

Fundisa amakhono okufunda

no-Oxford

Amabanga 1–3

Manje
isinamasu
okungenelela
nokusiza
ukufinyelela
ezingeni!



Khetha u-Oxford uma ufuna ukuphumelela
Uthenjwa ngothisha baseNingizimu Afrika



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Ukubaluleka kokufundisa ukufunda

EZINYE ZEZIBALO EZIKHATHAZAYO	LOKHU KUSHO UKUTHI
	Ukusebenza kwabafundi baseNingizimu Afrika kuhlolo lokufunda lomhlaba wonke olwaziwa nge-<i>PRILS</i> (Isifundo ngokuThuthuka koLwazi lokuFunda), kukhombisa ukuthi abafundi aba-4 kwabayi-10 bebanga lesi-4 abakuqondi loko abakufundayo.
Abafundi abangama-62% bebanga loku-1 abakwazi ukubona ngisho nolulodwa uhlamvu lomsindo ngenkathi behlolwa.	Izivivinyo zomhlaba jikelele zamabanga aphantsi zokuhlala ukufunda ezifana ne-<i>EGRA</i> (Isivivinyo Esisheshayo samaBanga aPhansi) zikhombisa amazinga okukwazi ukufunda abafundi. Uhlalo lwe-<i>EGRA</i> kumaphrovinci ama-3 lapha eNingizimu Afrika luthole ukuthi ama-62% abafundi beBanga loku-1 bebengakwazi ukubona uhlamvu lomsindo ngisho nolulodwa ngenkathi behlolwa.
Kubikwa ukuthi ngama-30% kuphela abafundi bebanga loku-1 abazofunda bafike ezingeni likaMatikuletshe, bese bephothula.	Inani labafundi ababhalisayo esikoleni likhuphukile, kepha inkinga yinani labafundi abangezi futhi nabangagcineki esikoleni. Amanani alabo abashiya phansi esikoleni asitshela ukuthi kumele sigxile kakhulu kukhwalithi yokufunda nokufundisa ezikoleni.

Amakhono okufunda okubalwa kuwona ukukwazi ukufunda kanye nokubhala abaluleke kakhulu ekufundeni. Sifundisa abafundi eZingeni eliPhansi ukuze bafunde ukufunda. Amakhono amahle okufunda yiwona ayisihluthulelo esivula umnyango wamathuba okufunda.

Umbiko wezibalo ngamazinga okukwazi ukufunda emabangeni aphantsi awujabulisi. Kepha noma kunjalo, ukukwazi inselelo esibhekene nayo yisona sinyathelo sokuqala ukunqoba. Izindaba ezimnandi ngokuthi seliyakhula inani lamaphepha ocwaningo elishicilelwayo ngalokho okusebenzayo (izindlela ezisekelwe phezu kobufakazi) ukuze kuthuthukiswe imiphumela yokufunda. Lobu bufakazi bungasiza ukukhetha izindlela zokufundisa okwaziwayo ukuthi ziyaphumelela.

Manje-ke, buthini lobu bufakazi?

- Kubaluleke kakhulu ukugcizelela ukufundiswa kwamakhono okufunda emaZingeni aPhansi. Kukulawa mazinga lapho abafundi bashintshela ekufundeni ukuhlukanisa amagama (ukuhlukanisa amagama abe yimisinjwana ezimele), bese beba ngabafundi abanamakhono okuqala okufunda. Baqala ukubona amagama abawabukayo futhi bawazwisise uma bewafunda.
- Ucwangingo lukhombisa ukuthi abafundi abangafinyeleli amazinga alindelekile okufunda ngenkathi bephothula iBanga lesi-3, bavame:
 - Ukuba nezinquinamba uma beqhubeka nesikole ngoba abavamile ukuthola izinsiza zokufunda kukharikhulamu yeBanga lesi-4.
 - Ukuphinda amabanga futhi/noma bashiye phakathi nesikole.
 - Ukuba nezindawo ezimbalwa kakhulu abangaqhubekisa imfundo yabo kuzona, bese beba namathuba amancane emisebenzi abangayenza.

I-Oxford University Press yeseka othisha ukuba basebenzise ubufakazi baloko okuyimpumelelo ukuze bakhuphule imiphumela yokufunda, ikakhulukazi kubafundi bamaZinga aPhansi. Sethemba ukuthi le gayidi izonisiza kulo msebenzi obalulekile wokufundisa abafundi benu ukufunda. Lokhu kuzobanika amakhono anqala abawadingayo ukuze baphumelele uma beqhubeka nesikole.



Zifunda kanjani izingane eziningi ukufunda?

1 Zikhulumisa okwabantwana abancane

Abantwana bazalwa bekwazi ukuzwa imisindo. Ngokushesha, benza umsindo ukudlulisa imiyalezo ngalokhu abakudingayo. Ngesikhathi abazali bekhuluma nabantwana babo, abantwana bayaqala bashiye izinhlamvu abangazizwa ngoba zingabalulekile ekuxhumaneni. Ngokushesha bayaqala balingise imisindo abayizwayo.

Uma sebenonyaka, abantwana bayaqala ukwakha umqondo emagameni abawezwayo bese beqala ukuwasho lawo magama. Ngokusobala baqala ngamagama abawezwa ekhulunywa njalo.

2 Zithuthukisa ukulungela ukwamukela ulimi

Izingane ziqonda amagama ashiwo kuzo ngaphambi kokuba zikwazi ukuwaphimisa. Lokhu ukulungela ukwamukela ulimi. Izingane ziqala zithuthukise amakhono okulalela kanye namagama amasha akhulunywayo. Izingane zazi amagama amaningi ngaphezu kwalawo ezikwazi ukuwasho, ngakho-ke kubalulekile ukuthi zizwe amagama amaningi.

Othisha kufanele bakhulume amagama amaningi ngokusebenzisa imisho ephilele eyamukelekile. Othisha kufanele futhi basebenzise ulimi olunothile ukukwazi ukuthuthukisa ulimi.

Ngesikhathi sokuthuthukisa ulimi izingane:

- zilalela izindaba
- zibona abantu befunda
- ziphinda imisindo ethokozisayo
- zizwa umehluko phakathi kwemisindo namagama
- zizwa amagama asebungini bese zizwa nephimbo.

10 Zithuthukisa ulwazimagama lokufunda ukuze luhambisane nolwazimagama lwabo lokukhuluma

Uma kuphela izingane sezikwazi ukuphimisa amagama bese ziyamanisa nokuthi asho ukuthini, zizobe seziqala ukuthola umqondo walokhu ezisuke zikufundile.

Ngoba siyalalela ngaphambi kokuthi sikhulume, bese sikhuluma ngaphambi kokuthi sifunde, izingane zinamagama azenza ukuthi zikuqonde lokhu ezikuzwile. Yingakho zikuthokozela ukulalela izindaba – ngoba ziyaziqonda zibuye zizithokozele. Ukuthola ulwazimagama iyona ndlela yokufunda izincazelo zamagama bese zikufunda ukubona igama eliqoshiwe nokuqondanisa lelo gama eliyinxenye yolwazimagama olusetshenziswa uma kukhulunywa.

Zifunda kanjani izingane eziningi ukufunda?

Izingane zifunda ulimi ngokubuka, ukulalela nokukhuluma nemindeneni yazo. Ukukhuluma isikhathi eside nezingane kuholela ekutheni zifunde. Ukuzivumela isikhathi esiningi ukuba zikhulume, kukhulisa ukuzethemba ekusebenziseni ulimi.

9 Zifunda imithetho yemisindo

Uma izingane sezilibambile ikhono lokwazi ngemisindo kanye nomthetho we-alfabhethi, zingaqala zifunde ngobudlelwane phakathi kwemisindo nezinhlamvu. Inhloso ukuthi izingane zikwazi ukusebenzisa ulwazi lwemisindo ukuphimisa amagama amasha futhi angajwayelekile bese zithuthukisa amaqhinga okukwazi ukubona amagama. Ngesikhathi ukuzethemba ekuconzululeni amagama amasha nokukwazi ukuwabona kukhula, ukukwazi ukufunda nakho kuzoshesha. Lokhu kuzokwenza izingane zikwazi ukuthola incazelo yalokho ezikufundile.

8 Ziqonda umthetho we-alfabhethi

Ukuze izingane zikwazi ukufunda ngendlela amagama abhaliwe nokuwaphimisa ngendlela, kufanele zazi ukuthi amagama akhiwe izinhlamvu ze-alfabhethi. Lezi zinhlamvu zihlelwa ngendlela noma iphethini emele imisindo eyakha amagama. Izingane zifundiswa ukuthi izinhlamvu ze-alfabhethi uma zihamba zodwa aziwakhi umqondo, kodwa uma sezihlanganisiwe nezinye zakha umsindo ogcina wakhe igama elinomqondo.

3 Zithuthukisa ulimi lokuzichaza

Ngesikhathi izingane zifunda ukuphimisa amagama eziwaziyo, ziqala ukwakha amagama okuzichaza. Yiwo lawo magama eziwasebenzisa ukuzichaza zona. Izingane kufanele zivunyelwe ukukhuluma nokuxoxa izindaba zazo. Kufanele zigqugqazelwe ukuba zibuze imibuzo nokucabanga ziphimisa imicabango yazo mayelana nezwe eziphila kulona. Lapha izingane zizijwayeza ukuthi zixhumana kanjani zisebenzisa amagama.

Ngesikhathi sokuthuthukisa ulimi izingane:

- zingakwazi ukuzwa ukuthi igama lisha yini
- zingakwazi ukuzwa ukuthi igama liphimiswe ngendlela okungeyona
- zikhuluma ngendaba noma izithombe ezisendabeni
- zibuza imibuzo eminingi
- ziphinda izingxenye zendaba
- zicula amaculo kanye nemilolozelo
- zisebenzisa ulwazimagama oluyilo nokulandelana kwamagama.

4 Zilingisa ukufunda nokubhala

Ukulingisa ukufunda nokubhala isigaba esibalulekile ekuthuthukisweni kolimi ezinganeni. Ngesikhathi izingane zidlala futhi zilingisa, zithuthukisa ukwakha isithombe engqondweni. Ukwakha isithombe engqondweni nokwakha izindaba yinto okufanele ifundiswe kakhulu kuzona zonke izingane ukuze ngokuhamba kwesikhathi zizokwazi ukuzakhela ezazo izindaba futhi zizithokozele izindaba ezizifundayo.

Ngesikhathi sokuthuthukisa ulimi izingane:

- zakha ukuxhumana phakathi kwezwe lazo kanye nalokhu okwenzeka kubantu abadala.
- ziqonda ukuthi kuyini ukufunda nokubhala.
- ziyadweba noma zilingise ukubhala ngakho-ke zizame ukuxhumana “ngokubhala”.

5 Zithuthukisa amakhono okufunda kokuqala

Izingane zibuka abantu abadala besebenzisa ukufunda nokubhala ukuze baxhumane bese kuzicacela ukuthi kubalulekile. Zifunda ngezinto ezibhaliwe nokuthi amagama eziwezwayo futhi ziwakhulume angabhalwa. Zifunda nokuthi imibhalo isuka kwesobunxele ukuya kwesokudla kanye nokuthi incwadi ibanjwa kanjani nokuthi amakhasi avulwa kanjani.

Izingane zifunda izinhlamvu ze-alfabhethi nokuthi zizibona, zizibize kanjani lezo zinhlamvu bese kuthi ngokuhamba kwesikhathi zibhale zonke izinhlamvu ezakha ulimi lwesiZulu. Izingane ziqala ukwazi ukuqhathanisa imisindo kanye nezinhlamvu emagameni azo kuthi ngokuhamba kwesikhathi zikwazi ukubhala amagama azo. Izingane zikwazi ukubona izinhlamvu ze-alfabhethi emabhodini abhaliwe kanye nasezitolo bese zikwazi ukufunda amagama ajwayelekile ngokubona indlela akhiwe ngayo nokuma kwawo. Izingane zifunda ukubona amagama aphimiswa ngokufana kanye nokuhlukanisa amagama abe ngamalunga. Izingane zikwazi ukubona ukuthi izithombe zihlukile emagameni abhaliwe.

6 Kufanele zilalele izindaba eziningi

Kubalulekile ukuthi izingane zilalele izindaba; inqwaba yezindaba. Ngokulalela izindaba, izingane zithola ukuthokozela izwe lokuzakhela lezindaba ababhali abalakhayo bese zibona nesakhiwo sendaba elandisayo. Imiqondo yethu yakhiwe ngendlela yokucabanga ngezindaba ngakho-ke lesi isigaba esibalulekile ekuthuthukeni kwezingane. Kufanele zigqugqazelwe ukuthi zizifunde izindaba; ziqagele futhi zisho ukuthi ziyithokozelele yini indaba noma cha. Ukulalela indaba kufanele kube mnandi futhi kuthokozelewe ukuze nokuyifunda indaba nakho kube mnandi futhi kuthokozelewe.

7 Zithuthukisa ulwazi lwemisindo

Kusukela ebuncaneni, izingane ziyakwazi ukuzwa umehluko phakathi kwamagama acishe aphimiswe ngokufana, njengo: uzipho, uziphu; cimela, camela. Lolu ulwazi lwemisindo – ulwazi lokuthi amagama owaphimisayo angahlukaniswa abe imisindo emincane ebizwa ngezakhi kanye nokuthi uma ushintsha umsindo kuphuma igama elisha. Izibonelo: (u/z/i/p/h/o/ no; u/z/i/p/h/u); (i/p/a/n/i/ no; i/n/a/n/i).



Ukubaluleka kwamazinga ahlukene okufunda

Ikilasi lakho linabafundi abanengi abafika ekilasini nalokhu okulandelayo:

- izinto ezahlukene abadlule kuzo (ngakho-ke ulwazi lwabo lwangaphambili luzokwehluka).
- amazinga ahlukene olimi olukhulunywayo (ngakho-ke amagama abawakhulumayo kanye nendlela yokukhuluma izohluka).
- amazinga angafani okugqugquzeleka.
- izinto ezingafani abazithandayo.

Lokhu kusho ukuthi ayikho neyodwa incwadi noma umbhalo owodwa ozokwazi ukuhlangabezana nezidingo zonke zabafundi bakho. Kodwa-ke, kubalulekile ukuhlola umfundi ngamunye ngesikhathi beqala unyaka ukuze wazi kangcono ukuthi yiliphi izinga lolwazi kanye nokugqugquzeleka abanako.

Lokhu kuzosiza ukuthi ukwazi ukubafundisa ezingeni elifanele. Lokhu kuhlola kubalulekile ngisho noma ngabe ufundisa ngendlela yokufundisa ikilasi lonke.

Yiliphi izinga okuyilona?

Imibhalo kufanele inikeze ukulingana phakathi kokuxhasa (ukuze abafundi bathole ukuzethemba) kanye nenselelo (okudinga ukuthi abafundi bacabange ngalokhu abakufundayo).

Ngokocwaningo, izinga okuyilona yilelo lapho umfundi angakwazi ukufunda khona amagama ayisi-9 ukuya kwayi-10 futhi awuqonde kalula umbhalo. (Clay, 1991a)

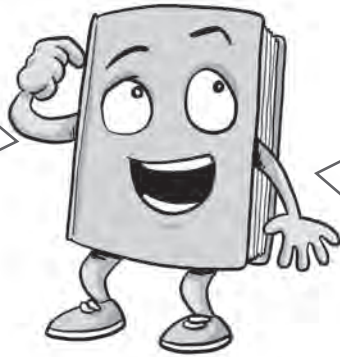
Mathathu amazinga okufunda ongawasebenzisa ukufundisa ukufunda:

Izinga lokuyalela

Ingane izodinga usizo kuthisha noma komunye umfundi ofunda kahle ukuze ikwazi ukufunda le mibhalo. Le mibhalo isiza izingane ukufunda amagama amasha futhi zilolonge amakhono okufunda. Uma zifunda ngokuphimisela, izingane zingaba nenkinga namagama amabili kuya kwamahlanu emagameni ayi-100. Kufanele zifunde ngokuyikho okungamaphesenti angama-95% futhi kufanele zikwazi ukuphendula imibuzo engamaphesenti angama-80% emibuzweni elula yokukhunjulwa nokuqondisisa. Uma umbhalo osetshenzisiwe uba nzima kakhulu, izingane zizoxakeka futhi zingabi nakho ukugqugquzeleka.

Izinga lokuzimela

Ingane kufanele ikuthole kulula ukufunda le mibhalo. Uma izingane zifunda ngokuphimisela, zingaba nenkinga negama elilodwa noma ambalwa emagameni ayi-100. Kufanele zikwazi ukuphendula imibuzo yokuqondisisa emayelana nendaba noma umbhalo osencwadini. Le mibhalo isetshenziselwa ukufunda ngokuzithokozisa kanye nokufunda ngokuzimela ukuze kwakheke ukuzethemba kanye nomqondo obamba kalula.



Izinga lokuxakeka

Ingane izothola lo mbhalo unzima kakhulu ukuwufunda, ngisho noma isizwa. Uma izingane zifunda ngokuphimisela, zizoba nenkinga namagama angaphezu kwamahlanu emagameni ayi-100. Zingakwazi ukuphendula imibuzo engamaphesenti angama-70% noma ngaphansi emibuzweni yokuqondisisa. Imibhalo ekuleli zinga kufanele igwenywe.

90-95% wokufundeka kwamagama = izinga lengane lokufunda umbhalo ngokugeleza ibe nephutha elilodwa noma amabili.

Umbhalo osencwadini enkulu usetshenziswa ngesikhathi sokufunda ngokuhlanganyela futhi usezingeni lokuyalela. Izincwadi zokufunda ezincane zibhalelwe ukufunda ngokuzimela ukwakha ukuzethemba kubafundi abasebancane.



Izigaba eziyisithupha zokuthuthuka kolwazi lokufunda

Ukuthuthukisa ikhono lokufunda kuyinqubo eqhubekayo ezinganeni. Izingane zivela kwizimo zamakhaya ezahlukene, ngakho-ke zingena esikoleni zisemazingeni angafani okuthuthuka komqondo. Izingane zithuthuka ngesivini esingafani, ngakho-ke abafundi abehlukene ekilasini lakho bazoba seqophelweni elingafani. Umbuzo-ke usekutheni:

Kubaluleke ngani ukuthi uthisha azi zonke izigaba zokufundela ukufunda? Kubalulekile ukuze akwazi ukuhlola umfundi ngamunye kanye nokubona ukuthi umfundi ngamunye ukuliphi iqophelo. Lokho kuzomsiza ukuthi akwazi ukuhlangabezana nezidingo zomfundi ngamunye.

Isigaba 1: Umfundi ongakaqali ukufunda

- Ulingisa ukufunda
- Ufunda ukubamba incwadi kanye nokuqonda okubhaliwe
- Angalalela izindaba bese ephendula imibuzo ngezindaba
- Ulingisa ukufunda izincwadi zemidwebo.
- Ubuye axoxe indaba ngokwezithombe
- Wazi izinhlamvu ze-alfabethi
- Uqaphela imibhalo engendaweni akuyo.

Isigaba 2: Umfundi osakhasayo ekufundeni/ Umfundi ofunda kokuqala

- Ufunda ubudlelwano phakathi kohlamvu nomsindo
- Uqonda okubhaliwe; uqonda ukuthi umbhalo unokuthile okushoyo
- Uqonda ukuthi uma ufunda umbhalo, usuka kwesobunxele uye kwesokudla
- Kufanele ezwe izindaba ezisezingeni eliphezulu kunaleli alijwayelele ukuze ezwe ulimi olunothile, iphethini lolimi kanye namagama amasha.
- Ukwazi ukubona amanye amagama
- Ufunda nothisha uma kufundwa izincwadi azijwayele
- Usebenzisa izithombe ukumsiza ukuxoxa kanye nokubuye ayixoxe indaba
- Ukwazi ukulandelanisa izindaba azizwile.

Isigaba 3: Umfundi osegala ukufunda

- Wazi izinhlamvu eziningi kanye nemisindo yazo
- Uqala ukuphimsa amagama
- Ukwazi ukufunda umbhalo olula futhi ojwayelekile - amagama avela kaningi noma aconzululeka kalula
- Ufunda kakhulu uma ezifundela
- Ufunda igama negama ngalinye futhi akafundi ngokugeleza.
- Ukwazi ukubona amagama ajwayelekile
- Ufunda izincwadi ezisezingeni lakhe
- Usebenzisa izithombe ukwakha umqondo
- Ukwazi ukuphinde axoxe indaba elula.

Isigaba 4: Umfundi othuthukayo ekufundeni

- Angaphinde axoxe lokhu okwenzeke ekuqaleni, maphakathi kanye nasekugcineni kwendaba
- Uqala ukubona iziphumuzi, abuye azisebenzise ngendlela efanele
- Ukwazi ukuconzulula/ukuqonda amagama amasha
- Ubona amagama ajwayelekile futhi wazi nokuthi asho ukuthini
- Ukwazi ukufunda izincwadi ezinde futhi uyalungisa amaphutha akhe
- Ukwazi ukuphendula imibuzo yokuqondisisa kanye nemibuzo efuna nokuthi acabange.
- Ukwazi ukubona umyalezo wendaba kanye nembangela nomphumela
- Uqala ukufunda ngesivini esifanele
- Ukwazi ukufunda buthule
- Uhlanganisa amagama abe umshwana, hayi ukufunda igama negama
- Uphumula ngokuyikho ekupheleni komusho
- Usebenzisa imithetho yezimpawu zokuloba.

Isigaba 5: Umfundi ofunda ngokugeleza

- Ukwazi ukusebenzisa amasu okufunda afana nolwazi lwangaphambili ukuze athole umqondo
- Ufunda ngokugeleza (amagama angangangephansi kwama-60 ngomzuzu)
- Ukwazi ukuphendula imibuzo enzima emayelana nombhalo
- Ukwazi ukuthola umqondo esebenzisa amasu okufunda ahlukahlukene
- Usebenzisa izimpawu zokuloba ukumsiza ukuthi athole umqondo.
- Ukwazi ukufunda buthule
- Uthola isifundo kulokhu okufundiwe
- Ufunda izincwadi ezahlukene kusukela ezindabeni ezinzima, izincwadi ezinezahluko kanye nezincwadi zezifundo zesikole
- Uqala ukuqonda inhloso yombhalo
- Ukwazi ukulalela, anake futhi afunde buthule isikhathi eside
- Ukwazi ukubona isakhiwo sendaba kanye nesixazululo futhi unolwazi ngabalingiswa.

Isigaba 6: Umfundi ofunda ngokuzimela

- Ufunda ngokugeleza futhi ngokuyikho
- Usebenzisa amasu okufunda enganakile, ukuze afunde ngokuqonda.
- Ukwazi ukufunda izincwadi ezinabalingiswa abaningi kanye nemibono ehlukene.
- Uthola indaba efundelwa ukuqondisisa ingcono kunendaba elalelwa ukuze uyiqondise.

Amakhono amahlanu adingekayo uma kufundwa

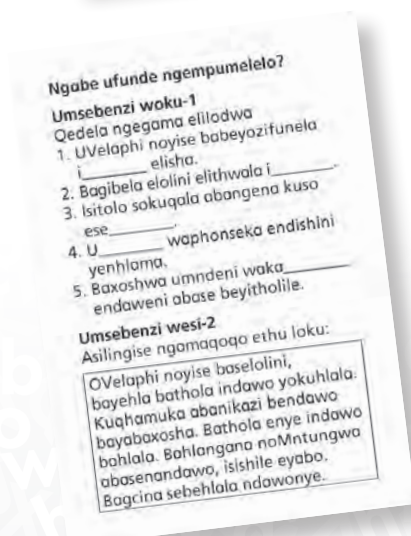
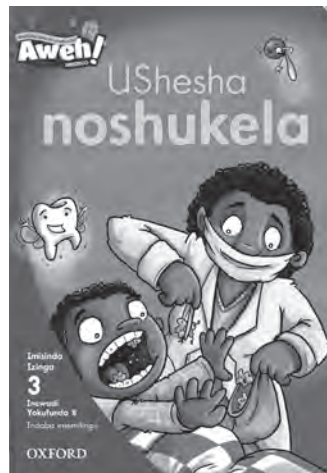
Izifundiswa eziningi ziyavumelana ukuthi mahlanu amakhono adingwa ingane ukuze ikwazi ukufunda.



Nanxa amakhono okufunda asendingilizini kudingeka afundiswe, kufanele afundiswe kwingqikithi eyakha umqondo futhi ngokuhlanganiswa, ngoba asebenza ndawonye uma sifunda. Akufanele afundiswe njengamakhono ahlukene futhi alikho ikhono okufanele lithole isikhathi esidlula elinye.

Ukwazi ukufunda ikhono elihlanganisa izinto eziningi. Leli ikhono elidinga abafundi bakwazi ukuconzulula, bakwazi ukuphimisa kanye nokufunda amagama kuzwakale, bahlanganise izinhlamvu zamagama ukwakha amagama, bathole umqondo wombhalo, esikhathini esiningi baqonde nolwazi olungabhaliwe kodwa oludlulisiwe nje. Ukwazi ukufunda kudinga indlela yokufundisa ngokudidiyela lapho imisindo, ukufunda ngokuqondisisa, ukwazi ukubona nokukhumbula amagama, ulwazimagama kanye nokufunda ngokugeleza kufundiswa kanyekanye.

Lokhu kwenzelwa ukuthi ngokuhamba kwesikhathi la makhono asetshenziswe ndawonye.



I. Ulwazi ngokwakheka kwamagama ngemisindo

Ulimi lwesiZulu lwakhelwe phezu kohlelo lwe-alfabhethi, ngakho-ke izingane kufanele zithole ulwazi kwizinhlamvu kanye nemisindo ukuze zikwazi ukufunda nokupela amagama. Yingakho

ulwazi ngokwakheka kwamagama ludingeka ukuze kufundwe; okubandakanya ukuconzulula nokuhumusha amagama futhi kubhalwe amagama (ukwakhiwa kwamagama).

