



Ditsela tše bonolo tša go anegela bana dikanegelo

Batho ba anega dikanegelo go ithuta ka dilo le go leka go kwešiša tša lefase. Tše dingwe tša dikanegelo tša lehono ke tša bogologolo, mola tše dingwe e le tše diswa tše re itlhamelago tšona. Go anegela bana ba gago dikanegelo go le thabiša ka moka le go kgotsofatša. Gape go bontšha bana ba gago gore o thabela go fetša nako o na le bona.



Easy ways to tell stories to children

People tell stories to explore ideas and to make sense of the world around them. Some of the stories we tell today have been passed down over many generations, while others are new ones that we create ourselves. Telling stories to your children is fun and satisfying for everyone. It also shows your children that you value spending this happy time with them.

Mehola ya go anega dikanegelo

- ★ Ge baledi ba anegela bana dikanegelo, se se hlohleletša bana gore le bona ba anege dikanegelo.
- ★ Dikanegelo di ruta bana ka bophelo. Di ba thuša go ithuta ka lerato, mona, botho, botse le bobbe.
- ★ Go anega dikanegelo go thuša bana go šomiša mabjoko le leleme. Se se tla ba thuša go atlega sekolong.
- ★ Dikanegelo di ka thuša bana go tseba ka dinaga tša kgole, mehla ya go se swane le ka batho bao ba sa kago ba kopana le bona. Se se ba ruta mekgwa ya go swana le go se fele pelo, boikokobetšo le kwešišo.
- ★ Go anegela bana ba gago ka tša bjaneng bja gago go thuša wena le bona gore le tsebane gabotse.



Benefits of storytelling

- ★ When caregivers tell stories to children, it motivates the children to tell stories too.
- ★ Stories teach children life lessons. It helps them to learn about love, jealousy, kindness, good and evil.
- ★ Storytelling grows children's imaginations and their use of language. This prepares them for success at school.
- ★ Stories can connect children to faraway places, different times and to the lives of people they've never known. This teaches skills like patience, humility and understanding.
- ★ Sharing stories about your own childhood experiences helps your children connect with you and helps you to connect with them.



Ke thoma kae ge ke anega dikanegelo?

- ★ Thoma ka dikanegelo tše o di tsebago tše bonolo le tše dikopana, goba o itlhamela kanegelo.
- ★ Kgetha dikanegelo tše di tlo kgahlago bana ba gago le tša mengwaga ya bona. Ba botšise gore ba rata dikanegelo tša mohuta mang.
- ★ Ikgobokeletše dikanegelo. Eya go www.nalibali.org/stories go hwetša dikanegelo tše makgolo tša mahala ka maleme ka moka a Afrika Borwa.
- ★ Itlwaetše kanegelo go fihlela o e tseba gabotse. Gore o hwetše maele a go anega dikanegelo, bona karolo ya ka mo tlase ya **Bopa diswantšho ka menaganong ya bana ba gago**.

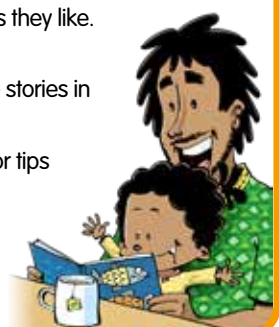
Ge o ipshina ka go anega dikanegelo, bana ba gago ba tla ipshina ka go di theeletša!



How do I start telling stories?

- ★ Start with simple, short stories that you know or make up a story.
- ★ Choose stories that will interest your children and that suit their ages. Ask them which types of stories they like.
- ★ Create a collection of stories to tell. Go to www.nalibali.org/stories for hundreds of free stories in all South African languages.
- ★ Practise telling a story until you know it well. For tips on telling stories, see **Create pictures in your children's minds** below.

When you enjoy telling stories, your children will enjoy listening to them!



Bopa diswantšho ka menaganong ya bana ba gago

- ★ Diriša mantšu a go kgahliša go hlalosa ditiro tše itšego le maina a mafelo.
- ★ Diriša sefahlego, go swana le go šinyalala go bontšha kamoo moanegwa a galefilego ka gona.
- ★ Diriša mmele le matsogo, go swana le go otllola matsogo go bontšha botelele bja mohlare. Go šomiša ditlho tša mmele go thuša bana go gopola kanegelo le go e kwešiša gabotse.
- ★ Diriša lentšu la gago, go swana le lentšu le lesesane bakeng sa moanegwa wa dihlolong goba lentšu le legolo le le lekoto bakeng sa legkema.

**Kanegelo ya Leeto
le le sa letelwago ye e lego
go matlakala 7 go ya go 10 ke
kanegelo ya diswantšho ya go
hloka mantšu. Diriša diswantšho
go anega kanegelo ka
mantšu a gago.**

Create pictures in your children's minds

- ★ Use interesting and expressive words to describe actions and places.
- ★ Use facial expressions, like frowning to show how angry a character is.
- ★ Use gestures, like stretching up your arms to show how tall a tree is. Gestures help children to remember and understand a story better.
- ★ Use expression in your voice, like a soft voice for a shy character or a loud, booming voice for a giant.

**An unexpected
adventure on pages 7
to 10 is a wordless picture
story. Use the pictures to
tell the story in your
own words.**



Drive your
imagination



**IT STARTS WITH
A STORY.
GO THOMA KA
KANELO.**

Makgobapuku a bohlokwa!

Makgobapuku ke "dikgoro tša tsebo." Dipuku tša gona tša mahala, dikuranta, dimakasine le ditirelo di fa batho ka moka sebaka se sebotse sa go ithuta. Beke ya Bokgobapuku e keteka makgobapuku le bašomi ba makgobapuku ka ge ba fetoša maphelo le go tiiša setšhaba sa gabo rena. Gape ke nako ya go keteka dipuku le dikanegelo!



Libraries are important!

Libraries are "gateways to knowledge". Their free books, newspapers, magazines and services offer everyone a safe space to learn. Library Week celebrates libraries and librarians for how they change lives and strengthen our communities. It's also a time to celebrate books and stories!

Lenyaga Beke ya Bokgobapuku ke di-20 go ya go di-26 tša March

Kamoo makgobapuku a thušago bana

- ☆ Makgobapuku a na le dipuku tša dinonwane le tša nnete, dimakasine le dipukwana. Makgobapuku a mangwe a bile a adimiša di-CD, di-DVD le dipukutlahli go thuša baswa ka dithuto tša bona – mahala!
- ☆ Makgobapuku a mantši a na le dipuku le dikgatišo tše dingwe ka maleme a go feta letee a Afrika Borwa. Kgopela bašomi ba bokgobapukung bja geno dipuku tša segageno.
- ☆ Go ya bokgobapukung gantšintši go thuša bana ba gago go tlwaela go bala, e lego selo se ba ka ipshinago ka sona maphelo a bona ka moka!
- ☆ Makgobapuku a na le mešongwana ya bana (gaešita le ya masea) ya go thabiša, go swana le dinako tša go anega dikanegelo, ditiragalo tša dipopaye le mananeo a ge dikolo di tswaletšwe.
- ☆ Makgobapuku ke mafelo a go bolokega le a go homola bakeng sa batho ba mengwaga ka moka. Bana ba bantši ba šomiša makgobapuku ka morago ga sekolo go dira mešongwana ya sekolo ya gae goba go dira nyakišišo ka diprojeke tša bona.
- ☆ Go ithuta go diriša bokgobapuku ke selo sa bohlokwa. Bana ba swanetše go ithuta go nyaka dipuku ka mongwadi wa tšona goba ka taba ye ba e ratago. Bašomi ba makgobapukung ba gona go ba thuša.



