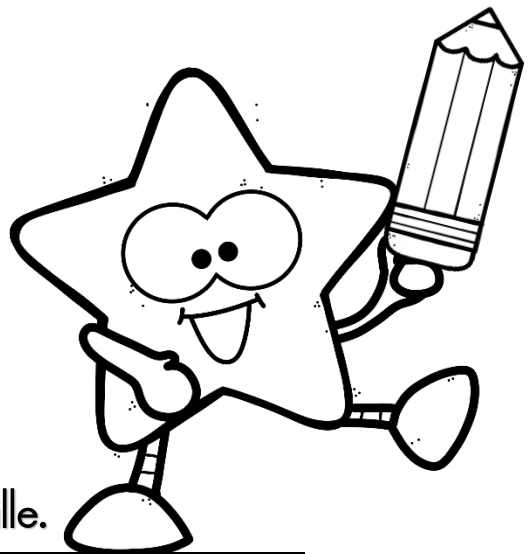
--	--	--	--	--

Write the word "horse" in Braille.

--	--	--	--	--

Write the word "elephant" in Braille.

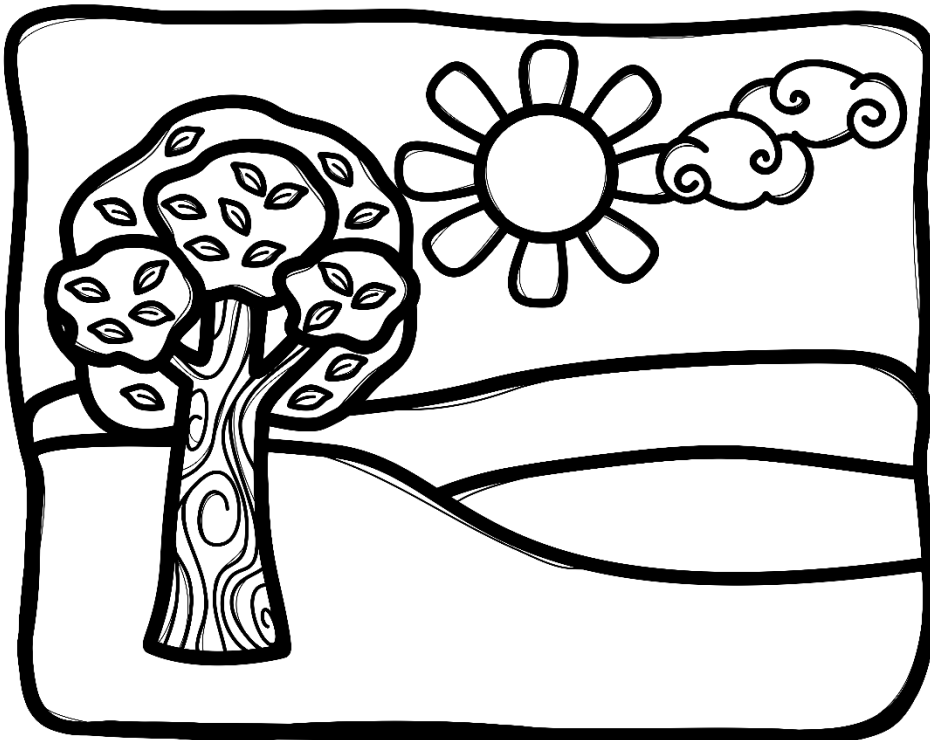
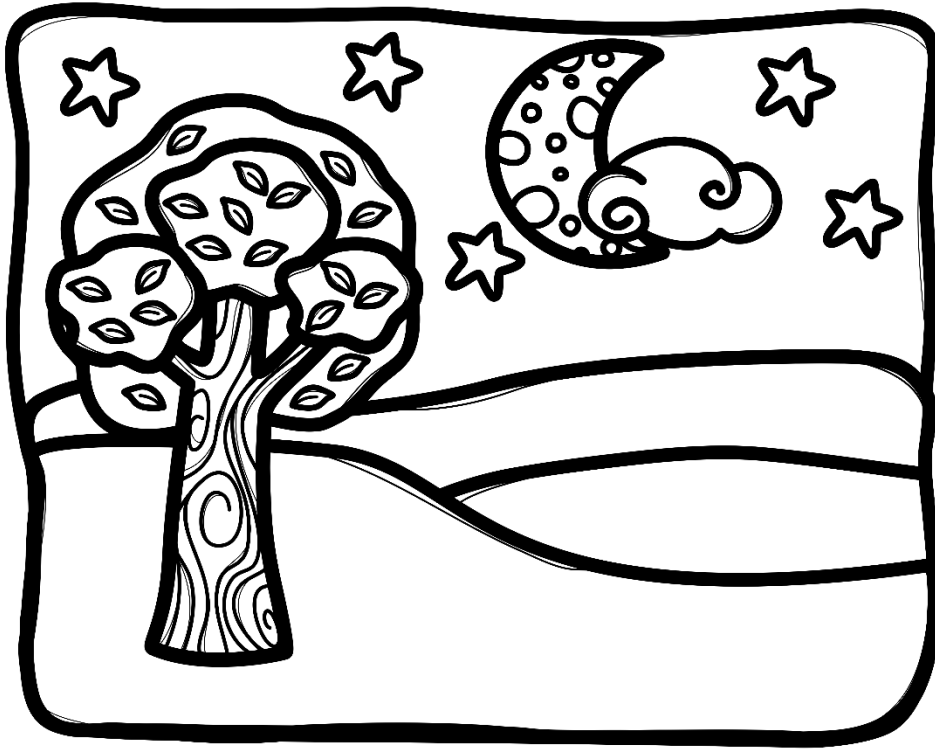
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



