

Life Skills
Grade 3
Workbook
Term 3



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Workbook
Term 3



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Class:

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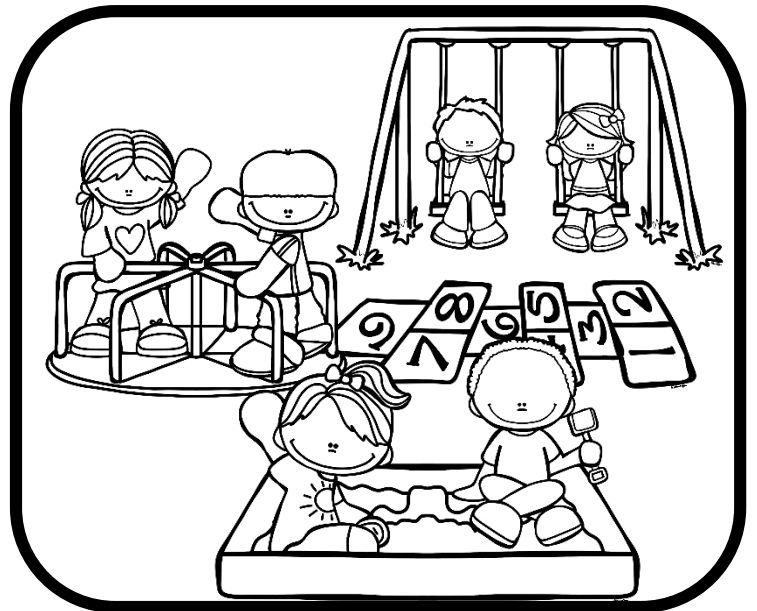
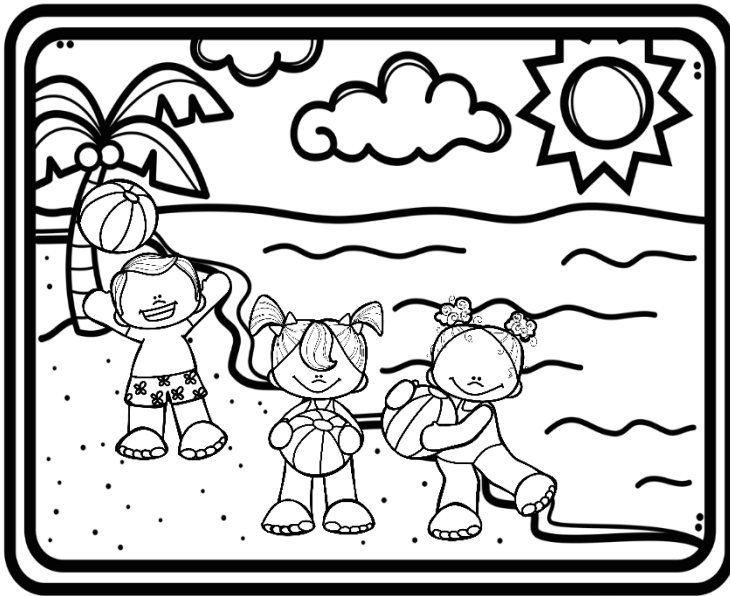
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Dangerous Places to Play

You feel welcome in safe places like your classroom. These are places you should always feel you can go back to. Nobody should hurt or harm you there. A place that is safe for the public is a place where everyone feels welcome. Nobody will be hurt or harmed there. “Public safety” means that everyone has the right to be safe in places that are open to the public, like trains, taxis and beaches.

Look at the pictures and talk to your friend about what is happening in each of them.



This image shows a full page of handwriting practice paper. It features five identical sets of horizontal guidelines arranged vertically. Each set is composed of three lines: a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line. The lines are evenly spaced across the entire page, providing a template for practicing letter formation and alignment.



Look at the picture and answer the questions about the rubbish dump.



Why is it dangerous to play on a rubbish dump?

.....

.....

.....

.....

What dangerous objects can we find on a rubbish dump?

.....

.....

.....

.....

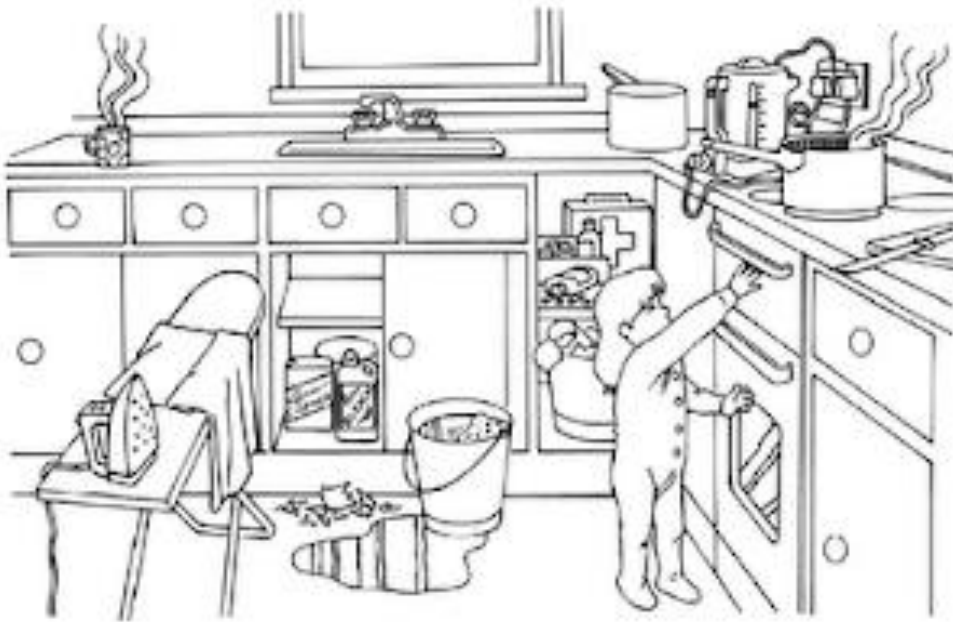
Do you think it is unsafe and unhealthy to play on a rubbish dump?

.....

.....

Dangerous places

Look at the picture and circle everything that is unsafe in the kitchen. Write a paragraph explaining what should change in the kitchen:



.....

.....

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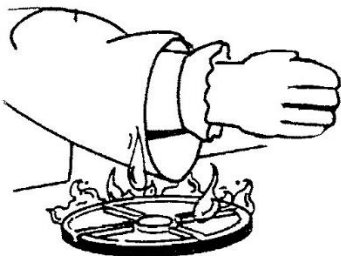
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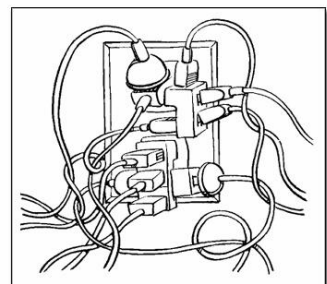
Dangerous places

Read the following statements and decide whether they are safe or unsafe. Colour the correct sign.

Statement	Safe	Unsafe
When you play with paraffin near an open fire it may explode.	✓	✗
It is safe for children to drink poison.	✓	✗
You can suffocate when you pull a plastic bag over your head to cover your face.	✓	✗
Electricity should never be used close to water.	✓	✗
Steam and boiling water can burn you if you do not work with it carefully.	✓	✗

Look at the following pictures and write a sentence to describe why it is an unsafe situation.