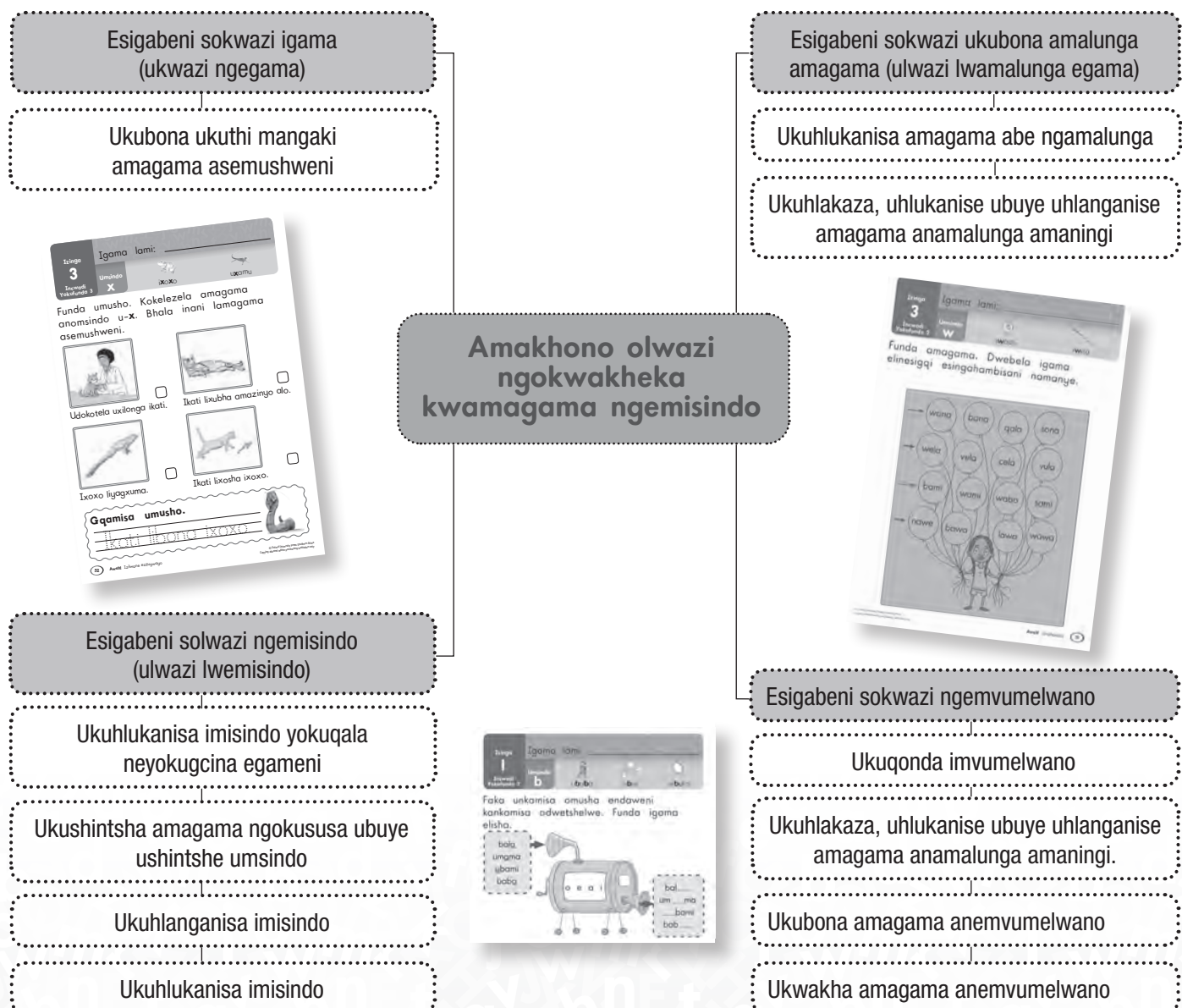
Ulwazi ngokwakheka kwamagama ngemisindo	Ulwazi lwemisindo	Imisindo
- Ulwazi ngokwakheka kwamagama ngemisindo ukwazi ukubona ukuthi inkulumbo kanye nombhalo kwakhiwe ngochungechunge lwemisindo. - Ingane kumele ibe nolwazi ngokwakheka kwamagama ngemisindo ukuze ikwazi ukusebenzisa imisindo.	- Ulwazi lwemisindo lugxile kumisindo noma amagama owazwayo kuphela; hhayi amagama abhaliwe. - Ulwazi lwemisindo lugxile kuzinhlamvu zemisindo futhi luthuthukisa ingane emisebenzini yokulalela isho umsindo ewuzwayo; ihlanganise futhi ihlukanise imisindo bese ishintshe imisindo namagama.	- Imisindo: Lokhu kuchaza ubudlelwano phakathi kwezinhlamvu ezimele imisindo kanye nemisindo leyo eyakha amagama. Lokhu kusho futhi ukuphimiswa kwemisindo eyakha amagama. - Imisindo yenza ukuthi ingane ikwazi ukufunda, ukubhala kanye nokupela amagama.

Uma ingane isikwazi ukubona amagama akhulunywayo futhi bese iwasebenzisa, inolwazi ngokwakheka kwamagama ngemisindo. Lokhu kuyingxenye yolimi olukhulunywayo.

Ulwazi ngokwakheka kwamagama ngemisindo kubaluleke kakhulu uma kufundwa nangesikhathi

kupelwa amagama. Ucwangingo lubonisa ukuthi izingane ezinezingqinamba kulolu lwazi, ziyahluleka ukufunda. Izingane zingayifunda imithetho yemisindo (ukwazi zizinhlamvu nemisindo) kodwa zixakeke ukusebenzisa le mithetho uma zingenalo ulwazi ngokwakheka kwamagama.

Igama olizwile ungahlangabezana nalo ngezindlela ezehlukene zolwazi ngokwakheka kwamagama ngemisindo:



Ukwazi ngegama

Abafundi badinga ukuqonda ukuthi igama liyini nokuthi inkulumbo abayizwayo ingakwazi ukuhlukaniswa ibe amagama.

Hlola ubuye ufundise abafundi ukuthi umusho wakhiwa amagama angahlukaniswa, isibonelo: abafundi abashaye ihlombe ngegama ngalinye abalishoyo emshweni.

Lokhu kuzobasiza ukuthi babone umehluko phakathi kwegama kanye nelunga legama.

Ukwazi ngamagama kuzoqina ngesikhathi abafundi belandela umbhalo ofundwayo ngeminwe yabo. Bazobona izikhala phakathi kwamagama embhalweni abawufundayo.

Yingakho izincwadi zezinga loku-1 kuya kwelesi-4 zochungechunge *i-Aweh!* zinezikhala ezenziwe zaba nkulu kakhulu phakathi.



Thuthukisa amakhono okuhlukanisa amagama ngokudlala imidlalo elula yamagama kanye nabafundi bakho, isibonelo: Yiliphi igama elingahambisani nalawa: -bola, -sola, -zula, -fola? Impendulo: -zula. Kungani lingahambisani namanye amagama?

Ukwazi ukubona amalunga amagama

Izingane eziningi ziyazi ukuthi amagama anezigejana ezakhiwe ngokuhlangana kwezinhlangvu. Lawa amalunga amagama; okuyizigejana zemisindo ezihlangana zakhe igama. Ukugxila kumalunga amagama kusiza ukuthi abafundi bagxile ekwakhekeni kwegama.

Ungacela abafundi bashaye ihlombe noma banqekuzise ikhanda ngesikhathi behlukanisa igama ngamalunga. Ukuhlukanisa igama ngokwamalunga yilapho unika ikilasi lakho igama bese bayalihlukanisa ngokwamalunga alo, isibonelo: pheka = phe/ ka; ubaba = u/ba/ba.

Umsebenzi othe thuthu ukuhlanganisa amalunga amagama ukwakha igama. Kulo msebenzi unika abafundi bakho amalunga bese bona bakha igama, isibonelo: phe + ka = pheka.

Ukwazi amalunga amagama kubaluleke kakhulu ngokuhamba kwesikhathi uma abafundi sebeqala ukubhala nokupela amagama.



Ukwazi ukubona imvumelwano emagameni

Uma ucela ukuba izingane zigxile emagameni anemvumelwano, kulindlekele ukuba zilalele imisindo esemagameni. Lokhu kulekelela ulwazi ngamalunga amagama ngoba kufundisa umqondo wokuthi igama lakhiwe izingxenye ezechukene.

Ukuqonda imvumelwano emagameni, abafundi kufanele bazi ukuthi iyiphi ingxenye yegama ephethe ilunga elihambisana namanye. Imvumelwano ayibi sekuqaleni noma ekugcineni kwegama kodwa iselungeni lelo elihambisana namanye. Okukuqala, abafundi kufanele bakwazi ukukhetha amagama ahambisana namanye/ anemvumelwano enkondlweni noma endabeni. Uma ucela abafundi ukuba bakwakhele amagama anemvumelwano, khumbula ukuthi ubavumele bakhe namagama angenawo umqondo. Ulwazimagama lwabo luseluncane kanti akulona oluhlulayo noma oluthuthukisayo kulo msebenzi. Ngokuvumela abafundi ukuba bazakhele awabo amagama, uwenza lo msebenzi ungabi nzima ngokuthi nje ubheke ukuthi bawakhile yini amagama anemvumelwano efanele.

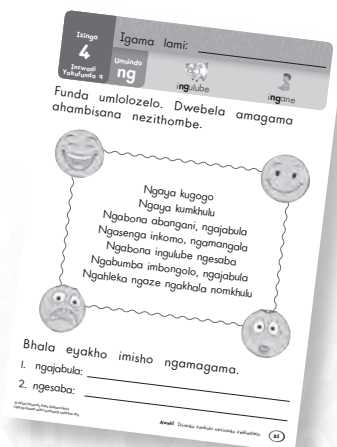
bona

wona

sona

lona

Ikhono elithe thuthu ukwazi ukubona imvumelwano uma amagama enamalunga amaningi. Ukwazi ukubona ukuthi imvumelwano ikuphi nendawo egameni kudinga ukuthi umfundi akwazi ukulihlukanisa igama ngamalunga. Isibonelo: khula = khu/la; thula = thu/la; bhula = bhu/la. Ngokuhamba kwesikhathi, lokhu kusiza abafundi ukubona izegejana abazaziyo noma amalunga amagama, bakusebenzise ukufunda amagama amasha, isibonelo: amagama athi “bona” no- “sona” azobasiza ukwazi ukuconzulula kanye nokufunda igama elithi “lona”.



Abafundi bangathuthukisa ulwazi lokubona imvumelwano emagameni ngokufunda nokusho imilolozelo nezinkondlo eziningi.

Umlolozelo

Thisha, ungafundisa abafundi umlolozele olandelayo:

Ikhaya

Mina ngilikhaya,
Ikhaya elikhulu.
Bangakha ngokhethe.
Bathi ngingumukhukhu,
Bakhosela kimi.
Bakhuselwa yimi.
Mina ngilikhaya,
Elikhethekile
Elithokomele!

Inkondlo

Thisha, fundisa abafundi inkondlo elandelayo:

Ngaya kwagogo nomkhulu

Ngaya kwagogo,
Ngaya kwamkhulu.
Ngathola abangani, ngajabula,
Ngasenga izinkomo, ngamangala,
Ngabona ingulube, ngesaba kakhulu,
Ngabumba imbongolo,
ngajabula kakhulu,
Ngahleka nomkhulu ngaze ngakhala.
Ngajabula kwagogo.
Ngajabula kwamkhulu.

Ulwazi lwemisindo

Ulwazi lwemisindo lugxile kuleyo misindo eyakha inkulumo. Lolulwazi lokuthi inkulumo yakhiwe imisindo elandelana ngendlela ethile kanye nolwazi lokubona le misindo ezimele nokuthi iwakha kanjani amagama.

Igama “ubona” linemisindo emihlanu ezimele esithi uma siyihlanganisa yakhe igama elithi “ubona”. Imisindo yile: u/b/o/n/a/. Igama “thula” linemisindo emine; th/u/l/a.

Umfundi onekhono usebenzisa ulwazi lwakhe lwemisindo ukuzibonela ukuthi angafunda kanjani igama elisha, ngokubuka ukuthi eminye imisindo ibiphinyiswa kanjani, isibonelo: angasebenzisa igama; th/u/l/a ukufunda igama elisha elithi; th/e/l/a.

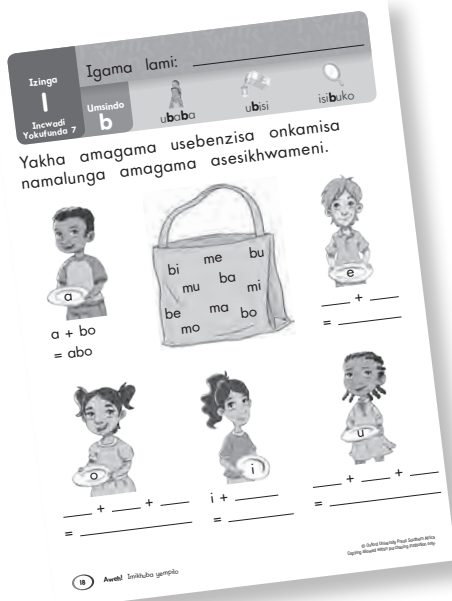
Abafundi kufanele bafunde ukuze bakwazi ukwenza imisebenzi eyehlukene yolwazi lwemisindo, besuka kwelula beya kwelukhuni.

Okulula	Okunzima	Ikhono	Incazelo	Isibonelo
Okulula		Ukuhlukanisa umusho	Ukuhlukanisa umusho ube ngamagama	Shaya ihlombe noma unqekuzise ikhanda uma uzwa igama ngalinye.
		Ukwazi ukubona igama nomsindo	Ukuwazi ukubona ukuthi igama lihlukile kwelinye noma ukuthi umsindo uhlukile komunye	Yiliphi igama elingahambisani namanye wona, bona, (qala) zodwa, (nonke), bodwa
		Amagama anemisindo efanayo	Ukubeka amaqoqo amagama akhiwe ngemisindo efanayo	xola, ixoxo, uxamu, xolisa
		Imvumelwano	Ukuqhathanisa imvumelwano esekugcineni kwamagama	Yiliphi igama elinemvumelwano ehambisana negama elithi ‘vela’? wela cela.
Okunzima		Ukuhlukanisa amagama ngamalunga	Ukuhlukanisa amagama ngamalunga awakhile	u/fu/du = amalunga amagama mathathu la/bo = amalunga amagama mabili
		Ukuhlukanisa imisindo	Ukuwazi ukuzwa umsindo ngamunye egameni	i/ /g/ /a/ /m/ /a/
		Ukususa umsindo	Ukuwazi ukusho igama elisha uma ususa umsindo	Isho igama ‘baba’ ushiye umsindo u-b osekuqaleni. aba.
		Ukushintsha imisindo noma izinhlamvu zamagama	Ukuwazi ukusho igama elisha uma ushintsha umsindo, uma wengeza umsindo noma ususa umsindo	Iliphi igama ongalithola uma ukhipha u-tho kwigama ‘isitho’ ufaka u-fo? isifo.

	Umsindo nesithombe	Izibonelo zamagama	Umsindo nesithombe	Izibonelo zamagama
Onkamisa	/a/ 	amafu abafana amagama awami ababo	/t/ 	ta te ti to tu utamatisi tetema itiyi taboza isitulo
	/o/ 	omdala onakala owabo omisa	/s/ 	sa se si so su isandla isela isitsha isakisi sulo
	/i/ 	ikati inani iliso inyoni itiyi	/v/ 	ve va vi vo vu uvenwane vakasha vimba uvola vuka
	/e/ 	ebusuku ekuseni esikoleni emini esitolo	/w/ 	wa we wi wo wu iwashi iwele iwisa woza iwula
	/u/ 	uju ubisi umnyango ukudla unogwaja	/x/ 	xa xi xe xo xu uxamu oxilongo xegisa ixoxo xubha
	/m/ 	mo me mi ma mu imoto amehlo umijane umama umuzi	/y/ 	yo ye yi ya iyoyo yelama uyise yokaza
	/b/ 	ba bi be bo bu ubaba bilisa beletha bona ubuso	/z/ 	ze za zi zo zu izembe izambane izimbewu izolo izulu
	/l/ 	la le li lo lu ilanga ulele lima lolozela luma	/bh/ 	bha bhe bhi bho bhu ubhanana ibhele ubhincile ibhola ibhubesi
	/n/ 	na ne ni no nu inaliti nempela nika inono nukisa	/sh/ 	sha she shi sho shu umshanelo sheshisa shiya ishoba ishumi
	/d/ 	da de du do di idada dedela idube udoli dideka	/kh/ 	khe kha khi kho khu ikhekhe ikhabe ukhiye ikhona ikhulu
	/c/ 	ca ce ci co cu camela ucezu icici cosha cula	/ph/ 	pha phe phi pho phu uphawu pheka iphini phonsa iphupho
	/f/ 	fa fe fi fo fu ifasitela ufezela fihla folo ufudu	/ch/ 	cha che chi cho chu chamusela chelela ichibi choba chuma
	/g/ 	ga ge go gi gu ugandaganda ugesi ugogo gida igugu	/th/ 	tha the thi tho thu ithambo thenga thinta thola thuthuka
	/h/ 	ha he hi ho hu ihashi ihembe ihiya iholide ihubo	/xh/ 	xha xhi xhe xho xhu xhawula ixhiba ixhegu xhoma xhuma
	/j/ 	ja je ji jo ju jabula ujeke jikeleza ijongosi ijuba	/dl/ 	dla dle dli dlu dlo dlala idlelo dlithiza dlula idlozi
	/k/ 	ka ke ki ko ku ikamu kekela kitaza ukolweni kusasa	/kl/ 	kla kle kli klo klu iklabishi uklebe kliwula klotoda kluhya
	/p/ 	pe pa pi po pu upelepele ipani ipigogo upopo ipulazi	/ng/ 	nga nge ngi ngo ngu ingane ngena ingidi ingoma inguba
	/q/ 	qa qe qi qo qu iqaqqa iqembu qinisa qoqa quleko	/nc/ 	nca nce nci nco ncu incane ncela ncibilika ncoma incungulu

Imisindo ihluke kanjani kulwazi lwemisindo?

Uma ufundisa imisindo, usuke ugxile ekufundiseni imisindo kanye nokwazi ukubona ukuthi igama libhalwa kanjani. Ngakho-ke imisindo ihambisana nokubhaliwe. Imisebenzi yolwazi lwemisindo igxile kumagama akhulunywayo nokuthi imisindo iwakha kanjani amagama. Imisebenzi eminingi yolwazi lwemisindo kuba yimisebenzi eyenziwa ngomlomo. Kunokuxhumana okunzulu phakathi kokubili; imisindo kanye nolwazi lwemisindo. Umfundi kufanele athole ulwazi lwemisindo kuqala ukuze azi ukuthi amagama abhaliwe kanye nalawo akhulunywayo wonke akhiwe yimisindo, ngaphambi kokuba ayiqonde imisindo; okungubudlelwane phakathi kwemisindo kanye namagama abhaliwe. Ngaphandle kokwazi ukuthi igama lakhiwe uchungechunge lwemisindo, umfundi ngeke akwazi ukuqonda imiyalelo yemisindo.

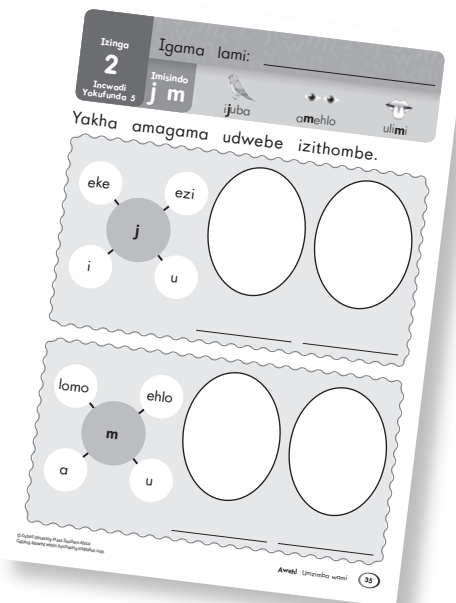


Imisindo ibasiza kanjani abafundi ukuze bafunde?

Umfundi ohlakaniphileyo uyakwazi ukubona imisindo efanayo emagameni ehlukenene ukuze akwazi ukufunda amagama amasha. Lokhu kubizwa ngezingxenywe zegama eziphimisekayo.

Abafundi bayazifundela bona ukuthi le misindo:

- ingazimela yodwa
- ingahlanganiswa
- ingahlukaniswa
- ingashintshwa ngeminye
- ingasuswa.

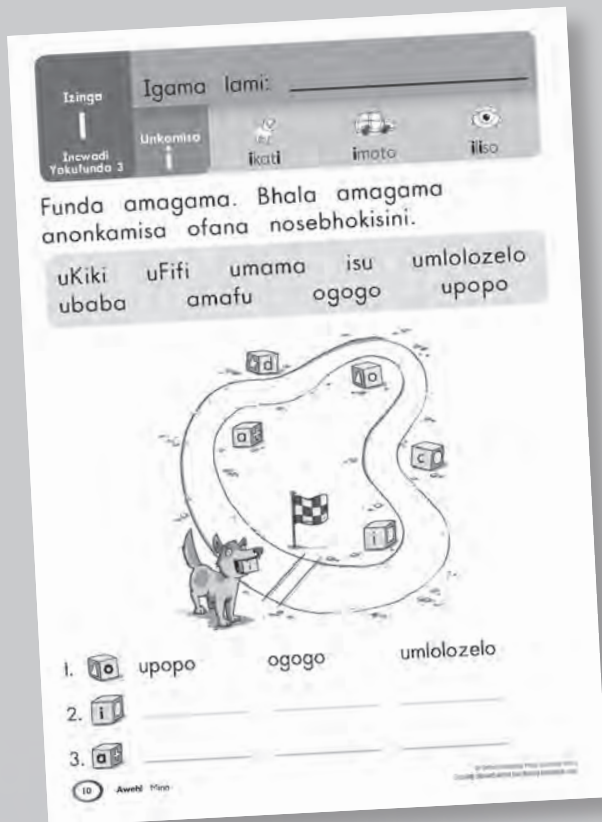


Inhloso ukuthi umfundi afunde igama, angalokhu elihlakaza njalo ukuze alifunde. Lokhu kubizwa ngokuthi ukwazi ukubona igama.

Ukwazi ukubona uqaphele igama

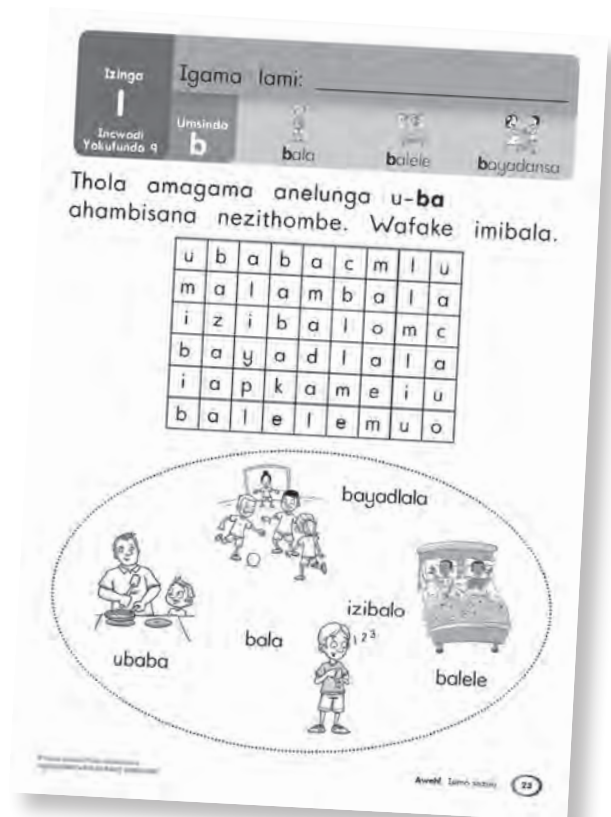
Umfundi onolwazi lolimi olukhulunywayo oluthuthukile uzokwazi ukuqaphela amagama awazwile, mhlawumbe akwazi ukuwasebenzisa kweyakhe inkulumo. Ngesikhathi befunda okubhaliwe futhi befunda amagama abhaliwe, inhloso ukuqondanisa amagama aziwayo akhulunywayo kanye nafana nawo abhaliwe bese bejwayela ukuzibonela wona bengasizwanga. Ngesikhathi leli khono lithuthukiswa (okuzenzekalelayo), abafundi kuzofanele baphimise amagama abawabonayo ukuze bawafunde. Lokhu kubizwa ngokuconzulula. Uma belifundile futhi balisho kahle, sebengakwazi ukuqhathanisa igama abalifundile kanye nalelo elisohlwini lolwazimagama, bese beyalazi ukuthi lisho ukuthini. Inhloso eyokuthi umfundi agcine esekwazi ukulibona igama ngokuzenzekalela bese engaphinde aliconzulule kuqala ukuze alifunde. Ukwanda kwamagama abakwazi ukuwafunda kwakha abafundi abashesha ukufunda ngokugeleza kanye nabafundi abaqonda kangcono lokhu abakufundayo (ukufunda ngokuqondisisa).

Ukwazi ukubona igama kuqala ngokwazi ukubona uhlamvu futhi lokhu kuhambisana nokwazi ukuhlukanisa lezo zinhlamvu, isibonelo, u-“d” uhluke kanjani ku-“b”? u-“q” uhluke kanjani ku-“p”?



Lawa ngamanye amasu angasiza ukuthuthukisa ukwazi ukubona igama:

- Ukuconzulula – ukuphimisa imisindo eyakhe igama: Cela ukuba abafundi balihlakaze noma baliconzulule igama libe nemisindo ezimele yodwa. Uma sebekwenze ngempumelelo lokhu, bacele babuye bahlanganise imisindo bakhe igama bese beliphimisa seliphelele.
- Ukubona amalunga namaphethini ezinhlamvu: Cela abafundi bakhombe amalunga abawaziyo, isibonelo: /u/ /ba/ /ba/, /i/ /si/ ba/ /ya/.
- Ukubona nokuqaphela iziqalo: Fundisa bese ucela abafundi ukuba bakhombe iziqalo ezifanayo emagameni, isibonelo: **isisu**, **isicelo**, **isibuko**.