How libraries help children



This year Library Week is from 20 to 26 March

- ☆ Libraries have fiction and non-fiction books, magazines and newspapers. Some libraries also loan CDs, DVDs and study guides to help teenagers with their studies – for free!
- ☆ Many libraries have books and materials in more than one South African language. Ask your librarian for books in your language.
- ☆ Regular trips to the library help your children to get into the habit of reading – something that they can enjoy for the rest of their lives!
- ☆ Libraries offer fun activities for children (and even babies) such as storytelling times, puppet shows and school holiday programmes.
- ☆ Libraries are safe, quiet spaces open to people of all ages. Many children use libraries after school to do their homework and to research their projects.
- ☆ Learning how to use the library is an important skill. Children should learn how to look for books by a particular author or on a favourite topic. The librarians are there to help them.

Enjoy different types of books!

- ♥ **Realistic stories** focus on real-life problems that the characters have to solve, like how one character stopped a friend from being bullied at school.
- ♥ **Biographies and autobiographies** tell the stories of real people, like pop stars or famous leaders.
- ♥ **Traditional stories** tell tales with a message or moral, like what happens if people pollute the water and Mother Earth gets upset.
- ♥ **Information books** contain information and facts, for example, about the beliefs and practices of different religious groups or about the stars and planets.
- ♥ The Nal'ibali website www.nalibali.org has hundreds of free stories in all South African languages. The stories are categorised into the latest stories, traditional tales, stories with animals, funny stories, feel-good stories, stories with life lessons, stories based on real life, and fantasy stories. (You can find this at Stories > Written stories > Multilingual stories.)

Ipshine ka dipuku tša go se swane!

- ♥ **Dikanegelo tša kgonthe** di bolela ka mathata a bophelo ao baanegwa ba swanetšego go a rarolla, go swana le gore moanegwa o thušitše bjang mogwera wa gagwe gore a se sa tlaišwa sekaolong.
- ♥ **Dikanegelo tša bophelo bja motho** di re anegela ka maphelo a batho ba kgonthe, go swana le dinaletšana tša mmimo goba baetapele ba go tuma.
- ♥ **Dikanegelo tša bogologolo** ke dinonwane tša go ba le melaetša ya bohlokwa goba dithuto, go swana le gore go direga eng ge batho ba šilafatša meetse gomme Lefase le galefa.
- ♥ **Dipuku tša boitšebišo** di swere tshedimošo le dinnete tša bophelo, go swana le ditumelo le metlwae ya madumedi a go fapafapana goba tshedimošo ka dinaledi le dipolanete.
- ♥ Wepesaete ya Nal'ibali ya www.nalibali.org e na le dikanegelo tše makgolo tša mahala ka maleme ka moka a Afrika Borwa. Dikanegelo tše di beilwe ka magoro a dikanegelo tša moragobjale, dinonwane tša bogologolo, dikanegelo tša diphoofole, dikanegelo tša metlae, dikanegelo tša boipshino, dikanegelo tša dithuto tša bophelo, dikanegelo tša mabapi le bophelo le dinonwane. (O ka di hwetša go Stories > Written stories > Multilingual stories.)



Drive your imagination



Keteka

Letšatši la Lefase la Diphoofole ka di-3 tša March!

Diphoofole di kgatha tema ya bohlokwa go bolokeng tlhago e kgahliša gape e le e botse. Ngwageng wo, sehlogo sa Letšatši la Lefase la Diphoofole se re *Go hwetša diphoofole tša bohlokwa go tšošološa tlhago*. Se se ka kwagala se raragane, eupša se no ra gore phoofole e nngwe le e nngwe e kgatha tema ya bohlokwa go boloka tlhago e kgahliša. Ka gona, ge diphoofole tša mohuta o itšego e le tše dinyenyane ka palo goba di se gona, di swanetše go hwetšwa gape e le gore tlhago e boele sekeng.

Tlhago ke dimela le diphoofole ka moka tšeo di phedišanago mo lefaseng ka tekatekano yeo e di thušago gore di dule di le gona.

Nagana ka se:

Nagana ditau (mohuta wa katse e kgolo) di se sa le gona Lešokeng la Diphoofole la Kruger (e lego tlhago)! E se kgale, go be go tla ba le diphuti tše dintšintši le dipitsi. Di be di tlo ja bjang bjo bontši kudu gomme mo fase gwa šala mobu feela. Ke moka mobu woo o be o tlo gogolega ge pula e ena. Seo se be se tlo ba kotsi go dimela, diphoofole ka moka le dikhunkhwane!



An ecosystem is a network of living plants and creatures that interact with each other and their environment in a balanced way that keeps all the parts healthy.

Think about this:

Imagine that the lions (a species of big cat) disappeared from the Kruger National Park (which is an ecosystem)! Soon, there would be too many buck and zebras. They would eat so much grass that the ground would become bare in places. Then the soil would wash away when it rained. This would be bad for the plants and all the animals and insects!



Nka thuša bjang?

- Bolela le bagwera le ba lapa.** Kgopela mogwera yo mogolo wa lapa go ngwala go Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp le mekerong e mengwe ya poledišano ka bohlokwa bja diphoofole. Goba dira phoustara yeo o tlogo go e phara sekolong goba bokgobapukung.
- Bolela ka seo!** Ge le le sekolong, boledišanang ka bohlokwa bja diphoofole.
- Kgoboketša tšhelete ka sekolo sa geno o e nee** mokgatlo wa go ikemela wa go thuša diphoofole.



How can I help?

- Spread the message to friends and family.** Ask an older family member to post comments on Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp and other social media apps about the importance of wildlife. Or make a poster to display at your school or library.
- Talk about it!** Debate issues about wildlife at school.
- Through your school raise funds and donate** it to a dependable organisation that helps wild animals.

Kamoo o ka dirišago dikanegelo tša rena ka ditsela tša go se swane

- Anegela ngwana wa gago kanegelo.** Bala kanegelo gomme o itlwaetše go e anega. Ke moka diriša lentšu la gago, sefahlego le mmele go phediša kanegelo.
- Balela ngwana wa gago kanegelo.** Boledišanang ka diswantšho. Mmotšiše gore, "O nagana gore go tlo direga eng ka morago?" goba "O nagana gore ke ka baka la'ng moanegwa yo a boletše selo se goba a dirile selo se?"
- Bala kanegelo le ngwana wa gago.** Šiedišanang ka go bala kanegelo le le mmogo. O se ke wa mo phošolla mo a dirago dipošo, mo thuše feela ge a kgopela thušo.
- Theetša ngwana wa gago ge a bala.** Mo theetše ntle le go mo tsena ganong. Mmotšiše gore o thabela go mo kwa a go balela.
- Dirang mešongwana ya Dira gore kanegelo e be le bophelo!** Mešongwana ye e swanetše go thabiša wena le ngwana wa gago.

How to use our stories in different ways

- Tell the story to your child.** Read and practise telling the story. Then use your voice, face and body to bring the story to life.
- Read the story to your child.** Talk about the pictures. Ask, "What do you think happens next?" or "Why do you think the character said or did that?"
- Read the story with your child.** Take turns to read the story together. Don't correct their mistakes, and only help if they ask for it.
- Listen to your child read.** Listen without interrupting. Say that you enjoy hearing them read aloud to you.
- Do the Get story active! activities.** This should be fun for you and your child.



Drive your imagination

Keteka basadi le direto ka March!

Ka di-8 tša March, batho lefaseng ka moka ba tlo keteka Letšatši la Boditšhabatšhaba la Basadi, gomme ka di-21 tša March ke Letšatši la Lefase la Direto. A re šomiše matšatši a a mabedi go ngwala sereto go keteka basadi!



Celebrate women and poetry in March!

On 8 March, people all over the world celebrate International Women's Day, and on 21 March it is World Poetry Day. Let's put the two together and write a poem to celebrate women!

- Ngwala letlakaleng mantšu ka moka goba dipolelwana tše o di naganago ge o ekwa lentšu "basadi."
- Kgetha gore ke mantšu goba dipolelwana dife tše o nyakago go di šomiša seretong sa gago.
- Mothaladi o mongwe le o mongwe wa seretong sa gago o swanetše go thoma ka tlhaka ya go tšwa go lentšu BASADI. Ka mohlala, mothalading wa go thoma ka tlhaka ya "B," o ka ngwala gore "Basadi ba go swara thipa ka bogaleng."