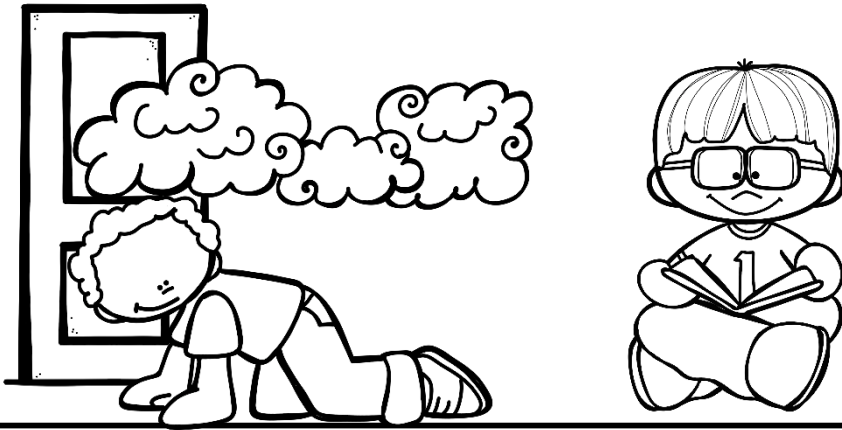




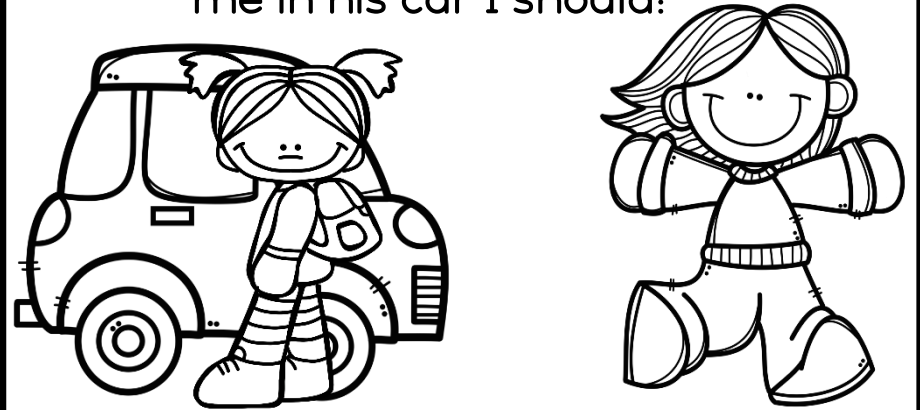
Making the right choice

Read the following statements and colour the picture to show what you will do.

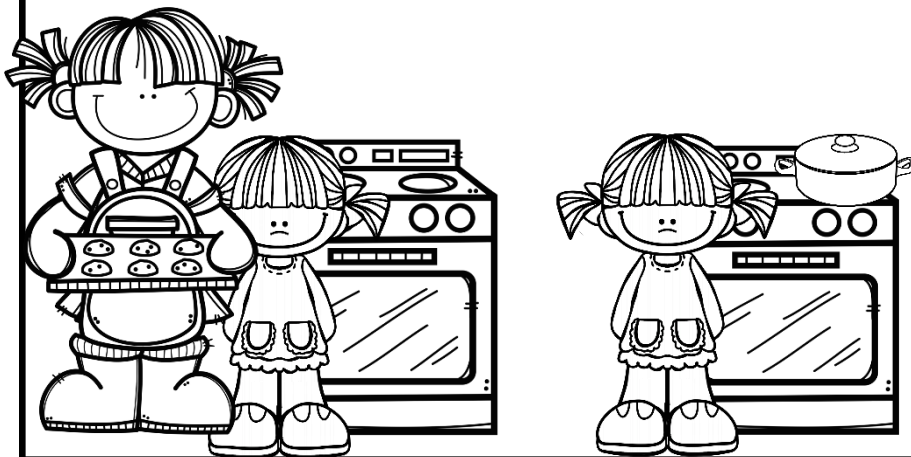
When I smell or see smoke I should:



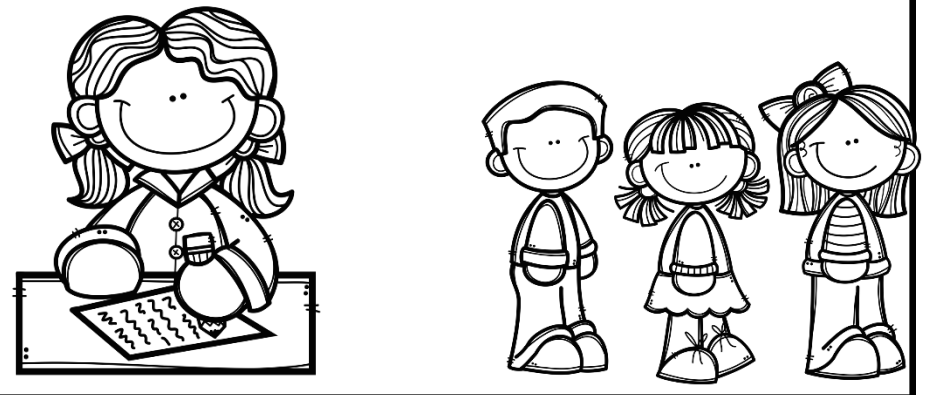
When a stranger pulls up next to me in his car I should:



When I use the oven I should:



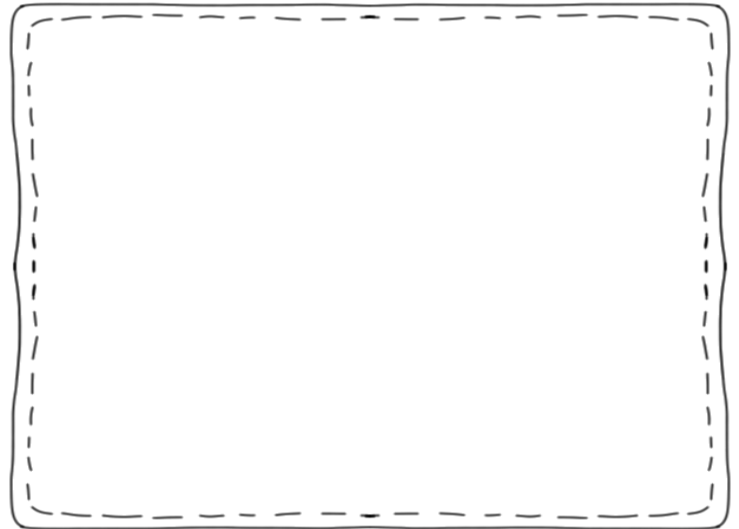
When we practice the fire drill at school I should:



Signs that warn us against danger.

Road and railway signs are there for our safety. Some of the signs help to protect us. They warn us of danger. Warning signs on the road always have a red line around them. Other signs tell us how we should behave in traffic or give us information.

It can be dangerous to throw items from a moving train because people and animals can be injured outside the train. Design your own poster to say that passengers should not throw anything from windows.



Join the right sign and description with each other.



Be careful the content might be poisonous.



Make use of the zebra crossing to get to the other side of the road.



Be careful there might be danger ahead.



Caution: Be on the lookout for road works ahead.

What is pollution?



Read the following facts and answer the questions that follow:

Pollution happens when we make our earth dirty. When we make the earth's air, water and soil dirty, we pollute it. Pollution that we cause is bad for us, and it is bad for other animals and plants. We get ill, and things stop growing and can even die. In addition, pollution makes our environment very ugly. Wind, water, the air and the sun all help to clean up pollution. But when there is too much pollution, the earth cannot clean itself anymore.

1. What is pollution?

.....

.....

2. Name 3 things that humans pollute:

-
-
-

3. Name 4 ways that the earth will attempt the clean itself:

-
-
-
-

4. Why is the earth struggling to clean itself?

.....

.....

.....

5. Why is pollution bad for plants, animals and humans?

.....

.....

.....

Different types of pollution

There are four types of pollution: Air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution and noise pollution

Air pollution:

When we pollute the sky, we poison it. We pollute the air by burning too much coal, fuel, gas and wood. The smoke from these things causes many unhealthy gasses that are absorbed by the air. The air is also polluted by dust, sand, ash, smoke and pollen. If we destroy too many trees, we will harm the sky. Trees help remove toxic gas from the air and restore healthy oxygen. If we cut down too many trees, the toxic gas remains in the air and less oxygen is released into the air. We need to inhale fresh air to stay healthy. When we inhale contaminated air, we get throat and lung diseases. In some places in the world, people have to wear masks when they go outside because the air is too bad to inhale. Air pollution also destroys the ozone layer that protects life on Earth against the dangerous rays of the sun. Factories release too much acid into the air, causing acid rain. Acid rain is very bad for plants and can cause damage to buildings.

Answer the following questions after reading the facts about air pollution:

1. How do we pollute the air?

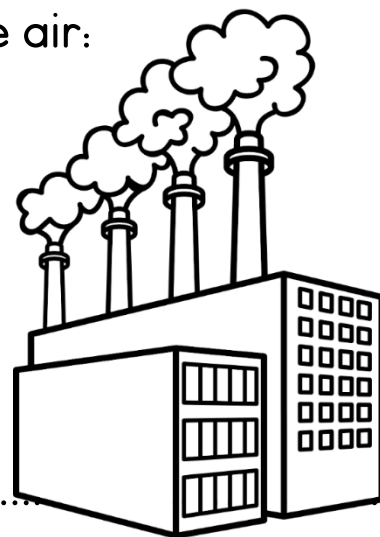
.....