Amagama alukhuni afundwa ngokuwabuka

Amagama afundwa ngokuwabuka esiZulwini yilawo anemisindo abafundi abangakafundiswa yona. Lawo magama abe esefundiswa njengamagama afundwa ngokuwabuka ngoba abafundi bengeke bakwazi ukuwacanzulula. Isibonelo, amagama anezinhlamvu ezihamba ngambili noma ngantathu uma abafundi besafunde nje kuphela leyo ehamba ngayodwa.

Lawa magama kufanele afundiswe futhi afundwe ngokushesha ukuze abafundi bakwazi ukushesha bawabone uma befunda.

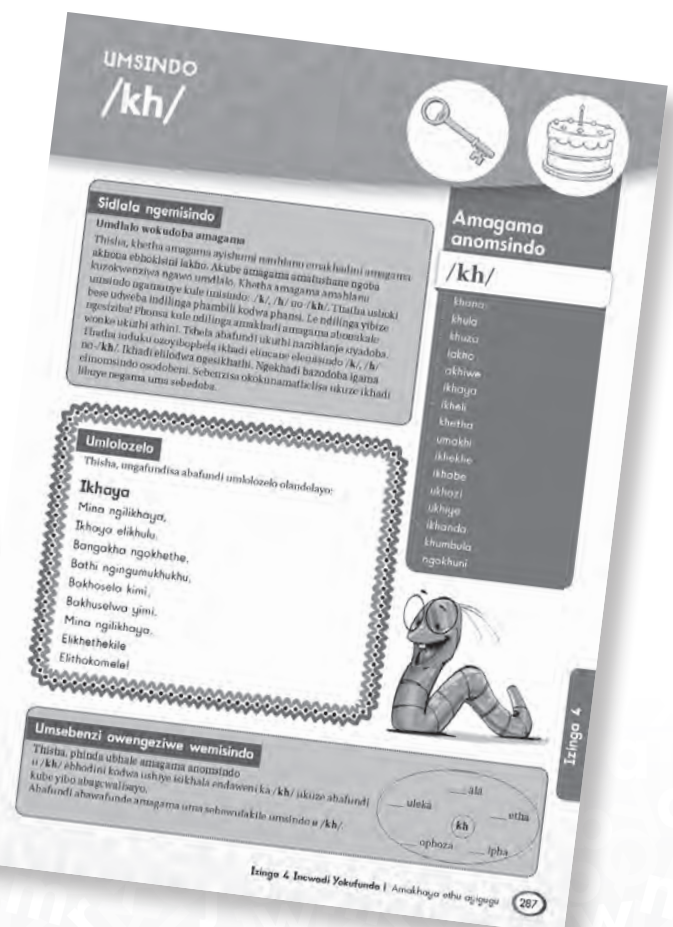
Ukufundisa imisindo yilapho uthisha efundisa abafundi ukufunda igama kanye nokuliphimisa ngokuhlanganisa imisindo. Umfundi ufunda ukwazi ukulalela nokubona imisindo, akwazi ukuthi imisindo leyo iwakha kanjani amagama nokuthi lawo magama ayakha kanjani imisho. Ukufunda imisindo kusiza umfundi ukuthi akwazi ukuphimisa kanye nokufunda noma yiliphi igama ahlangabezana nalo. Ulwazi lwemisindo luthuthukisa ikhono lomfundi lokufunda ngokugeleza nekhono lokufundela ubumnandi.

Kubaluleke kakhulu ukuthi abafundi basebenzise umsindo omusha ngokuwubona usebenzile emibhalweni ukuze ulwazi lokubona amagama kanye nolwazimagama luzokwakheka.

Ngaphandle kwezinyathelo ezintathu ezingezansi, abafundi ngeke bakuqonde ukubaluleka komsebenzi wemisindo, bazovele baphinde umsindo nje ngoba ubabuza wona bese bengabe besakhuthazeka ukufunda umsindo okugxilwe kuwo kanye nobudlelwane phakathi komsindo nohlamvu.

Isinyathelo 2: Nika abafundi ithuba lokuthi bafunde izibonelo zamagama besebenzisa umsindo ofundisiwe ukwakha amagama abawaziyo.

Isinyathelo 3: Abafunde amagama anomsindo okugxilwe kuwona emibhalweni enika umqondo futhi enezibonelo zamagama.



3. Ukufunda ngokugeleza

Yini ukufunda ngokugeleza?

Ukufunda ngokugeleza ukwazi ukufunda ngesivini esifanele, ukufunda kuzwakale kahle ukhombisa imizwa futhi ungenzi amaphutha amaningi. Uma abafundi bekwazi ukufunda ngokugeleza, maningi amathuba okuthi bakuqonde lokhu abakufundayo ngoba abachithi isikhathi becabanga ukuthi igama ngalinye lithini nokuthi liphinyiswa kanjani.

Izinyathelo zokukhiqiza umfundi ofunda ngokugeleza

Ngoba uba ngcono ekwenzeni into ngokuyenza njalo, izingane kufanele zifunde njalo ukuze zithuthukise ikhono lazo lokufunda. Izingane kufanele zifunde izizathu ezechukene futhi zifunde imibhalo ehlukeni. Kufanele zifunde ngokuphindelela umbhalo ukuze zeywayele ukufunda amagama afanayo, imishwana kanye neziphumuzi, zize zikwazi ukufunda ngokugeleza.

Ukufunda umbhalo kumele kuthokozelwe futhi kube nobuciko. Funda umbhalo usebenzisa amaphimbo ahlukahlukene noma isivini esehlukahlukeni. Funda umbhalo unensa noma ushesha kakhulu; abafundi bakho bazokuthokozela lokho futhi kuzobasiza ukubona ukuthi kufanele bawufunde kanjani umbhalo. Vumela abafundi bakho ukuba kube yibona abakhetha imizwa abafunda ukuyisebenzisa noma umlingiswa abafunda ukuba nguyena uma befunda. Isibonelo: umuzwa wokuphatheka kabi, ukuba umlingiswa oyisilwane esisabekayo noma isilwane esikhulu, njalonnjalo.

Khombisa ukufunda ngokugeleza

Izingane zifunda ukuthi ukufunda kahle kuzwakala kanjani uma zikulalela. Yingakho kubalulekile ukuthi abafundi bezwe ukufunda kahle kwenziwa nguthisha bese beyagqugquzelwa ukuthi nabo balingise lokho abakuzwile.

Abafundi abanezingqinamba bazosizakala ekufundeni ngokulandela uthisha, okuyilapho uthisha efunda khona amagama ambalwa bese abafundi befunda ngemuva kwakhe noma baphinde lawo magama.

Ngokulalela ngesikhathi kufundwa kahle ngokugeleza, abafundi bafundiswa:

- ukuthi iphimbo lofundayo lingasiza kanjani ukuletha umqondo kokufundwayo.
- ukuthi iziphumuzi zingasetshenziswa kanjani ukwenza umbhalo ube lula ukuwuqonda.
- ukuthi umbhalo ungenziwa kanjani ukuthi uphile futhi uthokozelwa uma ufundwa.

Gqugquzela ukufunda ngokuphindelela

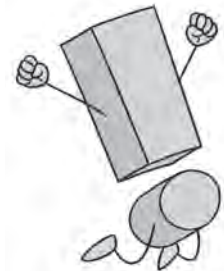
Uma usubakhombisile indlela yokufunda, abafundi kufanele baphinde bawufunde umbhalo. Lokhu kubizwa ngokufunda ngokuphindelela. Ukufunda umbhalo izikhathi ezine kwanele ukuthuthukisa ukufunda ngokugeleza kodwa kuningi okungazuzwa uma abafundi befunda ngokuphindelela baze bafunde bengasawenzi amaphutha.

- Amakhono ahlukile angafundiswa noma ajwayezwe kubafundi ngalokho nalokho kufunda, isibonelo: ungagxila kwiziphumuzi, izenzo, njalonnjalo.
- Ukufunda ngokuphindelela kusiza abafundi ukuthi bajulise ulwazi lwabo lombhalo (ukuqondisisa).
- Ukufunda ngokuphindelela kuthuthukisa ukukwazi ukubona amagama ngokuyikho/ngokucophelela kanye nolwazimagama lwabafundi.
- Ukufunda ngokuphindelela kuthuthukisa ikhono labafundi lokufunda ngokucophelela (ukwazi ukubona amagama).

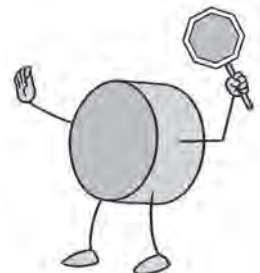
Ukufunda kuzwakale kahle ukhombisa imizwa kusho ukuqaphela iziphumuzi ezisetsheziwe.



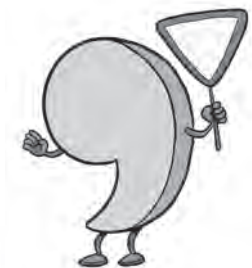
izwi liyanyuka



izwi liyaphakama noma lesase



ukuphumula isikhathi eside



ukuphumula isikhashana

Ukufunda ngokuhlanganyela bese kuba **ukufunda ngokusizwa nangokuholwa emaqenjini uthisha** kuyazenzakalela ukuthi kunike abafundi ithuba lokuphindelela ukufunda umbhalo. Ngesikhathi kwenzeka lokhu, qinisekisa ukuthi:

- ufundisa amagama amasha
- abafundi bazijwayeza ukufunda lawo magama nokuthi asho ukuthini.
- ufunda amagama nabafundi kaningi kanye nokuthi ufunda izinhlobo zemibhalo ezehlukene (izindaba zokuziqambela, izinkondlo kanye nemibhalo enika ulwazi lwamaqiniso).

Ukucophelela kuyingxeny ebalulekile yokufunda ngokugeleza futhi kuthuthukiswa uma abafundi bekwazi ukubona futhi bawazi amagama. Abafundi kufanele banikezwe ithuba futhi bachithe isikhathi nsukuzonke befunda ukufunda amagama ngokucophelela nangendlela eqondile.

Abafundi akufanele baphoqwe ukufunda basheshe bengakakulungeli lokho ngoba lokho kuzobagqugquzela ukuthi baqagele amagama kunokuthi bagxile ekufundeni ngokucophelela bawazi umqondo wombhalo.

Amasu okufundisa ongawasebenzisa

Amasu ahlukeni angasetshenziswa ukuthuthukisa ukufunda ngokugeleza.

Ukufunda sakucula: Uthisha ufunda kakhulu ngokuhlanganyela kanye nekilasi lonke. Incwadi okufanele ikhethwe mayingabi yinde kakhulu futhi kufanele ibe sezingeni lokufunda ngokuzimela labafundi abanengi. Ukufunda sakucula kunika abafundi ithuba lokufunda belandela isivini sikathisha ngesikhathi efunda, kanti futhi bezilolongela ukufunda kakhulu. Ngakho-ke uthisha unethuba:

- lokuma kancane bese ebuza imibuzo.
- lokuchaza izincwadi zokufunda.
- lokukhomba bese echaza amagama amasha.
- lokuqinisekisa ukuthi bonke abafundi babamba iqhaza ekufundeni.

Abafundi abangenzi kahle bangaba nenkinga yokungakwazi ukulandela isivini sikathisha ngesikhathi efunda, kodwa bazozuza ngokuzwa amagama efundwa ngendlela efanele, ephimiswa ngokuyikho futhi efundwa ngesivini esifanele. Ukuphinda kufundwe incwadi nekilasi lonke, kuzokwenza abafundi babe nokuzethemba okukhulu ekufundeni ngesikhathi bewabona la magama. Lokhu kuzoholela ekutheni bagcine bekwazi ukuzifundela incwadi ngokuzimela.

Ukufunda okuvalelekile: Uthisha ufunda kakhulu ephimisa kodwa abafundi bona balandela ngokufunda buthule. Ngemuva kwesikhathi esithile, uthisha uzoshiya igama elilodwa angezokulifunda bese abafundi kube yibo abazolifunda kakhulu bephimisa. Ukufunda okuvalelekile akubaniki abafundi ithuba elikhulu lokufunda bephimisa kodwa kungenye indlela yokuvikela abafundi ukuthi baphoxeke ngesikhathi befunda ngamunye. Noma ngabe abafundi abanezingqinamba ekufundeni bezoxakeka ukulandela, ngeke bazizwe bekhishwe inyumbazane futhi bazoba nethuba lokulalela labo abafunda kahle.

Ukufunda ngababili: Abafundi abanengi asebekwazi ukufunda ngokugeleza bangabhangqwa nalaba abangakakwazi ukufunda kahle ngokugeleza, babe ngababili. Labo asebekwazi ukufunda ngokugeleza bazobonisa ukufunda ngendlela bese kuthi laba abangakakwazi ukufunda ngokugeleza bafunde belandela emva kwabo.

- Umfundi okwazi ukufunda ngokugeleza ubonisa ukufunda ngokuqala afunde indaba noma indima yendaba, efunda ngesivini okuyisona futhi efunda kuzwakale ekhombisa imizwa.
- Lo mfundi ongakakwazi ukufunda kahle ngokugeleza yena ufunda indaba noma indima yendaba ngokusizwa kanye nokuholwa yilowo mfundi ofunda ngokugeleza, ozomxhasa futhi amncome.
- Kubalulekile ukuthi umfundi ofunda ngokugeleza akwazi ukunika imiphumela yokufunda ngokushesha futhi eyakhayo kulowo ongakakwazi ukufunda kahle ngokugeleza. Imiphumela eyakhayo izomgqugquzela ukuthi aphinde ayifunde indaba noma indima yendaba.

Uma kungelula ukubhangqa umfundi ofunda ngokugeleza kanye nalowo ongakakwazi ukufunda kahle ngokugeleza, abafundi abasezingeni elifanayo lokufunda bangabhangqwa ngemuva kokuba uthisha ebanikeze imiyalelo. Abafundi sebengazilolonga ngokuphinda bafunde umbhalo ngemuva kokulalela uthisha efunda.

Siza ukugqugquzela ukuthi ikhaya libe indawo yokufunda izincwadi

Kubalulekile ukuthi abazali kanye nababheki bezingane bagqugquzelwe ukuthi babafunde abafundi izincwadi emakhaya. Umfundi kufanele ezwe kaningi abantu abafunda ngokugeleza befunda. Ukufunda kufanele kubonakale njengekhono elibalulekile ukuba umuntu abe nalo, eliyigugu futhi elinenzuzo nasekhaya.

Vumela abafundi ukuba bathathe izincwadi zokufunda baye nazo emakhaya ukuze batshengise imindeni yabo lokhu asebekwazi ukukufunda.

Ukufunda usebenzisa umbhalo oqoshiwe

Uma ungakhululekile ukubonisa abafundi indlela yokufunda indaba, ungasebenzisa umbhalo oqoshiwe ongenayo eminye imisindo noma umculo ongaphazamisa. Kufanele futhi lowo mbhalo ube sezingeni lomfundi okwazi ukufunda ngokuzimela.

- Dlala incwadi noma indaba eqoshiwe ize iyophela, ungayimisi ukuze abafundi bayithokozele indaba iyonke.
- Ngesikhathi belalele, yekela abafundi balandele indaba ngokukhomba ngeminwe igama ngalinye elisencwadini.
- Abafundi kufanele balandele ngokuthi bafunde kanye kanye nendaba eqoshiwe.
- Vumela abafundi bafunde kanye kanye nendaba eqoshiwe baze bakwazi ukufunda ngokuzimela, benganikile endabeni eqoshiwe.



4. Ulwazimagama

Isikhala/igebe kulwazimagama

Izingane zingena esikoleni zinolwazi olungafani uma kuza kulwazimagama ngoba zivela emakhaya angafani. Zonke izingane zeBanga loku-1 ziqala isikole zikwazi ukukhuluma futhi zilufunda ulimi lwazo lwasekhaya, olukhulunywayo. Lolu lwazimagama olukhulunywayo lubizwa ngolwazimagama lokwethula izifiso nezidingo (ulimi lokuveza okufunayo nokucabangayo).

Ngesikhathi izingane zifunda ukuthi amagama eziwakhululwayo angabhalwa futhi afundwe ewumbhalo, ziqala ukuqhathanisa ulwazimagama olukhulunywayo kanye namagama abhaliwe.

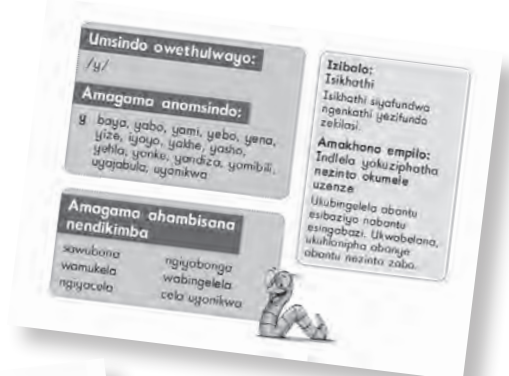
Lusitshelani ucwaningo

Inhloso yokufunda ukuqonda lokhu okusencwadini, kanti ngeke ukwazi ukuqonda lokhu okufundayo ungenalo ulwazimagama. Ngakho-ke ulwazimagama kufanele lufundiswe ngenkuthalo futhi abafundi baluthole ngokuyikho. Uhla olulandelayo luchaza kafushane lokhu okwatholwa ucwaningo olumayelana nolwazimagama:

- Izingane zidinga ukulibona kaningi igama (izikhathi ezinhlanu kuya kweziyishumi nesithupha) ngaphambi kokuba zilazi.
- Lokhu kulibona igama kufanele kube ukuthi lisetshenziswa emishweni ejwayelekile hhayi libe sohlwini nje. Imisho isiza ingane ukuthi ikwazi ukuxhumanisa igama kanye nomqondo walo.
- Amagama ethulwa kahle ngokukhuluma ngaphambi kokuba afundwe.
- Amagama amasha afundwa kahle uma ehambisana nendikimba noma esendabeni ngoba aba yingxeny yalokhu okukhulunywa ngakho.
- Amagama afundwa kahle uma eyamaniswa nalokhu umfundi asekwazi.
- Kulula ukufunda igama uma lisemushweni onamagama asevele ewazi umfundi. Ukufunda igama elisha kufanele kube nokuzibandakanya komfundi.



Aweh! Izinga 5 Incwadi Yokufunda 2
Yini eshayo?



Aweh! Izinga 3
Incwadi Yokufunda 4
UYoyo wasemkhathini



Aweh! Izinga 3
Incwadi Yokufunda 4
UYoyo wasemkhathini

Ubambisene nothisha beBanga lesi-2 kanye nelesi-3, ungenza okuningi ukuthuthukisa ulwazimagama lwabafundi. Ngokwenza kanjalo, uthuthukise ikhono labo lokufunda ngokuqondisisa.

Yini ongayenza ukwakha ulwazimagama lwabafundi?

Fundela ikilasi lakho

Funda njalo ubuye ufunde izinhlobo ezechukene zemibhalo. Lokhu kufunda kungukufunda okuthokozisayo lapho ufundela khona abafundi bakho kakhulu uphimisa ukuze bakuthokozele nabo lokhu. Lokhu akuzokwakha nje kuphela uthando lwezincwadi kanye nelokufunda izincwadi, kodwa futhi kuzokwakha amathuba lapho abafundi bakho bezozwa khona amagama amasha asebenze endabeni noma endikimbeni. Khetha izincwadi ezizokukatha umoya ojwayelekile futhi ezibhalwe ngolimi olunothile.

Qinisekisa ukuthi abafundi bakho bayafunda

Uma eba maningi amagama abawafundayo, abafundi bakho bazoba nokuzethemba ngesikhathi befunda. Ukufunda bephindelela kuzobasiza ukuthi amagama amasha ahlale esemqondweni wabo isikhathi eside. Bavumele benze amaphutha kanye nokuthi bazame. Gqugquzela abafundi bakho ukuthi baphinde baxoxe izindaba enizifundile futhi baxoxe ngokuthi bacabangani ngazo.

Khuluma nabafundi bakho

Izingane zifunda amagama amasha ngokuthi ziwezwe. Izingane zithanda ukwazi nje zidalwa ngakho-ke zizofuna ukwazi ukuthi igama lisho ukuthini. Ngemuva kokulizwa igama izikhathi ezimbalwa, zizobe seziqala ukulisebenzisa.

- Khuluma nabafundi bakho, usebenzisa ulimi olunothile futhi olwakha umqondo.
- Chaza ngaso sonke isikhathi ingqikithi igama olisebenzise kuyo kanye nesizathu salokhu okushoyo nalokhu okwenzayo.
- Khuluma usebenzisa imisho ephelele.

Yenza abafundi bakho bakhulume

Kungenzeka ukuthi ufundisa izingane ezingagqugquzelwa ukukhuluma ekhaya. Lezi zingane azilitholi ithuba lokuthi zizithuthukise noma zizilolonge ngokwanele olimini olukhulunywayo.

Dedela abafundi bakho ukuba bazitholele ngokwabo ukuthi ulimi lubalulekile futhi lunamandla.

- Gqugquzela abafundi bakho ukuthi bachaze lokhu abakucabangayo.
- Khumbuza abafundi bakho ukuphendula ngemisho ephelele kanye nokunika incazelo yezimpendulo zabo.

- Basize ukuthi bazicabangele, bahlale futhi bahlanganise imibono.
- Khetha igama elilodwa ngeviki bese ugqugquzela abafundi ukuthi balisebenzise njalo emishweni ephelele kanye nasezimweni okuyizo.

Khuthaza ukuba imindeni izibandakanye

Abafundi bakho badinga ukulekelelwa okukhulu ukuze bakwazi ukuphumelela nokuhlala begqugquzelekile. Ikhaya kufanele kube indawo lapho bezokwazi ukusebenzisa lokhu abakufunda esikoleni nalapho ukufunda nokubhala kunesidingo khona kakhulu.

Nika abafundi umsebenzi wasekhaya ozobenza basebenze futhi udinge nokuthi balekelelwa umuntu omdala. Lokhu kuzokhuthaza ukuxoxisana nokusizana phakathi komntwana nomzali.

Khuthaza ukuqaphela amagama

Izingane zithola ulwazi olusha nsuku zonke, ngakho-ke kuwumqondo omuhle ukuziqeqesha ukuthi zibheke amagama amasha bese zizama ukuwafunda (ukugqugquzela kwangaphakathi).

Khuthaza ukuqaphela amagama ngokuvumela abafundi bakho ukuthi badlale ngolimi:

- Bangadlala umdlalo wamagama.
- Bangacula amaculo kanye nemilolozelo.
- Bangakha amagama anemvumelwano efanayo; unika abafundi ithuba lokuba bazame ukuthola izakhi zamagama amasha.
- Abafundi abaningi bafunda kangcono uma benza iminyakazo ehambisana nalokhu abakwenzayo.
- Khetha igama leviki bese abafundi bashaye ihlombe njalo uma bezwa lelo gama.
- Yenza imincintiswano yamagama. Iba namagama amaningana okuzoxilwa kuwona. Njalo uma umfundi elisebenzisa igama noma elizwa, lizobe selinikwa uphawu. Abafundi bazokujabulela ukubona ukuthi yiliphi igama elizophumelela.
- Abafundi abalingise lokhu okushiwo yigama noma umushwana, isibonelo, “Ngiyagula” noma “Gxuma njengexoxo.”
- Njengengxenywe yomsebenzi obhalwayo, cela abafundi ukuthi badwebe lokhu abacabanga ukuthi kushiwo yigama.
- Buza abafundi ukuthi bayalazi yini elinye igama elisho okufanayo naleli elinye, isibonelo, “-bhala” nelithi “-loba”. Lokhu kuzosiza ukwethula amagama ‘angomqondofana’.
- Gqugquzela abafundi bakho ukuba basho ukuthi igama lithini ngesiNgisi. Lokhu kuzoxhasa ukwazi izilimi ezimbili.
- Bhala imisho elula ebhodini. Shiya igama bese ubuza ikilasi ukuthi yiliphi igama elishodayo, isibonelo: Umama uphuza itiye.

Khetha ukuthi yimaphi amagama owafundisayo

Isikhathi sokufundisa sincane ngakho-ke kungcono ukuzibuza wena le mibuzo mayelana negama ngaphambi kokuba ugxile kulona:

1. Libaluleke noma lisiza kangakanani leli gama kubafundi bami ngokwezifundo (*CALP*) kanye nasekulisebenziseni nsukuzonke (*BICS*)?
2. Ingabe abafundi bami bazolizwa noma bazolifunda kangaki leli gama?
3. Ngingalichaza kalula kanjani leli gama?
4. Ingabe leli gama lixhumene nesimo abaphila kuso abafundi baleli kilasi? (Iijwayelekile?)

Khetha ukuthi ufuna ukulifundisa kanjani lelo gama

- Chaza igama usebenzisa amagama abawaziyo abafundi. (Ungathuli igama elisha ngesikhathi usachaza elinye elisha.)
- Uma kungenzeka, khombisa abafundi isithombe esichaza igama. (Izingane zicabanga ngezithombe ngoba amagama asemasha kuzona.) Sebenzisa amakhadi amagama, izithombe kanye namaphosta uma ufundisa igama elisha.
- Sebenzisa isikhathi sokufundisa ukufundisa uphinde uhlanganise amagama ezingqikithini ezehlukene, isibonelo, uma ukhuluma ngezokuthutha, sebenzisa lelo thuba ukukhuluma ngemibala yezimoto ezikumaphosta. Hlanganisa lokhu nempilo yabafundi ngokubuza ukuthi ubani onomzali onemoto eluhlaza sasibhakabhaka. Lolu hlobo lokufundisa luzosiza abafundi ukuba baxhumanise lokho abakufundayo.
- Buza abafundi bakho ukuthi lingalisebenzisa yini igama elisha ezingqikithini ezahlukene.
- Zama ukuthola enye indaba noma incwadi esebenzisa igama elisha okugxilwe kulona. Siza abafundi ukuthi baqonde ukuthi igama elisha lisho ukuthini engqikithini entsha.

Ulwazimagama okugxilwe kulo

Yima bese ugxila emagameni amasha angeyona ingxenye yomsebenzi wekilasi wansuku zonke.