B _____
A _____
S _____
A _____
D _____
I _____

- Oketša ka mantšu a mangwe gore o kgone go feleletša sereto sa gago.
- Nea sereto sa gago sehlogo.
- Balela mosadi wa bohlokwa bophelong bja gago sereto seo, go swana le mmago, koko, sesi goba mmame!

O ka ngwala sereto gape ka Letšatši la Ditokelo tša Batho, mathomo a seruthwane, Letšatši la Lefase la Meetse goba ka taba efe goba efe ya bohlokwa go wena!

Re romele direto tša gago gore ge go kgonegile di gatišwe ka gare ga Tlaleletšo ya Nal'ibali! Di romele ka emeile go stories@nalibali.org gomme karolong ya "subject" o gopole go ngwala gore "Poetry Nal'ibali Supplement." Goba di phare go o mongwe wa mekero ya rena ya dipoledišano, e lego – Facebook [nalibaliSA](https://www.facebook.com/nalibaliSA) goba Twitter le Instagram [@nalibaliSA](https://www.instagram.com/nalibaliSA).

- On a sheet of paper, write down all the words or phrases you think of when you hear the word "women".
- Choose which of these words or phrases you want to use in your poem.
- Each line of your poem has to start with a letter from the word WOMEN. For example, you could write "Mothers to living things" on the line that starts with the letter "M".

W _____
O _____
M _____
E _____
N _____

- Add in any other words you need to complete your poem.
- Give your poem a title.
- Read your poem aloud to an important woman in your life, like a mother, gogo, sister or aunt!

You could also write a poem for Human Rights Day, the start of autumn, World Water Day or about any other topic that is important to you!

Send your poems to us and stand a chance of having them published in the Nal'ibali Supplement! Email them to stories@nalibali.org and remember to put "Poetry Nal'ibali Supplement" in the subject line. Or post them on one of our social media sites – Facebook [nalibaliSA](https://www.facebook.com/nalibaliSA) or Twitter and Instagram [@nalibaliSA](https://www.instagram.com/nalibaliSA).

Godiša bokgobapuku bja gago. Itlhomele dipuku tša ripa-o-boloke tše PEDI

- Ntšha matlakala a 5 go fihla ka 12 a tlaleletšo ye.
- Letlakala la pampiri la go ba le matlakala a 5, 6, 11 le 12 le dira puku e tee. Letlakala la pampiri la matlakala a 7, 8, 9 le 10 a dira puku ye nngwe.
- Diriša letlakala la pampiri le lengwe le le lengwe go dira puku. Latela ditaello tša ka tlase go dira puku ye nngwe le ye nngwe.
 - Mena letlakala ka bogare go bapela le mothaladi wa marontho a maso.
 - Le mene ka bogare gape go bapela le mothaladi wa marontho a matalamorogo.
 - Ripa go bapela le methaladi ya marontho a mahubedu.



Grow your own library. Create TWO cut-out-and-keep books

- Take out pages 5 to 12 of this supplement.
- The sheet with pages 5, 6, 11 and 12 on it makes up one book. The sheet with pages 7, 8, 9 and 10 on it makes up the other book.
- Use each of the sheets to make a book. Follow the instructions below to make each book.
 - Fold the sheet in half along the black dotted line.
 - Fold it in half again along the green dotted line.
 - Cut along the red dotted lines.



Drive your imagination

Samuel o ile a tseba ka ga Maryanne. "Ba tseba ka ga dithakadu ka mola?" "Ee." Samuel a lebelela bokgobapuku. "Nka tseba?" "Ee." Samuel o ile a tseba. Bokgobapuku bo tletse dipuku. Ke dipuku tse makgolo. Mo gongwe go na le dipuku tse diketeketse. Samuel o tlo hwetša puku ya go bolela ka dithakadu bjany? "Ee?" a realo monna wa go loka. "Le na le puku ya go bolela ka dithakadu?" Rabokgobapuku o ile a myemela. "Ee." Monna wa go loka o ile a tiša puku. Samuel o dutše tafoleng a e lebelela.



Samuel looks at Maryanne. "Do they know about ant bears in there?" "Yes." Samuel looks at the library. "Must I go in?" "Yes." Samuel goes in. The library is full of books. There are hundreds of books. Maybe there are thousands of books. How will Samuel find a book about ant bears? "Yes?" says a kind man. "Do you have a book about ant bears?" The librarian smiles. "Yes." The kind man brings a book. Samuel sits at a table to look at it.

Samuel goes in. The library is full of books. There are hundreds of books. Maybe there are thousands of books. How will Samuel find a book about ant bears? "Yes?" says a kind man. "Do you have a book about ant bears?" The librarian smiles. "Yes." The kind man brings a book. Samuel sits at a table to look at it.

This story is an adapted version of *Are antbears real?*, published by Cadbury in partnership with Nal'ibali as part of the Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords initiative. Each story is available in the eleven official South African languages. To find out more about the Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords initiative titles go to <https://cadbury.one/library.html>

Kanegelo ye ke mohuta wa go fetošwa wa *Naa dithakadu ke diphoofole tša nnete?* ya go phatlalatšwa ke Cadbury ka tirišanommogo le Nal'ibali bjalo ka karolo ya lenaneo la Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords. Kanegelo ye nngwe le ye nngwe e hwetšwa ka dipolelo tša Afrika Borwa tše lesometee ka moka. Go hwetša tše dintši ka ga dithaetlele tša lenaneo la Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords eya go <https://cadbury.one/library.html>

Get story active!

- ★ What is your favourite wild animal? Draw a picture of it. Write the name of the animal under the picture or ask someone to help you to do this.
- ★ Can you use the information in the story to write a "true" and "false" list about antbears?
- ★ Use clay or playdough to make an antbear.
- ★ Act out the conversation between Samuel and Maryanne in the part of the story before they get to the library.

Dira gore kanegelo e be le bophelo!

- ★ Wena o rata phoofole efe ya naga? Terowa seswantšho sa yona. Ngwala leina la yona ka tlase ga seswantšho seo goba o kgopele motho yo mongwe gore a go thuše go dira seo.
- ★ Naa o ka šomiša boitsebišo bja kanegelong go ngwala dilo tša "nnete" le tša "maaka" ka dithakadu?
- ★ Diriša letsopa goba hlama go bopa thakadu.
- ★ Diragatša poledišano ya magareng ga Samuel le Maryanne karolong ya kanegelo ya pele ga ge ba fihla bokgobapukung.

Nal'ibali is a national reading-for-enjoyment campaign to spark and embed a culture of reading across South Africa. For more information, visit www.nalibali.org

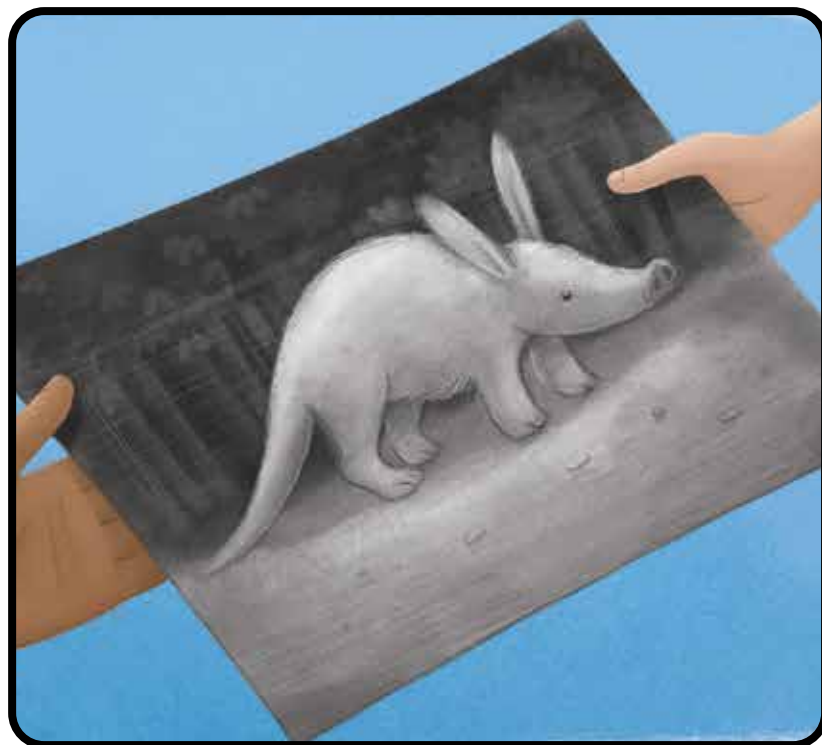


Nal'ibali ke lesolo la go-balela-boipshino la bosetšhaba la go utolla le go tsenyeletša setšo sa go bala go selaganya Afrika Borwa ka bophara. Go hwetša tshedimošo ye nngwe, etela www.nalibali.org



Drive your imagination

Are antbears real?

