



Ditsela tse bonolo tsa ho phetela bana dipale

Batho ba pheta dipale ho sibolla mehopolo le ho utlwisisa lefatshe le ba potapotileng. Tse ding tsa dipale tseo re di phetang kajeno di nnile tsa phetwa ho theosa le meloko e mengata, ha tse ding e le tse ntjha tseo re iqapetseng tsona. Ho phetela bana ba hao dipale ke ntho e monate le e kgotsotsang bohle. Hape ho bontsha bana ba hao hore o nka nako ena e monate eo o e qetang le bona e le ya bohlokwa.



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.

Melemo ya ho pheta dipale

- ★ Ha bahlokomedi ba phetela bana dipale, seo se susumetsa bana hore le bona ba phete dipale.
- ★ Dipale di ruta bana diithuto tsa bohlokwa bophelong. Di ba thusa ho ithuta ka lerato, mona, mosa, botle le bobe.
- ★ Ho pheta dipale ho hodisa monahano wa bana le ho sebedisa ha bona puo. Sena se ba lokisetsa hore ba atlehe sekolong.
- ★ Dipale di ka hokahanya bana le dibaka tse holehole, dinako tse sa tshwaneng hammoho le bophelo ba batho bao ba sa ba tsebeng. Sena se ba ruta dintho tse kang ho ba le mamello, boikokobetso le kutlwisiso.
- ★ Ho phetela bana ba hao ka dietsahala tsa bongwaneng ba hao ho ba thusa hore ba be haufiufi le wena mme ho o thusa hore o be haufiufi le bona.



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.

Nka qala ho pheta dipale jwang?

- ★ Qala ka dipale tse bonolo, tse kgutshwanyane tseo o di tsebang kapa o iqapele pale.
- ★ Kgetha dipale tseo bana ba hao ba tla di thahasella le tse tshwanelang dilemo tsa bona. Ba botse hore na ba rata dipale tsa mofuta ofe.
- ★ Bokella dipale tseo o tla di pheta. E ya ho www.nalibali.org/stories bakeng sa dipale tsa mahala tse makgolo ka dipuo tsohle tsa Afrika Borwa.
- ★ Ikwetlisetse ho pheta pale ho fihlela o e seba hantle. Bakeng sa malebela a ho pheta dipale, sheba ka tlase mona karolo e reng **Etsa hore bana ba hao ba bone se etsahalang ka kelellong.**

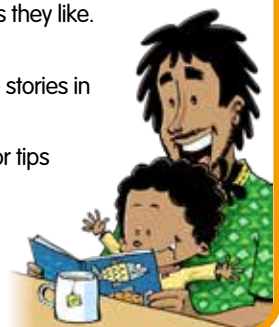
Ha o natefelwa ke ho pheta dipale, bana ba hao ba tla natefelwa ho di mamela!



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!



Etsa hore bana ba hao ba bone se etsahalang ka kelellong

- ★ Sebedisa mantswe a thahasellisang le a hlalosing dintho hantle ho hlalosa diketso tse itseng le dibaka.
- ★ Sebedisa ponahalo ya sefahleho, e kang ho tiisa ka mahlong ho bontsha hore na mophetwa o kwatile hakae.
- ★ Tsamaisa diitho tsa mmele, ho tshwana le ho otlolla matsoho a hao ho bontsha hore na sefate se setelele hakae. Ho tsamaisa diitho tsa mmele ho thusa bana hore ba hopole le ho utlwisisa pale hantle haholwanyane.
- ★ Sebedisa modumo o sa tshwaneng wa lentse, o kang ho buela tlase ka lentse le bonolo bakeng sa mophetwa ya diithong kapa ho buela hodimo ka lentse le letenya bakeng sa sehanyata.

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.

Ho sibolla se sa lebellwang ke pale ya ditshwantsho e se nang mantswe leqepheng la 7 ho ya ho la 10. Sebedisa ditshwantsho tsena ho pheta pale ka mantswe a hao.



Drive your
imagination



IT STARTS WITH
A STORY.
HO QALA
KA PALE.

Dilaeborari ke tsa bohlokwa!

