Life Skills
Grade 3
Term 4

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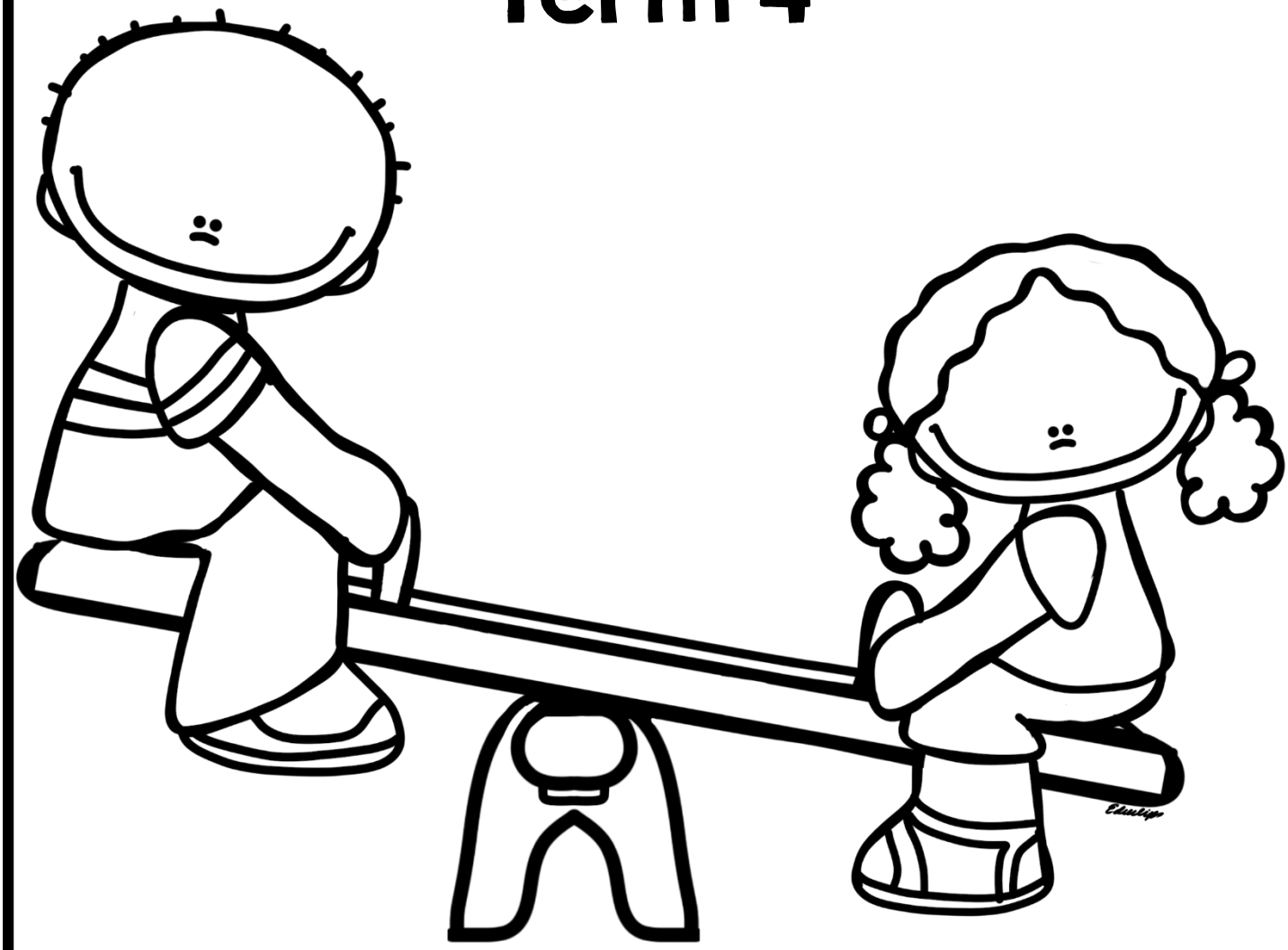

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Class: .....

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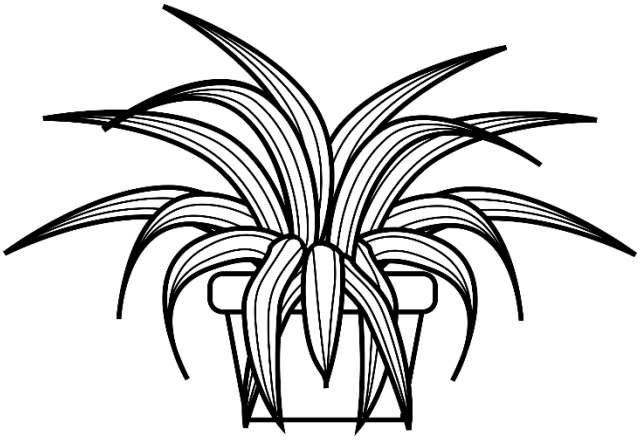
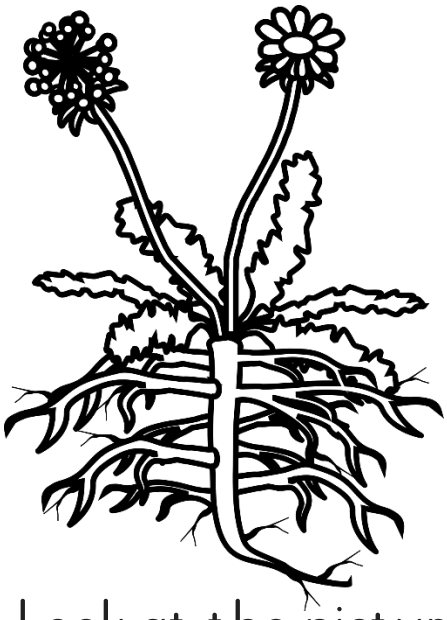
Plants and what we can get from them

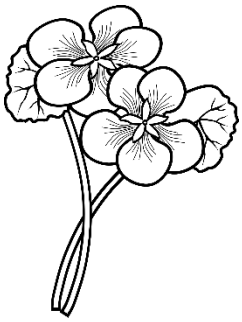
The earth is full of living things. We get people, animals and plants. There are trees and also fungi.