.....

.....

2. Name 4 alternative things that can pollute the air:

-
-
-
-



3. Why shouldn't we cut down trees?

.....

.....

4. Why do we need fresh air?

.....

.....

5. Complete the following: (Remember all the answers are in the comprehension)

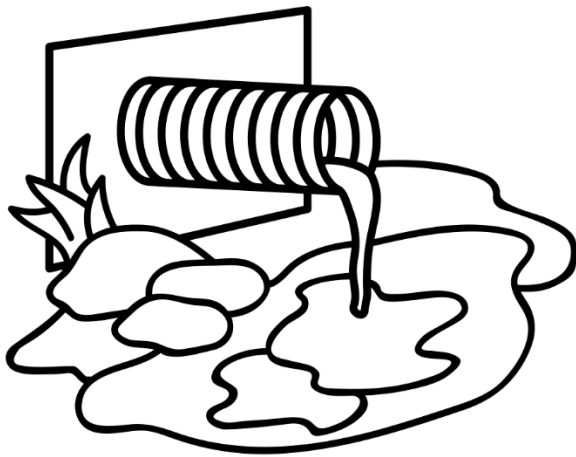
- Air pollution also destroys the layer that protects life on Earth against the dangerous rays of the
- release too much acid to the air, causing

Soil pollution

Soil pollution happens when there are too many dangerous chemicals in the soil. Soil pollution can be caused by the waste from factories and mines. The waste from our homes, schools, hospitals and offices is buried in the ground in landfills. Soil pollution can poison water which then poisons the food people and animals eat.



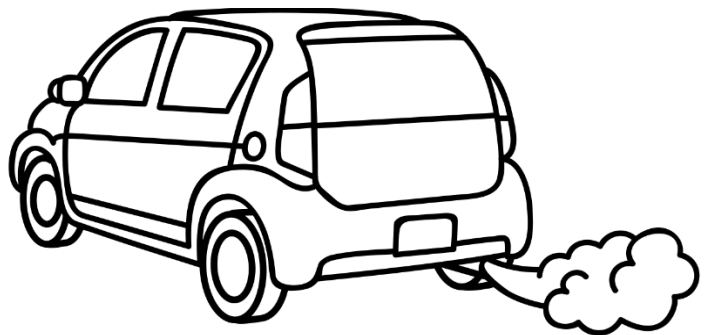
Water pollution



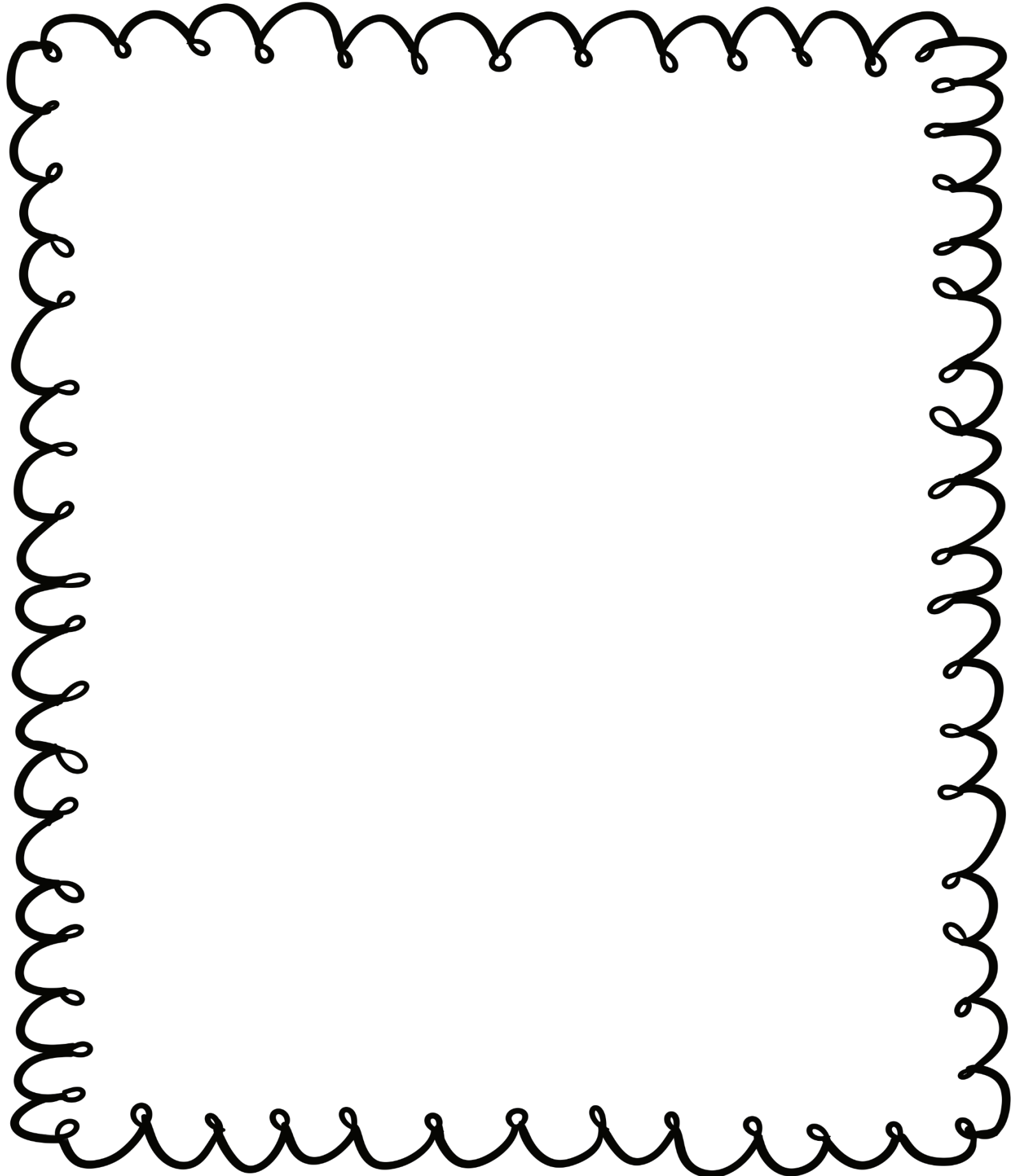
Water pollution poisons underground water and the water in rivers, lakes and dams. This can happen when a factory pumps its dirty waste water into a clean river. It also happens when sewage from toilets leak into a lake. Polluted water can make people very ill and can kill the fish and other animals. Plants close to the water can also die.

Noise pollution

Noise pollution is caused by heavy vehicles such as trucks, the hooting of cars and taxis, factory machines, loud music, and construction equipment used on building sites and for road-building. Too much loud noise can make you lose your hearing.



Design a poster to show how important Earth is to us and that we must recycle the things that we can.

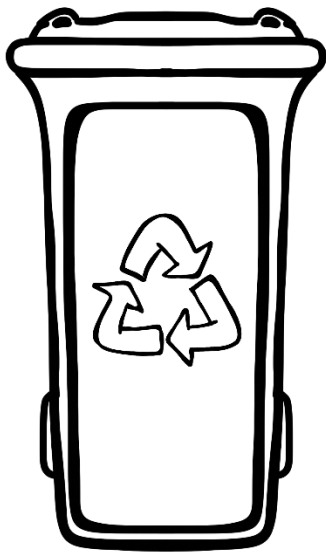


Reduce, reuse, recycle

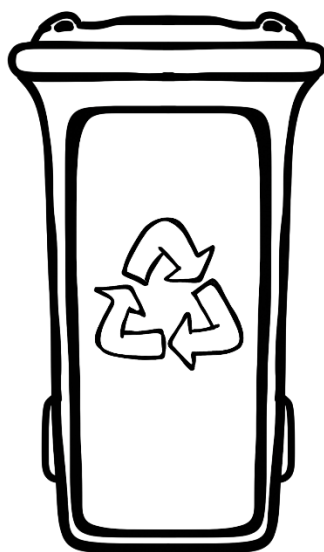
What is recycling?

Recycling means collecting used material and breaking it into small pieces so that something else can be manufactured. Different products are placed in containers that distinguish between the types of recyclable materials.

