



Directorate: Curriculum GET

FOUNDATION PHASE LIFE SKILLS

BEGINNING KNOWLEDGE SOCIAL SCIENCE LESSON PLAN GRADE 3		
TAPS TERM 3	Week: 4	
Topic:	How people lived long ago.	
Objective/ Aim:	 Social Science is the study of society and the way people lives, social relationships and the manner in which people behave and influence the world around us. Aims at contributing to the development of informed, critical and responsible citizens who are able to participate constructively in a culturally diverse and changing society. It also equips learners to contribute to the development of a just and democratic society. The 7 concepts to be taught: Conservation Place Adaptation Relationships Interdependence and Diversity Individuality and Change 	
Integration	 Home Language Reading, Writing, Phonics, Spelling Listening and speaking, Vocabulary 	
Lesson: Learning and Teaching material (LTSM):	 DBE Workbooks page14-19 Flash cards – Cereal boxes Pictures – Cut out from old magazines Old pictures and photographs from family albums Objects from the past and present: iron/electric iron, wooden toy car/toy car, phone/cellphone and camera Posters of things long ago and now. 	
eResources:	 Eportal URL for Life Skills resource file Video URLs: Then and now https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RKTYSnllwVY 	

	Long ago and now
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u978FVWsPzl
Introduction:	PART 1 Teacher invites one or two of the learner's grandparents to come and talk about then (THE PAST) and now (The present) [recording, zoom, TEAMS etc.]
Lesson: Content / Concepts / Skills CAPS To be taught /guide/support)	 Teacher explains the difference between Then and Now: "Now" tells about the life of a person as it is in the present day and has been for the past many years after some transition happened; whereas, "then" expresses the life of a person before some transition took place and is something which is a thing of the past. The teacher shares some artifacts with the learners. She has an old phone, an iron, a camera, and a wooden toy car. The teacher shows them each of these items and ask them if they know what they are. Then she pulls out the modern versions of these same items: a cell phone, electric iron, digital camera, a plastic toy car. They compare the objects and discuss how these everyday items have changed over the years. Teacher shows videos: Then and now Long ago and now
Parent information:	 Parents must assist learners to google: Then and now They can print pictures. Cut the pictures from old magazines.
Learner activities: Reinforce consolidation and revision/ reflect/ /perform/communicate	 Learners show and tell about their pictures from the past. Learners also share their stories from what they heard from their grandparents. Learners make a photo frame to keep their valuable photos from the past. Worksheet: Present or past
Objective/ Aim:	Objects used by older family and community members - such as tools, toys, cooking utensils

	Note: Survey and clean an area - this will serve as an introduction to field work
Lesson: Learning and Teaching material (LTSM):	 Introduction: Vocabulary cards: past, present, long ago, cause, effect, transformation, develop, improve, artefacts, DBE workbook 2: pages 13-18 Pictures Videos
e-Resources:	https://youtu.be/U-r-xHln6nE Long ago and now https://www.youtube.com/f798488e-050d-4361-86df- 1f50ee741493 Kalahari bushmen Africa Tribes https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lagNMvcCq4c The God's must be Crazy https://youtu.be/zEvWGYgmaTE Now and then https://youtu.be/jOYnsffnoPw Invention of the wheel
Introduction:	 PART 2 Ask learners: How did you traveled to school? Allow them to answer. Pose the next question: Do you know this was not always like this. People use different ways to travel. Let's look at the interesting video or look at the picture. https://youtu.be/jOYnsffnoPw Learners discuss their observations.
Lesson: Content / Concepts / Skills CAPS	 Note: It is important to use enquiring based strategy. This is where questions are posed to make learners think about environmental issues. It is important to keep the following in mind: Change: Becoming different – It is the act of becoming different or the result of something; to transform, modify or switch. Environmental education and human rights education. Enquiry: The learner is able to use enquiry skills to investigate the past and present. Find RESOURCES and work with RESOURCES: ask questions, find, organise, analyse and collate information. Write part of history (answer of questions).

Sharing of knowledge and understanding (transfer of answers).

The learners are able to demonstrate history knowledge and understanding of history and chronology and time

Parent information:



- Allow you child to look at the picture or video. Ask relevant auestion.
- Use the objects, photos or picture from family
- The importance of this lesson is that your child must understand the life change endlessly.
- To ask questions and allow the child to ask questions.
- To consider the change and the effect on people and environment.
- To take a stand, have an opinion and to act towards.

Look at the pictures or use real object (Artifacts).

To treasure own and other's history.

Learner activities:

Reinforce consolidation and revision/ reflect/ /perform/communicate



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Ensure that leaners make the connection with past and present.

Look at the following pictures and say whether if it belongs to the present (now) or past (long ago). Write the answer in the box below the picture.



Children also played in the past. What do you think how did the toys change? Complete the table. Write a paragraph about the item (artefact).