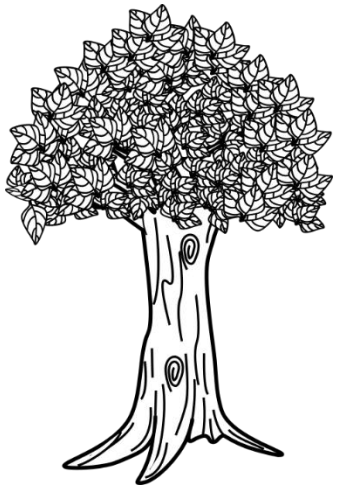


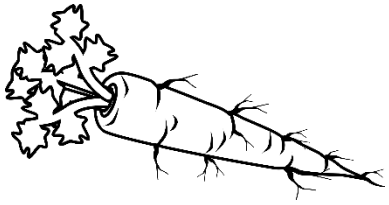


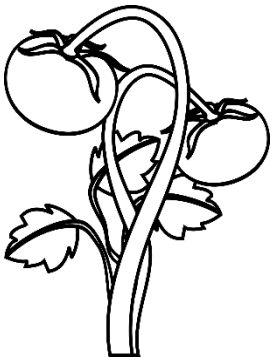
Plants usually have branches, leaves, stems and roots. They carry seeds, flowers and fruit. Most leaves are green.

Look at the pictures below and discuss them with your partner. Then write a caption for each picture.









Word search

Q A M R M P J M W X R G G E G L X P K Z F N B A
O P Y N X O Q I M S G M V L J E A U H S A E O I
E C A K E D G P J K K L Q G M D B Y P N T A O D
B H O E R R M E N W Q K T N K R C X H X A K F L
Y I B B T X Y A Q B H B U S X C U C U M B E R E
A C G M N P Z C C K D A R I H T N L H V A V G Y
M K H L Y N J H C B U G K Z H G F X I G W T U A
D P R F Z M X E Z B V B U I N I A Q Y M A Q L W
P E Y A N E B S D Q P U M P K I N J A I T B B I
G A P J S S F Q F F S L H I W Z Q A Y V E S H D
U S I T F T C C I I H Y I V Z N Z M I D R V M R
I F V M M R Z A U X J S D C P Y Q M R N M F Q Z
C W O H R A O U S P S Y V E G E T A B L E S J P
O F P E B W K L N Y H Z E B Z K F J B H L C O S
U R C W E B G I W B V H G X R U B W S Y O M N E
A Q R Y E E G F F B N R A E I H U M N B N B I K
N N P O T R U L O R A N G E Z U U L U A G E O O
L U A W R R C O O H X F B L Y N T L H U Z A N T
W M L Q O I N W F N H R R S Z C E V J E D N S B
S R M B O E N E T L R U E X W Q Q A J T F S Z L
O O O U T S O R D A A I A A W I S A P P L E S B
T P N U J T D W N U N T D L E T T U C E A L W E
E M D H N K E J K U V S P I N A C H Z Q D B Z Z
K I S M Q C O Z U M P E A N U T B U T T E R X P

cake
cauliflower
watermelon
peaches
fruit
chickpeas
beans
lettuce
spinach
peanut butter
orange
pumpkin
beetroot
vegetables
cucumber
onion
apples
almonds
bread
strawberries

Write a letter for the person who prepares your food. Use the words in the word search on the previous page to help you.

Dear .....

Thank you for making.....

.....

My favourite food is .....

.....

I do not like .....

.....because .....

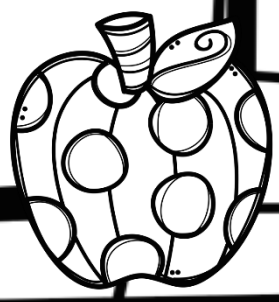
.....

Thank you .....

.....

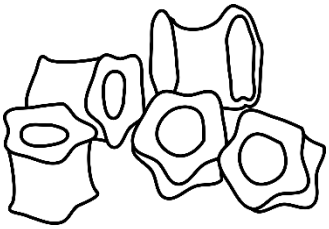
Regards

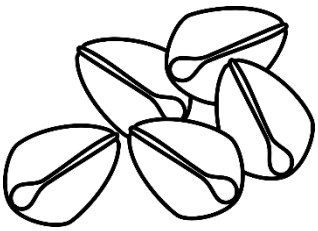
.....

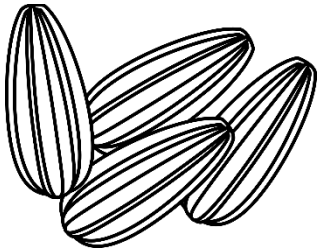


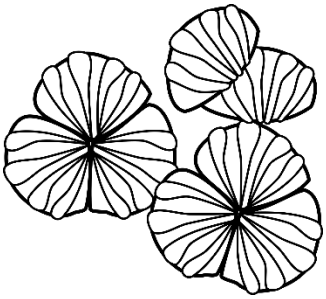
Plants give us a wide variety of food. All vegetables, fruits and nuts come from plants. They help to keep us healthy because they contain vitamins, minerals, protein, carbohydrates, oil and fiber. Even chocolate comes from nuts.

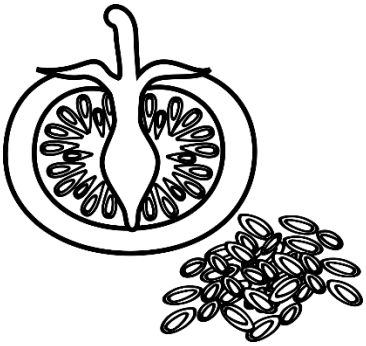
Join the seeds with the correct flower.