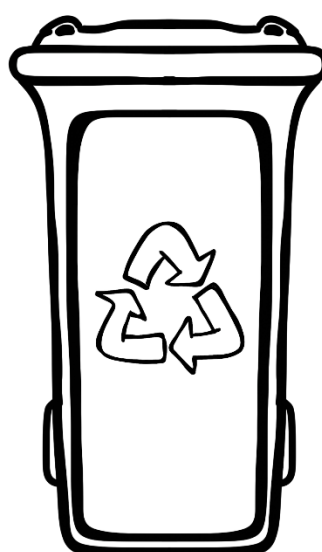
Colour the recycle bins the correct colours to show which recyclable material should be placed in each.



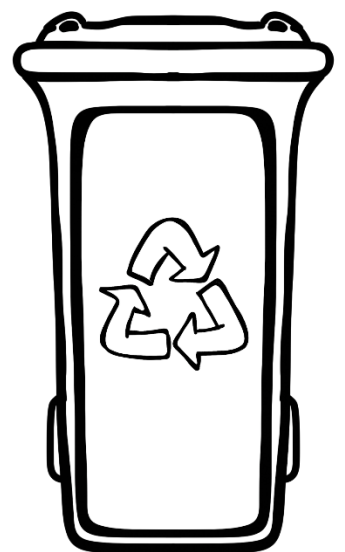
Paper



Glass



Cans



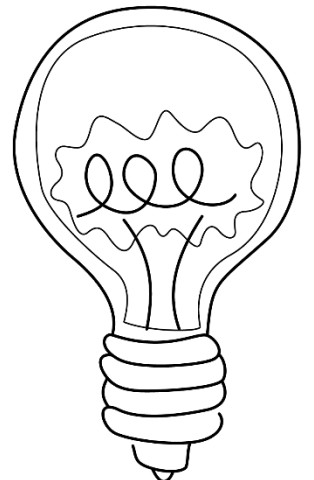
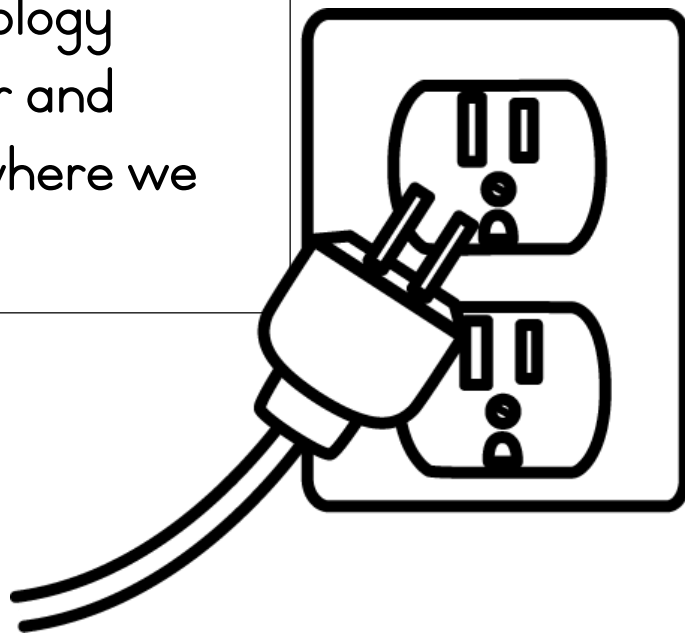
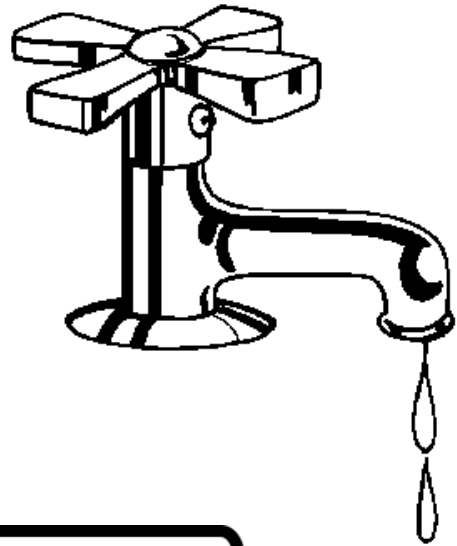
Plastic

HOW PEOPLE LIVED LONG AGO

Look at the pictures and discuss with your friend what has changed over the years.



Long ago people lived close to the things they needed, for example, food and water. Today we need the same things, but technology brings food, water and electricity to us where we need them.



Grandpa's name:
.....
Date of birth:
.....

Grandma's name:
.....
Date of birth:
.....

Grandpa's name:
.....
Date of birth:
.....

Grandma's name:
.....
Date of birth:
.....

Dad's name:
.....
Date of birth:
.....

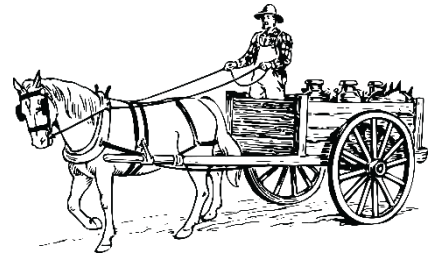
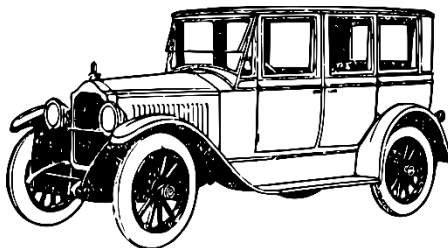
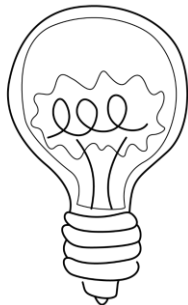
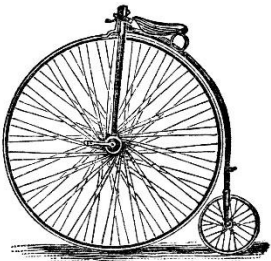
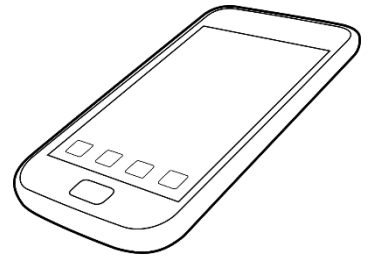
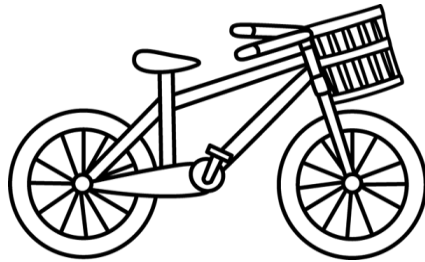
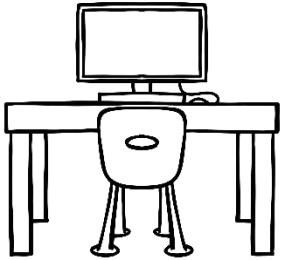
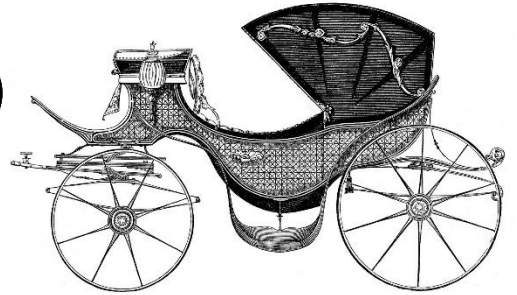
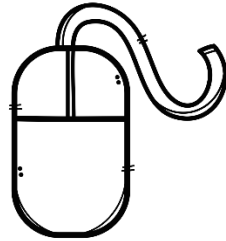
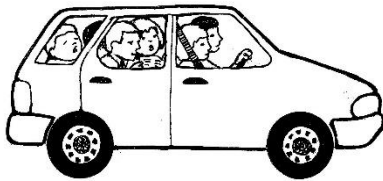
Mom's name:
.....
Date of birth:
.....

My name:
.....
Date of birth:
.....

Ask a family member or
parent to help you complete
the tree.

