



Question 1:

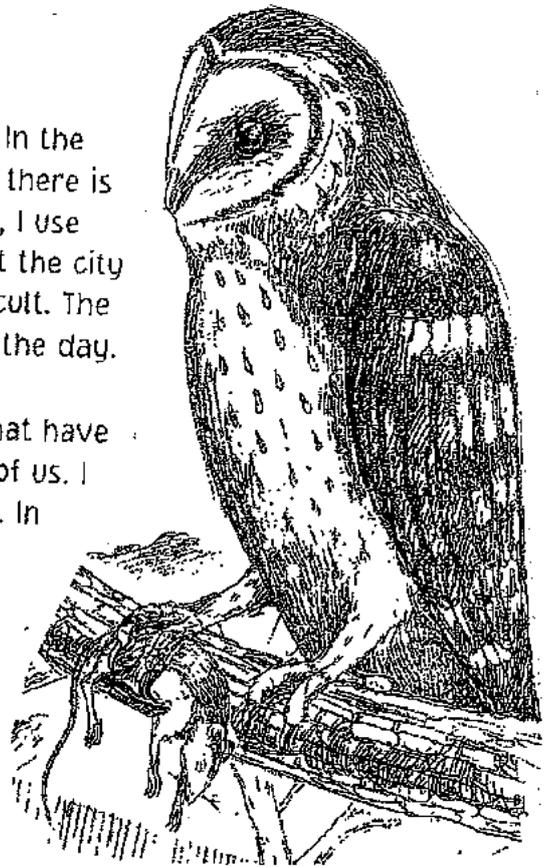
Read the story "Owls" and answer the questions: [12]

Owls

I am a hunter. Like most other owls, I hunt at night. In the city, with all the rubbish that people leave around, there is usually no shortage of mice and rats. When hunting, I use my sensitive ears to listen for the faintest noise. But the city is not often quiet and this makes hunting very difficult. The noise of the city also makes it hard to sleep during the day.

Many people don't like owls. I know of many owls that have been shot at or stoned because people are scared of us. I can't understand why they think we bring bad luck. In some other countries people say owls bring good luck!

Because of our special eyes, we can see well in the dark. This is useful for hunting at night, but bright street lights or car headlights can almost blind us. It's very dangerous for us to sit on roads or hunt near them.



I. Answer TRUE or FALSE:

(3)

I.1 Owls hunt at night.

I.2 Owls cannot see well in the dark.

I.3 People are scared of owls.

2. Answer the following questions:

2.1 Where do owls find their food in the city? (1)

2.2 What do they eat? (1)

2.3 Why is it hard for owls to sleep during the day?(1)

2.4 Many people don't like owls. Why? (1)

2.5 Name two things that can blind owls in the city?(2)

2.6 Do people kill owls? How do they kill them? (2)

2.7 Name a dangerous place for owls. (1)



DIE ANKERSKOOL / SCHOOL



GAUTENG PROVINCE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



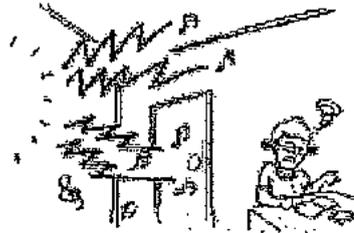
Question 2:

Language - Opposites

(10)

NOTE: Some more opposites to know:

sharp -	blunt	smooth -	rough
clean -	dirty	full -	empty
rich -	poor	quiet -	noisy
wild -	tame	open -	close
buy -	sell	early -	late
dark -	light	absent -	present



harmless	rich	cooked	noisy	present
difficult	worse	dead	sour	wide

- She was eating a **sweet** orange. _____
- We can't go down this street, it is very **narrow**. _____
- Dick is feeling much **better** today. _____
- I can't eat this meat, it is **raw**. _____
- We can't afford that house; my father is a **poor** man. _____
- Only two of the sheep were **alive**. _____
- Our teacher gave us some **easy** sums to do. _____
- Rats are **harmful** because they spread dirt and disease. _____
- Louise was **absent** on Thursday. _____
- The learners were very **quiet** while they were reading the story.