Dilaeborari ke “monyako o isang motho tsebong.” Dibuka tsa tsona tse fumanehang mahala, dikoranta, dimakasine le ditshebeletso tsa tsona di fa motho e mong le e mong sebaka se bolokehileng sa ho ithuta. Beke ya Dilaeborari e ketekela dilaeborari le basebetsi ba dilaeboraring bakeng sa kamoo ba fetolang maphelo a batho le ho matlafatsa setjhaba sa rona. Hape ke nako ya ho ketekela dibuka le dipale!



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!

Kamoo dilaeborari di thusang bana

- ☆ Dilaeborari di na le dibuka tsa dipale tse iqapetsweng le tsa sebele, dimakasine le dikoranta. Dilaeborari tse ding di bile di adimana ka diCD, diDVD le dintho tse fanang ka tataiso ya ho ithuta e le ho thusa batjha ka dithuto tsa bona – mme sena ke mahala!
- ☆ Dilaeborari tse ngata di na le dibuka le dingolwa tse ding ka dipuo tse fetang e le nngwe tsa Afrika Borwa. Kopa motho ya sebetsang laeboraring dibuka tsa puo ya hao.
- ☆ Maeto a ka mehla a ho ya laeboraring a thusa bana ba hao hore ba tlwaele ho bala – e leng ntho eo ba ka e thabelang bophelo bohle ba bona!
- ☆ Dilaeborari di na le dintho tse thabisang bana (esita le masea) tse kang dinako tsa ho pheta dipale, dipontshuwa tsa diphaphete le mananeo a ha dikolo di kwetswe.
- ☆ Dilaeborari ke dibaka tse sireletsehileng, tse kgutsitseng tse buletsweng batho ba dilemo tsohle. Bana ba bangata ba sebedisa dilaeborari ka mora hore sekolo se tswe ho etsa mosebetsi wa bona wa sekolo o etsetswang lapeng le ho etsa dipatlisiso ka diporojeke tsa bona.
- ☆ Ho ithuta ho sebedisa laeborari ke tsebo ya bohlokwa. Bana ba lokela ho ithuta kamoo ba ka batlang buka ka mongodi ya itseng kapa ka sehlooho seo ba se ratang. Basebetsi ba laeboraring ba teng ho ba thusa.



Thabela dibuka tsa mefuta e sa tshwaneng!

- ♥ **Dipale tsa sebele** di lebisa tlhokomelo mathateng a sebele ao bapphetwa ba tlamehang ho a rarolla, ho tshwana le kamoo mophetwa ya itseng a thibetseng hore motswalle wa hae a se ke a sotlwa ke bomampodi sekolong.
- ♥ **Dipale tsa bophelo tse ngotsweng ke batho ba bang le tse ngotsweng ke beng ba tsona** di pheta dipale tsa batho ba sebele, jwalo ka kgalala ya mmimo wa pop kapa moetapele ya tummeng.
- ♥ **Dipale tsa setso** di pheta dipale tse nang le molaetsa kapa thuto, jwalo ka hore na ho etsahalang haeba batho ba silafatsa metsi mme Lefatshe le kwata.
- ♥ **Dibuka tsa tlhahisoleseding** di na le tlhahisoleseding le dintlha tsa sebele, ka mohlala, mabapi le ditumelo le mekgwa ya dihlopha tse sa tshwaneng tsa bodumedi kapa mabapi le dinaledi le dipolanete.
- ♥ Websaete ya Nal’ibali, www.nalibali.org, e na le dipale tse makgolo tsa mahala ka dipuo tsohle tsa Afrika Borwa. Dipale tsena di thathamisitse ho latela dipale tsa moraorao, dipale tsa setso, dipale tsa diphoofofo, dipale tse qabolang, dipale tse etsang hore motho a ikutlwe a thabile, dipale tse nang le thuto bophelong, dipale tse thehilweng bophelong ba sebele, le dipale tse iqapetsweng. (O ka fumana dipale tsena ha o ya ho Stories > Written stories > Multilingual stories.)

How libraries help children

- ☆ 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.



This year Library Week is from 20 to 26 March

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.)



Drive your imagination



Keteka Letsatsi la Lefatshe la Diphoofole tse Hlaha – la 3 Hlakubele!