Yakha ikilasi eligcwele amagama noma ulimi

Izingane eziningi azizijwayele izincwadi futhi azijwayele ukufunda ekhaya ngakho-ke ikilasi kufanele livale lesi sikhala:

- Faka amalebula ezintweni ezisekilasini.
- Beka itafula lendikimba nalo elinamalebula.
- Beka amaphosta odongeni. Uma iphosta ingenawo amalebula, bhala amagama bese uwalengisa ngentambo kuyona iphosta. Ukulekelela ukwazi ukukhuluma izilimi ezimbili, amalebula awabe ngazo zombili izilimi ozifundisayo.
- Yakha udonga lwamagama. Udonga lwamagama kufanele lukhule njalo ngonyaka ukuze lube isithombe sokuthi mangaki amagama afundisiwe futhi afundwa. Amagama kufanele ahlale odongeni ukuze abafundi bawasebenzise uma behlola ukupelelwa kwegama nokuthi lisetshenziswa kanjani emushweni. Zikhethele ukuthi udonga lwamagama uzoluhlela kanjani; ungahlela amagama alandelayo ngezinhlamvu ze-alfabethi noma ungahlela amagama ngezindikimba.
- Yakha ikhona lezincwadi noma umtapo wezincwadi wasekilasini. Lena indawo ekhethekile lapho abafundi bengahlala khona ngokuthula bazikhethele incwadi abazoyifunda. Lokhu kubalulekile, ikakhulukazi uma isikole sakho singenawo umtapo wezincwadi. Cela abazali ukuba banikele ngezincwadi ozozibeka ekhoneni lezincwadi lekilasi lakho. Izincwadi kufanele zibe sezingeni lokufundwa ngokuzimela noma ngaphansi kwalo, futhi abafundi kufanele bagqugquzelwe ukufunda lezi zincwadi ukuzithokozisa noma ukufunda buthule.
- Beka odongeni izithombe noma imibhalo eyenziwe abafundi bakho. Lokhu kuzobagqugquzela abafundi bakho uma sebeyibona imisebenzi yabo ibekwe odongeni futhi kuzokwenza balithande ikilasi labo.

Isibonelo sesifundo esigxile kulwazi lwamagama

Igama: Inuku

1. Ingabe niyayazi incazelo yegama elithi 'inuku? Ngumuntu onjani oyinuku?

2. Asibukeni isithombe. Yini oyibona ekamelweni?

3. Yenzani intombazane esesithombeni? Yebo, iphonsa isikhwama sayo.

9. Ingabe isithombe sikhombisa isikhathi sasekuseni, emini noma kusihlwa?

8. Manje ucabanga ukuthi ngumuntu onjani oyinuku?



4. Ingabe leli kamelo lihlanzekile?

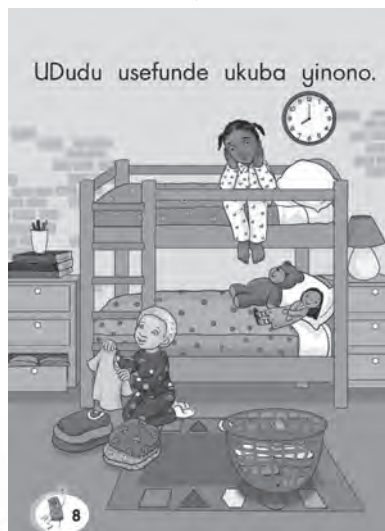
5. Yini ekhombisa ukuthi le ntombazane ayinakekeli ikamelo kanye nezingubo zayo?

7. Yimaphi amagama ongawasebenzisa ukuchaza le ntombazane?

6. Ingabe le ntombazane iyahlanza ikamelo layo?

1. Buka lesi sithombe sesibili usiqhathanise nesithombe sokuqala. Yenzani intombazane eguqe phansi?

4. Ingabe isithombe sikhombisa isikhathi sasekuseni, emini noma kusihlwa?



2. Sihluke kanjani lesi sithombe kwisithombe sokuqala? Libukeka kanjani ikamelo manje?

3. Umuntu ongelona inuku sithi ngumuntu onjani? Ingabe uyalibona igama elichaza umuntu ongelona inuku embhalweni okuleli khasi?

Ekupheleni kweBanga lesi-3, inhloso eyokuthi abafundi babe namasu abazowasebenzisa uma behlangabezana negama abangayazi incazelo yalo. Kodwa ukuze bafune ukuwasebenzisa lawo masu, kufanele ngokudalwa babe abantu abathanda ukwazi futhi abathanda ukulikhumbula igama ukuthi lisho ukuthini. Qala lokhu kufuna ukwazi ngokubasiza ukuthi bacabange ngokuhlaziya wonke amagama abahlangabezana nawo.

- Yenza abafundi baqaphela indlela igama elibhalwa/ elipelwa ngayo. Lokhu kuzogcizelela imithetho yemisindo, okuzobasiza ukuthi babe ababhali abangcono njengoba bezochitha isikhathi esincane begxile ekutheni igama libhalwa kanjani, uma sebenolwazi lwemithetho yemisindo.
- Bacele baqhathanise amagama, isibonelo: Yiliphi igama elizwakala lithokozisa? Yiliphi igama elide?
- Babuze ukuthi bayalazi yini igama eliphikisana negama okugxilwe kulo (umqondophika) noma elinye igama elisho okufanayo negama okugxilwe kulo (umqondofana).
- Babuze ukuthi ungalisebenzisa yini igama ezimweni ezechukene, isibonelo: Ungamtshela uthishanhloko ukuthi agxume? Cha. Kungani?

Igama lamini: _____	
Izibongo 3 Inzuzo: Yokuqonda %	Umlando bh
 ibhala	 ibhala(a)
 bhali	

Bhala igamagama ezithombe.

Isho igama lesithombe.	Bhala igama.	Funda umusho.
	ibhala	Ngibona ibhala.
		Ngibona ibhubesi.
		Ngibona ibhanoyi.
		Ngibona ibhasi.
		Ngibona ibhande.

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Kwesi (Grade: **A3**)

Isigaba

3

Isicwadi
Yokufunda 1

Igama lami:

Umlando

▼

Umntu wase

Vuka

Vela

Funda amagama aphikisanayo.
Kokelezela umlando u-v.



vuka



lola



vela



sithela



valelisa



bingelela



veza



fihla

Gqamisa uhluvmu.



10

Ameli Umqondisi

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[illegible]

5. Ukufunda ngokuqondisisa

Ukufunda ngokuqondisisa kufanele kube umkhuba oyinjwayelo kubafundi bakho ukuze ngesikhathi befika eBangeni lesi-4 kube lula ukushintsha, besuka ekufundeni ukufunda okubhaliwe baye ekufundeni ukuqonda okubhaliwe.

Uma abafundi bekwazi ukuconzulula bese bephimisa ngokuyikho amagama abawafundayo kodwa bengakuqondi abakufundayo, kufana “nokukhonkotha nje imibhalo” bebe bengakwazi ukufunda. Yingakho ucwango luthole ukuthi ukufundiswa kwemisindo kanye nokufundiswa kwamakhono adingekayo ukuze abafundi bafunde ngokuqondisisa kufanele kunikwe isikhathi

esilinganayo. Amakhono okufunda ngokuqondisisa kanye namasu okufunda ngokuqonda kufanele kufundiswe futhi abafundi balolongwe kukho isikhathi eside. Uma umfundi esekwazi ukufunda kahle amagama asekhasini lencwadi, kube sekuqala umsebenzi wokubafundisa ukuqonda lokho abakufundayo. Ukufunda kuyinqubo engelula, encike ekutheni umfundi asebenzise wonke amakhono (ulwazi ngokwakheka kwamagama, imisindo kanye nolwazimagama) ngokuwahlanganisa kanye nokucabangisisa, ukubuza nokusebenzisa amasu ahlukene okufunda. Umfundi ofunda kahle usebenzisa la makhono ngaphambi kokufunda, ngesikhathi sokufunda kanye nangemuva kokufunda.

Ukufunda ngokuqondisisa ...

Kubandakanya ubuyena bomfundi

Ukufunda kubandakanya ubuyena bomfundi njengoba umfundi uletha lokhu okungokwakhe embhalweni:

- amakhono akhe
- asedlule kukho.

Ukuzibandakanya nento

- Umuntu → umbhalo
- Ulwazi lwangaphambili → ingqikithi

Ukubheka ukuqondisisa kwakho

Umfundi ofunda kahle:

- ufunda ngokunembayo nangokucophelela
- uhlola lokhu akufundayo
- uyaqaphelisisa
- uhlanganisa imisho kanye nezigaba
- uyazitholela izincazelo zamagama amasha
- ushintsha amasu okufunda.

Ukusebenzisa amasu okufunda



Qagela



Bona



Bona wakhe izithombe ngamehlo engqondo



Cabangela



Buza



Hlaziya



Hlanganisa

Ukuzibandakanya

Ngaphambi kokufunda abafundi banquma:

- lokhu asebevele bekwazi (ulwazi lwangaphambili)
- lokhu abacabanga ukuthi kuzokwenzeka (ukuqagela)
- lokhu abalindele ukukuthola embhalweni.

Ngesikhathi sokufunda abafundi:

- bayahlola ukuthi baqonda ngokuyikho yini
- basebenzisa amasu ahlukene okuqondisisa ukusiza ukuthi baqonde lokhu abakufundayo
- bathola izincazelo zamagama amasha.

Ngemuva kokufunda abafundi:

- bayanquma ukuthi bazizwa kanjani ngalokhu abakufundile
- bahlola ukuthi bafunde kahle yini nokuthi bakuqondile yini abebekufunda.

Amasu okufunda

Maningi amasu abafundi abafunda kahle abawasebenzisayo uma bezibandakanya nombhalo futhi bezama ukuqonda lokhu abakufundayo. Amanye amasu alula kanti amanye alukhuni, kodwa yilawa alula okufanele afundiswe abafundi abasebancane. Isiqondiso Sikathisha se-*Aweh!* Ibanga loku-1 Izinga loku-1 kuya kwelesi-4 sikunikeza usizo lokuthi ungafundisa kanjani:

- ukusebenzisa ulwazi lwangaphambili
- ukuqagela
- nokubona wakhe izithombe ngamehlo engqondo.
- ukuxhumanisa/Ukuhlanganisa
- ukubuza imibuzo kanye

Kubalulekile ukuhlobanisa indlela ofundisa ngayo nabafundi bakho kanye nezincwadi ozisebenzisayo.

Amasu okufunda kufanele afundiswe bese abafundi bezilolonga kuwo aze abe yinjwayelo.

1. Ukusebenzisa ulwazi lwangaphambili

Ulwazi lwangaphambili luwulwazi lokuqala; yilokhu umfundi asevele ekwazi noma lokho adlule kukho. Okufanele umfundi afundiswe khona ukukhipha asebenzise noma ukuthola lolu lwazi bese eluhlanganisa nalokhu azokufunda (ukuxhumanisa). Uma ulwazi olusha luhlanganiswa nalokhu umfundi asekwazi, umfundi uqonda kalula lokhu okufundwayo. Ulwazi analo:

- ulwazi olungamaqiniso
- yilokhu umfundi asedlule kukho
- ulwazimagama analo
- ulwazi lohlobo lombhalo (lena yindaba ngakho-ke...).

2. Ukuqagela

Ukuqagela kuncike kulwazi onalo. Isibonelo, uma ubonisa abafundi bakho ikhava yencwadi enesithombe samafu amnyama, abafundi bangaqagela ukuthi lizokuna endabeni. Abafundi basebenzise ulwazi lwabo lwangaphambili lokubona amafu eba mnyama ngaphambi kokuna. Lolu lwazi baluhlanganisa nesithombe, bese bekwazi ukuqagela. Ngakho-ke, ngesikhathi befunda incwadi bangabuza imibuzo ukubona ukuthi baqagelea kahle yini.

Amaphuzu alandelayo angasiza abafundi ukuqagela:

- isihloko sendaba
- uhlobo lwendaba
- isithombe esikukhava yencwadi
- isethulo sendaba esingemuva kwekhava yencwadi
- izithombe eziphakathi encwadini ezihambisana nendaba.

Ngesikhathi ufunda indaba noma umbhalo, buza imibuzo ezoholela abafundi ekuqageleni. Ngezansi isibonelo semibuzo ongayibuza abafundi.



Siyadlondlobala Izinga 2 Kuyini lokho?

3. Ukubuza imibuzo

Abafundi abafunda kahle babuza imibuzo ngesikhathi befunda bese becabanga noma bathole izimpendulo. Leli su libasiza ukuthi:

- babheke ukuthi bayakuqonda abakufundayo
- bakwazi ukuhlanganisa/ukuxhumanisa
- bakwazi ukuqagela bese behlola ukuqagela kwabo
- bathole umongo wendaba
- bahlole ulwazi olusha beluqhathanisa nolwazi lwangaphambili
- basho ulwazi olusha ngamafushane
- banqume isu elisha lokufunda.

Ngesikhathi ufunda indaba noma umbhalo, buza imibuzo eholela ukuthi abafundi baxhumanise bese beqagela. Ngezansi kunezibonelo zemibuzo ekuholayo engabuzwa.

Ucabanga ukuthi umfana uthini enjeni?

Ucabanga ukuthiinja ibalekelani?

Mangaki amabhuloki akumata?

Ucabanga ukuthi yini esizokwenzeka?



Ubani ofuna ukudlala noJimi?

Iphetheniinja? Iphethe okungaki?

Wena ungaphatha okungaki?

Ungazisho izinombolo ozibona kumabhuloki akumata?

Aweh! Izinga 1 Incwadi Yokufunda 3
Dlala nami

Ingabe bakuphi laba bantu abasesithombeni?

Ucabanga ukuthi kungani ebheke esandleni sokunxele umfana osesithombeni?



Ingabe ufuna ukwenzani lo mfana?

Ingabe wena yini oyenzayo ngaphambi kokuthi weqe umgwaqo?

Siyadlondlobala Izinga 1 Ukweqiwa komgwaqo

4. Ukuxhumanisa

Izingane zifunda ngokulalela, ukubuka kanye nokuqaphelisisa. Ngale ndlela, zakha amakhono okucabanga kanye nokuqonda.

Siza abafundi bakho baxhumanise lokhu abafunda ngakho embhalweni nalokhu abadlule

kukho empilweni. Lokhu kuzokhulisa ulwazi lwabo lwangaphambili bese kubafundisa ukuzimbandakanya ekuxhumaneni ngesikhathi befunda.

Ukuxhumanisa umbhalo nawe uqobo

Hola abafundi ngokubabuza ukuthi umbhalo othile ubakhumbuzani ehambisana nezimpilo zabo. Basize bakhe ukuxhumana ezimpilweni zabo kanye nalokhu asebedlule kukho. Uma indaba imayelana nokudlala nabangani, buza abafundi ukuthi bazizwa kanjani uma bedlala nabangani babo nokuthi yini abayithokozela kakhulu kulokhu. Bagqugquzele ukuthi baxoxele abanye ukuthi indaba ibakhumbuzani nokuthi indawo eyenzeka kuyo indaba iyafana yini nalapho bedlala khona nabangani babo. Bangagqugquzelwa futhi ukuba baqhathanise lokhu okufanayo kanye nalokhu okuhlukile phakathi kwendaba, bese bexhumanisa lokhu okwenzeka endabeni kanye nalokhu okwenzeke kubo ngesikhathi bedlala nabangani babo.

Ukuxhumanisa umbhalo kanye neminye imibhalo

Kubalulekile ukuthi uma wethula kubafundi abalingiswa, isizinda kanye nezigameko zendaba entsha wakhe ukuxhumana nabalingiswa, isizinda kanye nezigameko zendaba abafundi abayifundile noma abayijwayele. Baholele ekutheni bacabange ngabalingiswa ababathandile encwadini abayifundile. Ingabe lo mlingiswa uyafana nomlingiswa osendabeni entsha? Gqugquzela abafundi ukuba basho ukuthi umlingiswa omusha wehlule ngani kumlingiswa osendabeni abayifundile noma ejwayelekile. Baholele ekutheni baxoxe ngesizinda sendaba abayifundile bese ubaholela ekutholeni isizinda endabeni entsha. Into efanayo ingenziwa noma sekuza kwizigameko futhi abafundi bangathola okufanayo ezigamekweni zezindaba zombili.

Ukuxhumanisa umbhalo nalokhu abakwaziyo ngomhlaba

Xoxa ngezigameko lezi izingane ezizikhumbulayo. Lezi izigameko izingane ezizozazi ezizosiza ukuthi ziqonde kabanzi ngalokhu okuzofundwa ngakho. Uma indaba imayelana nokugubha izinsuku ezibalulekile, xoxa nabafundi ngezinsuku ezibalulekile ezifana nosuku lukaMandela, njengesibonelo, noma ubabuza ukuthi balugubha kanjani usuku lwabo lokuzalwa. Baholele ekucabangeni ngezinto ezenzeka okwangempela empilweni ngezinsuku ezibalulekile ukuze baxhumane nendaba efundwayo ngokweqiniso.

5. Ukwakha izithombe ngamehlo engqondo

Umfundi ofunda kahle wakha isithombe engqondweni mayelana nalokho akufundayo ngesikhathi efunda. Kuba sengathi ubona isithombe noma ifilimu emayelana nendaba edlala engqondweni yakhe ngesikhathi eyifunda indaba. Ukwazi ukwenza lokhu

kukhombisa ukuthi uyakuqonda lokhu akufundayo. Ucwangingo lukhombisa ukuthi abafundi abasebancane abakwazi ukwakha isithombe engqondweni banethuba elihle lokukhumbula lokhu abakufundile.



Aweh! Izinga 2
Incwadi Yokufunda 6
Sukuma ngilambile Kuki!



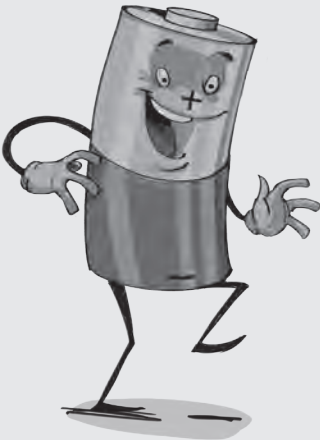
Aweh! Izinga 3
Incwadi Yokufunda 3
UXolo uxosha ixoxo

Inqubo yokufunda: Ngaphambi, ngesikhathi kanye nangemuva kokufunda

Umfundi ofunda kahle ukhetha futhi asebenzise amasu okufunda ngaphambi kokufunda, ngesikhathi efunda, kanye nokuqinisekisa ukuthi ufunde kahle umbhalo ngemuva kokufunda.

Amathebula alandelayo achaza ukuthi usiza abafundi bakho bazuzeni ngesikhathi befunda.

Ngaphambi kokufunda umfundi ofunda kahle:	
	Ubeka injongo noma inhloso.
	Uqaphela izimpawu ezithile noma isakhiwo sombhalo.
	Usebenzisa ulwazi lwangaphambili
	Uyaqagela.
	- Ingabe ngifuna ukujabula/ukuqonda ukufunda kulo mbhalo? - Ingabe lo mbhalo uzongisiza kanjani? - Ingabe lo mbhalo indaba noma umbhalo onika ulwazi lwamaqiniso? - Ingabe zikhona izihloko? - Ingabe zikhona izithombe noma imidwebo? - Yini engiyaziyo ngalesi sihloko? - Yiziphi ezinye izincwadi esengizifundile ezimayelana nalesi sihloko? - Sengike ngakubona lokhu? Ngabe lokhu kungitshelani? Isihloko Uhlobo lombhalo Ikhava Isethulo sendaba/sombhalo Ikhasi lokuqokethwe

Ngesikhathi sokufunda umfundi ofunda kahle:	
 	Ufunda ngokunemba.
	Usebenzisa ingqikithi ukuqonda amagama amasha.
	Ubheka (ucacisa) – ukuthi uzwile – ubheka ukuqondisisa.
	Uhlola ulwazi olusha eluqathanisa nolwazi lwangaphambili.
	Uyakwazi ukuxhumanisa.
	Uyazijwayeza futhi aqagele kabusha.
	Ubuza imibuzo evezwe yilokhu akufundayo.
	Uphinda afunde izingxenye ezithile zombhalo.
	Uyacabangela
	- Wenza amaphutha ambalwa. - Ufunda ngejubane elamukelekile. - usebenzisa ulwazi lwamagama - usebenzisa amakhono okuhlakaza amagama. - Uzibuza imibuzo. - Uphinda afunde izingxenye ezithile ukuqonda kangcono. - Uzama isu elisha lokufunda. - Wakha ulwazi ngokunezezela nokuzijwayeza kuya ngokuthi ufunda ini. - Uxhumanisa lokhu abakufundayo: - nolwazi lwangaphambili. - nalokhu asedlule kukho. - nezinye nezingxenye zombhalo. - nezinye izincwadi ake azifunda. - Uhlola ukuqagela okwenziwe ngaphambi kokufunda. - Ugcina ukuqagela noma - Uqagela kabusha encike kulokhu okufundiwe. - Uthanda ukwazi kanye nokuzibandakanya. - Ucabanga mayelana nalokhu akufundayo. - Uthokozela lokhu akufundayo yingakho ephinda efunda. - Ubona ukuthi akezwanga yingakho ephinda efunda. - Usebenzisa ulwazi analo nafunde ngalo ukuthatha izinqumo ngesakhiwo sendaba, abalingiswa; ulwazi olugxile ekuqageleni, hhayi ngoba umbhali esho njalo. - Uqaphela ukuthi ubani umlingiswa okhulumayo uma efunda umbhalo wenkulumo-mpendulwano.

Ngemuva kokufunda umfundi ofunda kahle:



Ucabanga ngalokhu akufundile.

- Ingabe ngiwuthokozele/mgiwuqondile lo mbhalo?
 - Kungani? Kungani kungenzekanga lokhu?
- Ingabe lo mbhalo uzongisiza kanjani?
- Ingabe ngiyakukholwa engikufundile?
 - Kungani? Kungani kungenjalo?

Uyakwazi ukubona iphuzu noma amaphuzu asemqoka.

- Loluhle uphawu oluhle lokufunda ngokuqondisisa.

Usho ngamafushane lokhu akufundile

- Ubona amaphuzu asemqoka.
- Ugcina ulwazi olubalulekile lodwa.

Angakwazi ukuxoxa ngalokhu akufundile.

- Ukwazi ukukhumbula:
 - amaphuzu asemqoka.
 - ukulandela kwezigameko.
- Angayixoxa indaba ngawakhe amagama ukubonisa ukuyiqonda.

Uyakwazi ukuhlola ukuqagela akwenzile.

- Ingabe ukuqagela kwami kushaye emholweni?
- Yebo – ngikuthole kanjani okuyikona?
- Cha – ngiphazame kuphi?

Uyakwazi ukulandelanisa izigameko.

- Uma indaba ixoxwe yalandelanisa izigameko, ungahlola kahle ukukhumbula izigameko.
- Uma indaba ixoxwe yangalandelanisa izigameko, ungahlola kahle ukufunda ngokuqondisisa.

IZINGA 3

Incwadi Yokufunda I

Incwadi Enkulu I

Incwadi enika ulwazi

Ngubani ozongisiza?

Amasu okufunda

Ukubuza imibuzo

Abafundi badlula ukupala ukufundilekile akhona lokubuza imibuzo. Lokhu kuthathela umoya abafundi ukufundela ngokwabo. Bazobuka noma batrude ngakucophelela, lokhu kuzobavisa ukuthi izibonelo.

1. Incwadi yokufunda inayelana nani?
2. Kutheni okufundilekile engasekho ngakufunda?

Abafundi kumele bakhumbule ukuthi bazibuze boni imibuzo ngesikhathi befunda incwadi.

Ngaphambi kokufunda

- Ngosuku lokupala ungaxoxa nabafundi ubakhumbuze izimpawu zencwadi nengemva layo.
- Buza abafundi ukuthi ngumuntu onjani odinga ukusiza.
- Xoxani ngomdwebo ongaphandle kwekhava yencwadi, ingabe umuntu osethombeni wenza nuphi umsebenzi? Abafundi abasekele izimpendulo zabo.

Ngesikhathi sokufunda

- Ngosuku lwesibili ungafunda incwadi bese ucela ngamafushane.
- Khomba amagama ocebanga ukuthi anezina bese nixoxa ngawo, unika abafundi incwadi yabo.
- Ngosuku lwesithathu, funda indaba ngizolela uvuvukele, uvale, izivakashi, ugawo, abavame amagama kokufunda, abafundi bangasho amanye amagama anomsindo u/v/ abavaziyo.
- Ngosuku lwesine ungafunda incwadi bese nixoxa ngaphaw lombuzi. Gezelela ukuthi uphawu lombuzi in sethonziswa emithweni engumbuzo. Umbuzi uyavela ekugcineni komsho lapho omnye ecela usizo. Izibonelo: Ungangqibelekelela ngiye kuthisha? Kuthiza abafundi ukuthi bazifundele bodwa incwadi. Qinisekisa ukuthi abafundi bayahlandela uphawu lombuzi ngesikhathi befunda.

Ngemuva kokufunda

Ngosuku lwesihlanu ungabaza abafundi imibuzo elandelayo:

Imibuzo: Ngubani igama lenja?

Impendulo: Igama lenja nguVeli.

Imibuzo: Angayithola kuphi uLwazi incwadi?

Impendulo: ULwazi angayithola kumtapo wekhava.

Imibuzo: Ufani ozosiza uVidi ukufunda incwadi?

Impendulo: Ufani ozosiza uVidi ukufunda incwadi.

- Thisha ungakhuthaza abafundi ukuthi bazakhele eyabo imibuzo abangayibaza abanye abafundi ekilasini. Lokhu kungasiza na incwadi.
- Thisha, ungacela abafundi babhalele uVeli ikhadi lokumfisa ukwelulama ngoba eyuke enyuvukele ngawo. Mabahlolise ikhadi.