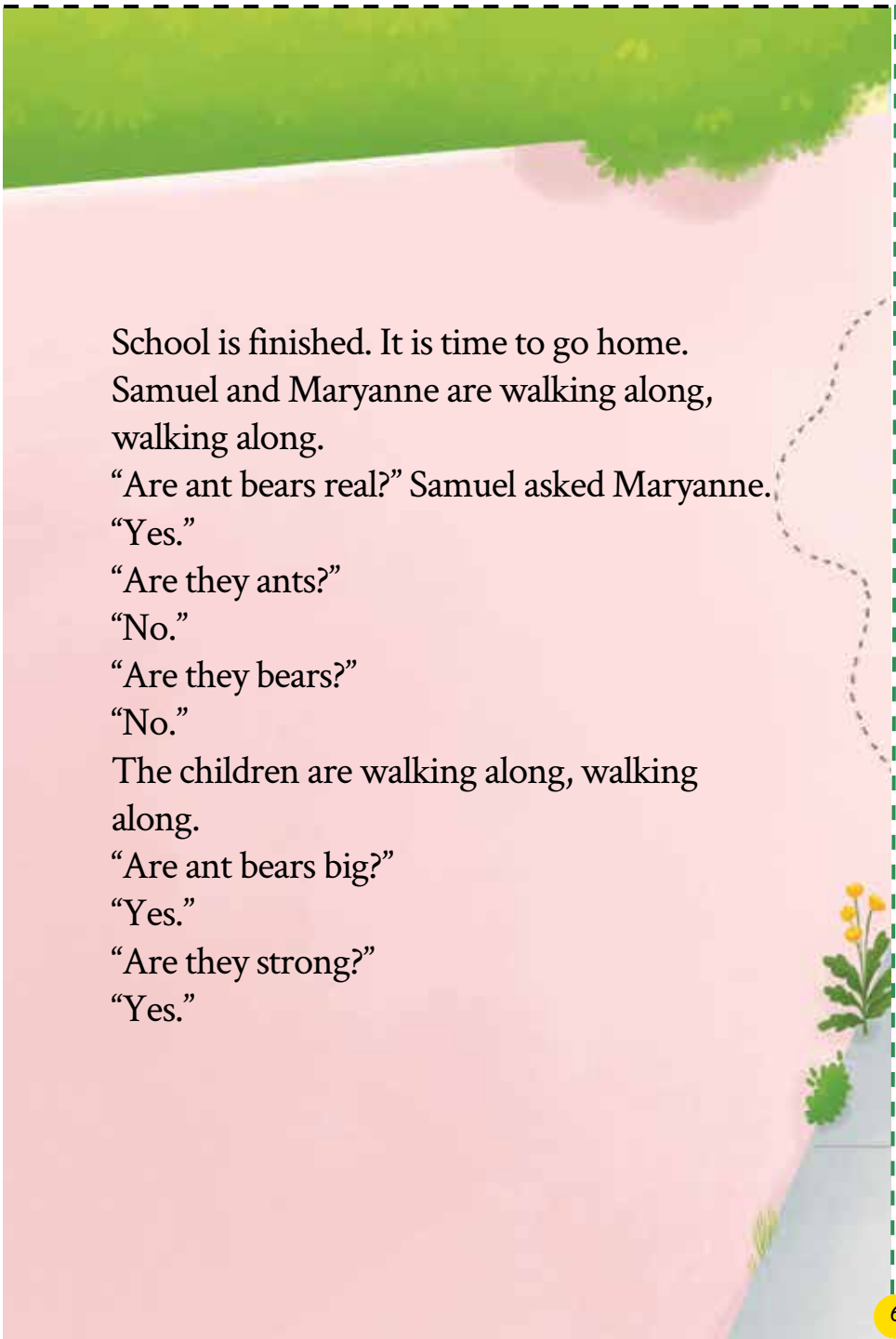


Naa dithakadu ke diphoofole tša nnete?

Lesley Beake • Tamsin Hinrichsen

Ideas to talk about: Samuel was looking for a book about ant bears. What kind of books do you like to read? How else could Samuel have found out about ant bears? How do you usually find information?

Dikgopolo tše le ka bolelago ka tšona: Samuel o be a nyakana le puku ye e bolelago ka dithakadu. Ke dipuku tša mohuta ofe tše o ratago go di bala? Naa Samuel a ka ba a utollotše bjany mabapi le dithakadu? Naa wena gantši o hwetša tshedimošo bjany?