Diphoofole tse hlaha di phetha karolo ya bohlokwa ho boloka tikoloho e sa tshwaneng ya lefatshe e phetse hantle e bile e kgahla. Selemong sena, sehlooho sa Letsatsi la Lefatshe la Diphoofole tse Hlaha se re *Ho kgutlisa mefuta ya bohlokwa ya diphoofole bakeng sa ho tsosolosa tikoloho*. Seo se ka utlwahala se rarahanane, empa se bolela feela hore phoofole e nngwe le e nngwe tikolohong e phetha karolo ya bohlokwa ho boloka tikoloho eo e phetse hantle. Ka hoo, haeba ho na le palo e fokolang ya diphoofole tsa mofuta o itseng kapa haeba di le siyo tikolohong, mefuta eo ya diphoofole e lokela ho kgutlisetswa tikolohong hore tikoloho eo e boele e phele hantle.

Celebrate World Wildlife Day – 3 March!

Wildlife plays an important role in keeping different ecosystems of the world healthy and beautiful. This year, the theme for World Wildlife Day is *Recovering key species for ecosystem restoration*. That may sound complicated, but it simply means that every animal in an ecosystem plays an important role in keeping that ecosystem healthy. So, when there are too few animals of a certain species or if it is missing from an ecosystem, that species must be brought back so that the ecosystem becomes healthy again.

Tikoloho ke tsamaiso ya tshbedisano e teng dipakeng tsa dimela le diphoofole hammoho le moo di phelang teng ka tsela e lekalekaneng e bolokang dikarolo tsohle di phetse hantle.



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.



Nahana ka sena:

Nahana haeba ditau (mofuta wa dikatse tse kgolo) di ka fela Kruger National Park (le leng tikoloho)! E se kgale, ho tla ba le matsa le diqwaha tse ngata haholo. Di tla ja jwang bo bongata hoo lefatshe e tla ba sebataolo dibakeng tse ding. Jwale mobu o tla hoholeha ha pula e na. Sena se tla bakela dimela le diphoofole tsohle le dikokonyana mathata!



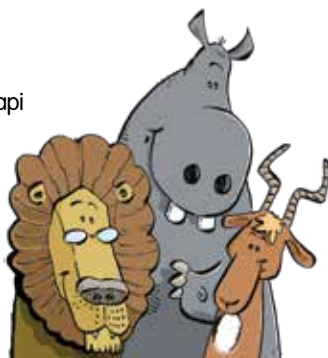
Think about this:

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 thusa jwang?

- Hasa molaetsa ho metswalle le ba lelapa.** Kopa motho e moholo heno hore a romele molaetsa ho Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp le metjheng e meng ya marangrang mabapi le bohlokwa ba diphoofole tse hlaha. Kapa etsa phousetara eo o tla e maneha sekolong kapa laeaboraring ya heno.
- Bua ka taba ena!** Phehisanang kgang sekolong ka ditaba tse amanang le diphoofole tse hlaha.
- Bokella tijelete sekolong ebe o fana ka yona** ho mokgatlo o ka tshetjwang o thusang diphoofole tse hlaha.



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.

Mokgwa wa ho sebedisa dipale tsa rona ka ditsela tse sa tshwaneng

- Phetela ngwana wa hao pale.** Bala pale le ho ikwetlisetsa ho tla e pheta. Jwale sebedisa lentswe, sefahleho le mmele wa hao ho phedisa pale.
- Balla ngwana wa hao pale.** Qoqang ka ditshwantsho. Botsa, "O nahana hore ho tlo latela eng?" kapa "O nahana ke hobaneng ha mophetwa eo a buile tjee kapa a entse tjee?"
- Bala pale le ngwana wa hao.** Fapanyetsanang ka ho bala pale. O se ke wa mo lokisa ha a etsa diphoso, mo thuse feela ha a kopa hore o mo thuse.
- Mamela ha ngwana wa hao a bala.** Mamela ntle le ho mo kena hanong. Mo bolelle hore o thabela ho utlwa ha a ntse a o balla ka lentswe le phahameng.
- Etsang mesebetsi ya Eba mahlahlaha ka pale!** Sena se lokela ho natefela wena le ngwana wa hao.

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

Ketekela basadi le thothokiso ka Hlakubele!

Ka la 8 Hlakubele, batho lefatsheng ka bophara ba tla be ba ketekela Letsatsi la Matjhaba la Basadi, mme ka la 21 Hlakubele ke Letsatsi la Lefatshe la Dithothokiso. Ha re kopanyeng matsatsi ana a mabedi mme re ngole thothokiso ho ketekela 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!

