

Active learning@Home provides parents and caregivers with easy-to-do CAPS-based activities per Grade to support their children's learning at home

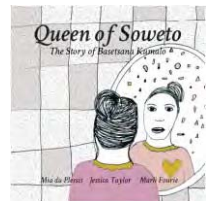
# We all need order!

## Parent Corner

Today in *Active Learning@Home* we are going to learn more about **imperative verbs** (instruction words). These are verbs that tell someone to do something. The sentence they are in becomes an instruction. Simply, it tells you what to do! In maths, we are focusing on how to read, compose (put together), or decompose (take apart) numbers.

## Book of the day

**Queen of Soweto** is the story of Basetsana Kumalo. Basetsana is a beauty queen, but she's also so much more. She teaches us that true beauty is about having a heart filled with love and generosity. Her story shows us that if you have courage and determination, you can achieve your dreams – whatever they may be.



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Download this book (it's free) here: <https://bookdash.org/books/queen-of-soweto-by-jessica-taylor-mia-du-plessis-and-marli-fourie/> (search for the title). We hope you enjoy reading about this courageous little chicken.

## Online Resources



FREE online applications (Apps) recognised by the Department of Basic Education (linked to the curriculum) are available.

These provide support materials in all languages for several Grades.

2Enable register here:

<https://www.2enable.org/>

Also visit the DBE's Cloud at:

<https://dbecloud.org.za>

## Learning together is FUN

Do the following activities with your child. They are linked to the work that he or she is already doing in class. In this way you help him or her to stay up to date with his or her learning.

### Instruction words

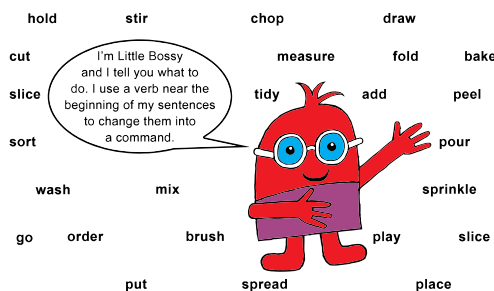
Instruction words are verbs that tell us what to do. These are called **imperative verbs**. For example, when you tell your child, 'Clean your room!' the word 'clean' is an imperative verb. You are not asking him to clean the room, but telling him to clean the room.

Explain to your child that when we use an imperative verb in a sentence, it becomes an imperative sentence, which can sound a little 'bossy'. Also, tell him that **imperative verbs** are usually used in the beginning of a sentence. You can ask him whether he has heard you use an imperative sentence recently!

Ask your child to look at the picture below and use the verbs in the picture to make **imperative sentences** that tell someone what to do. Make it fun by asking him to use these verbs to:

- Write a recipe for a cake (he can make it up).
- Write instructions on how to walk to the shop.

### Imperative Verbs



### Reading a number

Today we are going to focus on how numbers are put together, by taking them apart (decompose) part by part (digits). Write the



number 23 547 on a piece of paper to use for this exercise. This number has five parts, or digits. Ask your child to **read** the number 23 547 out loud in words (answer: **twenty-three thousand, five hundred and forty-seven**).

Explain to her that each digit in the number 23 547 has the following two **values**:

- A value that is linked to its **order** (where it is placed in the number) is called the **place value**. Each digit has its own place value. In this number, for example, 3 represents **thousands**, while 7 represents **units**. Ask her to identify the remaining place values.
- A value that is linked to its worth (how much it is exactly) is called a **number value**. Ask her what she thinks the number value is of 3 (answer: **3 000**). To understand this better, we need to take the number apart, or decompose it, for example: 23 547 taken apart (decomposed) = 20 000 + 3 000 + 500 + 40 + 7.

Write down the numbers below and ask her to read each number. Then she has to explain the place values of each digit, followed by decomposing the numbers to determine their number values. The numbers are: 15 519; 10 740; 14 901.

### Play today

**Alphabet chat:** This is a game that is fun and may cause a lot of laughter. It works like this:

1. Take a piece of paper and randomly write letters of the alphabet on it (draw a circle around each letter).
2. Each player gets a turn to 'choose' a letter, by closing his or her eyes and pointing with a pencil on the page. The letter picked is the letter that he or she must use. A letter may only be used once.
3. The player needs to talk for one minute without using any word that begins with the letter that he or she chose.
4. As soon as he or she uses a word starting with the chosen letter, or after one minute, it is the next person's turn.

### Healthy Habits

Greet with the **elbow greet** – do not shake hands



Remember to keep it **PLAYFUL** and **FUN**. That is how children learn.