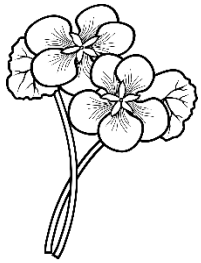


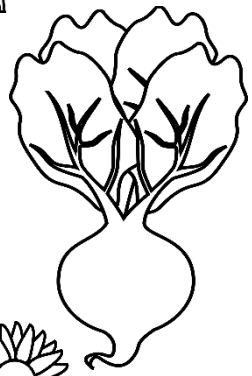




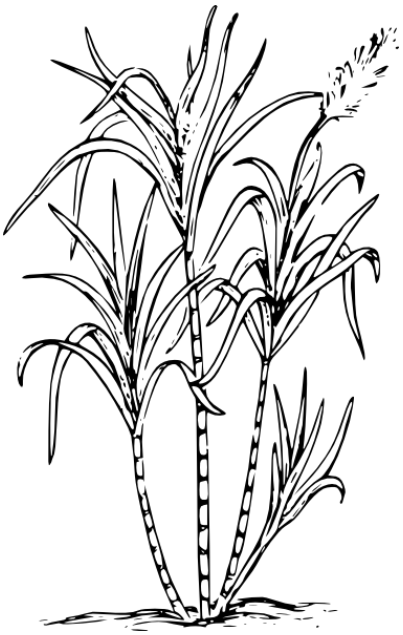








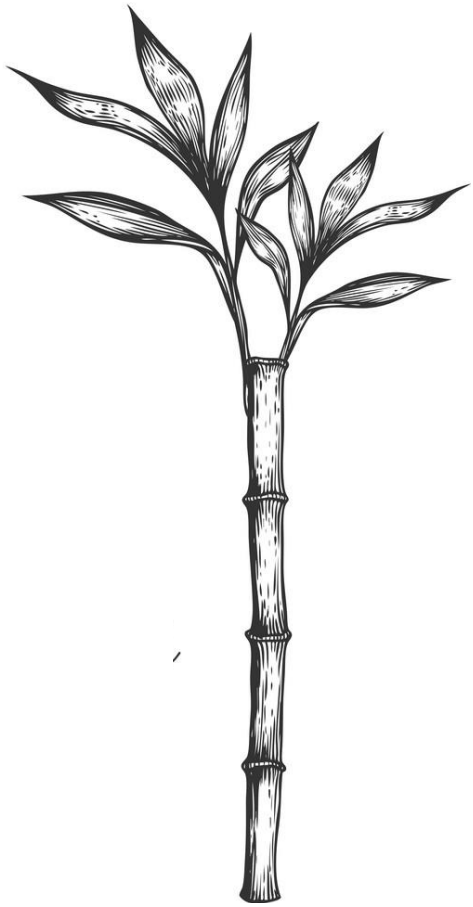
From sugar-cane to sugar



Sugar-cane is very useful. Sugar cane is a tall plant that looks like bamboo. It grows in a tropical climate. Sugar-cane needs a lot of sunlight and rain. In South Africa, the province of KwaZulu-Natal is ideally suited for the cultivation of sugarcane.

Draw the ground and roots on the picture.

Look at the picture of sugar-cane. Note the following parts of the plant: the long golden stem; the long, narrow leaves; the divisions (called internodes) on the stem; the bunch of roots in the ground. Sugar-cane grows 14 to 24 months before it can be harvested. The stem contains the sugar - a sticky brown syrup - which does not look like the sugar in our homes!



What do we get from Mother Earth?

The earth gives us most of what we need to live. Around the earth is a layer of air. It contains oxygen which we need to live. The thin layer of the earth on which we live and which we call the "crust", has topsoil which we can use to plant food. This first layer of land also has hard rock like mountains. From this layer we get minerals like gold, diamonds and petroleum, as well as coal. We also find the oceans on this thin layer of rock. From the oceans we get food like fish. The sea is also important because many ships carry goods and passengers on it.

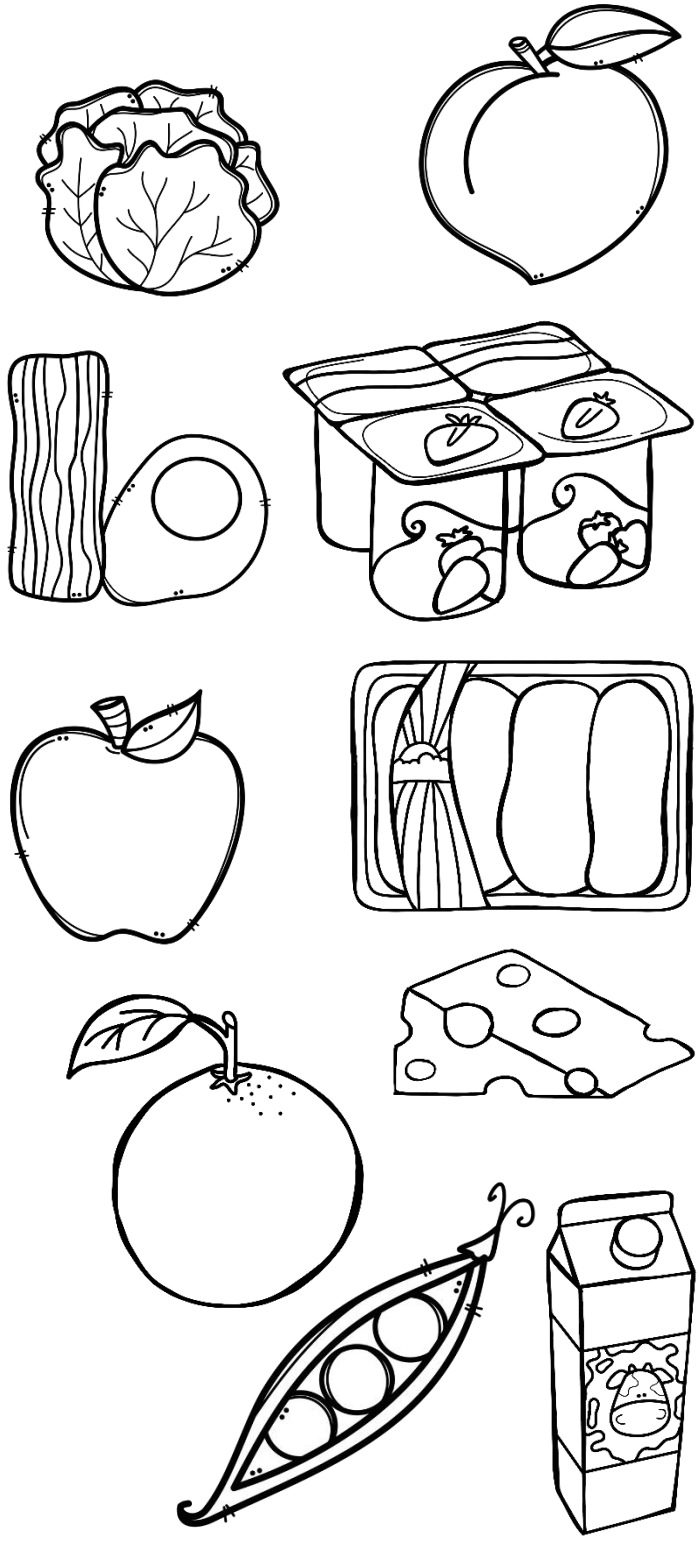
Design a poster

Design a poster to help people to understand how they can look after the Earth.

The food that we get.