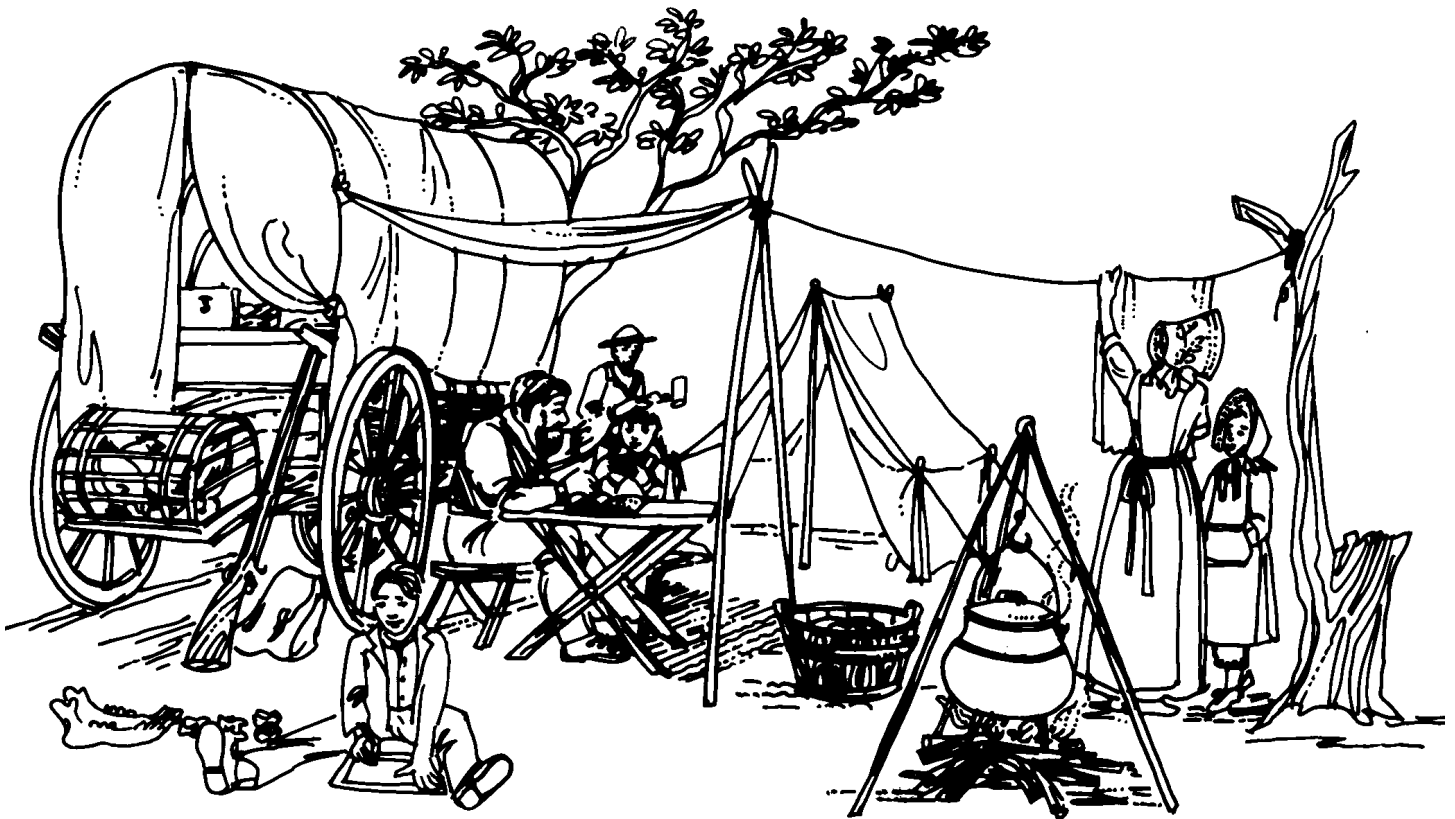
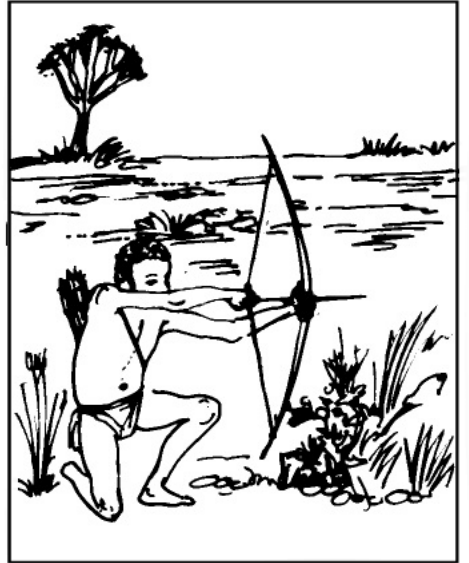
The past and the present

Look at the pictures and decide if it belongs to the past or present.
Write in each block "past" or "present".



A long time ago...

Look at the pictures and make a list of things that changed over the course of time:



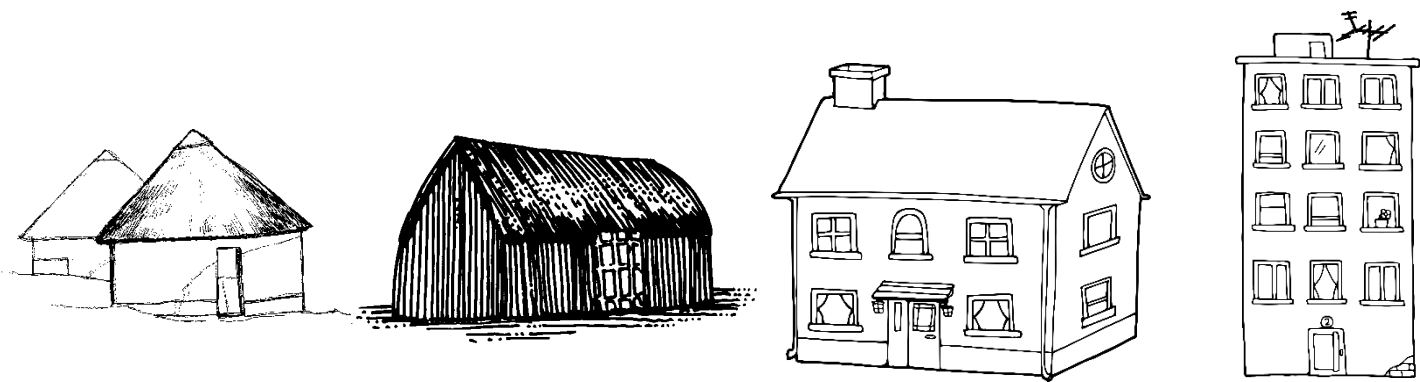
In the past humans...

-
.....
-
.....
-
.....
-
.....
-
.....

Where do buildings come from?

Residences have changed a lot over time. Connect the name with the place of residence that suits it. Use different colours when drawing a line with your ruler.

A modern house	A flat	A wooden house	A hut
----------------	--------	----------------	-------

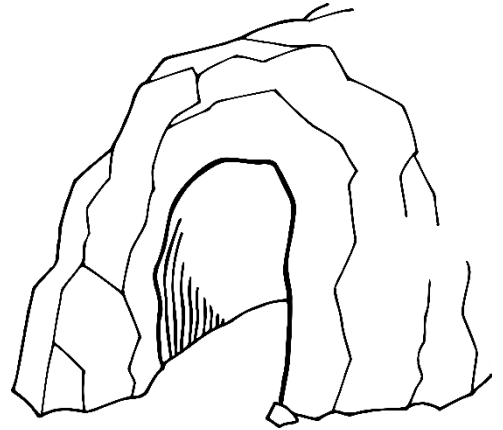


How did our building develop over the years?

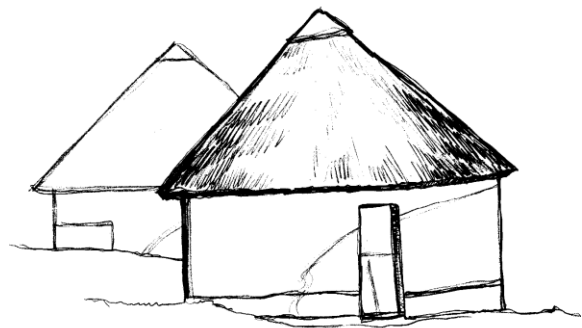
The nomadic San never built permanent houses, but they slept in caves or under tree branches at night. The Khoikhoi were travelers, so their huts were light enough to roll up and carry along to the next overnight place. Young trees are bent inwards to form a framework with the shape of a beehive and covered with a grass mat. These types of houses are still seen in Namaqualand today. On the eastern side of South Africa, Nguni-speaking people lived in round stone huts that probably had reed roofs. Traditional Zulu and Swazi houses consisted of dome-shaped frameworks of young trees and had grass roofs.