DIE ANKERSKOOL / SCHOOL



GAUTENG PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Question 3:

Language – Collective nouns and diminutives

(17)

Insects, animals and birds live together in groups. Special words are used to name these groups. Can you find the correct word in the box below for the following groups of animals?

E.g. A **swarm** of bees or hornets or wasps.
An **army** of ants.



- a. A _____ of baboons
- b. A _____ of lions
- c. A _____ of cattle
- d. A _____ of birds or goats or sheep
- e. A _____ of fish or dolphins or sharks
- f. A _____ of chicks
- g. A _____ of wolves or wild dogs

pack
pride
flock
herd
troop
brood
swarm
nest
school

E.g. A baby owl is an **owlet**



What is a baby ...?

duck _____ goose _____
 cow _____ horse _____
 lion _____ dog _____
 cat _____ cock _____
 sheep _____ frog _____



puppy
tadpole
cub
gosling
cockerel
calf
duckling
lamb
kitten
foal



DIE ANKERSKOOL / SCHOOL



GAUTENG PROVINCE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Question 4:

Animal sounds:

[8]

1. a snake
2. an owl
3. a lion
4. a mouse
5. a jackal
6. an elephant
7. a monkey
8. a bee

trumpets

hoots

hisses

roars

squeaks

hums

chatters

howls

Question marks – Complete the following, using the given words and including a question mark: [9]

Question marks

A question mark is used at the end of a question. Example: Where are my shoes?

B. Complete the following, using the given words and including a question mark.

why how
who
what did which
is
when where

1. do you feel today
2. of these do you prefer
3. have you been
4. told you about the party
5. are you so late
6. you sleep well
7. is the time
8. this your pencil
9. is your birthday



DIE ANKERSKOOL / SCHOOL



GAUTENG PROVINCE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Question 5:

Language – Is or Are

[17]

is



is



are



are



1. My eye _____ blue.
2. My nose _____ small.
3. My legs _____ tired.
4. My mouth _____ full.
5. My stomach _____ sore.
6. My arms _____ up.
7. My shoulders _____ sore.
8. My chin _____ covered in tomato sauce.
9. My cheeks _____ red.
10. My head _____ round.
11. My tooth _____ loose.
12. My teeth _____ white.
13. My foot _____ broken.
14. My feet _____ clean.
15. My toes _____ long.
16. My finger _____ sore.
17. My knee _____ dirty.



DIE ANKERSKOOI / SCHOOL
2021



GAUTENG PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Prep 1 Term 2

Name: _____



Mathematics

Number names & symbols

Write the number name or symbol:

51

hundred and eighty-five

seven hundred and sixty-seven

689

3745

one thousand seventy-eight

4327

one thousand two hundred and forty-nine

5010

3631

Circle the correct symbol for the number name:

seventy-five

75

57

97

five hundred and sixty-six

665

656

566

nine hundred and nineteen

991

919

990

three thousand two hundred and three

3230

3213

3203

two thousand and seven

2007

2700

2070

eight hundred and fifty-seven

875

785

857

one thousand one hundred and twelve

1121

1112

1212

Worksheet 3

Number chart (9900-10000): Number names and symbols

a) Complete the number chart.

9901								9909	
		9913				9917			
	9922								9930
			9934				9938		
9941						9947			
	9952								
					9966			9969	
		9973		9975					9980
					9985		9988		
			9994			9997			10 000

b) Use the completed numbers chart. Write the number symbol and -name down that's required.

- The number just before 9953 = _____

- The next odd number after 9935 = _____

- The next multiple of 5 after 9900 = _____

- $9949 - 11 =$ _____

- $9959 + 25 =$ _____

- The even number before 10 000 = _____

- The next multiple of 10 after 9990 = _____

Worksheet 4

Complete the chart 3801-3900 and answer the questions that follow.