You have learned where food comes from. Work in pairs and make a ✓ to show which foods are directly from the soil:

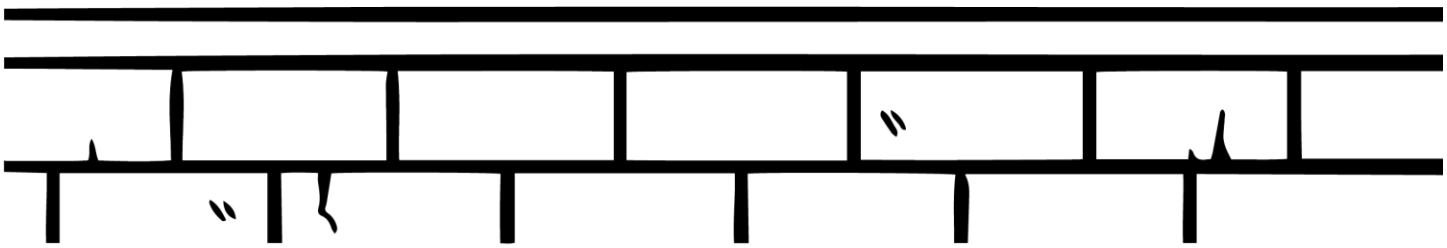
apple	
bacon	
cheese	
oranges	
eggs	
lettuce	
amazi	
chicken	
yogurt	
peaches	
peas	



Bricks are great!

Read the information and answer the questions that follow:

Let no one doubt: bricks are great! In fact, one cannot imagine the modern world without these useful rectangular building blocks that formed the walls of our civilization in more than one sense. Of course, the earliest people did not know bricks. People everywhere simply built their shelters with any suitable material available in their area, mostly branches, wood, rock and stone. Throughout the millenniums even the most unlikely building materials were used. In places like Chile, Chilean exploiters used Saltpetre in the cork-dried salt desert west of the Andean mountains in South America. Their homes will never be dissolved in rainwater because of the low rainfall. Better known is the dome-shaped igloo of the Inuit (Eskimos), which makes them so inventive are the ice blocks. It is remarkable that it is cozy and hot inside such an ice hut, while it can be cold and frostbiting with winding winds outside the hut.



Bricks are indeed, nothing but hard-baked clay. Throughout the centuries, the conventional old brick has not changed much, and clay is still needed. Stone, cement, concrete, marble and plastic stones have been added to the vast family of building materials over time.

Comprehension questions:

1. What can't we imagine the modern world without?

   .....

   .....

2. Name 3 things people used to build shelters with before bricks:

   .....

   .....

3. What other building materials were used to build houses?..... .....

   .....

4. Describe a brick: .....

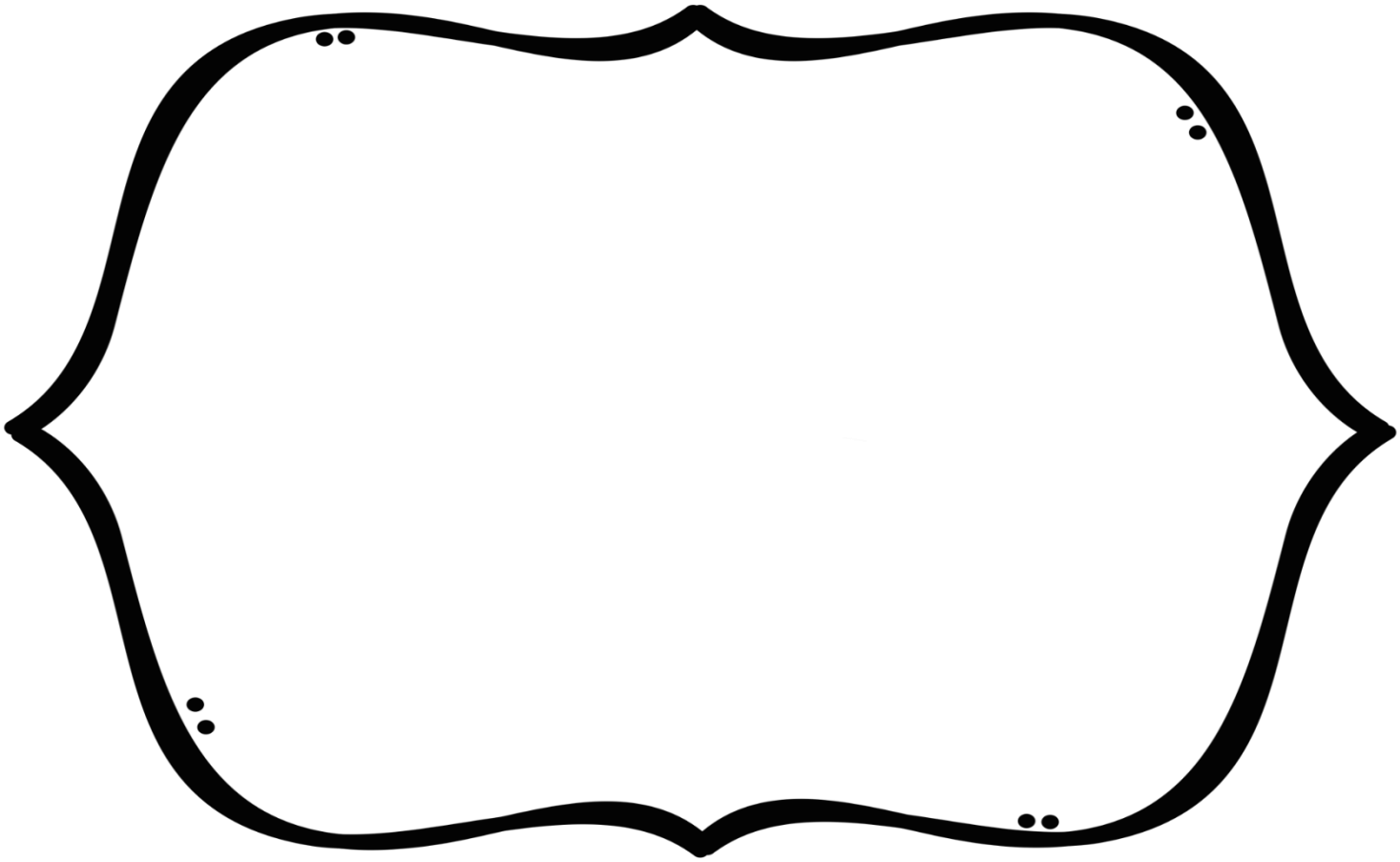
   .....