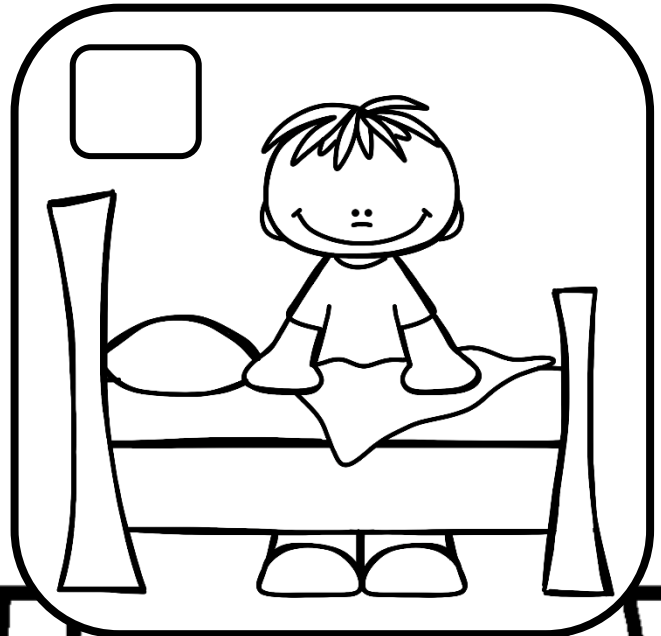
# Day and night

Label the pictures day or night.

Colour the part of the picture which shows that it is day or night.