- Leqepheng la pampiri, ngola mantswe ohle le dipolelwana tseo o nahanang ka tsona ha o utlwa lentse "basadi".
- Kgetha hore na ke mantswe afe kapa dipolelwana dife ho tsena tseo o batlang ho di sebedisa thothokisong ya hao.
- Mola o mong le o mong wa thothokiso ya hao o lokela ho qala ka tlhaku e teng lentsweng lena BASADI. Ka mohlala, o ka ngola "Bomme ba dintho tse phelang" moleng o qalang ka tlhaku ya "B".

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- Kenya mantswe a mang ao o a hlohang ho phethela thothokiso ya hao.
- Fa thothokiso ya hao sehlooho.
- Balla motho wa mosadi ya leng bohlokwa haholo ho wena thothokiso ya hao ka lentse le phahameng, motho ya kang mme wa hao, nkgono, ausi, mmangwane kapa rakgadi!

O ka nna wa boela wa ngola thothokiso bakeng sa Letsatsi la Ditokelo tsa Botho, ho qala ha hwetla, Letsatsi la Lefatshe la Metsi kapa ka taba le ha e le efe e nngwe eo e leng ya bohlokwa ho wena!

Re romele dithothokiso tsa hao mme o be monyetleng wa hore di hatise ho Tlatsetso ya Nal'ibali! Di romele ka Imeile ho stories@nalibali.org mme o se ke wa lebala ho ngola "Poetry Nal'ibali Supplement" moleng o ngolang sehlooho sa molaetsa. Kapa o ka di romela ho e nngwe ya disaete tsa rona tsa marangrang – Facebook [nalibaliSA](https://www.facebook.com/nalibaliSA) kapa 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".

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- 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).

Hodisa laeborari ya hao.

Ikgetselele dibuka tse sehlang-le-ho-opolokelwa tse PEDI

- Ntsha leqephe la 5 ho isa ho la 12 tlatsetsong ena.
- Leqephehadi le nang le maqephe ana, 5, 6, 11 le 12 ho lona le etsa buka e le nngwe. Leqephehadi le nang le maqephe ana, 7, 8, 9 le 10 ho lona le etsa buka e nngwe.
- Sebedisa leqephehadi ka leng ho etsa buka. Latela ditaelo tse ka tlase ho etsa buka ka nngwe.
 - Mena leqephehadi ka halofo hodima mola wa matheba a matsho.
 - Le mene ka halofo hape hodima mola wa matheba a matala.
 - Seha hodima mela ya matheba a mafubedu.



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 sheba Maryanne. "Na ba tseba ho hong ka dithakadi moo?" "E." Samuel o sheba laeborari. "Na nka kena ka hare?" "E."

Samuel o a kena. Laeborari e tletse dibuka. Ho na le dibuka tse makgolo kgolo. Mohlomong ho na le dibuka tse diketeketse. Samuel o tla e fumana jwang buka e buang ka dithakadi?

"Nka thusa?" ha rialo monna ya mosa. "Na o na le dibuka tse mabapi le dithakadi?" Mosebetsi wa laeborari a bososela. "E."

Monna ya mosa o tisa buka. Samuel o dula tafoleng mme o a e sheba.



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.

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>

Pale ena ke kgatiso e fetotsweng ya *Na Dithakadi di fela di le teng?*, e phatlaladitsweng ke Cadbury, e sebedisana le Nal'ibali e le karolo ya bohato bo nkilweng ke Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords. Pale ka nngwe e fumaneha ka dipuo tse leshome le motso o le mong tsa semolao tsa Afrika Borwa. E le ho fumana ho eketsehileng ka dihlooho tsa bohato bo nkilweng ke Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords e ya ho <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.

Eba mahlahlaha ka pale!

- ★ Phoofole e hlaha eo o e ratang ka ho fetisisa ke efe? Taka setshwantsho sa yona. Ngola lebitso la phoofole eo ka tlasa setshwantsho sa yona kapa o kope motho e mong hore a o thuse ho etsa sena.
- ★ Na o ka sebedisa tlhahisoleseding e paleng ee ho ngola lethathamo la dintho tseo e leng "nnete" le tseo e leng "bohata" ka dithakadi?
- ★ Sebedisa letsopa kapa hlama ya ho bapala ho bopa thakadi.
- ★ Tshwantshisa puisano ya Samuel le Maryanne karolong ya pale pele ba fihla laeborari.