5. Name 4 types of materials that we still use today to make bricks:

   ....

   ....

Draw anything that you can build with bricks.



Sequence the following sentences to describe how you would go to work to make a brick.

	Clay is ground up finely and mixed with water.
	The blocks of clay are dried. The dried pieces of clay are baked in a huge oven, called a kiln.
	A different machine is used to cut the strips into blocks.
	Clay is being dug up.
	When the bricks are removed from the kiln, they are sorted.
	The bricks are put on top of one another in piles and are ready to be sold.
	A machine is cutting up the clay mixture into strips.

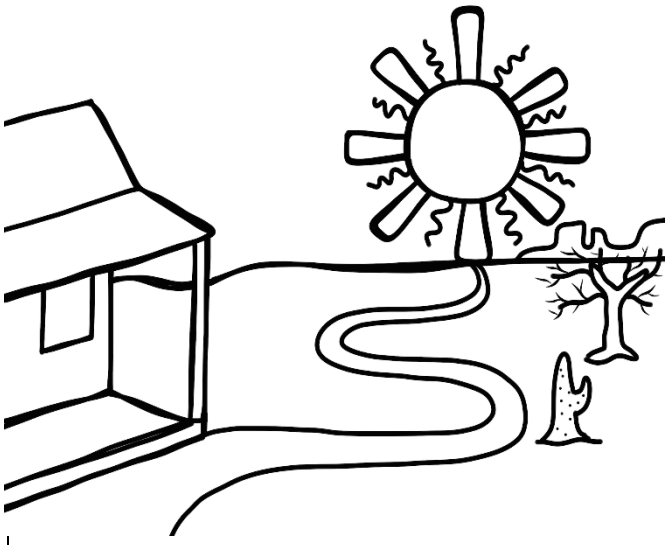
Disasters and what we should do.

Read the news report and answer the questions that follow:

Earthquake shakes big parts of South Africa

Phillip Bruwer 5 August 2014

An earthquake was felt in various provinces throughout the country at 12:30 on Tuesday, and had social media buzzing. According to the American Geological Survey, the Episcopal Center was about 6km east of Orkney in North West, measuring 5,3 on the magnitude scale. Michelle Grobbelaar, a seismologist of the Council for Geosciences, confirmed to Maroela Media that the center is being bombarded by calls from people who are inquiring about the earthquake.



She said they are currently working hard to gather information from across the country and to determine the origin of the earthquake and its strength. The board will issue a statement shortly. Readers showed that they felt the shake and saw furniture or windows moving.

A reader from the Free State has informed him that he could hear the building where he works, making noise. In Pretoria it was felt in Centurion and across the rest of the city. This was also felt in Bronkhorstspruit and Hartbeespoortdam. In Klerksdorp the shake apparently resulted in a power failure.

Maroela's readers also informed them that they felt the blow in Bloemfontein, Sasolburg, Paris, Welkom, Reitz, Hennenmand and Viljoenskroon. In Mpumalanga, the shaking was apparently reported in Ogies, Middelburg, Standerton, Witbank, Evander and Delmas.

Comprehension:

1. What is the title of the article?

   .....

   .....

2. Who wrote the article?

   .....

3. What is the date the article was placed?

   .....

4. On what day and at what time could an earthquake be felt? .....

5. What is the name of the seismologist?

   .....

6. What did readers feel?

   .....

   .....

7. What happened in Klerksdorp after the earthquake?

   .....

   .....

8. Name 4 places around South-Africa where people felt the earthquake.

   ....

   ....

Fire

A fire happens when three things come together. These three things are:

- fuel that can burn, like dry wood
- heat like a flame from a lighter or a match
- the gas in the air called oxygen.

All three things have to be there at the same time. Did you know that a fire will not keep on burning if there is no oxygen?

Complete the table:

Why fire is important to us	
What fire gives us	How we can use it
Heat	
Light	

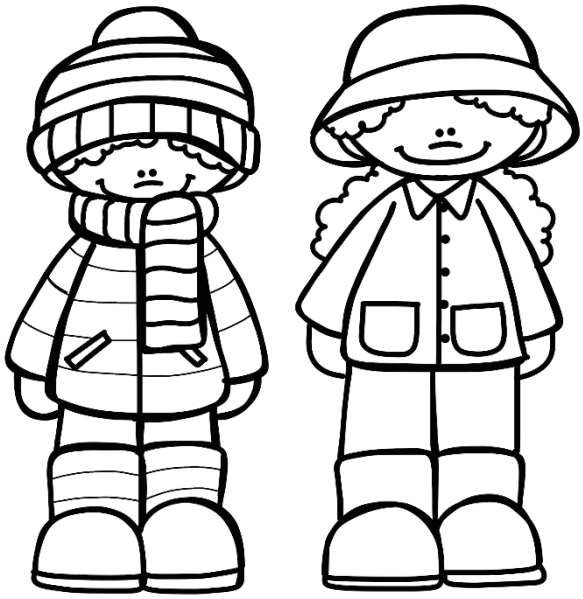
Fire disasters

Fire disasters can cause much damage and many deaths. Veld fires are sometimes good, because they help new plants to grow. But bad wildfires can destroy plants and animals. They also lead to soil erosion and air pollution. It is sad that careless people cause 9 out of 10 (more than 90%) of these fires. All of us have to learn how to prevent fire disasters and what to do when there is a bad fire.

Answer the following questions after reading the passage about fire disasters.
1. Why is a veld fire sometimes good?
2. What can a bad fire do?
3. What is 90% of the reason for a fire?

Lightning

Sometimes when you touch something made of metal, like a doorframe, you hear a sharp click and you feel a slight shock. This is because some electricity has built up in your body and it is passed on to the metal object when you touch it.



The flashes we see during thunderstorms are the same. Electricity builds up in a cloud, and it is then "passed on" to another cloud or to the earth.

The loud clap you hear after a flash of lightning is like the click sound when you touch a metal object, but much louder. Every year, more than 30 people are killed by lightning in South Africa.

Here are three rules for safety in a thunderstorm.

If you are caught in a thunderstorm, remember:

- Never take shelter under a tree or near a metal fence.
- Don't hide in a hole in the ground or lie down on the ground.
- If you are in a river, a dam or a swimming pool, get out as quickly as you can!

Read the safety rules carefully. Choose one and design a poster to warn people and guide them to safety.

