

## Uluhlu Lweempendu zolwakhiwo mendo:

ULWAKHIWO	IZIQHELANISO	UMSEBENZI
<b>Umsila</b>	Umde umxinwa	Ukuxhathisa noku-qhuba
<b>Umzimba</b>	Ucuthene, inomilenze emide, ucuthene, ulula	Ukucutha impikiswano nomo-ya, inokugxanya okude lonto inyusa amendu
<b>Iinthupha</b>	Iinzipho ezingaboyi-yo nemigca enzulu kumphantsi wonyawo	Ukutsala okungcono, nokunyuka kwensantya nentshu kumo ekhawulezileyo
<b>Umqolo</b>	Uthambile	Unyusa ugxanyo ngokuvumela umzimba ukuba ubenokutwabulu-leka nangakumbi
<b>Intliziyo</b>	Yandisiwe	Ukunynsa ukunikwa kwe ezihlunu umongo-moya (oxygen)



## UXABISO

### Inkcazo xabiso esenzo 2: Ulwakhiwelo mendo

1	2	3	4
Umfundi akakwazanga ukuqonda abenakukhumbula ulwazi olunikiweyo okuthe kwakhokhela kulenziwo luhlu olungelulo.	Umfundi ukwazile nje olohlotyana ukugwalisa uluhlu, kodwa ebonakalisa ukungabinakho ukukhumbula ulwazi aluhlahlele ngokokufanelekileyo.	Umfundi ubenakho ukukhumbula aqonde ulwazi olunikiweyo ukuze abenakho ukugwalisa uluhlu ngokokufanelekileyo.	Umfundi wenze ngaphaya kokokulindelekileyo, okubonakalise uqondo olunzulu lolwazi olunikiweyo.

### Okuqhagamshelene nolwimi:

Ezi zenzo zimbini zingasetyenziswa ukwenza uxabiso lweziphumo zelwimi ezilandelayo.

ISIPHUMO SESIFUNDO	IBANGA LOXABISO
LO#1: Ukumamela	Umamela ulwazi kwintlobo zeemeko.
LO#3: Ukufunda nokuqwalasela	Ujongisisela iikcukacha ezithile. Uyaqonda aphenyule imibuzo ngokuchanekileyo ngolwazi olukwiimeko ngeemeko.
LO#4: Ukubhala	Uguqula ulwazi ukususela kwenye imeko ayise kwenye.
LO#5: Ukucinga nengqiqo	Usebenzisa ulwazi olusuka kwiindawo ngeendawo.



## IMVELAPHI – iziqhelaniso

Esona silwanyana sibaleka ngamendu (esona sikhawulezayo) ehlabathini, sinamendu aphezulu angama -110-120 ekhilomitha ngeyure, ingwenkala ingafikelela kwisantya sama 80 km ngeyure kwizuzwana emi-3. Esona santya siphezulu singasgcina kumgama ongama 400-500eemitha okukhokhela ekutheni thaphu ngesantya (20-30 emizuzuwana) okulandelana yimfuneko yokuphumla imizuzu eqikelelwa kwimizuzu engama ukuba izingele nokuqhwesha ngexesha lengozi. Kwizizukulwana ingwenkala ivelise iziqhelaniso ezininzi ukwenza lula ubuchule bamendu.

Amendu anomgama lonto kuthethwa ngayo iwezayo ngexesha elithile; ngoko unyusa ngama olweziweyo kunganyusa amendu alonto. Kule ncam, ingwenkala icuthekile ukuze inciphise impikiswano-moya xa ibalekayo. Amathamba yemilenze mide xa ithelekiswa neyezinye iikati, zikwabeleka ngeenzwane zazo okuzinika ugxanyo olude. Ingwenkala inimqolo othambileyo, okuyivumela ukuba itweze umzimba wayo nangakumbi. Amagxa engwenkala aka qhagamshelenekanga kwinqosha olu kuvumela amagxa abendku shukuma ngokukhululekileyo ukunceda unyuso-mgama okuvumela yimilenze yangaphambili. Amathambo esinqe ayajika-jika kwiziseko zano okuvumela ugxanyo olude kwimilenze yangasemva xa ibalekayo. Zonke ezi ziqhelaniso zenza ukuba ibenoku gxanya oku ngama 8 eemitha xa ibaleka ngamandla. Ubugoxo obenzwe lula nobukhulu obucuthiweyo bunceda ingwenkala ekubalekeni ngokukhawuleza ngokunciphisa ubunzima ebuthwalayo. (Ngodumabkhulu uya ngokucutha.)

Umsila omde unceda ingwenkala ekuyi xhathiseni nokuyi nceda ekujikeni kamsinya xa ibaleka, ukwazinzisa umzimba isena okophini. Unyano kwengwenkala luneenguqulelo ezininzi okuvumela ubanbelelo ulungcono xa ibaleka. Imiqamelo ephantsi konyano ineengolo eside (longitudinal ridges) inemisebenzi efana neyengqisho-mathyara. Ingwenkala ineezipho ezingabuyiyo, isenza umsebenzi ofana noweeverhe kwizihlangu zokubaleka.

Kuthatha amandla amaninzi ukugcina isantya esiphakamileyo sengwenkala ngoko ke ingwenkala ineziqhelaniso ezininzi ukuvumela ugqithiso mongo-moya olululo ezihlunwini. Xa kuthenlekiswa nezinye iikati ezinkulu, intliziyo, amaphaphu, amaphumlo, namathambo empumlo andistwe ukunyusa unia umongo-moya oya ezihlunwini.

### Iziqhelaniso zamendu