A wooden house was a simple and unfamiliar building that was based on the shape that many people used for their huts. A framework of poles was erected and young trees and branches were interlaced. Once solid enough, the whole house is covered with thick layers of mud or clay. Such cottages or huts were beneficial because they could be built very quickly. On the other hand, these wooden structures could easily be destroyed by insects and collapsed due to heavy rain.

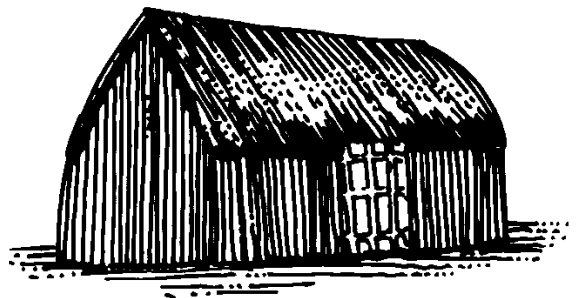
Cave



Hut



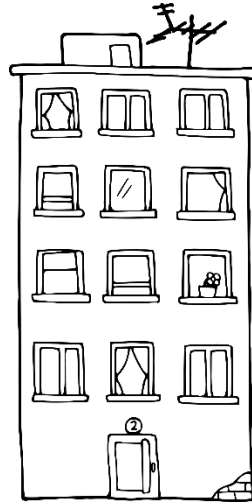
Wooden house



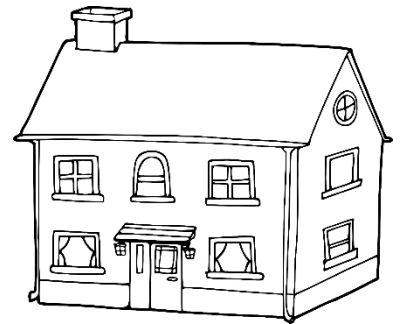
Modern houses

Modern South African homes in residential sectors show such a varied mix of all kinds of building materials, influences and styles that we can hardly say that we still have a distinctive style. Additionally, urban flats, residences and other penthouse complexes replace the ordinary, single-family homes by the thousands.

Flat



Modern house



The colourful motifs painted by the Ndzundza tribe of the Ndebele on the walls of their houses are world-renowned. Colour and decorate the Ndebele house below.



Paying for things

pay	tobacco	eat	silver	beads
coins	gold	bartering	animal skins	notes

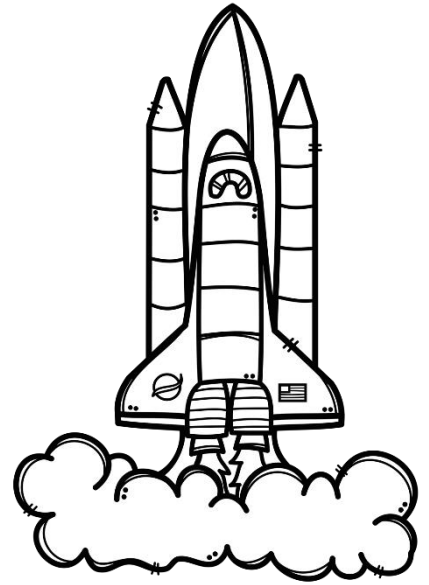
Long, long ago, people did not use c_____ and notes to p_____ for things. In those days, they used b_____ as a way of exchanging goods. If someone had a lot of t_____, but not enough food to e_____, she or he needed to find someone who would exchange some food for tobacco. Things such as b_____, salt, a_____, cattle and tobacco were exchanged. Later people began using pieces of g_____ and s_____ to pay for goods. Later, the pieces of metal were used to make c_____. Today, we use n_____ and c_____ or credit cards to pay for goods.





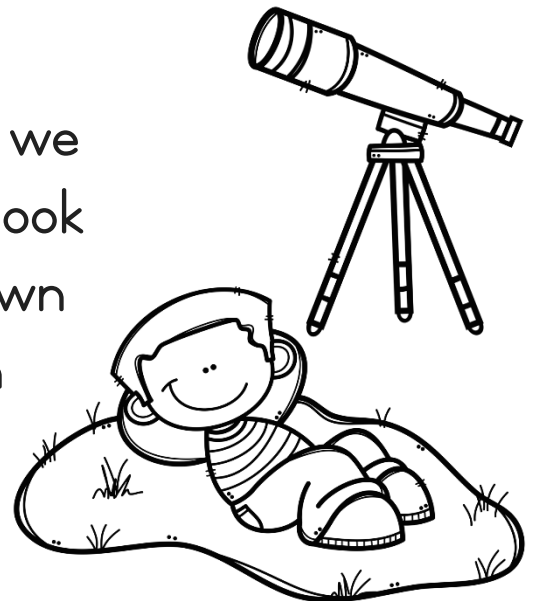
Earth as seen from space

The earth is the big ball or sphere on which we live. We call everything around it space, or the universe. It is only during the past 50 years that we have been able to look at the earth from space.



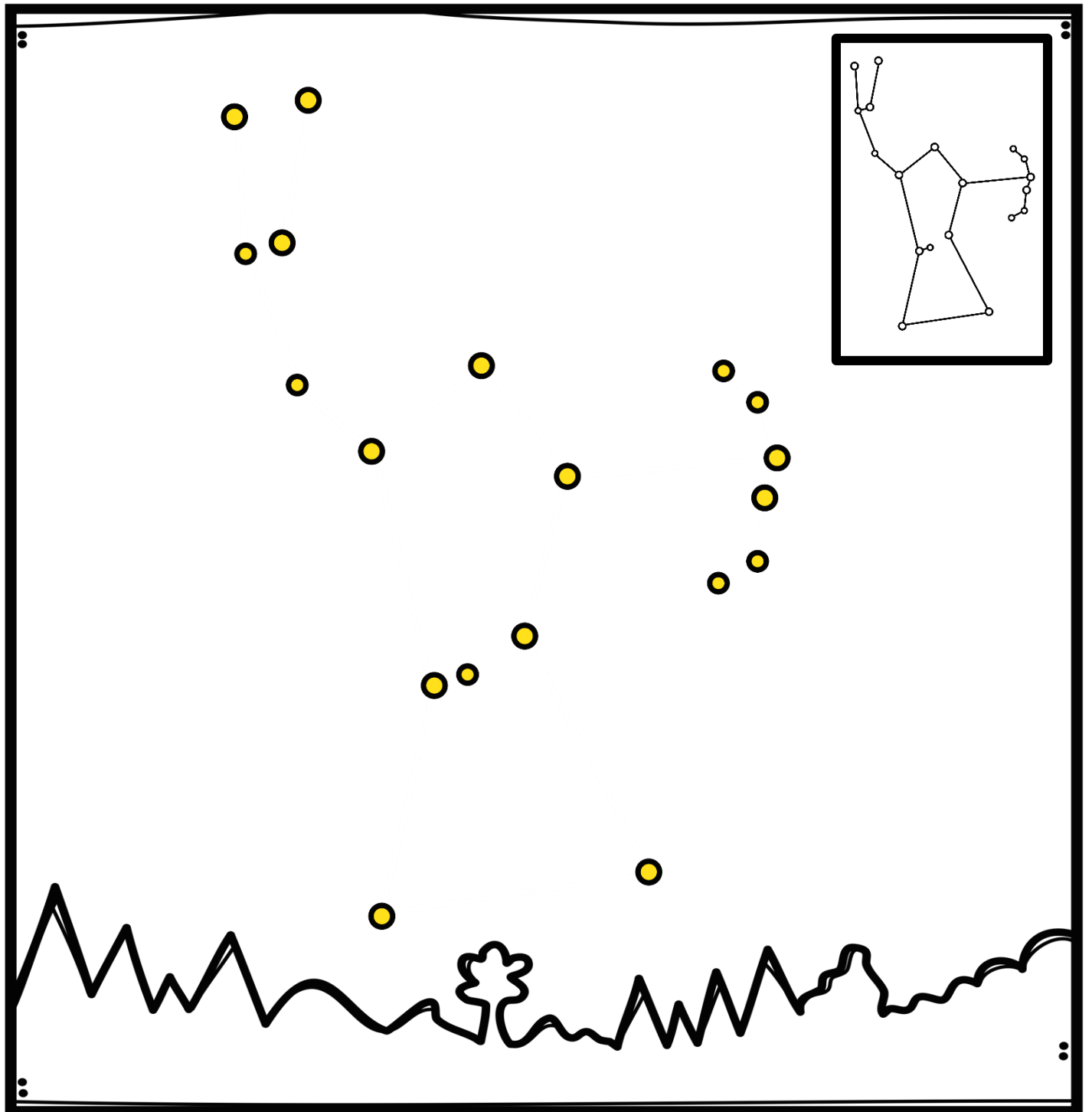
Where is space?