3 801					3 806				3 810
	3 812	3 813				3 817	3 818		
3 821			3 824	3 825			3 828	3 829	
	3 832			3 835	3 836	3 837			
		3 843					3 848	3 849	3 850
	3 852	3 853	3 854					3 859	
3 861	3 862				3 866	3 867	3 868		
3 871		3 873		3 875	3 876			3 879	
		3 883	3 884				3 888		3 890
	3 892				3 896				

i) Arrange the following numbers in ascending order:

3 860 3 852 3 868 3 879 3 871 3 815

ii) Colour the following numbers in different colours:

- Three thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (red)
- Three thousand eight hundred and forty-one (green)
- Three thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (yellow)
- Three thousand eight hundred and seventeen (blue)
- All the multiples of five (orange)

iii) 22 more than 3 816 = _____. 22 less than 3 892 = _____.

iv) What is this next even number after 3886? _____. After 3 812? _____.

v) True or false: $20 + 800 + 1 + 3000 = 3 812$ _____

vi) What is the difference between 3 831 and 3 849? Write a number sentence and answer.

vii) Answer the sums and circle the answers on the numbers chart:

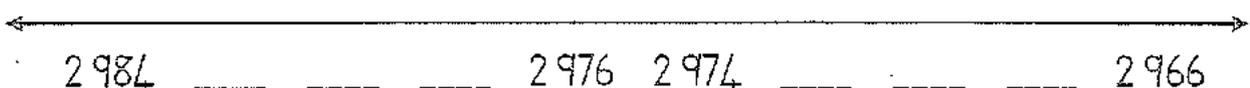
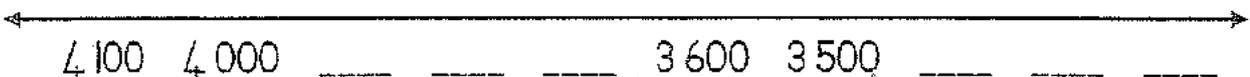
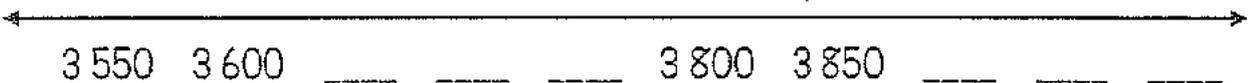
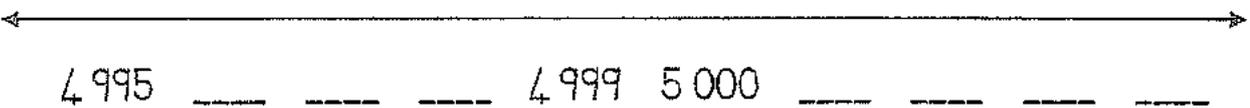
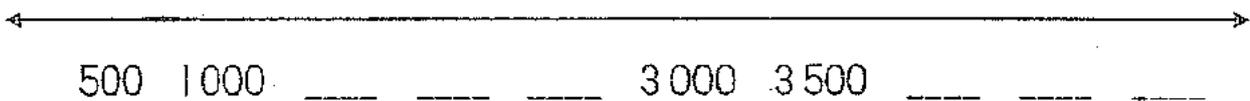
$3 873 + 17 =$ _____ $3 818 + 22 =$ _____ $3 857 - 49 =$ _____

Worksheet 5

Count on or back:

2's:	902	904	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2's:	902	900	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3's:	903	906	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3's:	903	900	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5's:	805	910	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5's:	905	900	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10's:	910	920	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10's:	910	900	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
25's:	925	950	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
25's:	925	900	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
50's:	950	1 000	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
50's:	950	900	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
100's:	400	500	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
100's:	2 000	1 900	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Complete the number lines by filling in the correct numbers:



Worksheet 6

Arrange numbers in descending or ascending order.