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

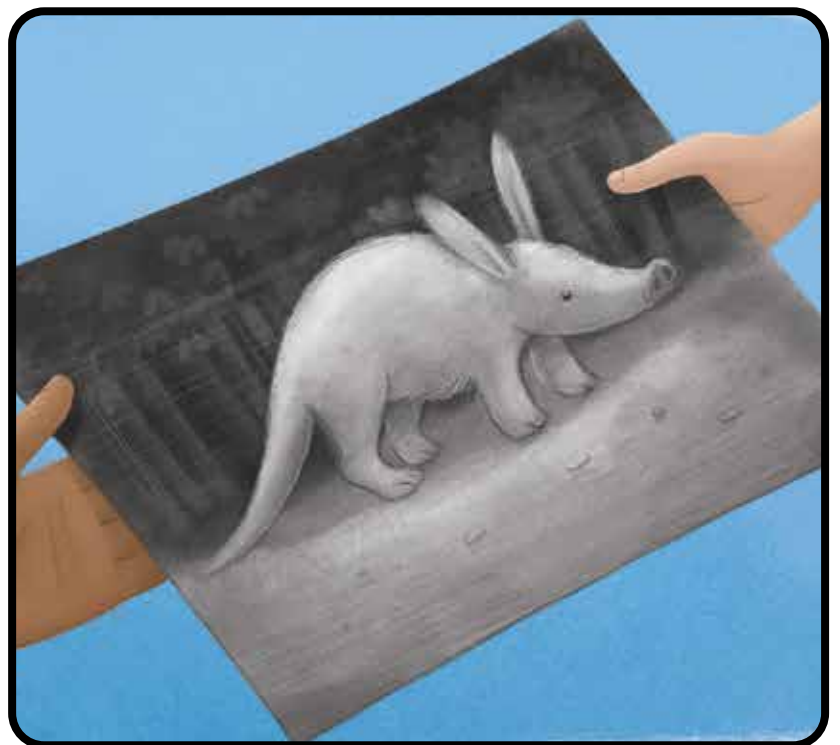


Nal'ibali ke letsholo la naha la ho-balla-boithabiso bakeng sa ho tsosetsa le ho jala tlwaelo ya ho bala Afrika Borwa ka bophara. Bakeng sa tlhahisoleseding e nngwe, etela www.nalibali.org



Drive your
imagination

Are antbears real?