This is where we see the stars and the moon in the evening and during the day we see the sun. We can use a telescope to look at parts of space. South Africa has its own large telescope, build near Sutherland in the Northern Cape.



What do the stars tell us?

When we look at the stars there are different groups that have different names. Look at the Orion sign and connect the dots to complete the grouping.



Word search

Read the words at the bottom and see if you can find all of them in the word search

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

Earth

Venus

atmosphere

satellite

Mars

moon

stars

Jupiter

planets

Uranus

Saturnus

solar

sun

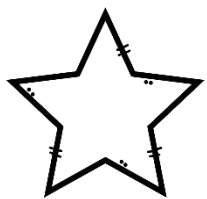
Neptune

space

Mercury

Pluto

rocket

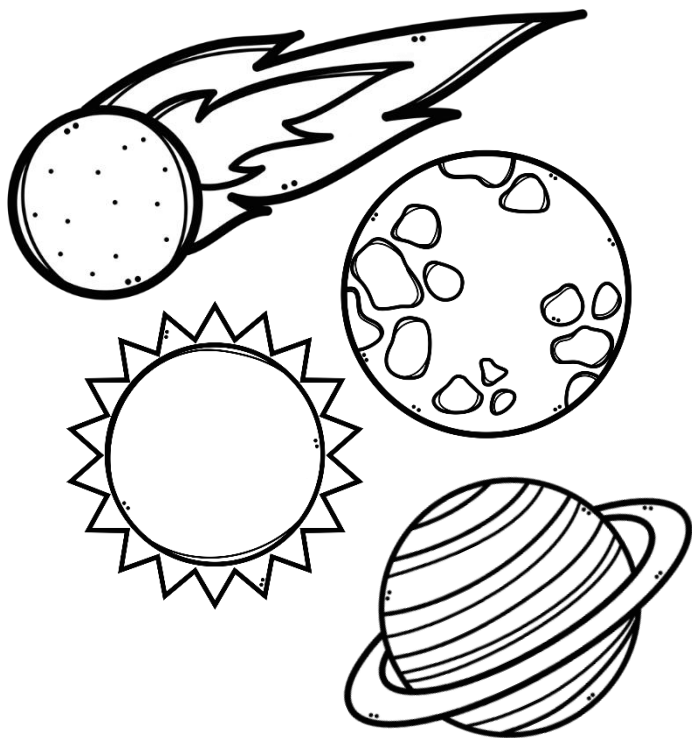
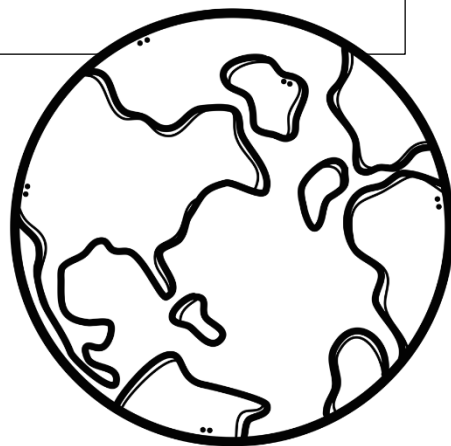


stars and planets



Read the following interesting facts and answer the questions that follow:

The earth's atmosphere is a layer around the earth that is about 120 km thick. If you travel more than 120 km from the earth's surface, you are in outer space. This is where we find the earth's neighbours: the other planets and stars.

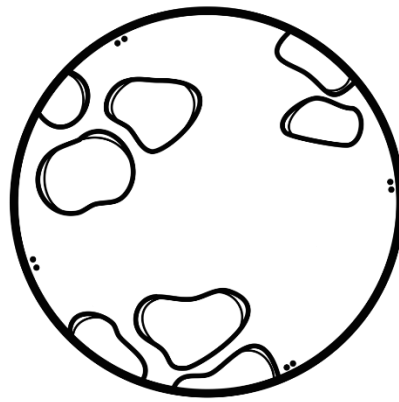


The moon is a cold, dead ball of rock and dust that revolves around the earth. It is 4 times smaller than the earth.

Meteors: These are chunks of rock. When they hit our atmosphere, they become extremely hot and burn out. This forms a glowing stripe in the night sky. We call them "shooting stars". If they hit the surface of the earth, we call them "meteorites".

The sun is a very, very hot ball of gas. Deep inside the sun it is so intensely hot that gasses "melt" together. This "melting" process gives us light, heat and energy on earth. The sun is a star and is at the center of our Solar System.

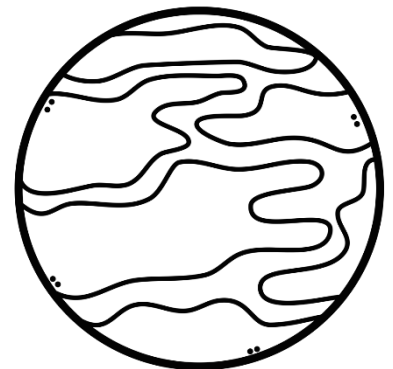
Planets: There are 8 planets. Earth is one of them.



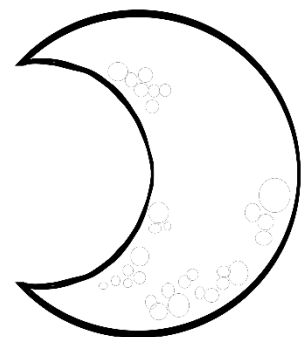
Dwarf planets: Balls or pieces of rock and ice that revolve very far from the sun. Pluto is the best known dwarf planet.

When we pass by the dwarf planets, we leave the solar system. Now we are in deep outer space. Here we find the following:

The stars: Intense hot gas balls like the sun, but very, far from us. There are billions and billions of stars - we will never be able to count all of them. They have different sizes, and our sun has a medium size.



We call our solar system and outer space the universe. The universe is everything that exists, and we know very little about it.



Questions:

1. How thick is earths' atmosphere?

.....

2. How many planets are there in total?

.....

3. Name the best known dwarf planet:

.....

4. What is meteorites?

.....

5. Give another name for a meteor?

.....

6. Describe the moon?

.....

.....

7. How much smaller is the moon than earth?

.....

8. What gives earth light, heat and energy?

.....

.....

9. True or false?

● The sun is also a star?

● Dwarf planets are pieces of rock and ice?

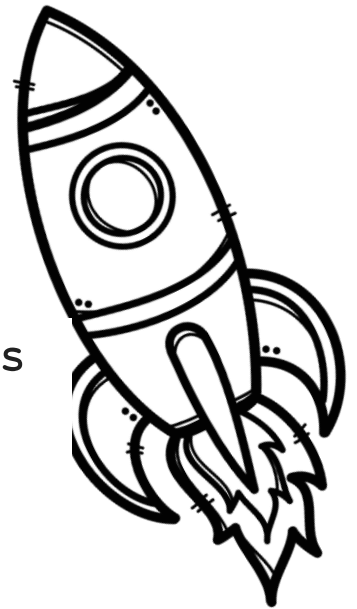
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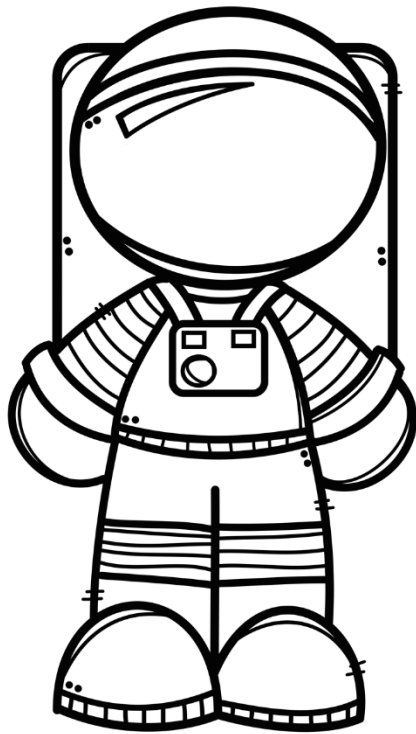
10. What are intense hot gas balls like the sun, but very far from us?