Ascending order ▷ small to big



Descending order ▷ big to small

Write the following numbers in descending order:

- 694, 649, 496, 946 → _____
- 435, 534, 543, 453 → _____
- 578, 587, 875, 857 → _____
- 1465, 1654, 1564, 1456 → _____
- 1829, 1298, 1892, 1289 → _____

Write the following numbers in ascending order:

- 751, 715, 157, 571 → _____
- 894, 948, 984, 849 → _____
- 255, 552, 525, 225 → _____
- 1416, 1641, 1461, 1614 → _____
- 1752, 1725, 1527, 1275 → _____

Is the series of numbers in descending or ascending order?

- 213, 231, 312, 321 → _____
- 694, 649, 496, 469 → _____
- 723, 732, 722, 322 → _____
- 1884, 1848, 1842, 1824 → _____
- 1561, 1571, 1581, 1591 → _____

Doubling & halving in steps

Double	Halve
$1243 = \square$ $\rightarrow 1000 + 200 + 40 + 3$ $\rightarrow 2000 + 400 + 80 + 6$ $= \underline{2486}$	$1165 = \square$ $\rightarrow 1000 + 100 + 60 + 5$ $\rightarrow 500 + 50 + 30 + 2\frac{1}{2}$ $= \underline{582\frac{1}{2}}$

Try and complete similar sums

i. Double 1 428

v. Double 2 371

ii. Halve 1 642

vi. Halve 2 827

iii. Double 3 555

vii. Double 3 469

iv. Halve 2 572

viii. Halve 3 635

Worksheet 8
Expanded notation

Expanded notation: break numbers up in values of ThTHU (place values).

Write the following numbers in expanded notation by using numerical values.

E.g. $1\ 234 = (1 \times 1\ 000) + (2 \times 100) + (3 \times 10) + (4 \times 1)$
 $= 1\ 000 + 200 + 30 + 4$

o $2\ 618 =$ _____

$=$ _____

o $3\ 476 =$ _____

$=$ _____

o $5\ 209 =$ _____

$=$ _____

o $7\ 722 =$ _____

$=$ _____

Complete the sums by filling in the correct answer.

e.g. $1Th + 2H + 3T + 4U = 1234$

$3H + 2Th + 9T + 5U \rightarrow$ _____

$2Th + 4H + 2T + 9U \rightarrow$ _____

$5Th + 1H + 0T + 3U \rightarrow$ _____

$1Th + 7T + 2T + 2U \rightarrow$ _____

$3Th + 92T + 2U \rightarrow$ _____

$2Th + 1T + 9H + 4U \rightarrow$ _____

$6Th + 0H + 3T + 13U \rightarrow$ _____

$7H + 3Th + 0U + 4T \rightarrow$ _____

$20H + 5T + 7U \rightarrow$ _____



DIE ANKERSKOOL / SCHOOL



GAUTENG PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Afrikaans

Naam en Van: _____

Preparatory 1. ____

Datums wat aktiviteite ingehandig
moet word:

Aktiviteit 1: 3 Junie

Aktiviteit 2: 3 Junie

Aktiviteit 3: 7 Junie

Aktiviteit 4: 9 Junie

Aktiviteit 5: 11 Junie

Aktiwiteit I

BEGRIPSLEES

Lees die leesstuk goed deur en beantwoord dan die vrae.

'n Brand in die rysvelde

Lank gelede op 'n klein eilandjie in die stille oseaan het Haiku saam met sy oupa van tagtig gewoon. Hulle huisie was op 'n hoë plato gebou. Al die dorpie se rysvelde was ook bo-op die plato. Onder langs die strand was die dorpie geleë. Die mense was afhanklik van die rysvelde vir hulle kos.

Een oggend het oupa weer voor die huisie gesit en pyp rook. Hy het skielik sy hand voor sy oë gehou en oor die see uitgekyk. Toe sê hy vir Haiku om gou 'n stuk brandende hout uit die stofie te haal en die rysvelde aan die brand te steek. Haiku het gedink sy oupa is van sy verstand af. Hy weier toe om dit te doen, maar Oupa skree dat hulle gou moet maak.

Die wolk rook begin in die lug opborrel. Die mense onder in die dorpie sien toe dat die rysvelde aan die brand is. Hulle roep mekaar en hardloop sommer dadelik op na die plato om die vuur te gaan blus.