Storms and strong winds

The term storm refers to a weather phenomenon in the atmosphere of a planet, which involves heavy weather with strong winds. Storms on earth are characterized by strong winds, thunder and lightning (in the event of a thunderstorm), heavy rain (sometimes ice rains) or wind turbines, such as a snow storm, hailstorm, sandstorm, whirlwind or tornado, of which the three last-named kick up large amounts of sand or dust and sometimes move over larger distances.

Descriptions:

Hurricane

Is a very strong wind that causes serious damage. Wind speeds can reach up to 117,7km per hour. A hurricane can also change direction.

Cyclone

A cyclone (often called a hurricane) is a major advancing low-pressure area in the earth's atmosphere, with winds blowing counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere clockwise and in the southern hemisphere.

Typhoon

This is the term used in East Asia and the Western Pacific to describe a strong hurricane.

Tornado

They are often preceded by a thunderstorm. Tornados are among the most devastating storms, and although they are found all over the world, especially the American Midwest, and in particular the Oklahoma and Kansas subdivisions, tend to be among countries where they are most likely to be seen.

Write your own poem about a storm:

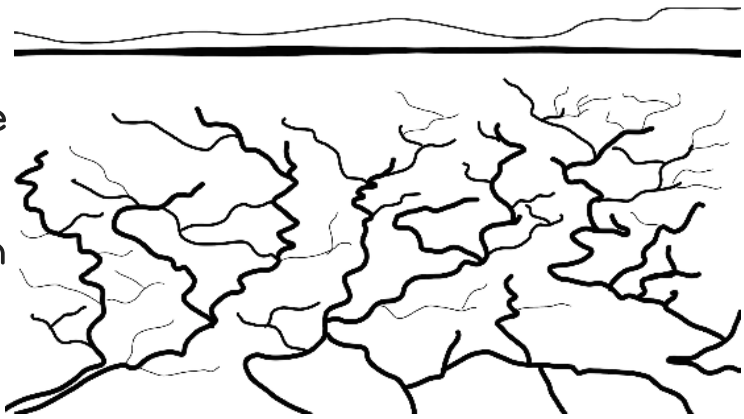
Earthquakes:

An earthquake happens when a part of the earth's crust moves suddenly and shakes or trembles. The sudden movement makes waves that run through the earth's crust. They shake the ground and many things on it — this is what we feel and see. Earthquakes can cause many deaths and injuries and serious damage to buildings.

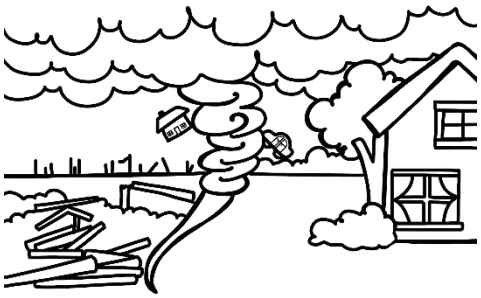
Drought:

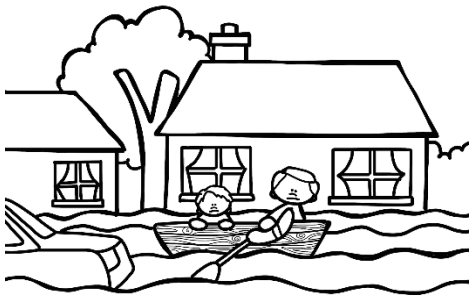
A drought is a period of time during which there is a shortage of water. The main cause of droughts is a prolonged precipitation, especially in the form of rain, but in areas where groundwater is important, changes in the underground water tables can also lead to a water scarcity. Droughts vary considerably in length; some lasting months and years, while wet regions can only experience a drought after just a few weeks without rain.

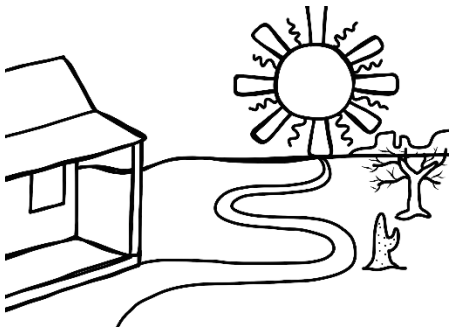
Droughts can cause significant damage to the economy, lame agriculture and, in severe cases, even lead to depopulation of entire regions. Other effects include malnutrition, large scale migration and veld fires.

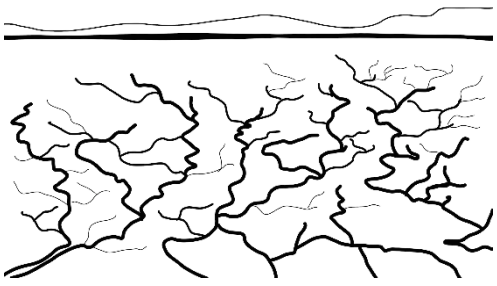


Look at the pictures and join them with the correct word.









drought

tornado

heat wave

hurricane

floods

Word scramble

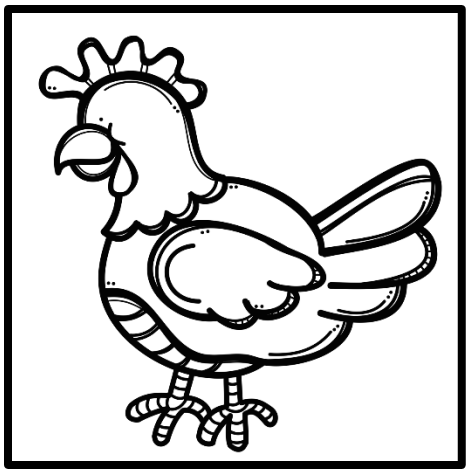
1. NAIECRRHU _____
2. NTHPYOO _____
3.DURHTOG _____
4. IATSSRDES _____
5. HEQTUEKARA _____
6.TRHAE _____
7. DOFLOS _____
8. WEATR _____
9. DOAONRT _____
10. WNID _____
11.COELYCN _____
12. RAMECIA _____
13. RTOMS NWID _____
14. HILGTGNI _____
15.ISFER _____
16. HTEA _____
17. LHITG _____
18. EGYONX _____