Space travel

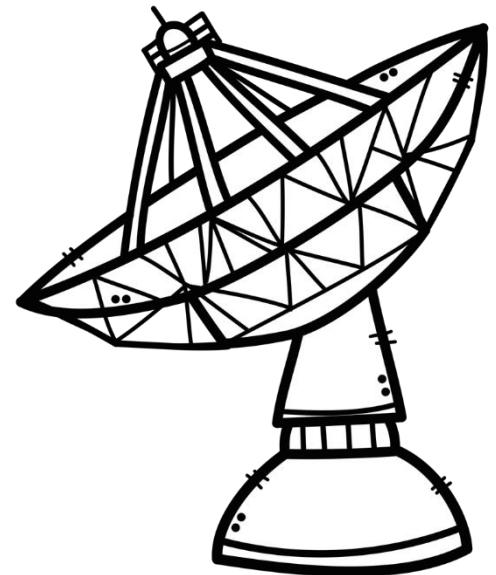
Several people have already gone into space, let's read some interesting facts about the pioneers who made history.



The Russian Yuri Gagarin was the first person to orbit the earth in a spacecraft on April 12, 1961.



Christa McAuliffe was the first teacher to be an astronaut, but she died when the space shuttle, Challenger, exploded (28 January 1986).

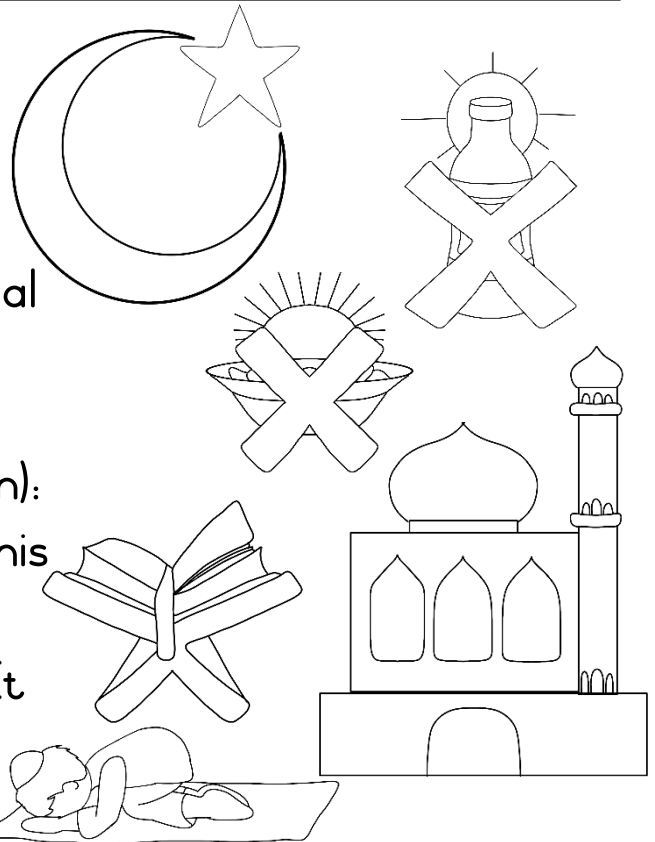


Mark Shuttleworth was the first South African to orbit the earth (April 2002).

Special days

Use the information to discuss different special days that will be part of the third term. Remember some of the dates change each year.

Ramadan: (if the new moon has been seen) is the beginning of the month of Ramadan — an Islamic religious day. Ramadan is a time of fasting, with special prayers and reading of the Qur'an.



Eid-ul-Fitr: (if the new moon has been seen): Eid-ul-Fitr is an Islamic religious festival. This is a joyous but serious celebration of the end of the month-long fast of Ramadan. It is a day of praise, caring for the poor and visiting friends and family.



Raksha Bandhan is a Hindu festival. Hindus celebrate the relationship between brothers and sisters. A sister ties a rakhi (a sacred thread) on her brother's wrist to represent her love and prayers for her brother, and the brother's lifelong promise to protect her.

Krishna Janmashtami is a Hindu religious festival. The birth of Krishna Janmashtami is celebrated by fasting. Krishna is a central figure of Hinduism. On this day children usually act scenes from Krishna's life.



Pitr Paksha is another Hindu religious festival. Hindus give respect to their ancestors ("pitrs"), especially through food-offerings.

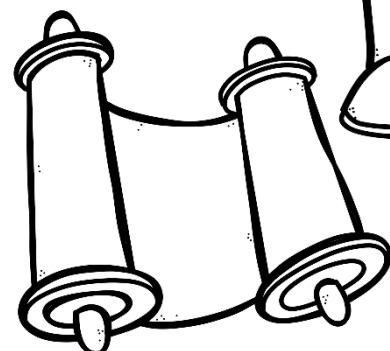
July or August: Tisha B'av is a Jewish religious day. Jews fast to mourn the destruction of the First and Second Temples in Jerusalem, and remember other Jewish tragedies that happened on this day. The day is called the "saddest day in Jewish history".



September: Rosh Hashanah is the Jewish New Year. People blow a ram's horn (called a "shofar") to celebrate the day. They eat food like apples dipped in honey to show that they are hoping for a sweet life in the new year.



September or October: Yom Kippur comes ten days after Rosh Hashanah. It is the most holy Jewish religious day.



9 August: National Women's Day — Public Holiday.

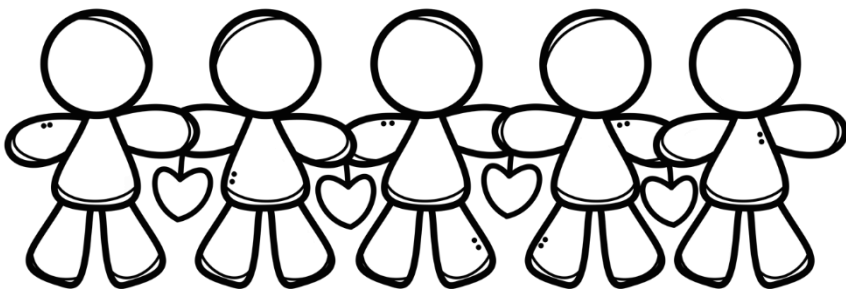
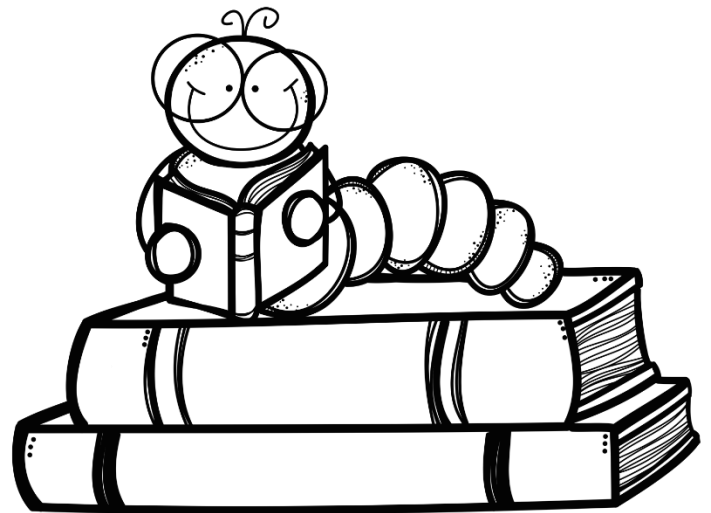
On 9 August 1956, 20 000 women protested at the Union Building in Pretoria against the fact that Africans had to carry "passbooks". The role of women in South African society is celebrated on this day.



1–7 September: National Arbor Week.
People are encouraged to grow trees.

8 September: International Literacy Day.

The day highlights the importance of learning to read and write.



24 September: Heritage Day
— Public Holiday.

All South Africans may celebrate their culture and other cultures.