Almal oud en jonk help om die vuur te blus. Toe die vuur na harde werk geblus is, begin mense vra: "Maar wie het die rysvelde aan die brand gestee?" Niemand weet nie, net klein Haiku was baie bang en het probeer wegkruip. Wat sou die mense doen as hulle weet dat Oupa gesê het hy moes dit doen?

Een van die dorpsleiers het hom gesien waar hy probeer wegkruip en hom gevra. Eers wou hy niks sê nie en toe kom Oupa na vore en sê: "Ek het dit gedoen." Die skare mense het onder mekaar begin mompel en kwaad geword. Toe steek Oupa sy hand op en wys in die rigting van die see.

'n Groot swart wolk het oor die see gelê en dit het al groter geword. Dit het direk op die dorpie afgestuur. 'n Vloedgolf! 'n Tsoenami soos dit bekend gestaan het.

Die reuse golf het die kus getref en die hele dorpie uitgewis. Die mense kon hul oë nie glo nie. Hulle huise en besittings is alles

weggespoel deur die groot golf.

Toe besef hulle hoekom die ouman die rysvelde aan die brand geteek het. Daar was geen ander manier om hulle almal op hoër grond te kry nie. As hy geroep het, sou niemand hom gehoor het nie. Hy kon nie afgaan nie. Dit sou te laat gewees het. Op dié manier het hy almal se aandag getrek. Die mense se huise en besittings was alles weg, maar hulle het darem nog kos gehad om te eet. Hulle kon weer hulle lewens herbou, maar dink net daaraan – hulle kon almal verdrink het. Hulle is veilig en is alles aan die ou man te danke.

Omkring slegs die korrekte antwoord

VRAE:

- 1.1 In watter oseaan is die tsoenami gevorm?
- a) Atlantiese oseaan
 - b) Indiese oseaan
 - c) Stille oseaan
 - d) Rooi see (1)
- 1.2 Waar was die mense se ryslande geleë?
- a) bo-op die berg
 - b) bo-op die plato
 - c) bo-op die koppie
 - d) bo-op die strand (1)
- 1.3 Wat het oupa voor die huis gedoen? Gesit en
- a) rook
 - b) gesels
 - c) lees
 - d) eet (1)
- 1.4 Wat moes Haiku met die die stuk brandende hout doen?
- a) Op die vuur gooi
 - b) In die stoof sit
 - c) Die rysvelde aan die brand steek
 - d) Water daarop gooi.

(1)

1.5 Wie het gehelp om die vuur te blus? Almal.....

a) oupas en oumas

b) katte en honde

c) seuns en meisies

d) oud en jonk (1)

1.6 Wie het die rysvelde aan die brand gesteeek?

a) Oupa

b) Die mense

c) Haiku

d) Die kinders (1)

1.7 Wat het die kus getref en die hele dorpie uitgewis?

a) 'n Yslike wind

b) 'n Donderstorm

c) 'n Vloedgolf (1)

1.8 Aan wie het die mense hulle lewens te danke?

a) Ouma

b) Haiku

c) Oupa (1)

1.9 Wat het van die mense se besittings geword?

a) Hulle besittings is veilig in hul huise.

b) Hulle besittings is bo-op die berg.

c) Hulle besittings is verwoes. (1)

1.10 Wat was hierdie mense se belangrikste voedsel?

a) pap

b) kerrie

c) vis

d) rys (1)

[10]

Aktiwiteit 2

Lees die gedig “Olifant” deur Philip de Vos aandagtig deur en beantwoord dan die vrae.

OLIFANT

- 1 Beskou hom goed
- 2 van elke kant.
- 3 Dis gewis 'n olifant –
- 4 L...a...n...k
- 5 van slurp,
- 6 kort
- 7 van stert.
- 8 Sy tande is glo heelwat werd.
- 9 Dus het hy benoude boude
- 10 doer in ons Knysnawoude.
- 11 Olifant
- 12 is dik en rond
- 13 Olifant kan in 'n japtrap
- 14 jou en my so maklik paptrap.