224 Aweh! Isiqondiso Sikathisha

Umsebenzi kathisha ekufundiseni inqubo yokufunda

Ngaphambi kokufunda

- Fundisa noma yimaphi amagama amasha noma imisindo emisha.
- Buyekeza amagama abalulekile/imisindo.
- Buza imibuzo ezovusa ulwazi lwangaphambilini.
 - Bukani ikhava nixoxe ngayo.
 - Funda isihloko nixoxe ngaso.
 - Buka imidwebo yekhava.
- Siza abafundi ukuba baqagele.
- Bukani incwadi yonke ngokubuka imidwebo nje kuphela.
- Siza abafundi ukushintsha okunye ukuqagela.

Yonke into umfundi ofunda kahle ayaziyo ukuyenza kufanele ayifundiswe ngendlela yokuthi ayibone ukuthi yingani kubalulekile lokhu okufanele akwenze nokuthi kusebenza kanjani. Umfundi uzokubona lokhu uma wena thisha ubabonisa ukuthi inqubo yokufunda ihamba kanjani.

Ngesikhathi sokufunda

- Funda indaba yonke, ungami, ukubonisa abafundi ukufunda ngokugeleza kanye nokunemba.
- Bheka ukuthi abafundi baqagela ngokuyikho yini.
- Funda indaba nabafundi nibuka:
 - ukuthi umbhalo nemidwebo kuhambisana kanjani ndawonye.
 - amagama amasha afundisiwe, incazelo yawo nokuthi aphimiswa kanjani.
- Babonise amakhono okuhlakaza nokufunda amagama abangawazi:
 - Imidwebo ingangisiza kanjani ukuthola ukuthi ithini incazelo yegama?
 - Angangisiza kanjani amanye amagama asemushweni ukuthola incazelo yaleli gama?
 - Ngilibheka kanjani igama kwisichazamazwi?
- Buza abafundi bakho imibuzo ezobasiza ukuxhumanisa lokhu asebekwazi noma asebekufundile.
- Siza abafundi ukuthi babone isiqalo, iphakathi kanye nesiphetho sendaba.
- Siza abafundi ukusebenzisa izimpawu zombhalo onika ulwazi lwamaqiniso ukuze bawuqonde umbhalo.
- Siza abafundi ukuthola amaphuzu asemqoka bese besho ngamafushane lokhu abakufundile.
- Babonise ngokwenza ukuthi bakuqaphela kanjani ukuqondisa ngokuma, ubuze imibuzo ukuthola ukucaciseleka bese uphinde ufunde iziqephu ezithile zendaba.

Ngemuva kokufunda

- Fundisa abafundi bakho ukucabanga ngalokhu abakufundile.
- Basize ngokubanika amakhono okuxhumanisa kanye nokukhulisa amakhono abo okuqondisa.
- Banike umsebenzi wokubhala ohambisana nalokhu abakufundile ukujulisa ukuqondisa.
- Siza abafundi ukubeka indaba kwibalazwe elilula lendaba. Ungathola isibonelo ekhasini 59 lalesi Siqondiso Sikathisha.
- Cela abafundi bakho ukuba baphinde baxoxelane indaba noma bayilingise.
- Bavumele abafundi ukuba bashintshe isiphetho sendaba.
- Gququzela abafundi ukuba basho ukuthi bayithokozelile yini indaba noma cha, bese beba nezizathu zezimpendulo zabo.

Izingqinamba ekufundeni ukufunda

Ithebhula elilandelayo lizokusiza ukubona izingqinamba ekufundeni ukufunda kanye nongakwenza ukusiza.

Izingqinamba ekuconzululeni amagama			
Ongakuqaphela	Imbangela	Ongakwenza ukuphenya	Ongakwenza ukusiza
Ingxemu	Ukungaboni kahle emehlweni	Ukuhlola amehlo	Veza umbono wokuthi umfundi athole izibuko
- Ukweqa imigqa - Ubunzima bokulandela - Ukusebenzisa iminwe ukusiza ukulandela	Ukusebenzisana kwamehlo okungekuhle	Ukuhlolwa kwamehlo ngudokotela wamehlo	- Nika imisebenzi ezosiza ukuthuthukisa ukusebenzisana kwamehlo. - Veza umbono wokuthi umfundi athole izibuko ezikhethekile.
- Ukwenza amaphutha ngemisindo - Ukuqagela amagama	Inkinga yokubona imisindo	Cela umfundi aphinde umsindo ngamunye	Ukusiza ngokufundisa okulungisayo okumayelana nemisindo.
- Ukungabi nankinga yokuconzulula amagama amafushane kodwa athathe isikhathi kumagama amade. - Ukuqagela okuncike ezihlamvini zokuqala zegama.	Inkinga ekuhlukaniseni amagama abe amalunga	Khombisa amagama abawaziyo nabangawazi anamalunga amane nangaphezulu bese bewafunda abafundi.	- Fundisa abafundi ukushaya ihlombe uma besho amagama amade. - Khombisa ukuthi ahlakazwa kanjani amagama abe amalunga.

Izingqinamba ekufundeni ngokuqondisa			
Ongakuqaphela	Imbangela	Ongakwenza ukuphenya	Ongakwenza ukusiza
Umfundi kungenzeka angayiqondi indaba ngoba engawazi amagama asendabeni.	Ulwazimagama olunganele.	Noma ngabe umfundi uyakwazi ukufunda igama ngokuyikho, buza ukuthi amagama abalulekile asho ukuthini embhalweni.	- Sebenzela ukukhulisa ulwazimagama lwabo. - Abafundi kumele babe nesabo Isichazamazwi.
Ukuthatha isikhathi eside ukufunda umbhalo omfishane.	Ukufunda izincwadi ezisezingeni elingaphezu komfundi.	Qinisekisa ukuthi izincwadi zisezingeni okuyilo lomfundi.	Qinisekisa ukuthi umbhalo unamagama angaphansi kwamahlanu abafundi abangawajwayele ekhasini ngalinye.
Ukufunda ngokushesha kodwa kungekho ukubonisa imizwa.	Ubunzima bokwakha isithombe salokhu abakufundayo ezingqondweni zabo.	- Abafundi bachaza ngalokhu abaqeda kukufunda. - Kufanele bazame ukudweba lokhu abakufundile.	- Abafundi bazilolonga ngokwakha isithombe engqondweni ngalokho abakufundile. - Bangadweba ukusiza ukwakha isithombe engqondweni.
Ukufunda kodwa emva kwalokhu abonise ukuthi ubengaxilile kulokhu abekufunda.	Ukungakwazi ukugxilisa ulwazi ezingeni elijule ngokwanele.	Buza bese uqinisekisa ukuthi umfundi angakubamba bese ekuchaza lokhu akufundile	Abafundi kufanele babhale amanothi ukuze bakwazi ukuxoxa ngalokhu abakufundile.
Ukungakwazi ukuxhumanisa lokhu akufundayo nalokhu asekwazi nokungakwazi ukusho okuthile ngesihloko obekukhulunywa ngaso.	Ukungakwazi ukucubungula ulwazi olusha aluhlangukise nolwazi oselukhona.	Buza umfundi ukuthola ukuthi yini ayaziyo nokuthola ukuthi ulukhumbula kangakanani ulwazi olusha.	- Siza abafundi baxhumanise isihloko nolwazi abanalo ngaphambi kokuthi bafunde. - Basize ukuhlala ulwazi olusha ngokwakha izithombe zengqondo ngamagama uxhumanisa nencazelo yawo.

Abafundi bafika ekilasini lakho thisha namakhono olimi angafani ngoba bavela emakhaya angafani. Kuyasiza ukuthi ukhombe ukuthi inkinga ikuphi. Ulwazi olungezansi lungasetshenziswa ukuhlola umfundi.

Ulimi lokuveza okufunayo nokucabangayo (ulimi lokukhuluma)

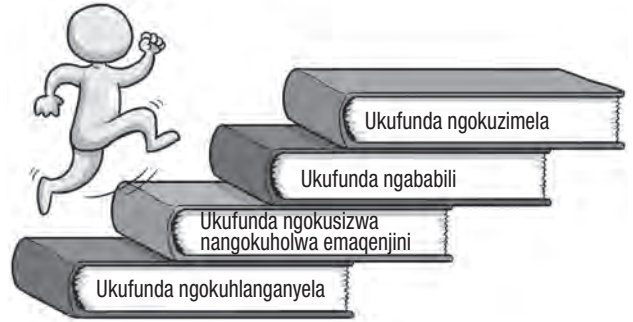
- Unolwazimagama olunciphile
- Ukhuluma esebenzisa imisho elula
- Unenhloni ukukhuluma ngaphambi kwabanye
- Usebenzisa amagama angaqondile futhi ngendlela engaqondile ngoba ezwakala efana.

Izinhlobo zokufunda

Ukukhulisa

Akubona bonke abafundi abasekilasini lakho abazoba sezingeni elifanayo uma kuza ekuthuthukiseni kwamakhono kanye nesivinini sokufunda. Yingakho kubalulekile ukukhulisa ukufundisa kwakho ukuze uzame ukuhlangabezana nezidinga zabo bonke abafundi.

Kuyona yonke into entsha umfundi ayifundayo, kunesikhala phakathi kwalokhu abakwaziyo kanye nalokhu abadinga ukukwazi. Lesi sikhala sibizwa ngokuthi Izinga lokuthuthukisa. Ekufundiseni okukhuliswayo, ukusebenzisa amaqhinga okufunda ngokuhlanganyela kanye nawokufunda ngokusizwa nangokuholwa emaqenjini, kungasiza abafundi ukuthi bakwazi ukuvala lesi sikhala.



Ukukhulisa kusho ukunika usizo ngesikhathi abantu bezama ukufinyelela ezingeni eliphezulu.

Hlela konke ukufundisa kwakho kanye nemibhalo ukuthi kube sezingeni labafundi elifanele.

Izincwadi ezingenzima kakhulu	Izincwadi ezingelula kakhulu	Izincwadi ezisezingeni okuyilo
Imibhalo yokufunda akufanele ibe sezingeni elizoxaka abafundi (enzima kakhulu). Lezi zincwadi kufanele zisetshenziselwe ukufundela ukuzithokozisa; uma ufundela abafundi ukuthi bazijabulise ukuze bezwe ulimi olunothile.	Uma abafundi bakho bewazi wonke amagama kanye nokuqokethwe yincwadi, bazongakuthokozeli ukufunda bese beyaxakeka. Beka lezi zincwadi ekhomeni lomtapo wezincwadi elisekilasini lakho njengoba zifanele ukufundwa ngokuzimela. Lezi zincwadi zinika ingane ithuba lokuthi izizwe izethemba uma ifunda ngoba iwazi wonke amagama. Ngakho-ke, ingafunda ngokugeleza okungconywa futhi igxile ekuqondiseni.	Uma izinga lolimi lingaphezudlwana kwalelo labafundi bakho, lisezingeni lemiyalelo. Lezi zincwadi Ezinkulu ze- <i>Aweh!</i> Lezi zincwadi zilungele ukusetshenziswa ngesikhathi sokufunda ngokuhlanganyela. Zizokwakha isikhathi sokufundisa lapho ungafundisa khona amagama namakhono amasha. Abafundi bakho bazoba sezingeni lokuthuthuka njengoba benganezela kulokhu asebekwazi. Uma usuqedile ukufunda ngokuhlanganyela usebenzisa Incwadi Enkulu, ungaghubekela ekufundeni ngokusizwa nangokuholwa emaqenjini usebenzisa Incwadi encane Yokufunda ehambisana neNcwadi Enkulu ebifundwa. Lapho uzosiza khona umfundi ngamunye ukuzilolonga emagameni nakumakhono afundiswe ngesikhathi sokufunda ngokuhlanganyela.

Ukufunda ngokuhlanganyela

Isifundo sokufunda ngokuhlanganyela sisho ukuthi abafundi bahlanganyela ukufundwa kombhalo nothisha bese ngokuhamba kwesikhathi kube yibo abahola ukufunda.

Ngesikhathi sokufunda ngokuhlanganyela:

- ukufunda kujwayele ukwenziwa yikilasi lonke.
- kubalulekile ukuthi kwenzeke esimweni esikhululekile ukuze abafundi bazizwe bekhululekile ukuzama bese beqagela namagama.
- kuyithuba lakho ukufundisa ubuye ubonise indlela eyiyo yokufunda.
- yamukela yonke imizamo nokuqagela kwabafundi bese usebenzisa izimpendulo zabo ukugqugquzela inqubo yokufunda.
- ncoma abafundi bakho ngokuzama.
- kufanele ukuqonde ukuthi amaphutha ayingxenywe yenqubo yokufunda.
- fundela abafundi bakho usebenzisa Incwadi Enkulu noma umbhalo okhulisiwe ukuze abafundi bakwazi ukulandela bafunde nawe.
- funda ngokugeleza futhi ukhombise imizwa.
- abafundi bahlanganyela ekufundeni kombhalo, bafunde kanye nawe uma bekwazi, ngesikhathi wena ubahola unikeza nosizo.
- cabanga ngokuphimisela ukuze abafundi bakho bezokwazi ukubona amasu okufunda obatshengisa wona.



Inzuzo yokufunda ngokuhlanganyela

Ukufunda ngokuhlanganyela kuvumela abafundi ukuthi babone futhi bafunde inqubo yokufunda. Abazibandakanyi nje kuphela kwinqubo kanye nasekufundeni lokho okubalulekile mayelana nokuthi imibhalo isebenza kanjani, kodwa bathola nomuzwa wokufunda bese beqala ukuzibona njengabafundi bezincwadi.

- Abafundi bazuza ukuzibandakanya nemibhalo leyo abangeke bakwazi ukuyifunda bebdwa.
- Ukuzethemba kuyakhula kubafundi.

- Kubonisa ubudlelwane phakathi kolimi olubhaliwe kanye nolimi olukhulunywayo.
- Abafundi baholelwa ekuxhumaniseni ulwazi lwabo lwangaphambili kanye nolwazi olusha.
- Kufundisa abafundi ukwakha umqondo wombhalo.
- Kukhulisa amakhono okuqondisisa.
- Kuyasiza ekufundiseni ulwazimagama olusetshenziswa njalo.
- Kuthuthukisa ulwazi lokuqagela kubafundi kanye nokuqonda kwabo indaba.
- Kusiza abafundi ukugxilisa ukulalela kwabo.



Ukufunda ngokusizwa nangokuholwa emaqenjini

Ngesikhathi sokufunda ngokusizwa nangokuholwa uthisha, uthisha usebenza namaqembu amancane abafundi abafunda incwadi esezingeni elifanayo. Laba bafundi banendlela efanayo abenza ngayo uma befunda. Ekufundeni ngokusizwa nangokuholwa, kunethuba lokuthi uthisha akhulise ukufundisa ulimi, ngamanye amazwi usiza izingane ukukhulisa ukuqonda kwazo. Akuyona indlela encike ekuhloleni ukuqondisisa kwabafundi kodwa kuyithuba

lokulawula futhi ufundise ubuye usize abafundi ukuthi bathuthuke.

I-Aweh! ihlelwe ngendlela yokuthi Incwadi Enkulu ngayinye ibe neNcwadi Yokufunda encane ehambisana nayo. Zombili zixoxa indaba efanayo, kodwa Incwadi Enkulu inombhalo osezingeni elingaphezulu uma iqhathaniswa neNcwadi Yokufunda encane. Lokhu kwenzelwe izizathu eziningi:

Ukufunda ngokusizwa nangokuholwa emaqenjini akukona okokuhlola kodwa okokufundisa. Inhloso yako eyokunika uthisha ithuba lokugxila emaqenjini amancane abafundi kanye nokubheka izidingo zomfundi ngamunye.



Ngesikhathi sokufunda ngokusizwa nangokuholwa emaqenjini:

- khetha umbhalo olungele iqembu labafundi.
- umbhalo kufanele ube lula ngokwanele kubafundi ukuthi bawufunde ngokugeleza okuthile kanye nokucophelela okungama-90%. Kodwa kufanele ube nezinselela ezidinga amasu okuxazululwa kwezinkinga.

- nikeza abafundi ulwazi lwangaphambili ngombhalo, ubaholele ekutheni nabo bacabange ngolwabo ulwazi lwalokhu asebedlule kukho empilweni.
- nikeza usizo kubafundi ngesikhathi bezama ukuqonda umbhalo; bekhuluma ngawo, bewufunda futhi becabanga ngawo.

Ngesikhathi sokufunda ngokusizwa nangokuholwa emaqenjini uthisha, abafundi bangayithokozela futhi bayiqonde indaba ngesikhathi besebenzisa awabo amasu ahambisana nesingeniso lesi uthisha asinikezile. Abafundi bagxile kulokhu okushiwo yindaba, kodwa basebenzisa amasu okuxazulula izinkinga ukubhekana nezingqinamba zokwakheka kwemisho, amagama alukhuni nabangawazi kanye nemibono abangakaze bahlangabezane nayo emibhalweni phambilini.

Uma usebenza nabafundi ngesikhathi sokufunda ngokusizwa nangokuholwa emaqenjini, kubalulekile ukuthi ulinganise ubunzima bendaba nosizo olunika abafundi ekufundeni indaba. Kufanele wethule indaba eqenjini, nixoxe kafushane nabafundi ubalekelela

ngesikhathi befunda, ubuye uxoxe nabo ngombhalo ngemuva kokufunda. Ngale ndlela, umfundi ngamunye uthola ithuba lokuqhubekela phambili kwinqubo yokufunda.

Ukufunda ngababili

Ukufunda ngababili yilapho umfundi ethola ithuba lokuzilolonga kulokhu akufundile endaweni ephephile futhi enokwelekelelwa.

Ukufunda ngababili kungahlelwa ngezindlela eziningi:

- Ungabhanqa abafundi ababili abasezingeni elifanayo lokufunda.
- Ungabhanqa umfundi ofunda kahle kanye nalowo ozamayo ukuze lo ofunda kahle akwazi ukulekelela lowo ozamayo.
- Ungacela abazali bafunde nezingane zabo.

Abafundi ababili bayashintshana ngokufundelana, babe sebenikezana umbiko wokuthi ukufunda kuhambe kanjani. Lena yingxenywe ebalulekile okufanele iholwe nguwe. Nikeza laba ababili amaphuzu abazoxoxa ngawo noma ubahole ekutheni yini okufanele bayilalele, isibonelo, ukushintsha kwezwi noma isivini. Lokhu kugqugquzela ukulekelelana kontanga kanye nokufundisana.

Okubalulekile ngokufunda ngababili ukuthi kukunika ithuba lokuhamba phakathi kwabo abafundi ubabheke ngesikhathi befunda. Sebenzisa lesi sikhathi ukubhala amanothi nemibono ngabafundi bakho noma ukugcwalisa incwadi yokubheka inqubekela-phambili.



Ukufunda ngokuzimela

Ukufunda ngokuzimela ukufunda lokhu umfundi akwenza yedwa, ukufunda ngaphandle kwekilasi. Lokhu ukufunda okungaholwa uthisha.

Ukufunda ngokuzimela kubalulekile ngoba:

- kunikeza abafundi umuzwa wokuphatha. Abafundi bayavunyelwa ukukhetha lokhu abazokufunda futhi lokhu kukhulisa ukugqugquzeleka kwangaphakathi kokufunda.
- kufanele kuthokozise. Kujwayele ukubizwa “ngokufundela ukuzithokozisa.”

- kwakha ukuzethemba. Kubalulekile ukuthi abafundi bakho bafundiswe ukuthi yiziphi izincwadi abangazifunda ngokuzimela. Uma bekhetha izincwadi ezilukhuni kakhulu, bazothola ukufunda ngokuzimela kuxaka bese belahlekelwa ukuzethemba. Kodwa-ke uma bekhetha incwadi abazi wonke amagama kuyo, bangakuthokozela ukuyifunda. Lokhu kuzobenza babe ngabafundi abanokuzethemba okukhulu.



Uhlangabezana kanjani nezidingo zabo bonke abafundi?

Akuwona wonke umuntu ofunda ngendlela efanayo. Ukuphatha ikilasi elixube abafundi abangabambi ngokufana kubandakanya ukuhlangabezana nezindlela ehlukene abafunda ngazo bonke abafundi ekilasini lakho. Lokhu kufaka ukuhlela imisebenzi ehlukene kanye namasu amaningi okufundisa. Amanothi alandelayo akuchazela ukuthi ungazisebenzisa kanjani izincwadi ze-*Aweh!* ukuhlela imisebenzi yokufunda ehlukene ekilasini lakho.

Okubonwayo

Lo mfundi ucabanga ngezithombe nemidwebo futhi uzoyijabulela imidwebo egqamile, egxile kubafundi futhi ethokozisayo esezincwadini ezinkulu nasezincwadini ezincane zokufunda. Mvumele lo mfundi azithokozise ngokubuka izithombe nemidwebo futhi umgqugquzela ukuba acabange nangezinye izithombe.



Okulalelwayo

Lo mfundi ufunda ngokuzwa futhi alalele ulwazi. Lo mfundi uthokozela isifundo sokufunda sokuhlanganyela kusetshenziswa izincwadi ezinkulu. Umfundi angakuthokozela nokulalela izindaba ezintweni ezikhalayo kanye nokucula imilolozelo yemisindo neziqubulo.



Okukhulunywayo

Lo mfundi uthokozela ukwabelana nabanye ekilasini izinto azaziyo futhi azicabangayo. Lokhu ukwenza ngokukhuluma noma ngokubhala. Uyakuthokozela ukusebenzisa amagama futhi ukuthola kulula ukukhuluma lokhu afisa ukukusho. Kufanele wena thisha ugqugquzele umdlandla wakhe bese umkhumbuza ukuthi nabanye abafundi ekilasini kufanele balithole ithuba lokukhuluma. Lo mfundi uyakuthokozela ukufunda izindaba, ukuthola nokufunda amagama amasha kanye nokuqeda imisebenzi yokubhala. Uyakuthokozela nokubhala emaphepheni okusebenzela.



Okunyakazisayo

Lo mfundi akahlali phansi futhi ufunda ngokwenza, ikakhulukazi into ezomenza azibandakanye bese enyakazise umzimba. Uyakuthokozela ukulingisa izindaba. Uyayithokozela iminyakazo ehambisana namagama. Uyakuthokozela ukwenza iminyakazo yeziqubulo zezinhlamvu noma iyiphi imilolozelo ehambisana nokunyakazisa imizimba.



Okubalwayo

Lo mfundi uyakwazi ukuxazulula izinkinga. Ukucabangisisa, ukuqonda kanye nokuthola isizathu kubalulekile kuyena. Uyakuthokozela ukufunda izincwadi ezinika ulwazi lwamaqiniso futhi ukhuthazwa imibuzo efuna athole izizathu ngokuthi acabangisise. Zonke izizinda ezisencwadini zezinga loku-1 kuya kwelesi-4 zinokulandelana ngakho-ke abafundi bazokwazi ukuthola imbangela nomphumela ezigamekweni zezindaba.



Ukuhlalisana nabanye

Lo mfundi uthokozela ukusebenza nabanye kanye nokuxoxela abanye lokhu akucabangayo nalokhu afunde ngakho. Lo mfundi unekhono lokuxhumana nabanye futhi uphiwe ekulaleleni abanye. Lo mfundi uthokozela isifundo sokufunda ngamaqembu aholwa uthisha futhi angenza umsebenzi omuhle wokukhuthaza uma umbhanqa nomunye ongakakwazi ukufunda.



Ukusebenza wedwa

Lo mfundi usebenza ngokuzimela futhi uthokozela ukusebenza eyedwa. Uyakwazi ukulalela isikhathi eside futhi anamathele esihlokwini. Uthokozela ukwenza umsebenzi osemaphepheni okusebenzela kanye nemisebenzi yokubhala uma nje yenziwa umfundi ngamunye. Udinga ukunikwa isikhathi sokufunda ngokuzimela kanye nokufunda ngokuzithokozisa ngokwakhe.



Ungenza kanjani ukuthi izifundo zigxile kubafundi?

Inhloso yesifundo esigxile kubafundi ukunikeza umfundi ngamunye umuzwa wokuphatha oncike kwikhono lakhe elikhulayo lokufunda, kanye nokuthi asebenzise lokhu kuphatha ukwakha indlela yakhe yokufunda.

Indlela yokufundisa	Uhlobo lomfundi
Ukufundisa okugxile kuthisha: Uthisha uyafundisa, abafundi bahlale buthule benze kuphela lokhu abatshelwa khona. Ukufunda ngokuhlanganyela lapho uthisha efunda khona incwadi kodwa engabamemi abafundi ukuthi babe yingxenye kungena kulolu hlelo.	• Ufunda incwadi ngoba ikhethwe uthisha. Ufunda elandela uthisha. • Ulandela imiyalelo, akazicabangeli yena. • Uqeda umsebenzi ngoba esaba ukujeziswa. • Akanako ukuzinikela ekufundeni.
Ukufundisa okugxile kubafundi: Uthisha uholo abafundi ngokubanika imisebenzi bese ebasiza baxhumanise ulwazi abanalo kanye nalokhu abakufundayo. Uma indlela abafundi abafunda ngayo kanye nalokhu abakufundayo kuhambisana nezidingo zabafundi, umfundi uvumelekile ukukhetha nokuphawula.	• Ubuza imibuzo mayelana nencwadi. • Usiza ukubeka izinhloso zokufunda kanye nothisha. • Uxoxela abanye ngalokhu akufundile.
Ukufundisa okuholwa abafundi: Uthisha uyasiza nje ekuzifundiseni kwabafundi lapho bezilawula bona.	• Balawula lokhu abakufundayo nokuthi bakufunda kanjani. • Babuza imibuzo bese bethola izimpendulo. • Basebenza ngokuzimela noma ngokubambisana nabanye. • Bayazigada bese bezibekela ezabo izinhloso zokufunda.

Umdwebo olandelayo ubonisa ukuthi ungamenza kanjani umfundi abe yinhliziyi esifundweni sokufunda.

Khetha incwadi ezofundwa ehambisana nengane bese uyincikise nempilo eyiphilayo. Xhumanisa lokhu abakufundayo kanye nolwazi abanalo bese ubasiza ukuxhumanisa lokhu abakufundayo nempilo yabo.



Aweh! Izinga 1 Incwadi
Yokunda 3 Dlala nami

Yenza ukufunda kuthakaseleke futhi kugxile kumfundi. Yenza kube nesimo esijabulisayo, esikhululekile, esinokuziqambela kanye nokuzibandakanya ngesikhathi sokufunda.