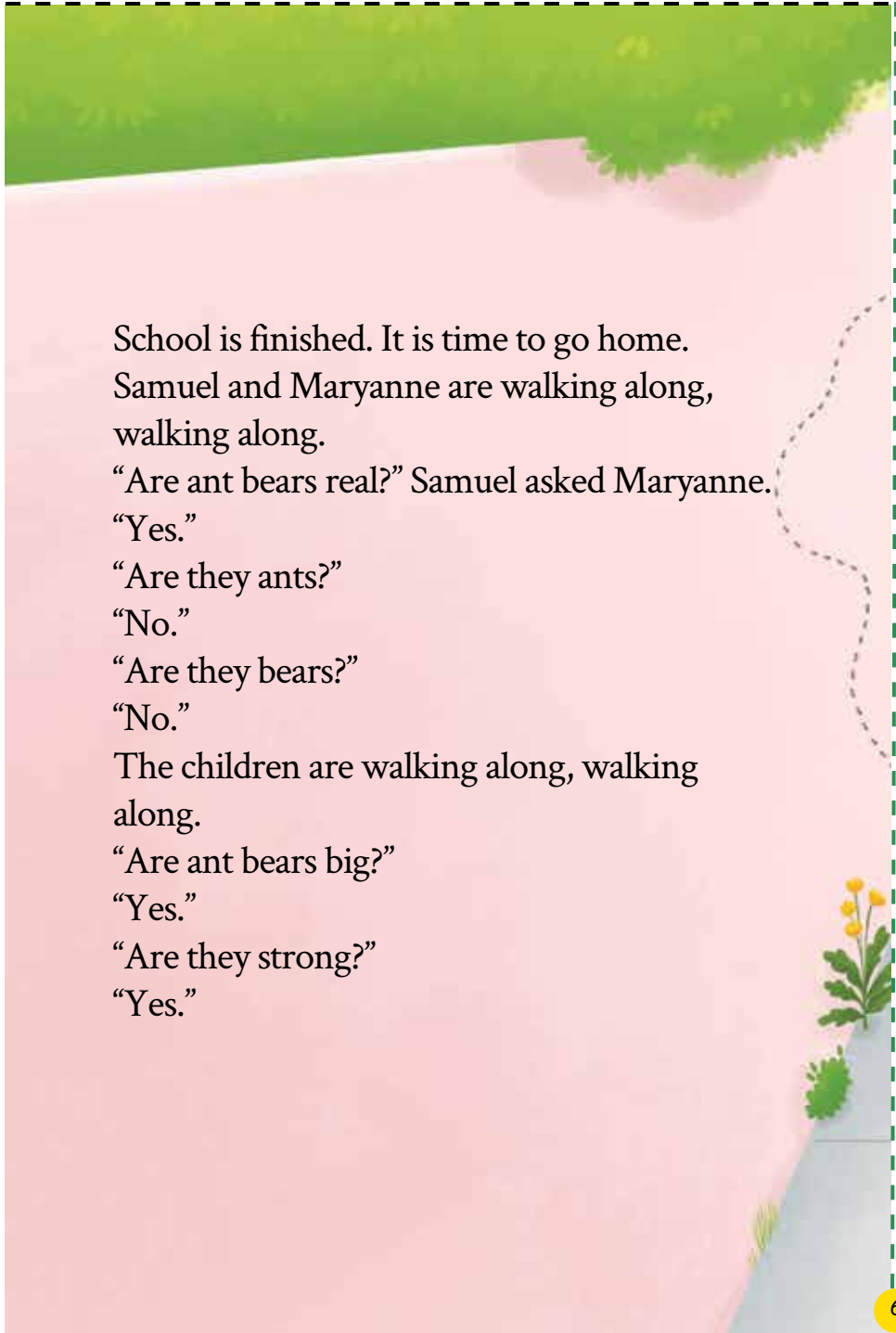
Na Dithakadi di fela di le teng?

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?

Mehopolo eo le ka buang ka yona: Samuel o ne a batla buka e mabapi le dithakadi. Ke mofuta ofe wa dibuka tseo o ratang ho di bala? Tsela e nngwe eo Samuel a ka beng a ithutile ka dithakadi ke efe? Ka tlwaelo o fumana tlhahisoleseding jwang?

Bana ba ntse ba tsamaya, ba tsamaya.
“Na dithakadi di dula le batho?”
“Tjhe.”
“Na dithakadi di rata kgeke?”
“Tjhe.”
Maryanne a emisa ho tsamaya. Samuel a
emisa ho tsamaya, empa eseng ka potlako. O
thula Maryanne. O shebahala a kgenne.
“Na dithakadi...”
Maryanne o phahamisa letsoho.
“TLOHELA HO BOTSA DIPOTSO!”
“Empa...”
“EMISA!”
Maryanne o bontsha Samuel moaho o
monyane. Ho na le letshwao moahong wane.
LAEBORARI.