Philip de Vos

Vrae

- 2.1 Wat is die titel van die gedig?
_____ (1)
- 2.2 Met watter woorde in die gedig rym
2.2.1 stert - _____ (1)
2.2.2 boude - _____ (1)
2.2.3 japtrap - _____ (1)
- 2.3 Wie het die gedig geskryf?
_____ (1)
- 2.4 Die olifant het 'n lang _____ (1)
- 2.5 Die olifant se _____ is kort. (1)
- 2.6 Waaroor gaan die gedig?
_____ (1)
- 2.7 Waar kom die olifant voor?
_____ (1)
- 2.8 Uit hoeveel versreëls bestaan die gedig?
_____ (1)

[10]

Aktiwiteit 3

Lees die uittreksel van THOMAS@sms.net en beantwoord dan die volgende vrae.

Par 1 Thomas se bors brand, sy knieë is lam en sy asem wil nie ophou jaag nie. Hy vee die sweet met die agterkant van sy hand van sy **voorkop** af. Hy probeer sy **oë** op Lukas se **voete** voor hom hou. Links, regs, links, regs.

Par 2 Die ou wat gedink het dit is 'n goeie idee om atletiek 'n **somersport** te maak, moet 'n dik klap kry, dink hy vies en probeer om nie op sy seer bene te konsentreer nie. Om op die **warmste dag** van die jaar, op die warmste tyd van die dag atletiek te oefen, is flippen erg. Hy moet onthou om sy pa te vra om te kyk of daar nie 'n **wet** daarteen is nie.

3.1 Gee die enkelvoud van die volgende woorde,
bv. hekke - hek

3.1.1 wette _____

3.1.2 voete _____

3.1.3 oë _____ (3)

3.2 Gee die meervoud van die volgende woorde,
bv. skooltas - skooltasse

3.2.1 voorkop _____

3.2.2 somersport _____

3.2.3 dag _____ (3)

3.3 Gee die trappe van vergelyking van die volgende woord,
bv. Helder – helderder - helderste

3.3.1 warm _____ warmste (1)

(7)

Aktiwiteit 4

4 A. VERWARRENDE WOORDE

Vul die korrekte woorde in.

Streng / sterk

bly / gelukkig

optel / oplaai

kwaai / kwaad

Die meisie gaan die skerpmaker van die vloer af 4.1

_____ . Haar maatjie se ma gaan haar na skool 4.2

_____ en dan na die balletklas neem. Haar ouers

is 4.3 _____ en sy mag net saam met iemand

wat haar ken huis toe gaan. Die nuwe seun in ons klas het

4.4 _____ armspiere en is die sterkste in die

klas. Ek is bly dat ek die prys gewen het, maar ek is baie

gelukkig oor die erkenning. Ek is 4.5 _____

vir jou, want jy het nie vir my gewag nie. O, maar daardie

onnie is

4.6 _____ ! [6]

4.B. SPELLING

Onderstreep die korrekte spelling van die woorde in hakies.

Ons gaan 4.1(dikwels/dukwels) swembad toe. Daar 4.2 (drienk/drink) ons 4.3 (dri/ drie) koeldranke. Ek vat my 4.4 (ye/eie) kos saam. Ons sit op die 4.5 (groen/grun) gras langs die swembad. My vriende 4.6 (hardloop/hardlop) en spring in die swembad. Die water is baie 4.7 (kout/koud). Dit is baie 4.8 (lekker/leker) by die swembad.

Aktiwiteit 5

5A. Gee die meervoud van die woord in hakies, bv. boek -
boeke

Deur die 5.1(eeu) _____ was 5.2 (mens)

_____ nog altyd besorg oor hul hare.

5.3 (Haarkapsel) _____ en 5.4

(haarstyl) _____ sê baie van 'n persoon se
lewenswyse en geloof.

Mense het hul hare soms met 5.5 (pruik)

_____ en

5.6 (hoed) _____ bedek. Hulle het ook
hul hare gekleur.