Yenza amathuba azodala ukuphumelela

Yenza isizathu sokufunda esifaka nabanye

Yakha umuzwa wobunikazi

Yingakho indaba emayelana noMama Afrika kanye noMthombo ibalulekile. Indaba kaMama Afrika nencwadi yoMthombo kunika ingane isizathu sokufunda kanye nomklomelo lapho isifundile. Ngokufunda incwadi (noma iyiphi), zonke izingane zisiza ukunika incwadi yoMthombo amandla. Ekhasini ngalinye lencwadi kulawo ahamba ngamabili, kunebhethri elibonisa ukuthi incwadi iwathola

kanjani amandla ngesikhathi ifundwa. Ekupheleni kwencwadi, ibhethri lisuke seligcwele kanti umfundi uzizwa egcwele impumelelo kwayena. Abafundi bangagcwalisa ibhethri yoMthombo beyiqembu, beyikilasi noma bewumndeni. Wonke lawa maphuzu azosiza umfundi ukuthi azizwe ewumnikazi wokufunda: "Ngifunda ngoba ngikhetha ukusiza uMama Afrika!"

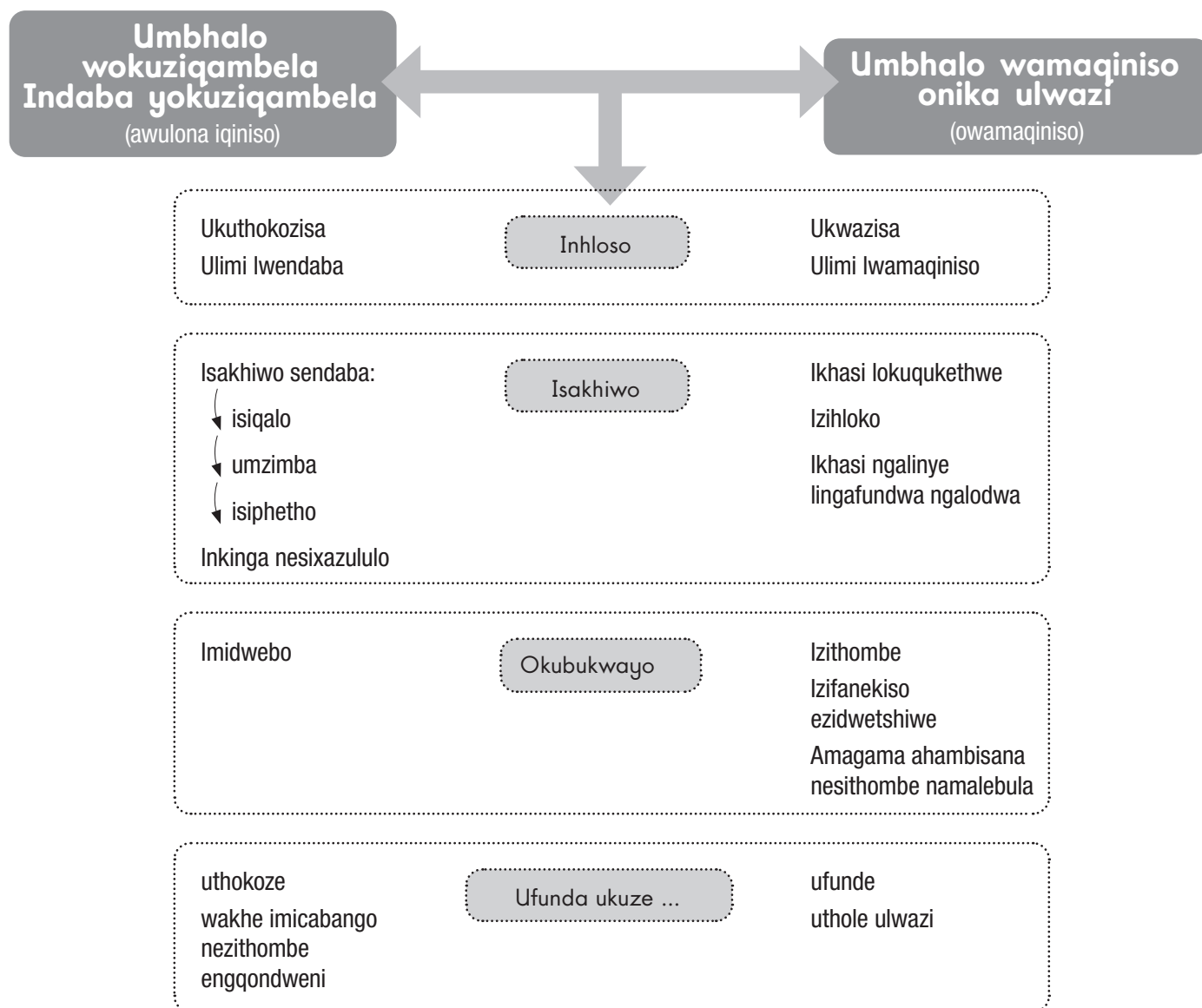


Umbhalo wamaqiniso onika ulwazi

Kungani umbhalo wamaqiniso onika ulwazi ubalulekile?

Kubalulekile ukuthi abantwana abancane bezwe futhi bafundelwe imibhalo yamaqiniso enika ulwazi. Imibhalo yamaqiniso igqugquzela ukucabanga njengesifundiswa, ukusebenzisa ulimi lwezifundiswa kanye nokutshengisa abantwana

izinhlobo ezechukene zemibhalo. Ngokushesha, bazoqaphela ukuthi imibhalo yamaqiniso ihlukile ezindabeni. Ungababonisa ukuthi usebenzisa amasu ahlukile uma ufunda umbhalo wamaqiniso uwuqhathanisa nokufunda indaba.



UTrussell-Cullen (1999: 2) uchaza umbhalo wamaqiniso njengendlela “yokuqopha nokugubha umhlaba wangempela futhi lokhu kuchaza yonke into ngomhlaba wangempela ukuthi iyiqiniso, iyabonakala, iyaqopheka, iyachazeka ngokuyenza kanye nokuthi udlule kuyo ngokwempilo.”

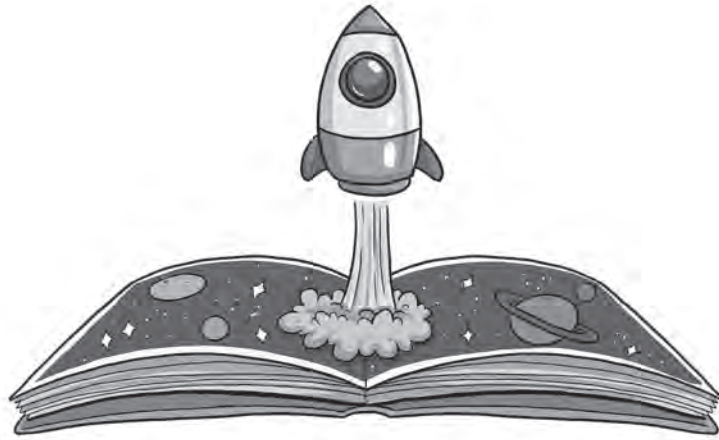
Lokhu kusho ukuthi umbhalo wamaqiniso ubonisa ingane ukuthi umhlaba usebenza kanjani. Ingane kufanele ifunde umbhalo wamaqiniso bese ikukhomba lokhu ekufundile empilweni yayo yangempela.

Umbhalo wamaqiniso ubuye waziwe ngombhalo wolwazi. Inhloso yawo enkulu ukunika umfundi ulwazi kunokuthi kugxilwe kubalingiswa noma ekwenzeni izimanga.

Laba bafundi, abanemiqondo ebuzayo, bazobe sebekulungele ukufunda kanye nokuqonda izincwadi zabo zeBanga lesi-4.

Kunenzuzo ebalulekile etholakala ngokusheshe uwayneze abafundi imibhalo yamaqiniso.

Imibhalo yamaqiniso enika ulwazi:



Ifaka ulwazi olubalulekile oluvela kuzona zonke izifundo olulungiselela abafundi ngokufunda okuzokwenzeka ngokohlelo lwezifundo.

Isiza abafundi ukuthola ulwazimagama olusha ngokubajwayeza amagama obuchwepheshe noma aqondene nemisebenzi ethile. Lokhu kusiza ukubakhuthaza ukuthi bathande imikhakha abajwayezwe yona.

Isetshenziswa ukuhlola okwenzeka emabangeni aphezulu. Abafundi abayijwayele imibhalo yamaqiniso bakuthola kulula ukubhekana nobukhuni bale mibhalo yokuhlola. Ukusheshe bajwayezwe imibhalo yamaqiniso kuyindlela enhle yokulungiselela abafundi ukubhekana nokwanda kwezimfuno zezemfundo emabangeni aphakathi.

Isebenzisa ugqozi lwezithombe oluthokozisa/oluvusa imicabago futhi lugqugquzele ubuciko.

Inesakhiwo esihlukile kwimibhalo exoxwayo nelandisayo kanti izingane zidinga ukufunda ukuthi incazelo ziyikhipha kanjani futhi ziyifunde le mibhalo ngokuyiqonda.

Ifundisa abafundi ukuthi izincwadi zibhalwa kanjani nokuthi zisebenza kanjani. Bafunda ukuthi incwadi ingadlulisa okungaphezulu komyalezo wendaba, kodwainezinye izimpawu ezifana nesingeniso, incazelo yamagama, izithombe, njalonjalo.)

Yenza abafundi babone izinhlobo ezechukene zemithombo yolimi bese bakha ulwazi besusela olwazini lwabo abanalo babuye baphendule nemibuzo.

lqukethe izinhlobo zokujula kanye nokucabanga okuhambisana nomhlaba wangempela kanye nokugqugquzela uhlelo lokucabanga okunokuvuthwa komqondo.

Iyingxeny ebaluleke kakhulu ukwandisa ulwazi lwabafundi mayelana nezimpawu zencwadi yokuziqambela abayifundayo. Ngamanye amagama, uma umfundi efunda indaba ethokozisayo emayelana nedube, uthisha angalandelela ngencwadi yamaqiniso enika ulwazi mayelana nempilo yamadube; lapho ehlala khona nemikhuba yawo. Lokhu kusiza ukuthuthukisa ukucabanga okujulile kubafundi kanye nokukhulisa ulwazi lwabo lomhlaba wangempela.

Ukufunda nokubhala ngemibhalo yamaqiniso ingxeny ebalulekile yohlobo lokufunda okwenzeka ngokuthi abafundi babuze imibuzo futhi baxazulule izinkinga. Kufanele-ke kube yingxeny ebalulekile yohlelo lokufunda okwenzeka abantwana besebancane.

Abafundi abafunda kuphela izincwadi zezindaba abakulungele ukuya eBangeni lesi-4 lapho kufanele

bafunde izincwadi nemibhalo equkethe ulwazi lwamaqiniso. Kodwa, imibhalo yamaqiniso akufanele kube yizithombe nje kanye nombhalo okhuluma ngokusesithombeni. Esikhundleni salokho, kufanele iphembe ukuthanda ukwazi, ukubuza kanye nokuphenya okuholela ocwaningweni.

Izibonelo zezincwadi zokufunda zamaqiniso ze-Aweh! ezinika ulwazi ezigxile ekuphenyeni

INcwadi Yokufunda yesi-5, Izinga lesi-2 igxile endikimbeni ethi: Umzimba wami. Incwadi iveza izingxenye ezehlukene zomzimba womuntu bese iziqhathanisa nezingxenye zomzimba wesilwane, ngenhloso yokufundisa ukuhlonipha nokunakekela izilwane.

Ulwazi lubekwe njengefayela eliqukethe ulwazi.

Ingxenye yomzimba okugxilwe kuyona igqanyisiwe ukuze icace.

INcwadi Yokufunda ixhumanisa umfundi nesifundo seZibalo.

Umswenya ukhuthaza ukuzibandakanya ngokubuza umbuzo.

Umbhalo usekelwa yisithombe ukukhombisa ukuthi okukhulunywa ngakho kuyabonakala.

Le yintamo yami.

Ngentamo yami ngijika ngibheke kwesokudla nakwesobunxele.

2

Le yintamo yendlulamithi.

Indulamithi iphakamisa intamo ijike ibheke kude.

3

Iyiphi intamo ende?

Incwadi Yokufunda yesi-4, Izinga lesi-3 igxile ekutheni ukudla kugcinwa kuphi bese iqhathanisa indlela okwakugcinwa ngayo kudala nangesikhathi samanje.

Uhla lwezigidaba ezilandelaniswa ngezikhathi zazo lwethulwa njengohlobo lombhalo futhi lugxilise amatemu eZibalo nophawu lwezinqwaba.

Izindlela ezehlukene zokugcina ummbila ziyakhonjiswa. Lokhu kwenza ukuthi kuthintwe izinto eziningi ezenzeka okwangempela.

Umfundi uyagqagqazelwa ukusebenzisa amakhono eZibalo ukuqedela uhla lwezigidaba ezilandelaniswa ngezikhathi zazo.

Umswenya iwona okukhombisa imibuzo engabuzwa. Ubonisa imibuzo bese usiza umfundi ukuthi asebenzise akufundile ezimeni aphila kuzona.

Umkhulu uthi ummbila babewomisa elangeni, bese bewugcina emasakeni exhibeni.

Iminyaka edlule

100 ? ? 70 ? 50

4

Bona ukuthi thina manje siwugcina kuphi ummbila omusha emakhaya ethu.

Iminyaka yamanje

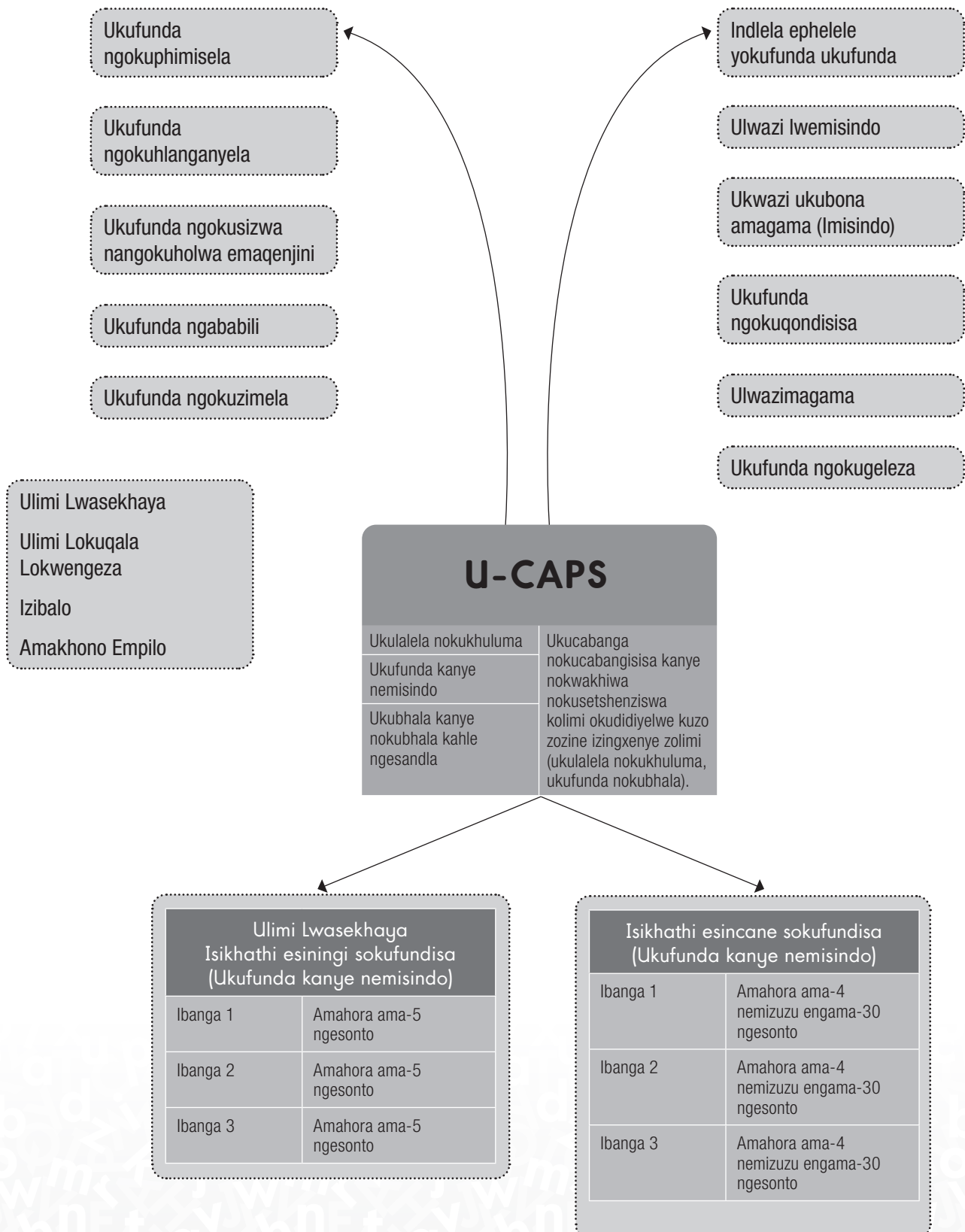
40 ? 20 10

5

Niwugcina kuphi ummbila ekhaya lakho?

Ulwazi/Imininingwane eku-CAPS emayelana nokufunda

IsiTatimende senQubomgomo yoHlelo lweziFundo kanye nokuHlola (CAPS) Isigaba esiyisiSekelo isiZulu Ulimi Lwasekhaya (2011) sikubeka ngokusobala ukuthi ukufunda esigabeni esiyisiSekelo kufanele kwenziwe kanjani kanye nokuthi isikhathi esingakanani ngesonto okufanele sinikwe ikhono ngalinye. Igrafu yolwazi engezansi icacisa lokhu u-CAPS akubona kubalulekile kanye nesikhathi nokuhlola okunqunywe.



Ulimi lomphakathi luqhathaniswa nolimi lwezemfundo

Sisebenzisa izinhlobo zolimi ezahlukenene ngenxa yezinhloso ezahlukenene kanye nezethameli zolimi ezahlukenene. Isibonelo, ulimi lomphakathi esilusebenzisa uma sikhuluma nabangani kanye nabomndeni luhlukile olimini lwezemfundo esilusebenzisa uma siphendula imibuzo yezivivinyo. Ngakho-ke kubalulekile ukuthi izingane zifunde zombili izinhlobo zolimi ngesikhathi zifunda noma yiziphi izilimi.

Ulimi lomphakathi: Amakhono abantu okuxhumana ayisisekelo (i-BICS ngesiNgisi)

Umphenyi waseMelika, uJim Cummins, wakha isifinyezo esithi *BICS* ngesiNgisi (1986). Lesi sifinyezo sichaza ulimi oluyisisekelo lwansukuzonke, esilusebenzisa uma sikhuluma futhi sixhumana nabantu. Izingane zisebenzisa lolu limi uma zidlala, zikhuluma nabangani, zithenga izinto esitolo kanye nalapho zixoxa nje okujwayelekile.

Ulimi lwe-*BICS* lulula ngoba isakhiwo salo silula. Uma nje izingane sezinolwazimagama ezilusebenzisayo, ziba nekhono lokusebenzisa lolu limi olungahlelekile ngaphandle kokunakisisa. Lolulimi aludingi ukuthi ingqondo isebenze kakhulu ngoba lucacile futhi

isakhiwo salo sicacile. Isibonelo, uma izingane zidlala ibhola, ziyawazi amagama okufanele ziwasebenzise (iqembu, ibhola, igoli, njll.). Ziyazi ukuthi zingamemeza zinikeze imiyalelo kubangani zingasebenzisanga amagama afana no-“ngicela” kanye no-“ngiyabonga” ekuqaleni kanye nasekupheleni komusho.

Kubalulekile ukukhumbula ukuthi ngoba ingane ikwazi ukukhuluma kahle isebenzisa lolu limi lwe-*BICS*, lokhu akusho ukuthi amakhono olimi lwezemfundo awokubhala kanye nawokufunda asethuthukile. Kulokho bazodinga ukuba bathuthukise ulimi lwezemfundo.

Ulimi lwezemfundo: Ubungoti bolimi olusetshenziselwa ukucabanga kwezemfundo (i-CALP ngesiNgisi)

UJim Cummins wabiza lesi sifinyezo esithi *CALP* ngesiNgisi ukuchaza amakhono olimi adingeka ekilasini ukuqonda kanye nokuxhumana ngesikhathi kufundwa (1986). Lolulimi lwezemfundo luhlanganisa ukulalela, ukukhuluma, ukufunda kanye nokubhalwa kwezifundo ezifana neSayensi kanye neSayensi yokuhlalisana komphakathi.

Amakhono adingekayo yilawa:

- ulwazimagama lwezemfundo
- ulwazimagama lwesifundo
- ukwazi ukuhlaziya kanye nokuhlanganisa izinto
- ukuqhathanisa kanye nokuhlela
- ukuhlola nokucabangela

Lolu limi lwezemfundo [i-CALP] ludinga ukuba izingane zisebenzise ingqondo/umqondo okungaphezu

kokuqwayelekile ngoba ingqikithi yezifundo ijwayele ukungaziwa izingane. Izingane zinolwazi oluncane noma azinalwazi lwangaphambili olungazisiza ukuthi ziqonde amagama amasha noma incazelo. Iningi lemibono emisha kanye namagama angethulwa kubafundi ngesikhathi esisodwa, futhi abalindelekile nje ukuthi baluqonde lolu lwazi olusha kodwa kufanele balukhumbule futhi bakwazi ukulubuyisa lunjengoba lunjalo uma sebehlolela.

Ngakho-ke kubalulekile ukuthi abafundi besiGaba esiyisiSekelo bathuthukise amakhono olimi lwezemfundo. Kufanele bafunde imibhalo enika ulwazi lwamaqiniso futhi bafundiswe ukuthi bacabange kanjani njengezifundiswa nokuthi bakuchaze kanjani lokhu abakucabangayo.

Ukuqhathanisa ulimi lomphakathi kanye nolimi lwezemfundo

Ulimi lomphakathi	Ulimi lwezemfundo
• Amakhono okuxhumana asetshenziswa nsukuzonke • Ulimi olungahlelekile luvumelekile • Ingqikithi iyaziwa • Ulimi lomphakathi lucacile ngoba: – izimpawu buthule zingabonakala (ukutshengisa imizwa ngobuso, ukunqathuzisa ngezandla, nokunye ukubonisa imizwa ngomzimba). – ungakwazi ukubona ukuthi omunye uphendula kanjani noma uzwa kanjani – ungakwazi ukuzwa lapho kukhulunywa (iphimbo lezwi, ukuphakama nokwehla kwezwi, imizwa)	• Amakhono okuxhumana asetshenziswa ekilasini • Ulimi oluhlelekile lokubhala, ukufunda kanye nokukhuluma • Ingqikithi ayijwayelekile • Kunzima ukuthuthukisa lolu limi ngoba: – azikho izimpawu buthule – kujwayele ukuba ulwazi olulukhunyana – mancane amathuba okuxhumana nibhekene ebusweni – ulwazi lwangaphambili lujwayele ukudingeka futhi kwesinye isikhathi lugxile emasikweni

I-BICS ne-CALP kubaluleke ngokulinganayo kubafundi bolimi lwasekhaya kanye nabafundi bolimi lokwengeza. Izivivinyo ezimiselwe zaseNingizimu Afrika zibonisa ukuthi abafundi abasebancane abakwazi ukufunda

nokubhala besebenzisa ulimi lwabo lwasekhaya kanye nolimi lokwengeza. Lokhu kubangwa ukuthi izinhlobo eziningi zokuhlola zincike ekutheni umntwana unalo yini ulimi lwezemfundo.

Ukulekelela kanjani ukuthuthuka kolimi lomphakathi (i-BICS)?

Emakhaya amaningi, izingane azigqugquzelwa ukukhuluma futhi azikhulunyiswa ngaphandle kokunikwa nje imiyalelo kuphela. Lokhu kuvimbela ukuthuthuka kolimi lwazo. Ngakho-ke, ekilasini lesiGaba esiyisiSekelo akufanele kunganyakazwa, kuthuleke nje. Ikilasi lesiGaba esiyisiSekelo lifanele libe nokuxoxa, ukudlala kanye nokuxhumana.

Ongakwenza wena njengothisha:

- Ukuba nengxoxo nabafundi bakho kanye nokukhuluma nabo ngenhlonipho nesizotha; lokhu kuzobabonisa ukuthi kufanele bakhulume kanjani nabanye.
- Ukukhuluma nabafundi bakho njalo. Bavumele balalele ulimi olunothile isikhathi esiningi.
- Gqugquzela abafundi ukuba babuze imibuzo bese uphendula imibuzo yabo ngokuthembeka, usebenzisa imisho ephelele.
- Hlukanisa abafundi bakho babe amaqembu okukhuluma. Banike isikhathi sokukhuluma bebodwa emaqenjini futhi babelane ulwazi, lokhu abakuqondayo kanye nalokhu asebedlule kuko. Bazofunda kangcono uma bebambisene.
- Qala usuku ngokuthi abafundi baxoxe izindaba zabo kanye nabasuka nazo emakhaya. Uma abafundi bakho behleli kumata, gqugquzela uhlelo oluthiwa “umngani wakumata” noma “umngani wendololwane.” Uma ufuna abafundi bahlolane

ukuqonda kwabo, ungabacela ukuthi basho lokho abakucabangayo batshele abangani babo abahleli ngakwesokudla noma ngakwesobunxele sendololwane yabo.

- Fundisa abafundi bakho ukuthi kulungile ukwenza amaphutha. Ungabavumeli abanye abafundi ukuthi bahleke amaphutha abanye. Amaphutha asho ukuthi umfundi uzamile, futhi lokho kudinga ukunconywa nokukhuthazwa.
- Yakha ikilasi elingathusi, elikhuthazayo, nalapho ulimi lwebele lukhuthazwa njalo.
- Khuthaza abafundi bakho ukuthi bakukhulume lokhu abakucabangayo. Bancome ngokusho imicabango yabo bese ukubeka ngendlela eyiyo ukuze ubabonise indlela eyiyo yokuphimisa amagama, yokwakheka kwamagama kanye nendlela eyiyo yokuhlela amagama.
- Lungisa amaphutha amaqembu; ungaphumi nephutha lomfundi oyedwa bese ulilungisa phambi kwabanye.
- Vumela abafundi bakho ukuba badlale ngolimi. Banike ithuba lokuba balingise izimo ezithile njengokuyothenga isinkwa esitolo. Ngesikhathi bezithokozisa, bayafunda futhi bayazilolonga ekusebenziseni ulimi lomphakathi abangahlangabezana nalo empilweni.