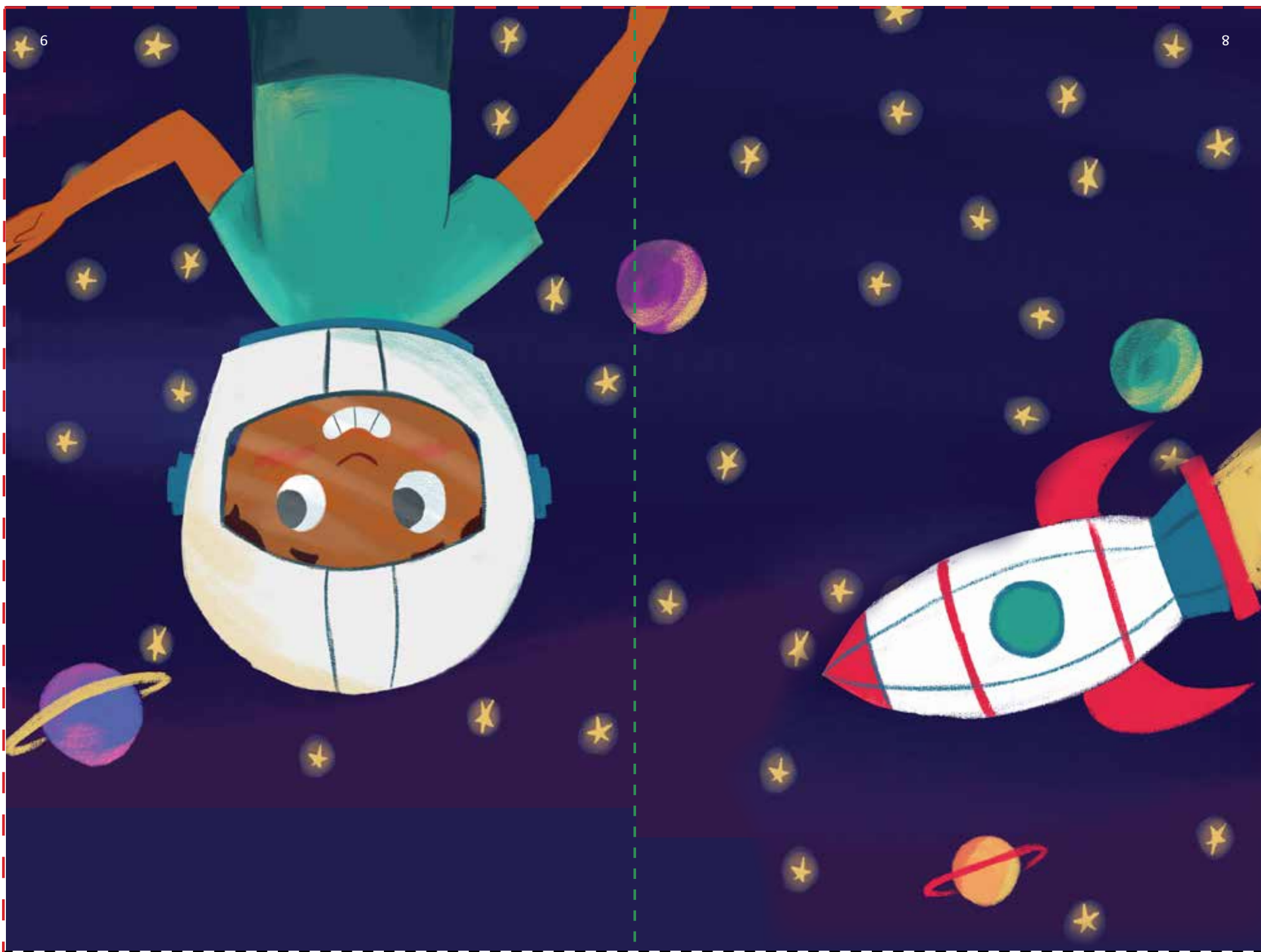


School is finished. It is time to go home.
Samuel and Maryanne are walking along,
walking along.
“Are ant bears real?” Samuel asked Maryanne.
“Yes.”
“Are they ants?”
“No.”
“Are they bears?”
“No.”
The children are walking along, walking
along.
“Are ant bears big?”
“Yes.”
“Are they strong?”
“Yes.”

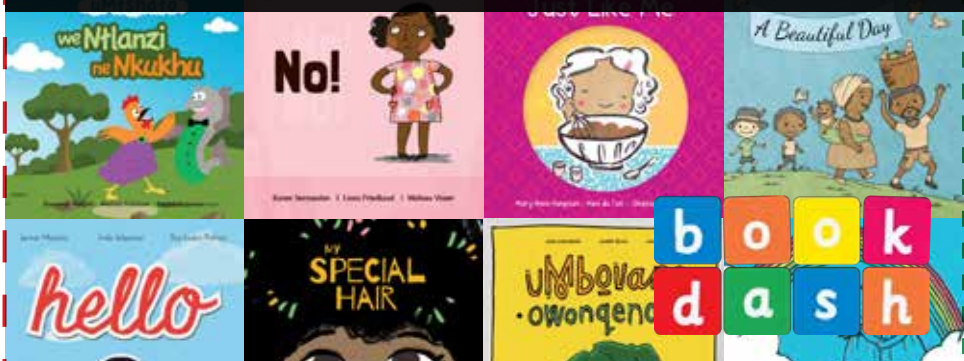
Bana ba a sepela, ba a sepela.
“Dithakadu di dula le batho?”
“Aowa.”
“Dithakadu di rata mamapo?”
“Aowa.”
Maryanne o a ema. Samuel o a ema, efela e
sego ka bjako ka go lekanela. O ile a gata
Maryanne.
O lebelelega a befešwe.
“Dithakadu...”
Maryanne a emiša seatla
“TLOGELA GO BOTŠIŠA DIPOTŠIŠO!”
“Efela...”
“EMA!”
Maryanne a bontšha Samuel moago
o monnyane. Go na le leswao moagong.
BOKGOBAPUKU.

- Ant bears are big – bigger than most dogs.
- Ant bears eat ants and other insects.
- Ant bears make their homes under the ground.
- Ant bears are good at digging.
- Ant bears live in the grasslands of Africa.
- Ant bears have no teeth.
- Ant bears are also called aardvarks (which means earth-pigs).
- Ant bears only come out at night.

Samuel le Maryanne ba ile ba ya gae.
Samuel o homotše kudu. O nagana ka
dithakadu. O nagana ka tšohle tše a di
tsebago ka ga tšona.
O duma go bona thakadu.
“Maryanne?” a realo.
“Ee?”
“Re ka robala llata gore re bone
dithakadu? Re ka tšea thotšhe ra ya go
bona ge e ba go na le dithakadu mo?
Re ka hwetša ge e ba go na le melete ya
dithakadu mo? Re ka dira seo? Re ka dira
seo?”
“Aowa.”



Lots more free books at bookdash.org



Get story active!

- ★ Make up names for the boy and his mother on pages 2 and 3. Where do you think they're going?
- ★ Where did the boy go on his adventures? Which of those places do you like best?
- ★ Why did the boy go to these places in his adventures? Look at pages 12 and 13 for a clue.
- ★ Page through the booklet again and tell the story in your own way.

Dira gore kanegelo e be le bophelo!

- ★ Nea mošemane le mmagwe bao ba lego go matlakala 2 le 3 maina. O nagana gore ba ya kae?
- ★ Mošemane o ile a ya kae maetong a gagwe ao a sa letelwago? Wena o rata lefelo lefe gare ga wona?
- ★ Ke ka baka la'ng mošemane yo a ile a ya mafelong a? Lebelela matlakala 12 le 13 go hwetša karabo.
- ★ Phetla matlakala a pukwana gape gomme o anege kanegelo ka mantšu a gago.

Nal'ibali is a national reading-for-enjoyment campaign to spark and embed a culture of reading across South Africa. For more information, visit www.nalibali.org



Nal'ibali ke lesolo la go-balela-boipshino la bosetšhaba la go utolla le go tsenyeletša setšo sa go bala go selaganya Afrika Borwa ka bophara. Go hwetša tshedimošo ye nngwe, etela www.nalibali.org