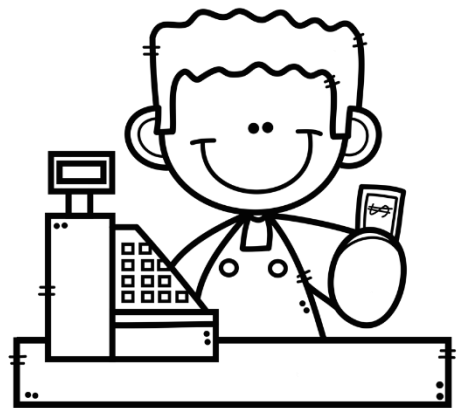
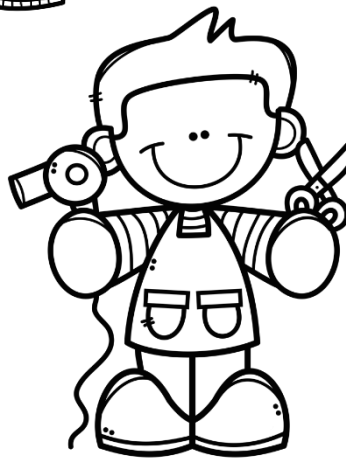
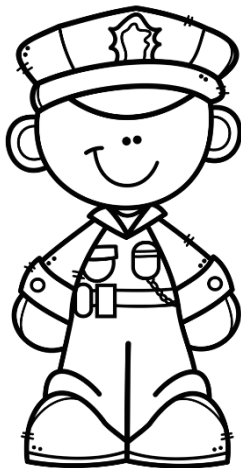
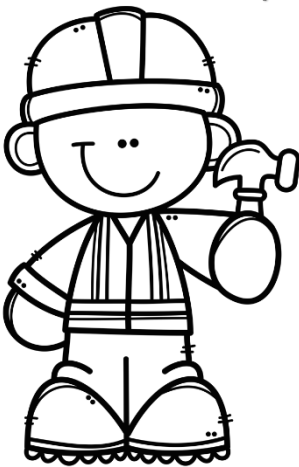
Number the pictures in the correct order from 1 to 6.



# Day and night work

Some people work at day and some during the night. Other people work during the day and night. Colour the pictures as follow:

- Colour the people who work during the day YELLOW.
- Colour the people who work during the night RED.
- Colour the people who work during the day and night GREEN.



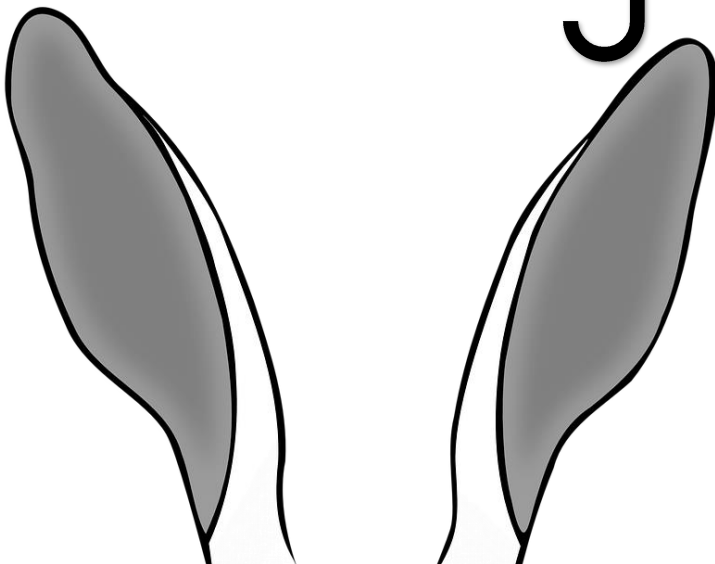


# Animals of the night

Many animals hide away and sleep during the day, and move around only at night. We call them nocturnal animals. Some nocturnal animals live where it is very hot and dry during the day. They wait until it gets cool after the sun has set before they come out.