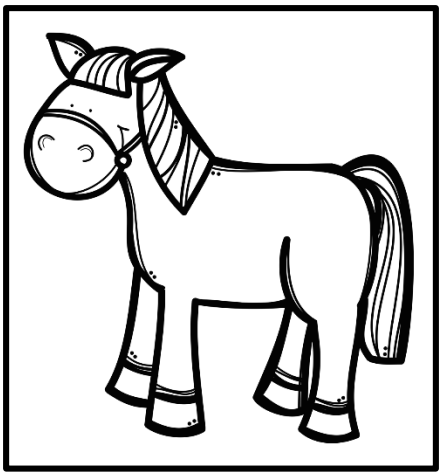
Word Bank

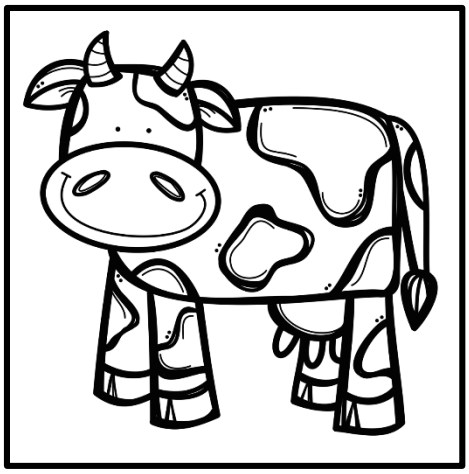
hurricane
earth
lighting
earthquake
drought
cyclone
oxygen
floods
wind
water
tornado
America
disasters
light
fires
heat
storm wind
typhoon

Animals that help us

Look at the pictures and discuss in groups what kind of food or clothes we can get from them. Make a list under each animal and compare it with the rest of the class.







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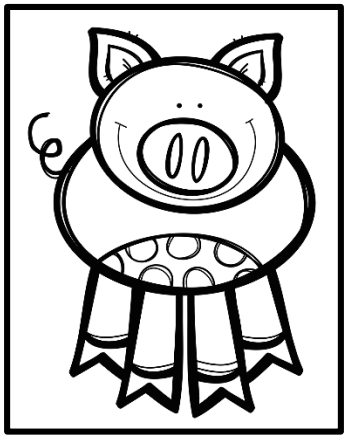

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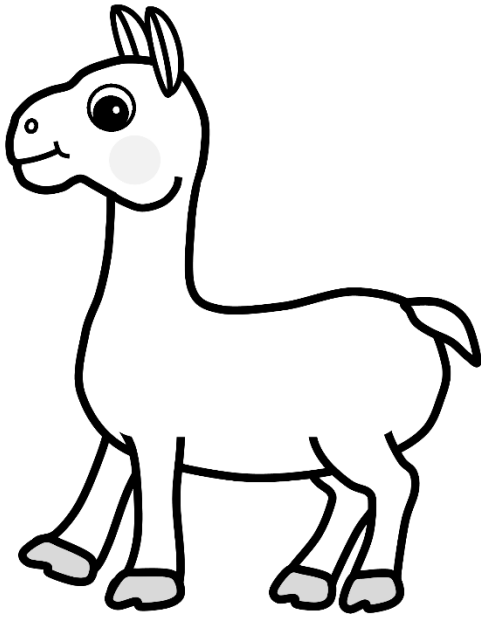
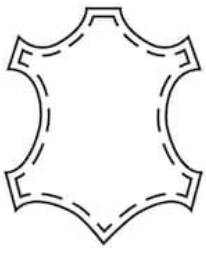
Interesting facts:

Long ago, people started using the skins of animals as clothing to protect themselves against the wind and cold. Later people discovered that they could also use wool from sheep and other animals like llamas to make clothes. These clothes were lighter and warmer than the skins.



We use the skins of animals to make different leather products such as handbags, jackets, purses and shoes. We also get meat from animals. But many people do not eat meat because of their religion or because they think it is wrong.

Thousands of years ago, all animals were wild. Over many years' animals like dogs, cats, sheep, horses and cattle became tame. Today, we have farm animals that give us many different things.



Interesting facts about bees

Read the following facts about bees. Use the words in the word bank to complete the passage.

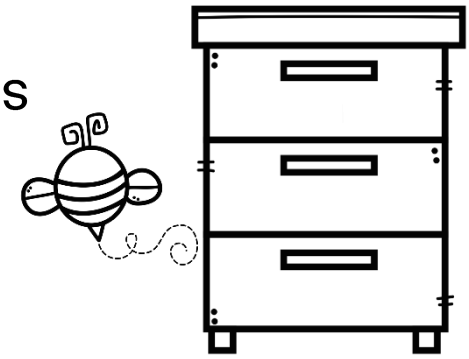
pollen	nectar	honey	hives	bees

Bees make ..... and beeswax and help farmers to produce fruit. Bees live in communities called ..... Some of the bees go out to collect pollen and ..... from flowers. They take this back to the hive. The ..... is fed to the young bees, and the nectar is turned into honey to feed the adult bees. The bees keep the honey and pollen in a store called a honeycomb. The honeycomb is made of a wax that the bees produce from their own bodies. Bee farmers collect the extra honey which ..... will not use as food. Honey is a very healthy food, and we eat it on bread and with porridge.

Interesting facts about bees

We also use beeswax to make all kinds of products, such as these:

- candles
- crayons
- furniture polish
- soap
- lip balm and cosmetics

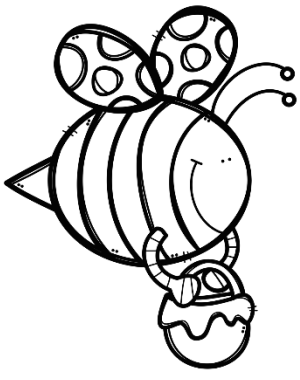


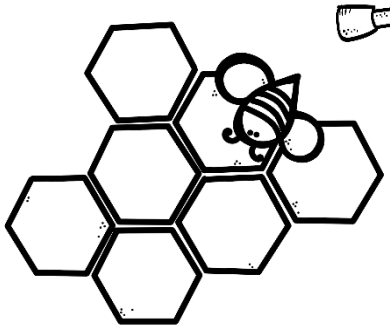
- waterproofing for leather
- polish for leather products like shoes

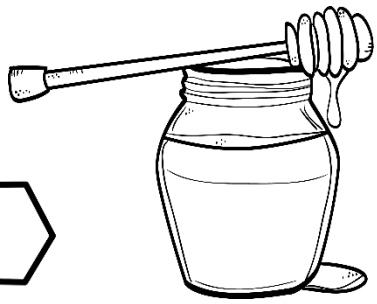
Bees are also very important to us, as they help many of the food plants grown by farmers to make new seeds and grow fruits from which new plants can grow. The bees do this by spreading pollen from one plant to another while they collect pollen and nectar.