Drive your
imagination

An unexpected adventure



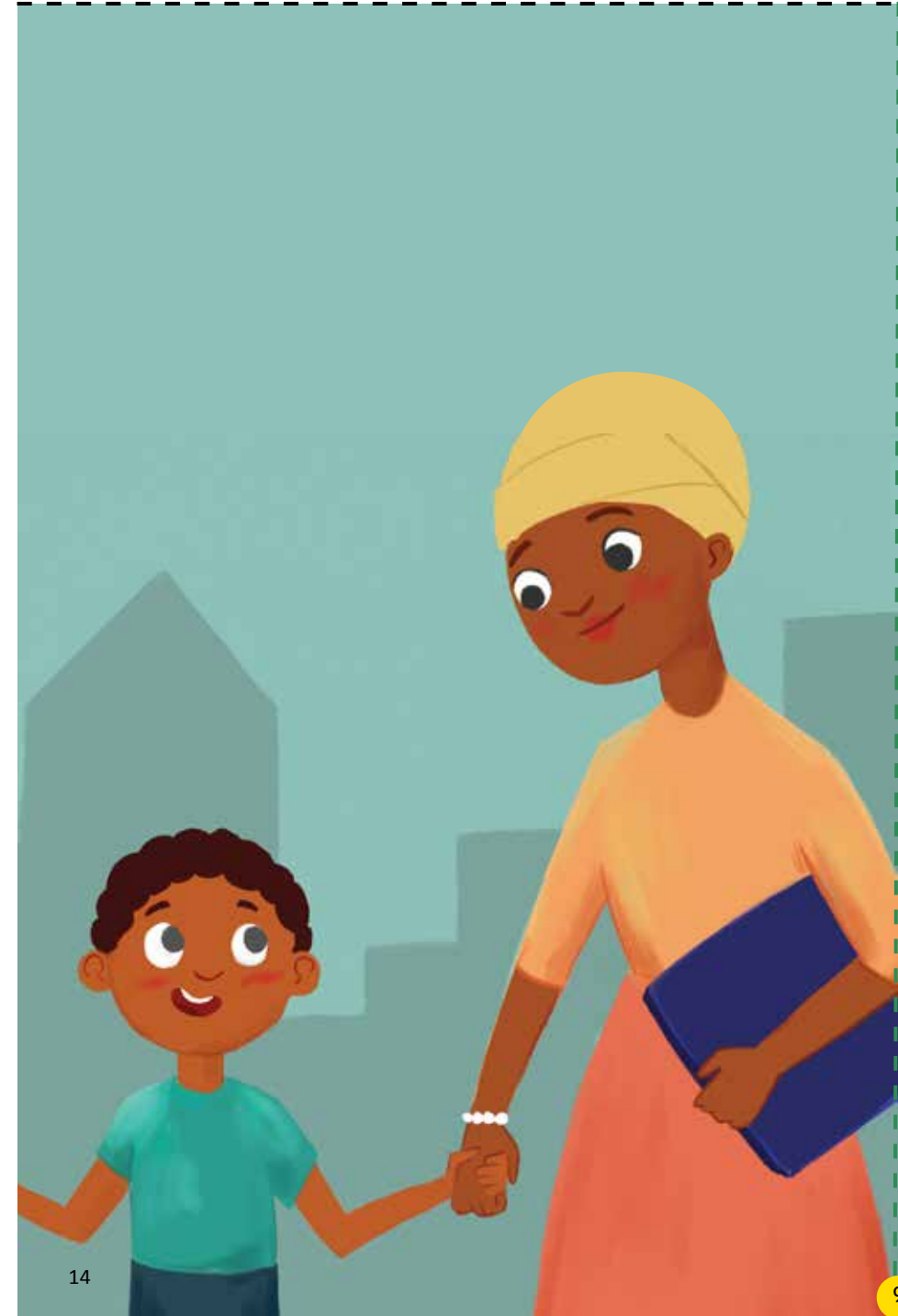
Leeto le le sa letelwago

Emma Bosman • Carina Jooste • Nadene Kriel

Ideas to talk about: Read the story title. Have you ever been on an unexpected adventure? Where did you go and what did you do? Look at the picture on the cover. Why do you think there's a big open book in the picture?

Dikgopolo tše le ka bolelago ka tšona: Bala sehlogo sa kanegelo. Naa o kile wa ya leetong le le sa letelwago? O ile wa ya kae, gona o ile wa dira'ng? Lebelela seswantšho sa letlakaleng la ka ntle. O nagana gore ke ka baka la'ng go na le puku e kgolo e bulegilego seswantšhong?









- Dithakadu ke tše dikgolo – go feta dimpša tše dintši.
- Dithakadu di ja ditšhošane le dikhunxhane tše dingwe.
- Dithakadu di dira magae ka tlase ga mobu.
- Dithakadu di kgona go epa.
- Dithakadu di dula dinageng tša go ba le bjang tša Afrika.
- Dithakadu ga di na meno.
- Dithakadu gape di bitšwa dikolobesodi (ke kolobe ya lefase).
- Dithakadu di tšwa bošego fela.



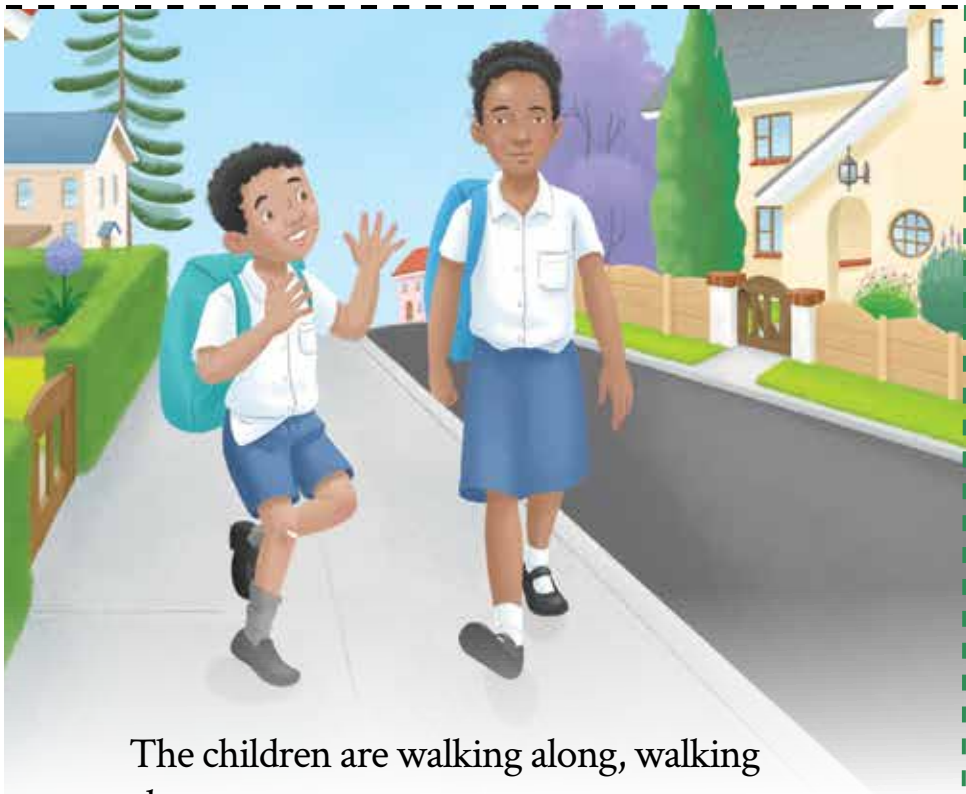
Samuel and Maryanne are walking home. Samuel is very quiet. He is thinking about ant bears. He is thinking about all the things he knows about them. He is wishing he could see an ant bear. “Maryanne?” he says. “Yes?” “Can we stay up late and look for ant bears? Can we take a torch and go and see if there are any ant bears around here? Can we find out if there are any ant bear holes where they live? Can we? Can we?” “No.”

The children are walking along, walking along. “Do ant bears live with people?” “No.” “Do ant bears like honey?” “No.” “Maryanne stops walking. Samuel stops walking, but not fast enough. He walks into Maryanne. She looks cross. “Do ant bears...” “Maryanne holds up her hand. “STOP ASKING QUESTIONS!” “But...” “STOP!” Maryanne shows Samuel a small building. There is a sign on the building. LIBRARY



Nako ya sekolo e fedile. Ke nako ya go ya gae. Samuel le Maryanne ba a sepela, ba a sepela. “Naa dithakadu ke diphoofolo tša nnete?” Samuel a botšiša Maryanne. “Ee.” “Ke ditšhošane?” “Aowa.” “Ke dibera?” “Aowa.” Bana ba a sepela, ba a sepela. “Dibera?” “Ee.” “Di na le maatla?” “Ee.”

Bana ba a sepela, ba a sepela.
“Di tla re ja?”
“Aowa.”
“Di ja eng?”
“Ditšhošane.”
Bana ba a sepela, ba a sepela.
“Dithakadu di dula mehlareng?”
“Aowa.”
“Dithakadu di fofa bjalo ka dinonyana?”
“Aowa.”



The children are walking along, walking along.
“Will they eat us?”
“No.”
“What do they eat?”
“Ants.”
The children are walking along, walking along.
“Do ant bears live in trees?”
“No.”
“Do ant bears fly like birds?”
“No.”

Samuel is thinking. The kind man makes a photocopy of a picture of an ant bear. He gives it to Samuel. Samuel is still thinking. “Ant bears only come out at night,” Samuel says.
“Yes.”
“So how do we know about them?”
The kind man smiles.
“Researchers watch them very carefully. People set up cameras to take pictures of them at night. People write books that tell us all about them.”
Samuel thinks about that.
“But how do *children* know about ant bears?”
“They ask questions!”



Samuel o a nagana. Monna wa go loka o mo fothokhophela seswantšho sa thakadu. O se fa Samuel. Samuel o sa nagana.
“Dithakadu di tšwa bošego fela,” a realo Samuel.
“Ee.”
“Re ka tseba bjang ka ga tšona?”
Monna wa go loka o ile a myemyela.
“Banyakišiši ba di bogela ka tlhokomelo. Batho ba seta dikhamera gore di tšee dinepe tša tšona bošego. Batho ba ngwala dipuku tša go re botša tšohle ka ga tšona.”
Samuel o nagana ka seo, “Efela bana ba tseba bjang ka ga dithakadu?”
“Ba botšiša dipotšišo!”