Ask the following questions

What is it? (define) What is it like? (identify the characteristics) How does is happen? (cause- of transformation) What is the consequence? (effect/impact- on people and environment) How do we deal with it? Where do I stand? (value)

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	Consolidation: Look at one of the video or read a story I was born on 7 July 1922 on a Karoo farm called Gannoslaagte. My father was a labourer on the farm and my mother worked in the farmhouse. Every friday we got meat from the farmhouse bery friday we got meat from the farmhouse bery friday we got meat. A few times we had ensuph meat to make into biltong, especially when the farmer shot kudu or springbok. We mostly ate mealies as mealie meal or with dried bears — we colled it uningquato. My father often got some coarse broad flour which came from the roller mills in Jansenville. With great patience my mother boked bread in a beary in op bt. on coals because we did not have a stove. On she mode my favourities; roosterkoek or griddle-cakes. These we to the with probly-pear syrup. Our "sweets" were pieces of gum from thorntroes.
	Consolidation-Homework: Collect any picture, photo, object (artefact) or story from past to share with friends in the next lesson.
Objective/ Aim:	Objects used by older family and community members - such as tools, toys, cooking utensils Note: Survey and clean an area - this will serve as an introduction to field work
Integration	Home Language: vocabulary Mathematics: Time

Lesson: Learning and Introduction: Vocabulary cards: past, present, long ago, cause, Teaching material effect, transformation, develop, improve, artefacts, (LTSM): timeline DBE workbook 2: pages 13-18 **Pictures Videos** https://youtu.be/U-r-xHIn6nE e-Resources: Long ago and now https://www.youtube.com/f798488e-050d-4361-86df-1f50ee741493 Kalahari bushmen Africa Tribes https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1agNMvcCq4c The God's must be Crazy https://youtu.be/zEvWGYgmaTE Now and then https://youtu.be/iOYnsffnoPw Invention of the wheel Introduction: PART 3 Revise the story by asking questions: I was born on 7 July 1922 on a Karoo We did not get to see many other people. My father farm called Gannaslaagte. My father was and mother worked very hard and long hours. On labourer on the farm and my mother worked in the farmhouse. Every Friday we got meat Sundays we would visit our friends on other farms from the farmer, which we cooked over the We sometimes went by ox-cart. weekend. We did not have proper ways of keeping it cold. So we hardly ever ate meat. We liked visiting because we could play with our friends. A few times we had enough meat to make We enjoyed playing with bones, clay, seed pods from the thorr into biltong, especially when the farmer shot kudu or springbok. trees and stones at a big dam nearby or in the river. My sister and We mostly ate mealies as mealie meal or her friends had great fun making clay dolls. with dried beans – we called it *umngqusho*. I got my first pair of shoes when I was 12 years old. My father My father often got some coarse br made them from cowhide. It was wonderful not to have to pull flour which came from the roller mills in Jansenville. With great patience my mother out thorns from my feet or to suffer from "iced toes" from baked bread in a heavy iron pot on coals the frost in the winter mornings. because we did not have a stove Or she made my favourites: roosterkoek or griddle-cakes. These we ate with prickly-pear syrup Our "sweets" were pieces of qum from thorntrees Was it better to be a child than or better being a child today? Why? Which part of the story do you like? Motivate. Think of the tools and equipment today. How does it differs from what we use today? Revision: Look at the table that you have completed

timeline.

before. It show the development of the toy. We call this a

	Long ago?	Past	Present
Lesson: Content / Concepts / Skills CAPS	Note: It is important to use e where questions are posed environmental issues. It is important to keep the form of the result of some switch. Environmental education of the environmental education of the past and investigate the past and of the past and of the past of	bllowing in mind: erent – It is the act of comething; to trans on and human right ble to use enquiry sl present. rk with RESOURCES analyse and collower of questions).	of becoming form, modify s education. kills to
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Learner activities:

Reinforce consolidation and revision/ reflect/ /perform/communicate



Homework:

Collect any picture, photo, object (artefact) or story from past to share for the next lesson.

- Ask learners to take out their "artefact". (Ensure that you have some common tools or equipment for children that couldn't bring objects to school.
- Interview:

The teacher/parent models:

Ask a learner/ a child to interview you about what you brought from home. (The learners love this activity.) The interviewer will use the following clues.

INTERVIEW			
What did you bring?(Define)			
Describe your object? (characteristics)			
How did it happen that you got it? (cause)			
What is the effect on you /family			
/environment?			
How do you deal with is? What are you			
doing with it?			
How do you feel about it? (value)			
Draw our object (Artifact) by completing the timeline			
Past	Present	F	uture

- Work in pairs: The learners work in pairs and interview each other. At the end of the interview they recall the information by completing the interview information. Ask volunteers to show case their interview.
- A very good idea is also to work in groups of three. Two learners can take part in the interview, while the third person make a video record with a cell phone. Make sure that all the safety and authority matters are in place for carrying and using of cellphone. Consult the school's policy. If this interview is done at home, the parent must grant permission.





	Show the video to the whole class as feedback oral as a lesson. • Timeline: Look at the various types of timelines. Interpret the information of the timeline and discuss it.	
	Name Name	
	Design a timeline of your own life. Record important events.	
Assessment:	Informal: Checklist: How people lived long ago: Compare between the past and the present (Clothes, transport, tools, toys, cooking utensils) Oral and practical.	