Ukulekelela kanjani ukuthuthuka kolimi lwezemfundo (i-CALP)?

“Ucwaningo oluningi luthole ukuthi ukuthuthuka komqondo kanye nokufunda olimini lokuqala kunomthelela obaluleke kakhulu futhi omuhle ekufundeni ulimi lwesibili.” (Collier, 1995)

Ongakwenza wena njengothisha:

- Yakha ikilasi eligcwele ulwazi olusekwe kuzifundo kanye nezindlela zokuhlangabezana nokufunda ezisekwe kuzifundo.
- Fundisa izifundo ngokusebenzisa imizekelo abafundi abayaziyo. Lapho abafundi befunda khona ngento asebeyazi futhi abakwazi ukuyibona, bafunda amagama amasha ngokushesha.
- Qala ukufundisa ulwazi olusha ngokuthola kuqala ukuthi yini abafundi abayaziyo ngesihloko.
- Fika nezinto ezihambisana nezihloko ekilasini. Yakha itafula lendikimba bese uphatha izinto, okokulingisa, izincwadi kanye nezithombe bese udlala okuqoshiwe namavidiyo.

- Vumela abafundi ukuba baxoxe ngalokhu abakufundayo besebenzisa ulimi lwasekhaya.
- Vumela abafundi ukuthi bakhulume nabanye abafundi ngalokhu abakuqondayo. Bazofunda kangcono kwabanye abafundi ngoba bangachazelana izifundo besebenzisa ulimi lomphakathi.
- Vumela abafundi ukuba bafunde emaqenjini amancane; bangashintshana ngokuba uthisha bese bechazela amanye amalunga eqembu. Ukufunda ngokubambisana nangokuhlanganyela yikona okungcono.
- Phinda ulwazi olusha izikhathi eziningi futhi ubuye ulubeke ngenye indlela uma abafundi bakho bengaqondi.
- Babonise ukuthi ubhekana kanjani nolwazi olusha. Batshengise ukuthi yiziphi izinhlobo zemibuzo engasetshenziswa nokuthi ingaphendulwa kanjani le mibuzo.

Amakhono afundiwe asebenza ndawo zombili, oLimini Lwasekhaya (uLimi 1) kanye noLimi lokweNgeza (uLimi 2). Ngakho-ke amakhono, amasu okufunda kanye namagama afundiwe oLimini Lwasekhaya (uLimi 1) adluliselwa nasoLimini lokweNgeza (uLimi 2). Yingakho abafundi kufanele balwazi kahle uLimi Lwasekhaya (uLimi 1). ULimi lwesibili (uLimi 2) akufanele ludlule noma luthathe indawo yoLimi lwasekhaya (uLimi 1).

Ukufundisa ulimi

Ulwethula kanjani ulimi ngempumelelo?

Ulimi lufundwa noma lutholwa uma lusetshenziwe endabeni kanye nokulusebenzisa ukuxoxa nabanye ngendlela eyakha umqondo. Yingakho i-Aweh ixoxa izindaba ezakha umqondo ezimayelana nalokhu izingane ezikwaziyo.

- Faka amagama kuzo zonke izinto ezisekilasini ngazo zombili izilimi; olwaseKhaya kanye nelokweNgeza. Lokhu kuzogqugquzela ukufunda okungahleliwe kanye nokuthuthukisa ukwengeza ezilimini eziningi.
- Ukuphinda usebenzise ulwazimagama – sebenzisa amagama awodwa ezimweni ezahlukene ukuze abafundi babone amagama amasha kaningi ngokungezeka.
- Gcina ulimi lwakho lulula kakhulu. Phinda izingxenyane zenkulumo kanye nemisho bese

uphimisa amagama kancane futhi ngokucacile. Zama ukungasebenzisi izimo zokukhuluma (izaga nezisho) kanye nolwazimagama olubukhuni.

Ukushintshanisa izilimi

Ukushintshanisa izilimi kungaba isikhali esinamandla kuwena kanye nakubafundi bakho, kodwa, kunendlela eyiyo yokukwenza lokhu.

Uma ukhuluma nabafundi bakho, akufanele ufake igama elilodwa elingajwayelekile loLimi lwaseKhaya maphakathi nomusho owenza ngoLimi lokweNgeza (isiNgisi). Lokhu kubonisa indlela okungeyiyo yokushintshanisa ulimi.

Okungenani yisho umusho ogcwele ngoLimi lokweNgeza (isiNgisi) bese uyawuphinda umusho ngoLimi lwaseKhaya. Lokhu kubonisa indlela eyiyo yokushintshanisa ulimi: uL1 + L2 = L1 + L2.



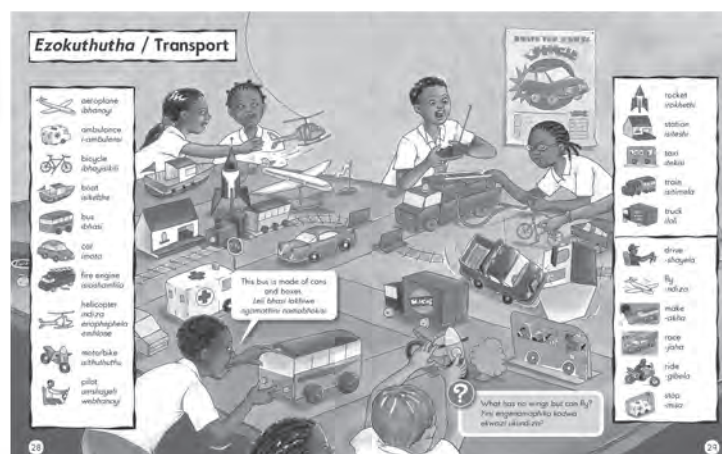
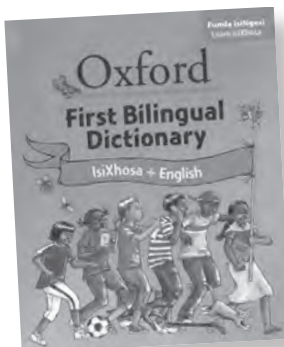
Ukwengeza olimini lwaseKhaya

$$L1 + L2 = L1 + L2$$



ukususa olimini lwaseKhaya

$$L1 + L2 = L2$$



Ukuhlola

Inqubo yokufunda ukufunda kanye nokufunda uqobo lwakho ithanda ukuba nzima ngoba ifaka amakhono kanye namaqhinga ehlukahlukene. Ngakho-ke, kuyawakha umqondo ukuthi uzodinga izinhlobo ezehlukene zokuhlola kanye namathuluzi ehlukene okuhlola ukuze uthole isithombe esiphelele sokuthi umfundi uyakwazi yini ukufunda. Kuzofanele ube nendlela yokuhlola ezokwazi ukukunika isithombe esiphelele:

- samakhono umfundi asenawo
- sezindawo zobuthaka kanye nezindlela zokungenelela
- sezindawo lapho enza kahle khona umfundi
- sokufundisa ngempumelelo.

Umsebenzi wokuhlola

Esikhathini esiningi okuhlola kusetshenziselwa ukulandelela impumelelo yomfundi ukuze uthole ubufakazi obanele ukuze ubike ngomfundi ngamunye eMnyangweni weZemfundo kanye nakubazali bomfundi. Kodwa okuhlola kufanele kusetshenziswe nguwe thisha ukuthola ukuthi ziyimpumelelo kangakanani izindlela zakho zokufundisa kanye nokuzishintsha kuye ngemiphumela yokuhlola.

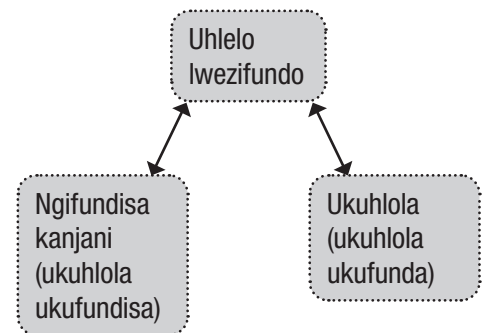
Ungakwazi ukuhlanganisa ubufakazi:

- ngokuqaphela abafundi bakho bese ubhala phansi amanothi
- ngokugcwalisa uhla lokuhlola olukusiza ukubheka ukuziphatha okuthile komfundi
- ngokumaka umsebenzi obhalwayo
- ngokuhlola ngokuhleliwe amakhono athile omfundi ngamunye
- ngokubhalisa izivivinyo ezimisewe.

Umsebenzi wakho ukufundisa abafundi bakho uhlelo lwezifundo, okuhlola ukuthi benza kanjani kanye nokulungisa indlela ofundisa ngayo okuhlangabezana nezidingo zabafundi bakho ukuze bafunde lokhu uhlelo lwezifundo oludinga ukuthi bakufunde.

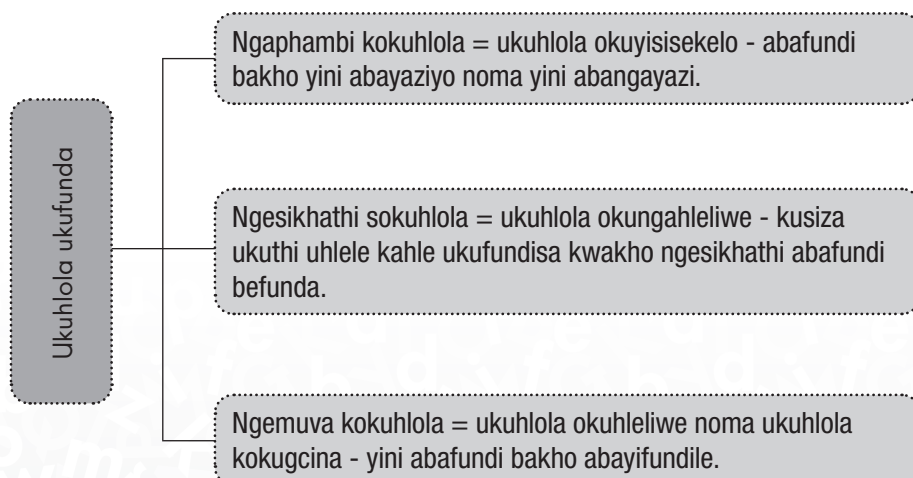
Uhlelo lwakho lokuhlola kufanele lukunike umbiko:

- oqhubekayo (ngaso sonke isikhathi)
- oyisidingo futhi obalulekile (wakhe umqondo)
- oshaya emhlolweni.



Lo mbiko kufanele ukusize ukulungisa ijubane noma lokhu ogxile kukho ekufundiseni kwakho bese ukunika ubufakazi obuphathekayo ukwazisa ngokuzethemba ngemiphumela yawo wonke umfundi.

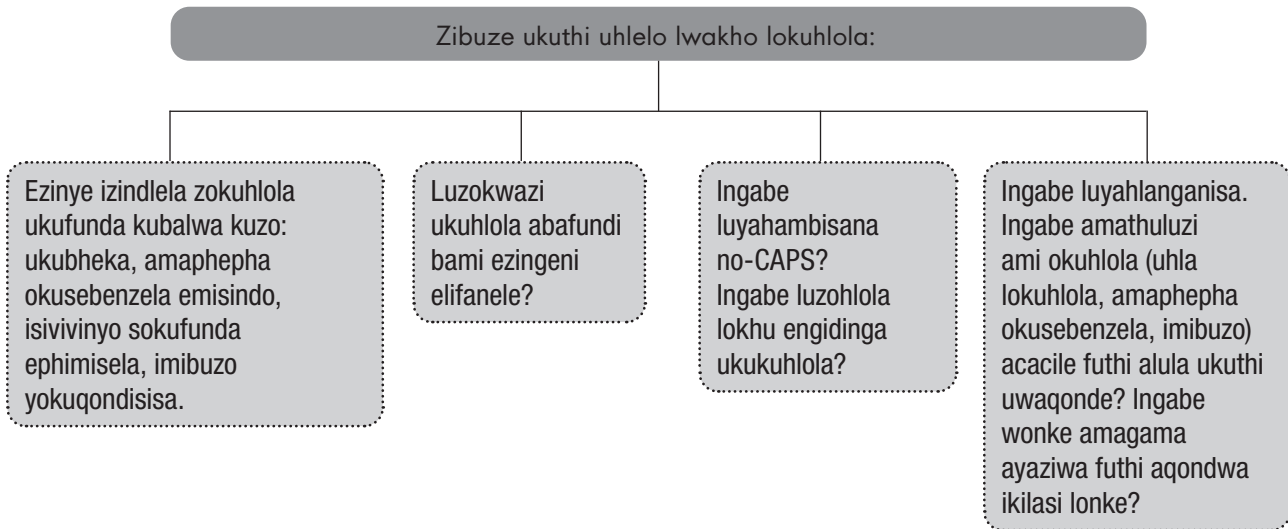
Izinhlobo zokuHlola



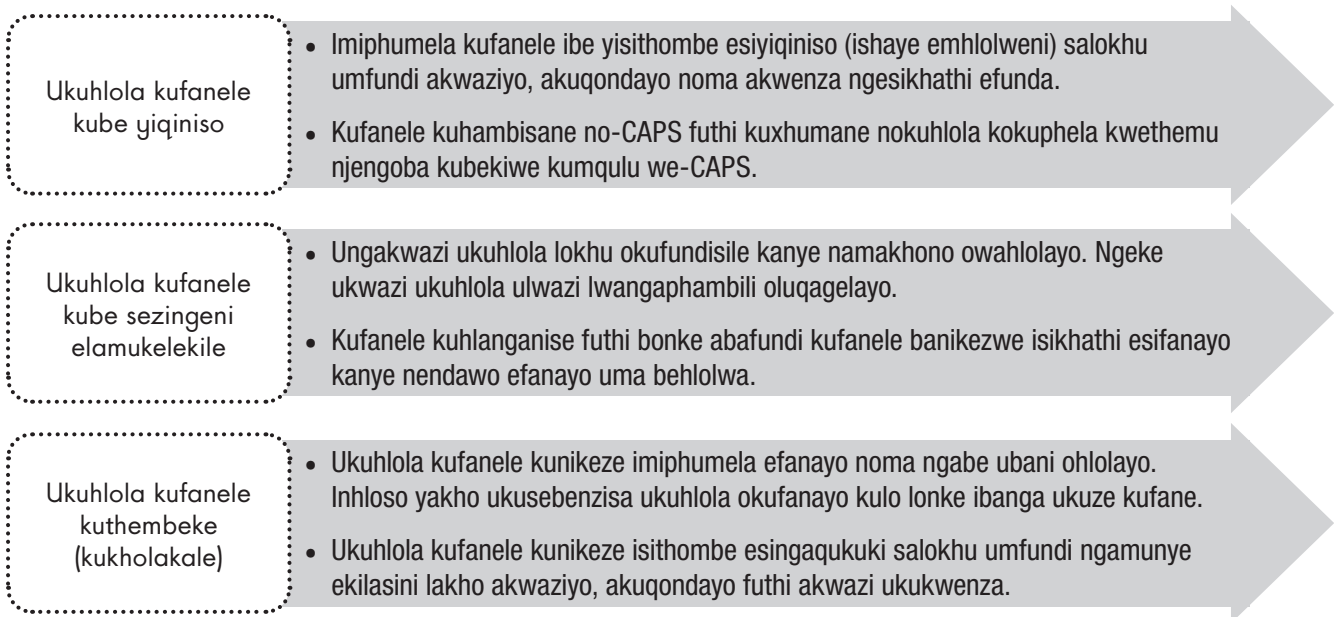
Izinyathelo ezinhlanu zokusebenzisa ukuhlola okusebenzayo

Isinyathelo soku-1: Hlela uhlolo

- Yenza isinqumo ngohlobo lokuhlola ozolusebenzisa.
- Uma ususenzile isinqumo ngohlobo lokuhlola ozolusebenzisa, qinisekisa ukuthi uhlolo lolo lufanele, luqotho futhi luthembekile.



Ukuhlola kufanele kube yiqiniso, kube sezingeni elamukelekile futhi kukholakale kubona bonke abafundi.



Isinyathelo sesi-2: Yenza uhlolo

- Ngquma ukuthi uzolwenza nini uhlolo lolu. Isibonelo, ukuHlola oluyiSisekelo kungenziwa ekuqaleni konyaka, ngethemu yokuqala ukuze wena thisha uthole amakhono abafundi okukwazi ukufunda. Lokhu kuzosiza uma usulungiselela ukufundisa.
- Ngenkathi uhlola abafundi ngamunye, qinisekisa ukuthi umfundi uzizwela ekhululekile. Gwema amagama athi “isivivinyo” noma “uhlolo”, ngoba la magama enza umfundi athuke, engabe esakhululeka.
- Uma uhlola abafundi ngamunye, hlelela ikilasi imisebenzi abazoyenza ukuze ungaphazamiseki ngenkathi usahlola umfundi loyo oyedwa.
- Uma uhlolo luyisivivinyo sekilasi, chazela abafundi ukuthi kumele banikeze izimpendulo zabo, bangakopishi kwabanye abafundi.

Isinyathelo sesi-3: Rekroda imiphumela

- Uma uhlolo kuwulolo lokubheka, uzorekhoda imiphumela ngenkathi wenza uhlolo. Isibonelo, ungasebenzisa uhlu lokuhlola noma irubhriki. Kuzodingeka ukuthi imiphumela uyidlulisele ohlwini lwekilasi noma ephepheni lokurekhoda.
- Uma uhlolo kuyisivivinyo sekilasi kuzodingeka ukuthi uqale ngokumaka amaphepha abafundi, bese urekhoda amamaki ohlwini lwekilasi noma ephepheni lokurekhoda.

Kuyasiza ukuba namaphepha okurekhoda noma enqubekela phambili yezinhlobo ezahlukahlukene zohlolo olwenzayo. Isibonelo, yiba namaphepha enqubekela phambili yokuHlola oluyiSisekelo, namanye ahlukile okurekhoda inqubekela phambili yokuHlola okungaHleliwe ohlwini lwekilasi.

Buka isibonelo serubhriki ngezansi.

Irubhriki: Ukufunda ngokuphimisela							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ukugxila kokwenziwayo	Uyahluleka ukugxila kulokhu okwenziwayo.	Uyaphazamiseka kwesinye isikhathi.		Ugxila kokwenziwayo esikhathini esiningi.		Ugxila kokwenziwayo ngaso sonke isikhathi futhi unaka lokhu akwenzayo.	
Ukuzwakala	Izwi beliphansi kakhulu, engezwakali ukuthi uthini umfundi.	Izwi beliphansi futhi amanye amagama engezwakali.		Ubezwakala kodwa izwi belehla libephansi kwesinye isikhathi.		Izwi beliphakeme kahle ngaso sonke isikhathi.	
Ukucaca	Umfundi ubewagwinya amagama abengenaso isiqiniseko sawo.	Umfundi ubewagwinya amagama. Akuwona wonke amagama awaphimise kahle.		Umfundi ufunde ngokucacile kodwa amagama angawajwayele ubengawafundi kahle.		Umfundi ufunde ngokucacile futhi wonke amagama wawaphimisa ngendlela.	
Ukufunda ngokugeleza	Umfundi ubema sonke isikhathi econzulula amagama.	Umfundi ubema kwesinye isikhathi econzulula amagama.		Umfundi ufunde kahle futhi ume kancane ukuconzulula amagama.		Umfundi akamanga ukuconzulula amagama futhi ufunde ngokugeleza.	
Ukusebenzisa/ Ukubonisa imizwa uma ufunda	Umfundi ufunde ngokungenamizwa; kuyisicaba nje.	Umfundi ufunde ngokufaka imizwa kancane noma nje ingabi bikho futhi ubesehla esenyuka nje.		Umfundi uzamile ukufunda afake imizwa kodwa kwesinye isikhathi ibingabi bikho.		Umfundi ufunde ngokufaka imizwa ngaso sonke isikhathi.	
Ukusebenzisa umzimba	Incwadi ibifihle ubuso bakhe ngaso sonke isikhathi. Ubenyakaza njalo futhi ebamba eyeka ngaso sonke isikhathi.	Isikhathi esiningi incwadi ibifihle ubuso bakhe. Ubenyakaza futhi ebamba eyeka isikhathi esiningi.		Incwadi ibifihle ubuso bakhe kwesinye isikhathi. Ubenyakaza futhi ebamba eyeka isikhathi esincane.		Ubambe incwadi ngendlela eyiyo ngaso sonke isikhathi. Ume kahle eqondile enganyakazi ngaso isikhathi.	

Isinyathelo sesi-4: Hlaziya imiphumela

- Ukuze usebenzise imiphumela ngendlela enenjongo, kumele uchithe isikhathi uhluza ulwazi.
- Kuyasiza ukuguqulela amamaki abe ngamaphesenti, nokubala i-avareji yekilasi lonke (amamaki noma amaphesenti) yohlolo ngokwehlukahlukana kwalo.
- Buka nali iphepha lokurekhoda ngezansi. Uthisha udlulisele imiphumela yokuHlola okuyiSisekelo kweBanga lesi-2 kule phepha lokurekhoda. Uma ubuka uyabona ukuthi ama-80% abafundi babe nenselelo ukubona umsindo u-/h/. Loku kusho ukuthi lo msindo kumele uphinde ufundiswe.

Isinyathelo sesi-5: Yenza isinqumo ngamasu okungenelela ngenhloso yokwelekelela

- Sebenzisa okutholile ngenkathi uhlaziya ukuze wazi ukuthi kumele ufundiseni futhi kanjani.
- Ungathola ukuthi ulwazi lohlolo ludinga ukuthi uphinde ufundise ikhonsepthi noma isifundo esikhethekile. Ulwazi lungakutshela ukuthi kukhona idlanzana labafundi abadinga ukwelekelelwa kusetshenziswa amasu okungenelela akhethekile.
- Ukufunda ulwazi lohlolo lwamaBanga 1 kuya ku-3 kumele lusetshenziswe ukuhlalisa abafundi ngamaqembu amakhono uma bezofunda ngamaqembu.

IBanga lesi-2 Iphepha lokurekhoda ukuHlola okuyiSisekelo									
	1. Umsindo wohlamvu				2. Amagama	3. Indatshana: Uphendula imibuzo ngendatshana			
Usuku:									
Imibuzo / Okokuhlola	1. /m/	2. /b/	3. /h/	4. /q/	Rekhoda inani lamagama afundwe kahle uma liqhathaniswa nalawo azanyiwe	1. inuku	2. ikamelo	3. hlanza	4. emini
Amagama abafundi:									
Amahle	✓	✗	✓	✗	10/20 (50%)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Neo	✓	✓	✓	✓	21/24 (87%)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Thandi	✓	✓	✓	✗	11/18 (61%)	✓	✓	✓	✗
Ndileka	✗	✗	✗	✗	0/10 (0%)	✗	✗	✗	✗
Mpumi	✓	✓	✗	✗	5/10 (20%)	✓	✗	✗	✗
Bonga	✓	✓	✗	✗	8/15 (53%)	✓	✓	✗	✗
Sizwe	✗	✓	✗	✗	3/12 (25%)	✓	✗	✗	✗
Sam	✓	✓	✓	✓	24/24 (100%)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hlelo	✗	✗	✗	✗	0/10 (0%)	✗	✗	✗	✗
Asanda	✓	✓	✓	✗	17/20 (85%)	✓	✓	✓	✗
Mihlali	✓	✓	✗	✗	11/18 (61%)	✓	✓	✗	✗
Mpho	✓	✓	✗	✗	10/17 (58%)	✓	✓	✓	✗
Buhle	✓	✓	✓	✓	20/20 (100%)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chris	✓	✓	✗	✗	5/10 (50%)	✓	✓	✗	✗
Shoni	✓	✓	✓	✗	20/24 (83%)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Isamba	12	12	7	3	165/252	13	11	8	5
I-avareji	80%	80%	47%	20%	65%	87%	73%	53%	33%

Isibonelo sephepha lokuhlola lokurekhoda olwesekwe phezu koHlolo lweSisekelo lweBanga lesi-2 luyatholakala kule ncwajana. Buka ikhasi 51.

UkuHlola okuyiSisekelo

Isisekelo ilapho uqala khona uma ubhala imininingwane. Uma ufuna ukuthola izinga likashukela emzimbeni ngemuva kokudla isithelo, uzoqala ngokuhlola izinga likashukela ngaphambi kokudla isithelo. Lowo mphumela iwona ozobe usuqala ngawo ube yisisekelo.

Ukuhlola okuyisisekelo kungenziwa ekuqaleni konyaka, ekuqaleni kwebanga, ekuqaleni kwesigaba noma ekuqaleni kohlelo lwesifundo. Ukuhlola okuyisisekelo kubonisa lokhu umfundi akwaziyo noma lokhu akwazi ukukwenza ngesikhathi esithile. Khumbula, uma nje abafundi sebefunde okuthile bese ubahlola kulokhu abakufundile, ukuhlola okuyisisekelo sekusukile kolokhu obekuyikho. Ukuhlola okuyisisekelo kungabuye kukusize ukuthi ubone lokhu abafundi abakwazi ukukwenza kanye nabangakwazi ukukwenza. Ngaphandle kokuhlola okuyisisekelo, awunayo enye indlela ozokwazi ukuhlola ngayo ukuthi abafundi sebethuthukile yini olwazini ebebenalo noma cha.

Uma usukwazi ukuthi abafundi bakho bakuphi ngolwazi, usungahlelela ukufundisa. Ungahlela ukuthi:

- uzoqala kuphi ekufundiseni kwakho
- yikuphi ongakushiya ngaphandle
- uzoxila kuphi
- ungashesha noma unense kangakanani.