Nocturnal animals has hightend senses, such as:

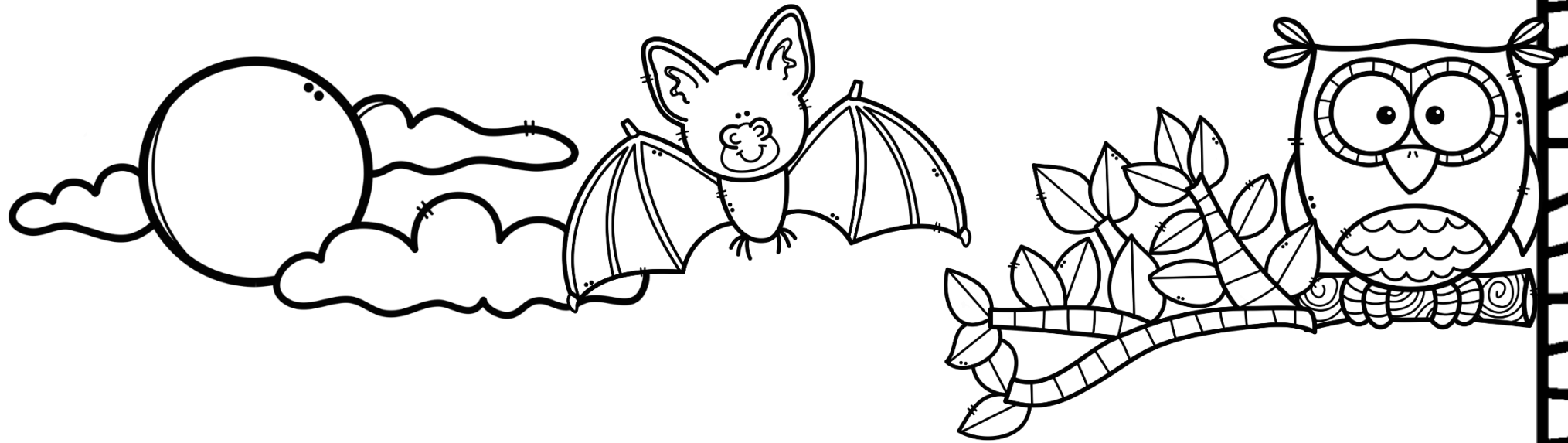
hearing



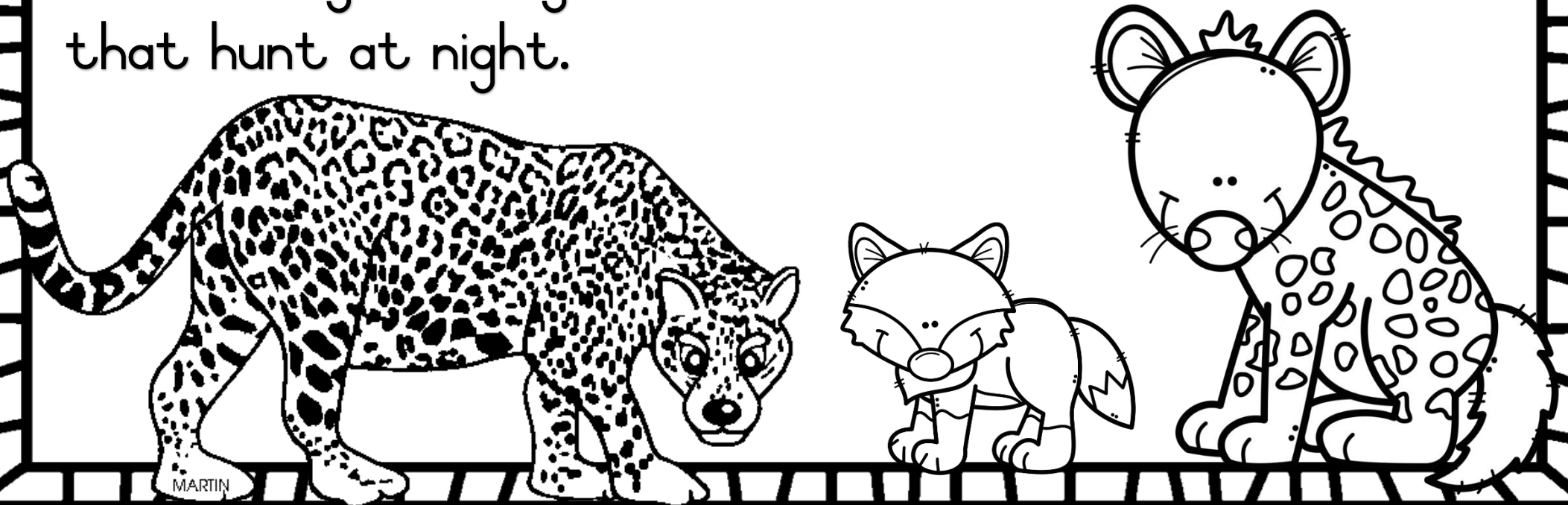
sight



smell



Some nocturnal animals hide from other animals that hunt during the day. There are also nocturnal animals that hunt at night.



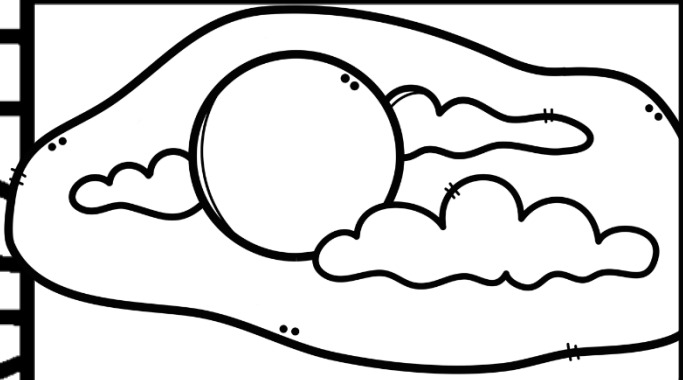


Owls sleep during the day and come out at night to hunt. They have big eyes that face forward, the way ours do. Owls see very well in moonlight. They cannot see when it is completely dark.

Owls have very strong, sharp claws. They use them to grab hold of the small animals they hunt.

Their wings are covered in soft feathers. The feathers help owls to fly very quietly so the animals they hunt do not hear them.