Batho bohle ba na le tokelo ya go swarwa ka seriti!



Seriti ke go swara motho yo mongwe le yo mongwe gabotse le go mo hlomphe, go sa šetšwe gore ke mang.

Molao wa Ditokelo o ka fetošwa ge feela diperesente tše 67 tša ditho tša Palamente le bonyenyane diprofense tše tshela go tše senyane di ka boutela Molao wa Ditokelo o moswa.

Go diragetše'ng ka di-21 tša March?

Ka di-21 tša March 1960, lešaba la bathobaso ba Afrika Borwa, e lego banna, basadi le bana le ile la kgobokana ka ntle ga seteišene sa maphodisa sa Sharpeville go ipelaetša ka melao ya pasa. Melao ya pasa e be e era gore banna ba bathobaso ba swanetše go dula ba swere pukwana ya tumelelo (goba pasa) ya go bontšha gore ba ka dula toropong le go šoma gona. Banna ba bantšintši ba ile ba ya seteišeneng sa maphodisa ba sa swara dipasa tša bona gomme ba botša maphodisa gore a ba sware. Maphodisa a ile a ba laela gore ba phatlalale, ke moka a ba thuntšha ka dikolo tša go ntšha megokgo le tša go bolaya. Batho ba masometshela-senyane ba ile ba bolawa gomme ba go feta 180 ba gobala. Bontši bja bona ba be ba thuntšhitšwe ka mokokotlong ge ba be ba leka go tšhaba.

Gore'ng Letšatši la Ditokelo tša Batho le le bohlokwa?

Letšatši la Ditokelo tša Batho le re gopotša bohlokwa bja go šireletša ditokelo tša batho ka moka go sa šetšwe gore ke ba morao ofe, bong bofe, bodumedi bofe, setšhaba sefe goba mohuta ofe wa baratani. Re le keteka ka di-21 tša March go re gopotša gore batho ba bantši ba gafile dilo ka moka, go akaretša le maphelo a bona, gore Afrika Borwa e be naga ya go ba le tokologo le temokrasi moo motho yo mongwe le yo mongwe a swanetšego go swarwa ka tlhompho le seriti.

21 tša March | 21 March

LETŠATŠI LA DITOKELO TŠA BATHO HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

All humans have a right to dignity!



Dignity is valuing and respecting each person, no matter who they are.



The Bill of Rights can only be changed if 67% of the members of Parliament and at least six of the nine provinces vote for a new Bill of Rights.

What happened on 21 March?

On 21 March 1960, a large crowd of black South African men, women and children gathered outside a police station in Sharpeville to protest the pass laws. The pass laws meant that black men always had to carry a permit (or passbook) that said they could live and work in an urban area. Thousands of men went to the police station without their passbooks and called on the police to arrest them all. The police ordered the crowd to leave, then sprayed teargas and shot bullets into the crowd. Sixty-nine people were killed and more than 180 were wounded. Many of the victims were shot in their backs while trying to run away.



Why is Human Rights Day important?

Human Rights Day is a reminder of how important it is to protect the rights of all humans regardless of their race, gender, religion, nationality or sexual orientation. We commemorate it on 21 March to remind us that many people gave up everything that they had, including their lives, for South Africa to be a free, democratic country where every person is treated with respect and dignity.

Hwetša kopi ya Molao wa Ditokelo go Kgaolo 2 ya molaotheo wa Afrika Borwa. Ikhweletše kopi ka segageno go <https://www.justice.gov.za/legislation/constitution/pdf.html> goba bokgobapukung bofe goba bofe.

Get a copy of The Bill of Rights in Chapter 2 of the South African constitution. Find a copy in your language at <https://www.justice.gov.za/legislation/constitution/pdf.html> or at any library.





Lebaka leo Kwena e dulago ka nokeng

Ka L.R. Mashigo ■ Diswantšho ka Chantelle le Burgen Thorne



Ka letšatši le lengwe, kgalekgale, Tau e ile ya kgethwa gore e be kgoši ya lešoka. Letšatšing leo, Pitsi e ile ya kgoboketša diphoofolo ka moka gomme ya re, "A re direng moletlo wa go lebogiša kgoši ya rena e mpsha."

"Yeo ke kgopolo e botse," gwa realo Lepogo. "Ke nagana gore Kwena e be yena a binago le tau ka letšatši leo la moletlo."

"Ke laka leo," gwa realo Mokgaditswane. "Eupša ge e ba Kwena a tlo bina le kgoši, o swanetše go hlapa nokeng gore letlalo la gagwe le hlweke le go phadima go swana le le laka."

Diphoofolo ka moka di ile tša dumelelana le Mokgaditswane. Letlalo la Kwena le be le na le makgwakgwa a mantši e bile le sehlefetše. E be e swanetše go hlapa nokeng gore letlalo la yona le hlweke le go phadima gore e tle e kgone go bina le kgoši e mpsha.

Eupša Kwena ya batho e ile ya gana. "Nka se hlape ka nokeng!" ya realo Kwena e lla. "Ga sa nka ka tsena ka nokeng. Ga ke tsebe ge e ba ke tla kgona go rutha!" Eupša diphoofolo ga se tša ka tša theeletša Kwena. Ka moka di ile tša tloga sebokeng seo tša ikela magae.

Kwena e ile ya šala e nnoši. E be e tshwenyegile kudu gore diphoofolo tše dingwe di tlo e sega ge e ka palelwa ke go rutha. Letlalo la yona le be le tla hlweka bjang le go phadima ge e ka se hlape ka nokeng? Ke moka e ile ya loga leano. "Ke tla ya nokeng bošego ge bohle ba robetše. Ga go yo a tlogo go mpona ge ke leka go rutha."

Bošegong bjoo, ge diphoofolo ka moka di robetše, Kwena e ile ya theogela nokeng. E be e nagana gore ga go yo a e bonago, eupša e be e lebetše gore Leribiši le be le se la robala! Leribiši le ile la bogela Kwena ge e dutše e tsena



ka nokeng ka go nanya gomme e ithuta go rutha. Eupša Leribiši ga sa nka la hlaba lešata.

Mafelelong, letšatši la moletlo le ile la fihla. Diphoofolo ka moka di ile tša kgobokana kgorong. "Naa go na le yo a tsebago gore Kwena o gokae?" Gwa botšiša Mokgaditswane a dutše a gadima gohle. "Ke tshepa gore o hlwekile le go phadima gore a tlo bina le kgoši." Eupša go be go se na yo a tsebago gore Kwena e kae.

Leribiši le ile la re, "Ke nagana gore ke tseba mo a lego. Ntšhaleng morago!"

Diphoofolo ka moka di ile tša šala Leribiši morago ge le dutše le fofela thoko ya noka.

Kua nokeng, diphoofolo di ile tša hwetša Kwena a galefile e bile a ferekane. O bile kamoo nokeng matšatši a mantši, eupša letlalo la gagwe le be le sa tletše makgwakgwa, le se la hlweka le go phadima.

"Hle, etšwa kamoo nokeng," gwa goeletša diphoofolo ka moka. "Moletlo o kgauswi le go thoma gomme o swanetše go bina le kgoši!"



"Aowa, nka se ke!" gwa realo Kwena. "Yo a kago leka feela a batamela mo nokeng, ke tlo mo ja. Ka moka ga lena le nkgalefišitše kudu."

Ke ka baka leo, go fihla le lehono, Kwena e phelago ka nokeng. Letlalo la yona le sa tletše makgwakgwa e bile e sa galefile kudu. E bile ga go na diphoofolo tšeo di batamelago kgauswi le yona. Ka moka ga tšona di boifa kudu gore Kwena e ka di ja!

Dira gore kanegelo e be le bophelo!

★ Kwena e be e tšhaba gore diphoofolo tše dingwe di tlo e sega, ka gona e ile ya ya nokeng e nnoši. Naa o nagana gore go lokile go ya felotsoko o nnoši ntle le go botša mogwera wa gago goba setho sa lapa gore o ya kae?