Ubunzima mayelana nokuhlola: Ibanga loku-1

Ukuhlola abafundi esiGabeni esiyiSisekelo kuyinkinga njengoba umfundi ngamunye engena esikoleni namakhono angajwayelekile noma angabi nawo kanti futhi akukho ukuqagela okufanele kwenziwe mayelana nokuthi umfundi weBanga loku-1 yini okufanele ayazi. Umfundi ngamunye uthuthuka ngesikhathi sakhe emzimbeni, emizweni, ekuziphatheni kanye nasemqondweni.

Abafundi beBanga loku-1 bafunda ndawonye njengekilasi behlangene, ngokuxhumana okuningi okuholwa uthisha, belingisa, bedlala futhi besebenza emaqenjini. Ngakho-ke kunzima ukuba nesikhathi somfundi ngamunye ukuze ukwazi ukuthi ubahlele ngamunye. Kunzima futhi ukuhlola abafundi abasebancane ngoba ulimi kanye namakhono okuxhumana asuke esakhula. Lokhu kusho ukuthi abakakwazi ukuchaza njalo imicabango yabo noma lokhu abakwaziyo. Abakakwazi ukubhala ngakho-ke abakwazi ukwenza imisebenzi ebhalwayo. Ngakho-ke udinga indlela yokuhlola:

- eqondene futhi efanele ingane
- ehambisana neminyaka yengane
- ehambisana nokukhula kwengane
- ehlanganisayo
- eguqukayo ukuhambisana nezingane ezehlukene
- eyakhiwe izinhlobo ezehlukene zokuhlola
- emelana nokukhula kwengane
- futhi encike kubufakazi (hhayi lokhu okucabangayo).

Uma usuluhlelele uhlelo lwakho lokuhlola, udinga ukubheka ukuthi lukufake konke.

Amasu okuHlola okuyiSisekelo kumaBanga 1 kuya ku-3

Kula makhasi alandelayo uzothola izibonela zokuHlola okuyiSisekelo ongakusebenzisa ekuqaleni kwamaBanga 1, 2 no-3.

Kuzodingeka uhlale umfundi ngamunye eyedwa. Beka isikhathi sengxenye ngayinye yohlolo. Sikweluleka ukuthi unike ikhathegori ngayinye umzuzu oyi-1 kuHlolo oluyiSisekelo olusemakhasini 50 kuya ku-52. Uma umfundi ehluleka kumibuzo emihlanu yokuqala (isibonelo, izinhlamvu zomsindo eziyi-10 zokuqala, amagama okuqala ama-7 uma kuxoxwa indaba), sebenzisa umthetho 'wokuyeka masinya' ukuze ugweme ukufaka umfundi ongenawo amakhono okufunda ngaphansi kwengcindezi.

UkuHlola okuyiSisekelo kuhlelwe ngendlela eyenza kube lula ukurekhoda imiphumela yomfundi ngamunye. Uma usuqedile kuzomele udlulisele imiphumela yekhathegori ngayinye ohlwini lwekilasi.



Igama: _____

Uyile kwiBanga R? ☐ YEBO ☐ CHA

Ukuhlola kwamehlo osanda kukwenza: ☐ YEBO ☐ CHA

Ukuhlola ukuzwa osanda kukwenza: ☐ YEBO ☐ CHA

Usuku okuzalwa: _____

Iminyaka: _____ Unyaka: _____ Inyanga: _____

1. Ukwazi ukubona imibala

oluhlaza satshani	☐	omnyama	☐
obukhwebezane	☐	omhlophe	☐
oluhlaza sasibhakabhaka	☐	obomvu	☐
ophuzi	☐	onsundu	☐
ophinki	☐	osawolintshi	☐

2. Ukwazi ukubona izimo

			
☐	☐	☐	☐
			
☐	☐	☐	☐

Ukwazi ukubala afike:

3. Ukwazi ukubona izinombolo

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

4. Ukwazi ukubona izinhlamvu kanye nemisindo

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						
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐						

5. Amakhono okubhala

Ukwazi ukudweba elandela imiyalelo.	☐	Uzama ukubhala futhi okunye akubhalayo kufana nezinhlamvu.	☐	Ukwazi ukugqamisa phezu kwezinhlamvu kanye nezimo.	☐	Ukwazi ukubhala igama lakhe.	☐
-------------------------------------	--------------------------	--	--------------------------	--	--------------------------	------------------------------	--------------------------

Ngezansi yisibonelo sokuHlola okuyiSisekelo okungasetshenziswa ekuqaleni kweBanga lesi-2.

Igama: _____	Usuku lokuzalwa: _____
IBanga loku-1 isikole/ikilasi: _____	Iminyaka: _____ - Unyaka: _____ Inyanga: _____
Uhlobo lwamehlo: Uhlobo lwezindlebe:	Ukuphawula:

1. Umsindo wohlamvu: Yalela abafundi ukuba balalele igama bese bekutshela umsindo wokuqala abawuzwayo.

[Useqala ukubona umsindo wokuqala egameni]

Amagama	✓	✗	Izimpendulo
1. hala			/h/
2. ibhola			/i/
3. uDudu			/u/
4.inja			/i/

2. Amagama: Yalela abafundi ukuba bafunde lamagama angezansi

[Ukubona amagama: Ubona amagama angama 20 kuya ku- 30 kuLimi LwaseKhaya]

Amagama	✓ noma ✗	Amagama	✓ noma ✗	Amagama	✓ noma ✗	Amagama	✓ noma ✗
ubaba		usofa		ukudla		ixoxo	
idada		igula		umzimba		isokisi	
inunu		iponi		ingalo		ijezi	
umama		ikati		ikhanda		imoto	
iso		ufudu		ikhala		ibhala	
inono		iloli		unyawo		uswidi	

3. Indatshana: Fundela abafundi lendatshana bese ubuza imibuzo ezolandela

[Baphendula imibuzo yomlomo elula ngendatshana]

UMusa uyintombazanyana eneminyaka eyisikhombisa. Uya endlini yangasese. Ungena nje akazi ukuthi unezitha ezimlindle. Amagciwane amaningi amabi asemakhele uzungu lokumgulisisa. Asevumelene ukuthi azonamathela ezandleni zakhe ngenkathi evala ibhodwe lokuzikhulula.

Imibuzo	✓ noma ✗	Izimpendulo
1. Uneminyaka emingaki uMusa?		Eyisikhombisa.
2. Obani laba abamlindle?		Amagciwane.
3. Afuna ukwenzani la magciwane?		Ukumgulisisa.
4. Azomgulisisa njani?		Azonamathela ezandleni zakhe.

Ngezansi yisibonelo sokuHlola okuyiSisekelo okungasetshenziswa ekuqaleni kweBanga lesi-3.

Igama: _____	Usuku lokuzalwa: _____
IBanga lesi-3 isikole/ikilasi: _____	Iminyaka: _____ - Unyaka: _____ Inyanga: _____
Uhlolo lwamehlo: Uhlolo lwezindlebe:	Ukuphawula:

1. Imisindo yezinhlamvu: Khombisa abafundi lezi zinhlamvu bese ubayalela ukuba basho umsindo wohlamvu ngalunye. Khombisa abafundi amagama angezansi bese ubayalela basho umsindo oqalayo noma ogcinayo.

[Ubona ubudlelwano phakathi kohlamvu nomsindo. Ukwazi ukubona amagama acishe aphimiswe ngokufana]

a	t	d	f
e	b	j	h
c ela	c ula	q ala	c eba

2. Amagama: Yalela abafundi ukuba bafunde lamagama angezansi

[Ukubona amagama: Ubona amagama angama 50 kuya ku-60 kuLimi LwaseKhaya]

Amagama	✓ noma ✗	Amagama	✓ noma ✗	Amagama	✓ noma ✗	Amagama	✓ noma ✗
intombazane		ipulazi		isivalo		umhlaba	
uhlamvu		amagciwane		amanzi		inqola	
inkawu		insipho		umdlalo		isifuba	

3. Indatshana: Yalela abafundi bafunde indatshana bese bephendula imibuzo

[Ufunda ngokugeleza isiqeshana esinamagama angama-60 kuya ku-70, bese ephendula nemibuzo.]

Indatshana	Amagama
UNeli uvakashela epulazini.	4
UNeli usiza umkhulu wakhe ukuphakela izilwane ukudla.	7
UNeli nomkhulu baphakela izingulube. UNeli uyazithanda kakhulu izingulube ezincane.	9
UNeli nomkhulu baphakela izinkukhu izimbewu. UNeli uyawathanda amachwane enkukhu.	12
Anombala omuhle, ophuzi.	
UNeli nomkhulu baphakela izinkomo utshani ukuba zidle. UNeli uthanda inkomo lena ensundu ngombala.	13
Sebeqedile ukuphakela izilwane, umkhulu wenza itiye. Ugogo yena ubalethela ikhekhe.	7
Bonke baphuza itiye futhi badla nekhekhe. Limnandi ikhekhe netiye. Lena yingxenywe emnandi kakhulu yosuku.	14
Isamba samagama	70

Imibuzo yokugondisisa: Buza abafundi le mibuzo elandelayo:

Imibuzo	✓ noma ✗	Iziphendulo
1. UNeli umsiza ngani umkhulu?		Umsiza ukuphakela izilwane.
2. Izinkukhu zidlani?		Izimbewu.
3. Imbala muni inkomo lena ethandwa nguNeli?		Inkomo ensundu.
4. Ngubani owenze itiye?		Umkhulu.

Ungalusebenzisa kanjani ulwazi lokuHlola okuyiSisekelo ukuze uthole ulwazi ngokufundisa?

Sebenzisa ulwazi lokuHlola okuyiSisekelo ukuthola amandla noma ubuthathaka bomfundi ngamunye, kanye nezidingo zabafundi ekilasini lakho.

Bukisisa ulwazi onalo ukuze ubone lowo osalele emuva nalowo ophambili uma sekuhlanganiswa amamaki ekilasi lonke.

Gxila kubafundi abasalele emuva bese uzibuza le mibuzo elandelayo:

- Yini engingakwenza ukukhuphula laba bafundi abasalele emuva?
- Yini engingakwenza ukuhlangabezana nezidingo zomfundi ngamunye?
- Ngamaphi amasu okungenelela afanele okufundisa nawokufunda ukuze ngibhekane nezidingo zalaba bafundi abasalele emuva?
- Ngingawasebenzisa kanjani amasu afanele ekilasini lami?

Ukuphinda isifundo futhi

Uma abafundi abanengi ekilasini bengenzi kahle kuHlolo oluyiSisekelo, kuhle ukuphinda futhi ufundise ikilasi lonke loku obubahlale ngako.

Indlela yakho yokufundisa futhi ingaphendulelwa ngalezi zindlela ezi-2:

1. **Shintsha ogxile kukona:** sebenzisa ulwazi lokuhlola ukuthola ukuthi yini okumele ugxile kuko, bese uhlala kuko uma ufundisa. Isibonelo, ngabe kumele ugxile ezingeni lomsindo (imisingo), amazinga amagama noma ukufunda kanye nokuqondisisa?
2. **Shintsha amasu:** buyekeza amasu akho okufundisa bese ucabanga ngamanye amasu okufundisa into eyodwa. Isibonelo:
 - Ngabe udinga ukugcizelela noma ukukhombisa uma ufundisa?
 - Ngabe udinga ukwenza imisetshenzana ijabulise futhi ibe mnandi?
 - Ngabe udinga ukwengeza amasu okukhulisa?

Izinhlelo zokufinyelela ezingeni

Uma imiphumela yokuhlola ikhombisa ukuthi kukhona idlanzana labafundi abanezidingo ezifanayo, kumele wenze isinqumo ngesu lokungenelela elizokhuphula izinga lokufundisa. Ukungenelela kusho amasu angasiyo ingxenye yohlelo olujwayelekile lokufunda esikoleni.

Ucwaningo lukhombisa ukuthi amasu ahlelekile okungenelela asebenza kangcono uma uthisha ebhekene nomfundi ngamunye noma amaqembu amancane. Kunobufakazi obuncanyana obukhombisa ukuthi abafundi abangasebenzi kahle badinga ukufundiswa ngokwehlukile kulabo abasebenza 'kahle'. Badinga ukwesekwa kakhudlwana futhi basebenze kakhudlwana. Lokhu kusho ukuthi kumele banikezwe amakilasi osizo uma sesiphumile isikole, noma-ke kuhlelwe isikhathi sokufunda ngamahora esikole.

Amasu okusebenzisa izinhlelo zokufinyelela ezingeni noma amakilasi okusiza

- Thola inhlanganisela efanele yezincwadi zokufundisa kanye namasu okungenelela okuhlangabezana nezidingo zabafundi eqenjini lalaba abadinga usizo.
- Hlela isikhathi ukusebenza nala maqembu ngaphandle kwesikhathi sekilasi. Kungaba yisikhathi sekhefu noma uma sesiphumile isikole.
- Qinisekisa ukuthi isikhathi salezi zifundo asithikamezi izifundo zabo zasekilasini nabanye abafundi.
- Ungacela umSizi kaThisha ukuba abhekane nezinhlelo zokusiza abafundi abasalele emuva. Qinisekisa ukuthi umSizi wakho uyawazwisisa futhi uyawazi amasu okungenelela owakhethile, futhi wenza ngendlela efanele.
- Hlaziya inqubekela phambili yabafundi abakula maqembu asizwayo ukuqinisekisa ukuthi izinhlelo zokubeseka zibasiza ngendlela efanele. Uma izinhlelo zokubeseka zisebenza, bazokwazi ukuhambisana nabanye abafundi ekilasini.

Amasu okungenelela

Inhloso yamasu okungenelela ukukhuphula izinga lempumelelo kulabo bafundi abasalele emuva. Nanga amanye amasu asezingeni eliphezulu okusiza ukuthuthukisa imiphumela yokufunda yabafundi bonke.

I. Xhasa abafundi ukuze bathuthukise amakhono okubona ukwakheka kwamagama ngemisindo

Abafundi mabathole ukuvivinyeka kula makhono akule thebula elingezansi.

Ikhono	Isibonelo somsebenzi wokufundisa/wokufunda ukuze kuthuthukiswe leli khono
Ukuhlukanisa imisindo	Khetha imisindo noma izinhlamvu ezijwayelekile bese uyalela umfundi asho okwehlukile. Isibonelo, yenza noma isho imisindo elandelayo (ongafani neminye ubhalwe ngama-athiyeliki): /dl/, /dl/, /hl/, /dl/ /b/, /b/, /b/, /d/ Hola abafundi bakwazi ukubona amagama aqala noma agcina ngomsindo ofanayo: - duba, <i>buka</i>, duka, dansa (u-/ d / umsindo osequqaleni) - umuntu, ufudu, uju, <i>iso</i> (u-/ u / umsindo osekugcineni)
Ukwazi ukubona imvumelwano emagameni	Yalela abafundi balalele amagama amabili, baphakamise izithupha uma kunemvumelwano, babhekise izithupha phansi uma kungenamvumelwano: - zuza, zuma (👉) - mama, mela (👈)
Ukukhiqiza amagama anemvumelwano	Yisho noma ubhale la magama alandelayo bese ucela abafundi ukuba baqambe noma bakunike amagama anemvumelwano (amagama anganiki umqondo avumelekile): - fana: (<i>mana, nana, lana</i>) - mbiza: (<i>biza, zuza, siza</i>)
Ukuhlukanisa amalunga amagama	Yalela abafundi bahlukanise amagama ngokwamalunga awo ngokushaya ihlombe. Isibonelo, yisho igama elithi 'umama'. Bakhombise ukuthi balihlukanisa kanjani ngamalunga ama-3 ngokushaya ihlombe: u- (shaya ihlombe) –ma- (shaya ihlombe) –ma (shaya ihlombe). Yalela abafundi baphinde ulwazimagama olusha bese bewahlukanisa ngokushaya ihlombe elungeni ngalinye: Amagama anezinhlamvu ezimbili (shaya izandla ka-2): bili, hlala, geza
Ukususa umsindo	Yalela abafundi basuse umsindo egameni, bese bakha igama elisha. Bakhombise isibonelo sokuqala: isho igama 'muka' bese ususa umsindo 'm' osequqaleni = luka, nuka, suka
Ukuhlukanisa imisindo	Nika abafundi amagama amaningi ukuze bakwazi ukuhlukanisa imisindo. Isho igama bese beshaya ihlombe ngomsindo ngamunye kanjena: isho igama 'jabula' bese abafundi belihlukanisa, /j/ (shaya ihlombe) /a/ (shaya ihlombe) /b/ (shaya ihlombe) /u/ (shaya ihlombe) /l/ (shaya ihlombe) /a/ (shaya ihlombe)

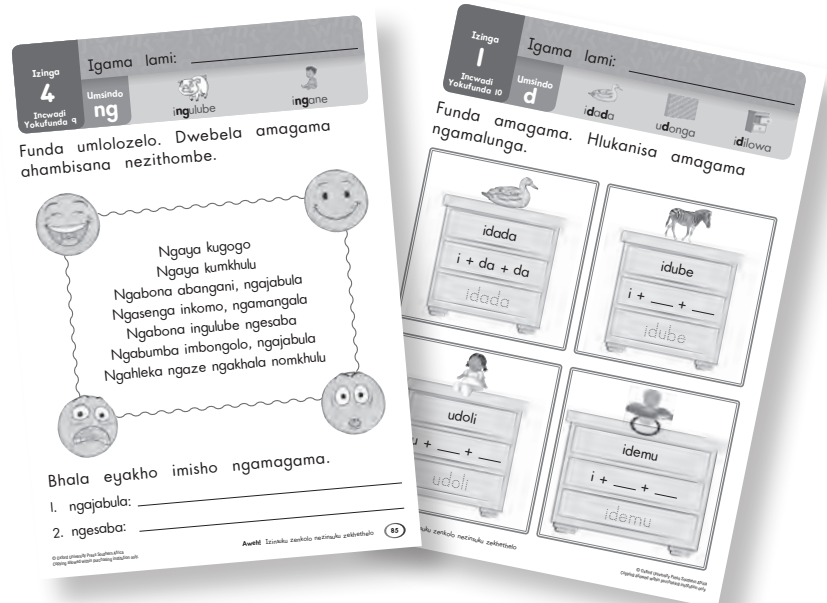
2. Xhasa abafundi ukuze bathuthukise amakhono okubona amagama

Sebenzisa izibonelo ezikule thebula elingezansi ukuxhasa abafundi bakho ukuze bakwazi ukubona nokuphimsela amagama (ukubona amagama), kanye nokuzwisisa ukuthi asho ukuthini emushweni (ukuqondisisa).

Isibonelo semisebenzi yokufundisa/yokufunda ngenhloso yokuthuthukisa amakhono okubona amagama	
Ukufunda amagama anemisindo ekhethekile kusetshenziswa amakhadi	Nika abafundi amathuba ongeziwe okufunda amagama anemisindo ekhethekile ngale ndlela: • Hlela amakhadi amahlanu anamagama anemisindo ekhethekile endabeni enizoyifunda. • Khombisa umfundi ikhadi, bese uhlola ukuthi bayazi igama elikulona ukuthi lisho ukuthini. • Hambisa umunwe wakho kusukela kwesokunxele kuya kwesokudla ngaphansi kwegama, ulisho unensa. • Yalela umfundi ukuba asho igama njengoba ubulisho. • Sebenzisa igama emushweni olula. • Uma usuqedile ukuwakhombisa wonke amakhadi, ashove bese uyaphinda loku obukwenza. Bhekisisa ukuthi ngamaphi amagama umfundi awakhumbulayo nalawo angawakhumbuli. • Yalela umfundi asebenzise igama ngalinye emushweni.
Ukubona umsindo okhethekile endabeni	• Uma umfundi ekufundela, beka isithupha sakho sokunxele ekuqaleni kwegama, bese ubeka isithupha sakho kwesokudla ekugcinene kwegama. Yalela umfundi afunde igama lelo. • Abafundi bazomatanisa amagama asemakhadini nalawo asendabeni efundwayo. Bayalele basho igama bese bakha umsho omfushane ngalo.
Dlala umdlalo wamakhadi amagama	Amakhadi amagama ayathokozisa futhi ayindlela enhle yokufundisa amagama amasha, isipelingi kanye nemisindo. Angasetshenziswa uma umfundi esebenza yedwa noma emaqenjini amancane abafundi. • Eeqenjini elincane, beka amakhadi abheke phansi. Abafundi bazoshintshisana ngokuguqula ikhadi bese befunda igama. Bazokwakha umsho ngegama ngalinye. • Eeqenjini elincane, abafundi bangasebenzisa amakhadi amagama ukudlala umdlalo othi Qhunsu (abafundi bahlukaniselana amakhadi ngokulingana bese beshintshisana ngokuwabeka phansi. Uma umfundi ebeka igama elifana nalelo eliphansi, umfundi wokuqala omemeza athi, "Qhunsu" uwola wonke amakhadi aphantsi. Lowo mfundi onamakhadi amaningi uma kuphela umdlalo nguyena ophumelele.) • Abafundi bangahamba namakhadi amagama emakhaya ukuze bafunde ukufunda kanye nemisindo. • Amakhadi amagama angasetshenziswa ukwakha imisho.

3. Seka abafundi ezingeni lokufunda

Sebenzisa imiphumela yokuHlola okuyiSisekelo ukuqamba amaqembu okufunda amakhono afanayo emaBangeni 1 kuya ku-3. Lokhu kuqinisekisa ukuthi usebenzisa uhlelo lokuFunda oluHolwa yiQembu ezingeni elifanele umfundi ngamunye ekilasini lakho. Ungathola ukuthi amanye amaqembu akho adinga ukwesekwa kumakhono omsindo, abanye ekuboneni amagama. Uma kunjalo, buyela kumasu omsebenzi anikeziwe kula mathebula angenhla. Abafundi abakwazi ukufunda amagama azimele bangajoyina iqembu elifunda indatshana elula. Labo abasesephansi ngokwamakhono bafundise izincwadi ezisezingeni loku-1 noma izinga eliphansi kakhulu ohlelweni lwakho lokufunda.



Abafundi abafunda kahle bayakwazi ukubona nokusho amagama, futhi bayawazi nokuthi asho ukuthini. Noma kunjalo kungenzeka bangafundi ngokugeleza. Ukufunda ngokugeleza kufaka kuko ijubane elifanele lokufunda kanye nokufunda ukhombisa imizwa efanele. Ukufunda indaba eyodwa uphindelela yisu elinobufakazi bokufunda elikhulisa ukufunda ngokugeleza nokuqondisisa. Ezinye izindlela zokusebenzisa leli su nazi lapha ngezansi.

Amasu okukhulisa ukufunda ngokugeleza kanye nokuqondisisa

1. Qinisekisa ukuthi bonke abafundi bayabona, futhi bakwazi ukulandela umbhalo eNcwadini eNkulu uma uFunda ngokuHlanganyela nekilasi.
2. Fundela abafundi ngokugeleza ukuze babone ukuthi kufundwa njani. Ungahlanganisa abafundi abakwaziyo ukufunda nalabo abasantengantenga ngenkathi beFunda ngabaBili. Umfundi okwaziyo ukufunda nguyena ozokhombisa loyo osantengantenga ukuthi kufundwa kanjani ngokugeleza.
3. Nika amathuba aphindelelayo ukuze abafundi bafunde indaba eyodwa kaningana. Lokhu kungenziwa ngokuFunda Emaqenjini, ukuFunda ngabaBili noma ukuFunda ngoKuzimela. Vumela abafundi bahambe nencwadi yokufunda emakhaya. Bagququzele bafundele amalunga omndeni noma labo ababanakekelayo emakhaya.
4. Mema umfundi oyedwa ukuthi akufundele. Mncome kakhulu, umnike amasu angawasebenzisa ukukhula ekufundeni.

Izibonelo zezincomo ezikhethekile ukweseka ukufunda ngokugeleza

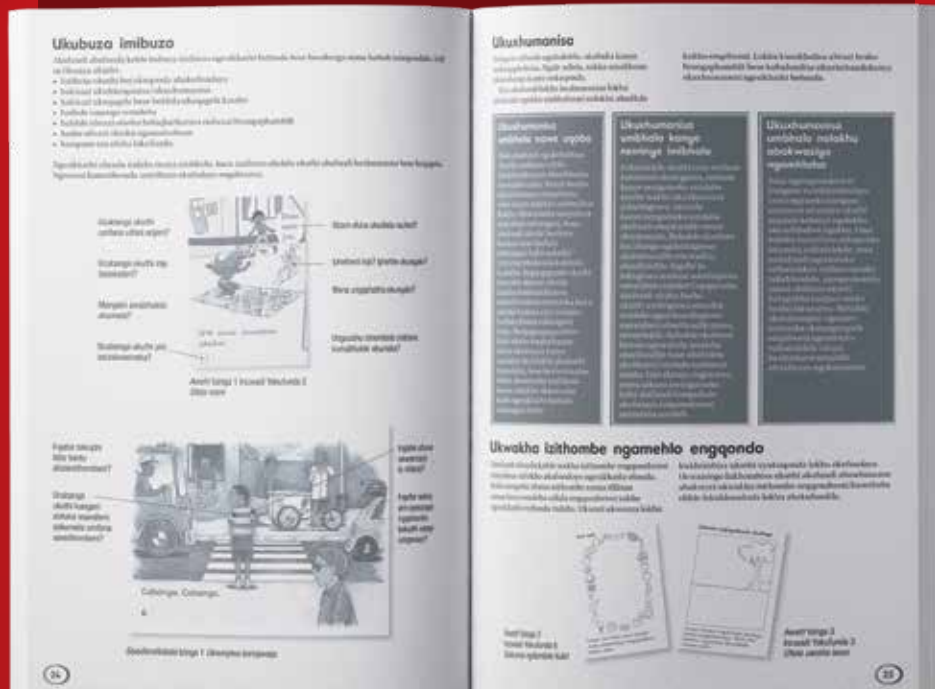


Fundisa amakhono okufunda no-Oxford

Amabanga 1-3

Bheka ngaphakathi, uzothola lokhu:

Sebenzisa le ncwadi enalezi zinhlelo zokufunda ongezethemba:



Le ncwadi inamanothi nezeluleko zokufundisa ukufunda. Kukhona nezibonelo ezibonisa indlela yokufundisa ukufunda.

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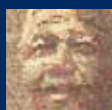


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