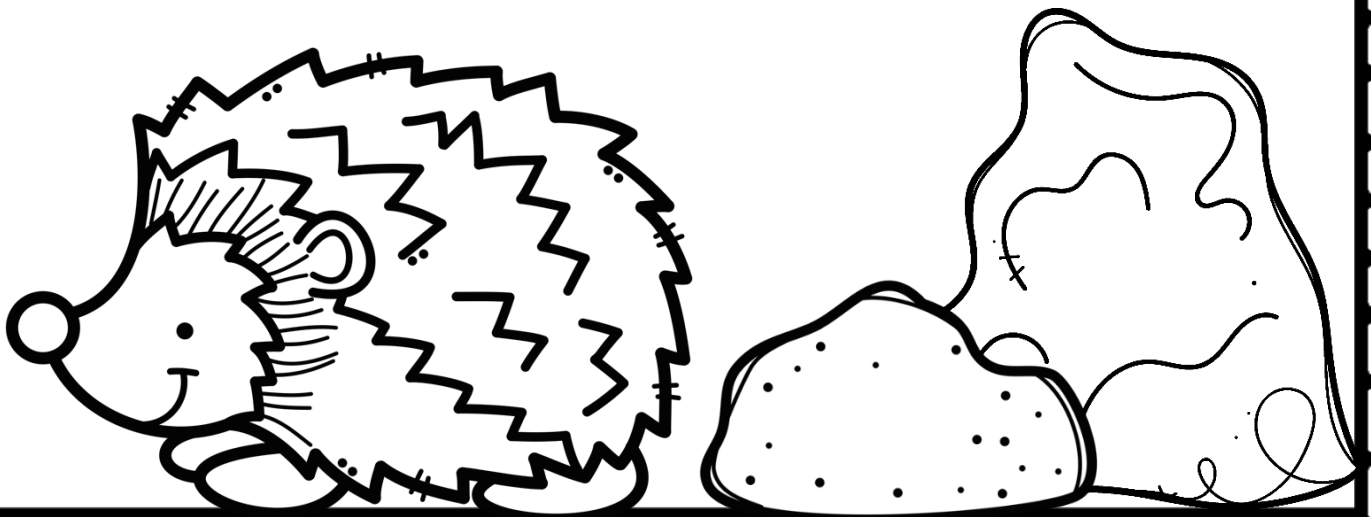


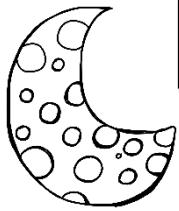


# porcupine

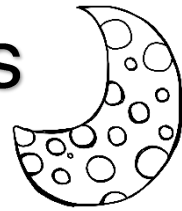
Porcupines sleep during the day. At night they look for food. They use their strong claws to dig up roots and bulbs to eat. Porcupines like to hide away under rocks.

They have quills all over their bodies. The quills are like very sharp needles. When a hunting animal gets too close, a porcupine quickly moves backwards and sticks its quills into the hunter. The quills fall off the porcupine, so that it can run away.

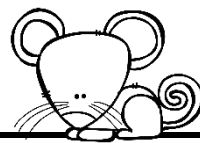
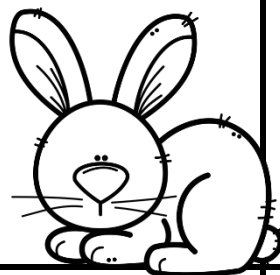
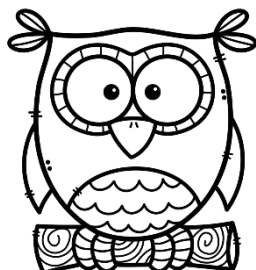
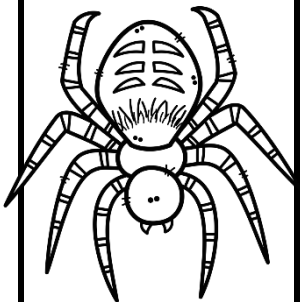
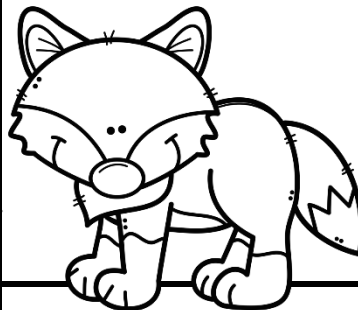
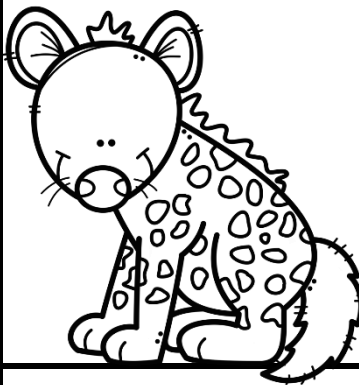
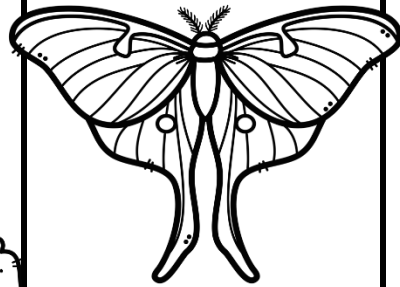
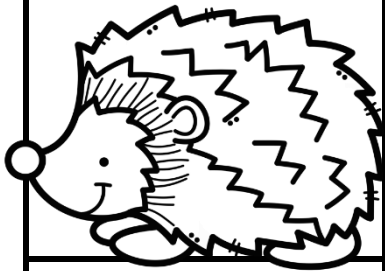




# Nocturnal animals



Write the names of the nocturnal animals.



Cut the pictures out and create your own nocturnal animal artwork on the next page. Your artwork must be creative and colourful. You can also draw extra pictures.