★ Ke ka baka la'ng Kwena e galefetše diphoofolo tše dingwe? Naa o nagana gore lebaka la yona la go galefa le a kwagala? Ke ka baka la'ng go dula o galefetše batho ba bangwe go sa loka?



Drive your
imagination



Why Crocodile lives in the river

By L.R. Mashigo ■ Illustrations by Chantelle and Burgen Thorne



One day, long ago, Lion was chosen to be the king of the forest. That day, Zebra gathered all the animals and said, "Let's have a party to celebrate our new king."

"What a good idea," said Leopard. "I think Crocodile should be the one to dance with the king on the day of the party."

"I agree," said Lizard. "But if Crocodile is going to dance with the king, he should bathe in the river so that his skin is clean and shiny, just like mine."

All the animals agreed with Lizard. Crocodile's skin was much too rough and dull. He needed to bathe in the river so that his skin would be clean and shiny for his dance with the new king.

But poor Crocodile didn't agree. "I can't bathe in the river!" cried Crocodile. "I've never been in the river before. I don't even know if I can swim!" But none of the animals listened to Crocodile. They all left the meeting and went home.

Crocodile was all alone. He was very worried that everyone would laugh at him if he could not swim. How would his skin become clean and shiny if he could not bathe in the river? Then he thought of a plan. "I will go to the river at night when everyone is sleeping. Then no one will see me try to swim."

That night, while all the animals were sleeping, Crocodile went down to the river. He thought no one

was watching, but he forgot that Owl was awake at night! Owl watched as Crocodile slid cautiously into the river and learnt how to swim. But Owl did not make a sound.

Finally the day of the party arrived. All the animals gathered at the meeting place. "Does anyone know where Crocodile is?" Lizard asked looking around. "I hope he is clean and shiny for his dance with the king." But no one knew where Crocodile was.

Then Owl said, "I think I know where he is. Follow me!"

All the animals followed Owl as she flew towards the river.

At the river, they found Crocodile looking angry and miserable. He had been in the river for days, but his skin was still rough, and not shiny at all.

"Please get out of the river," shouted all the animals. "The party is about to begin and you have to dance with the king!"



"No, I won't!" answered Crocodile. "And if anyone comes near the river, I will eat them. You have all made me very angry."

And that is why, to this day, Crocodile lives in the river. His skin is still rough and he is still very angry. And none of the animals go near him. They are all too afraid that Crocodile might eat them!



Get story active!

★ Crocodile was afraid that the other animals would laugh at him, so he went to the river alone. Do think it's a good idea to go somewhere alone without telling a friend or family member where you will be?

★ Why was Crocodile angry at the other animals? Do you think that he had a good reason to be angry? Why is it not good to stay angry with others for a long time?

Boipshino bja Na'ibali

Na'ibali fun

1.

Itlhamela dikanegelo le go di anega!

O tlo hloka:

- diswantšho go tšwa dimakasineng le dikuranteng tša kgale
- dilwana tša go swana le mafofa, diripana tša polasetiki/mašelana goba dikonopi
- sekero le sekgomaretši
- khatebhoti goba mapokisi
- mokotla wa go se bontšhe tša ka gare

Se o swanetšego go se dira:

- Ripa diswantšho ka dimakasineng le dikuranteng tše di ka dirago gore kanegelo e kgahliše. Di kgomaretše khatebhotong ka sekgomaretši. Nyaka dilwana tše dinyenyane tše o ka di tsenyago kanegelong.
- Tsenya diswantšho, manišu le dilwana tše o ka mokotleng.
- Ge e ba e le ngwana o tee yo a ralokago papadi ye, mmotše gore a tswarele mahlo gomme a ntšhe dilo tše hlano ka mokotleng woo. Ke moka o swanetše go šomiša dilo tše go itlhamela kanegelo ya gagwe. O ka ngwala kanegelo yeo ngwana wa gago a go anegelago yona ke moka la e bala mmogo ka morago.
- Ge e ba e le sehlopha sa bana se ralokago papadi ye, ba botše ba dule ka tsela ya go bopa nkgokolo. Nea yo mongwe wa bana bao mokotla, o mmotše a kgethe selo setee ka gare ga wona, ke moka a thome kanegelo ka selo seo. Fetišetša mokotla go ngwana wa go latela gore bana ka moka ba be le sebaka sa go kgetha selo gomme ba tšwetše pele kanegelo yeo. Ngwala kanegelo ya bana bao, ke moka o ba balele yona ka morago.

Create and tell your own stories!

You will need:

- pictures from old magazines and newspapers
- small objects like feathers, bits of plastic/material or buttons
- scissors and glue
- cardboard or cardboard boxes
- a bag that you can't see through

What to do:

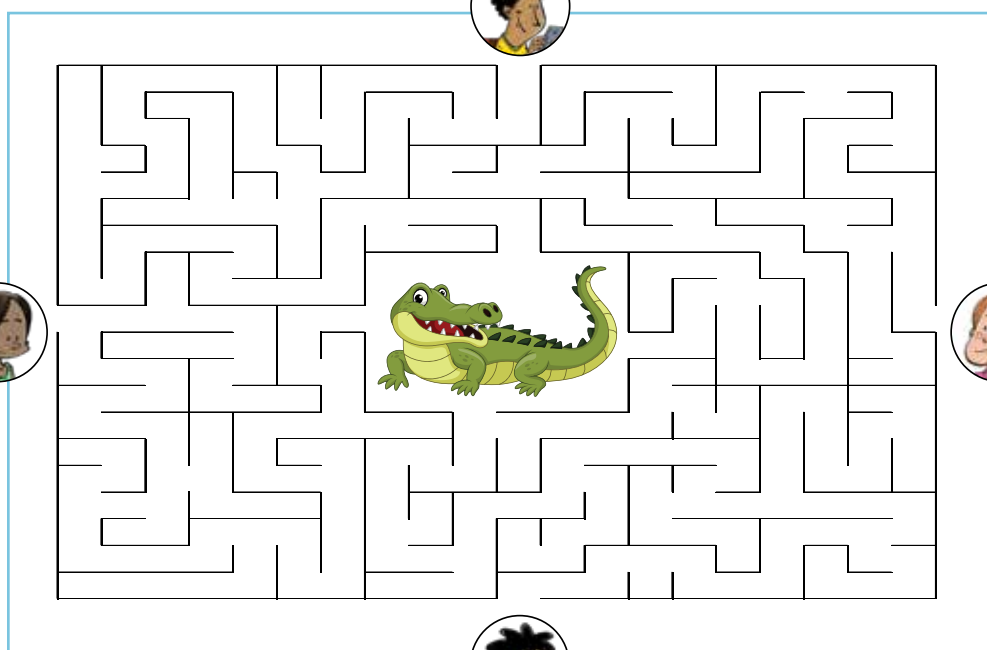
- Cut pictures and words out from magazines and newspapers that might make a story interesting. Using the glue, stick them onto cardboard. Look for small objects that you could include in a story.
- Place the pictures, words and objects into the bag.
- If only one child is doing the activity, ask them to close their eyes and to take out five items from the bag. They must then use these items to build their own story. You can write down the story your child tells you and then read it together afterwards.
- If a group of children is doing the activity, let them sit in a circle. Give one of the children the bag and ask them to select an item from the bag and start the story with the item they chose. Pass the bag around the circle so that each child has a chance to choose an item and add to the story. Write down the story that the children tell and then read it back to the group afterwards.



2.

You are caught in the maze with Crocodile. Find the way out as quickly as you can!

A re re Kwena e go kitimiša ka gare go ditsejana tša go raragana. Hwetša tsela ya go tšwa kapejana!



Na'ibali e fa go go hloheletša le go go thekga. Ikopanye le rena ka efe goba efe ya ditsela tše:

Na'ibali is here to motivate and support you. Contact us in any of these ways:



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UMLAZI
EYETHU

EASTERN CAPE
RISING SUN

POLOKWANE
OBSERVER



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