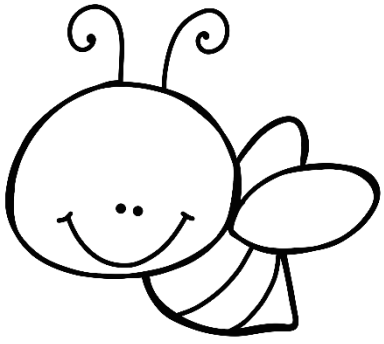
About a third of the food we eat benefits from pollination by bees and other insects. But there are fewer bees now than before because of diseases and the use of pesticides.

Be careful with bees. When they sting you it is very painful.





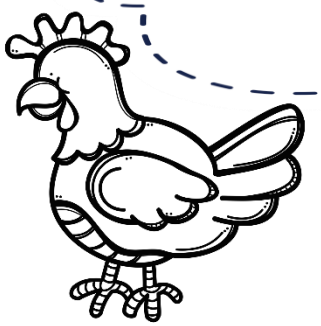


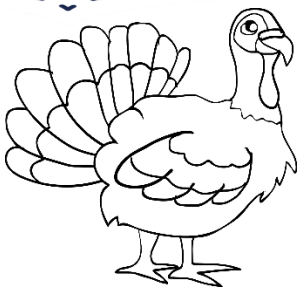


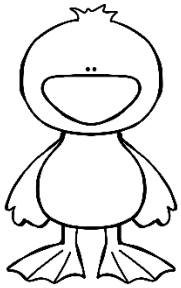
Chickens

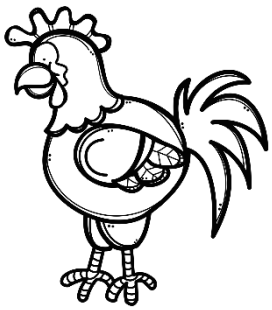
Chickens belong to a group of animals we call poultry. Poultry are birds that have become used to humans. Poultry includes chickens, turkeys and pigeons, doves and pheasants, as well as water birds like ducks and geese. We get eggs, meat and feathers from poultry. In South Africa, about 950 million chickens are bred every year for eggs and meat. That is almost 1000 times more than the number of Grade 3 learners in South Africa.

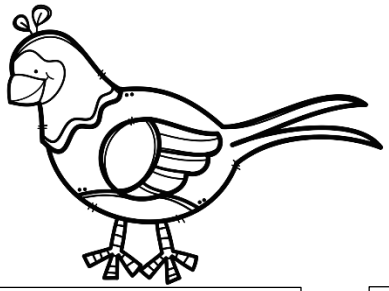
Look at the pictures at the bottom of the page. Use the reading passage to label all of them.

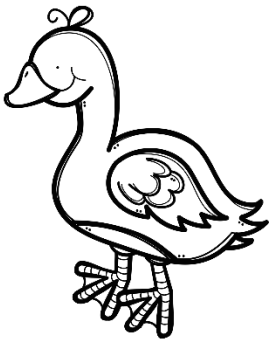






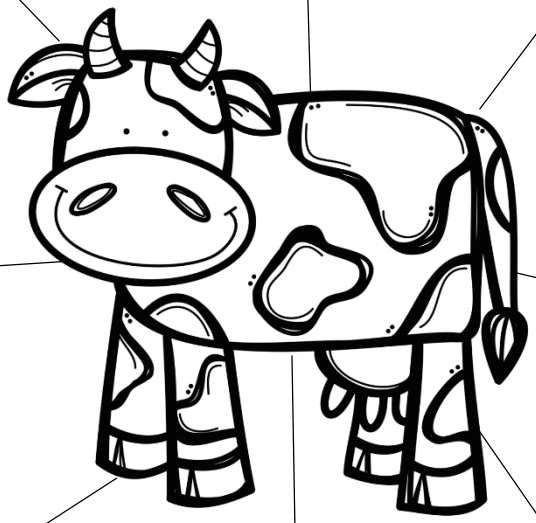




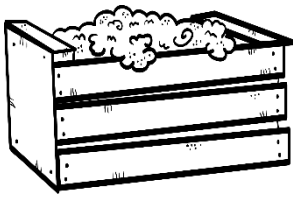


cows

We get milk from cows. Milk produces several other products. Browse through a magazine and see how many products you can find to cut out. Paste it into each box and remember to write a caption.



Sheep



Wool

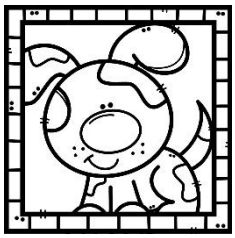
At the end of winter, sheep don't need their thick woolen coats to keep them warm any longer. So this is the best time to give them a haircut! This is called shearing. We use the sheep's wool in many kinds of clothes that keep us warm. We can knit jerseys with wool, and we can weave wool to make soft, warm material. There are different kinds of sheep. In South Africa, the main ones are the Merino, the Blinkhaar-ronderib Afrikaner, the Dorper and the Dormer.

Sequence the following steps to explain how we get wool from sheep.

How we get wool	
	The wool is put onto a sorting table and sorted according to quality and length.
	During the spinning process, the wool is stretched and plaited.
	The jersey is sold in a shop.
	The farmer shears the sheep by hand or with a machine.
	Next, the wool is dyed.
	Now the wool is washed to clean it.
	The wool is now ready to be woven.
	The wool is flattened and made into bales and sold.
	Wool is used to knit a jersey.
	Wool clips are washed again to prepare them for spinning.

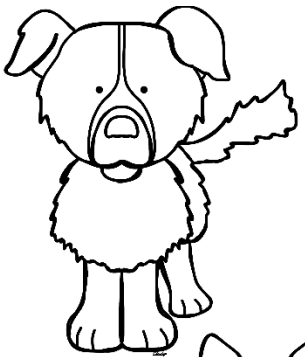
Animals that work for us: Dogs

Read the description and join it with the correct dog.

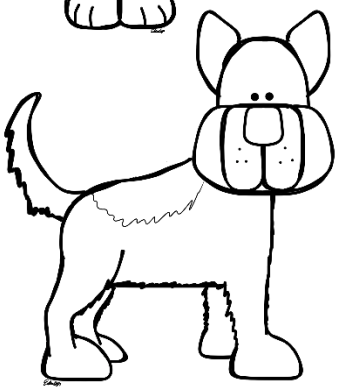


Guide dogs help blind people to find their way around.

Sheepdogs make sure that all the sheep stay together.



Guard dogs help to protect us from criminals.



Police dogs help the police to find criminals.