5 B. Vul 'n of die in

5.1 _____ eerste gedrukte Kersfeeskaartjie was in
London gedruk in 1843.

5.2 _____ Persoon met 5.3 _____ naam van Louis Prang
word 5.4 _____ vader van Kersfeeskaartjies genoem.

5.5 _____ kaartjies het 'n gekleurde prentjie
opgehad.

Om 5.6 _____ Kersfeeskaartjie met Kersfees te
ontvang is 'n baie spesiale gevoel.

Activity 1 /Aktiwiteit 1

Question 1 / Vraag 1

State whether the following is input- or output devices /

Sê of die volgende invoer- of uitvoer toestelle is:

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.





8.



9.



10.

Question 2 / Vraag 2

Name each of the pictures on the previous page. (Give the name).

Benoem elk van die prente op die vorige blaaï. (Gee hul naam).

Question 3 / Vraag 3

Paste or draw 20 pictures of the following:

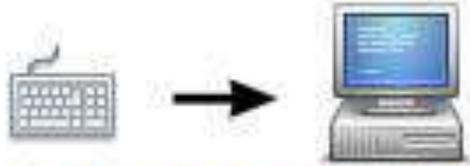
Plak of teken 20 prentjies van die volgende:

- Mouse / Muis
- Printer / Drukker
- Projector / Projektor
- Micro phone / Mikrofoon
- Scanner / Skandeerder
- Keyboard / Sleutelbord
- Speakers / Luidsprekers
- Computer / Rekenaar
- Laptop / Skootrekenaar
- Headphones / Oorfone
- Camera / Kamera
- Memory stick / Geheue stokkie

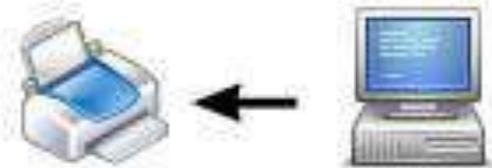
Total 20 / Totaal 20

Input and output devices

Input Example



Output Example

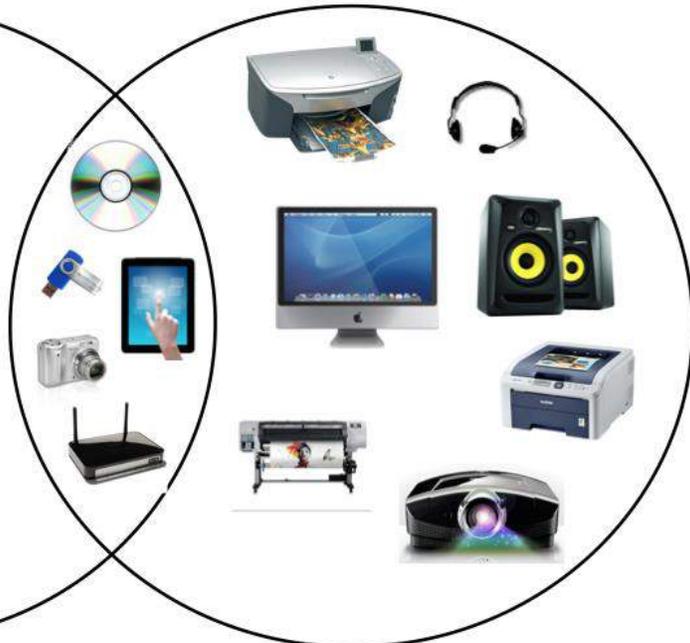


ComputerHope.com

Input



Output





Keyboard



Graphic pad



Web cam



Mouse



Scanner



Joystick



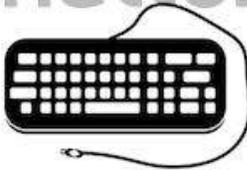
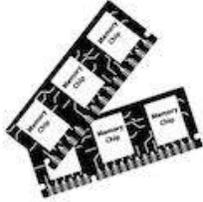
Track Ball



Digital Camera



Microphone



shutterstock



COMPUTER
INPUT
OUTPUT
DEVICES