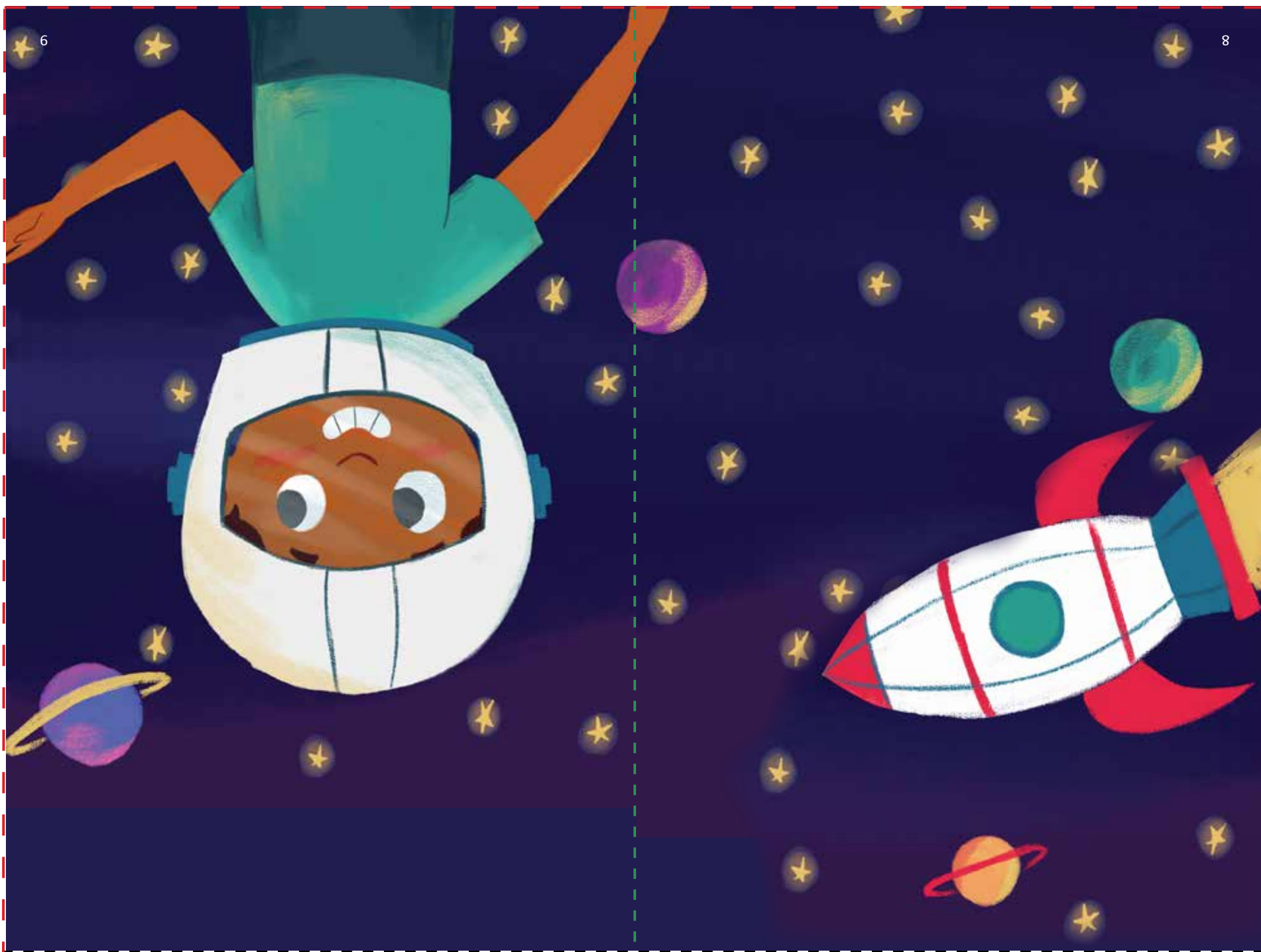


School is finished. It is time to go home.
Samuel and Maryanne are walking along,
walking along.
“Are ant bears real?” Samuel asked Maryanne.
“Yes.”
“Are they ants?”
“No.”
“Are they bears?”
“No.”
The children are walking along, walking
along.
“Are ant bears big?”
“Yes.”
“Are they strong?”
“Yes.”

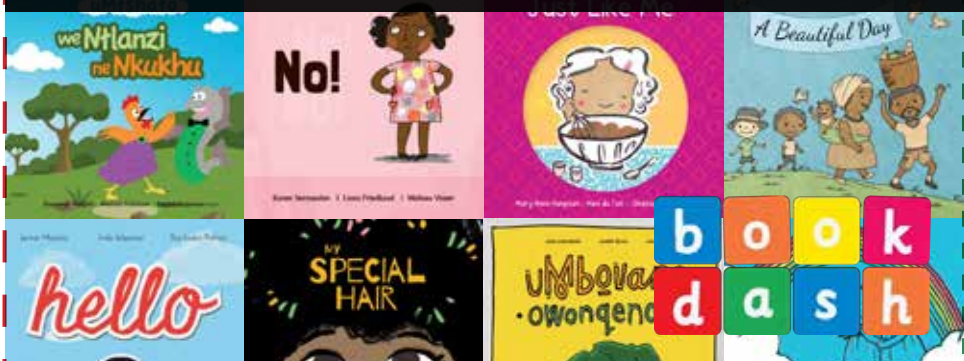
- Ant bears are big – bigger than most dogs.
- Ant bears eat ants and other insects.
- Ant bears make their homes under the ground.
- Ant bears are good at digging.
- Ant bears live in the grasslands of Africa.
- Ant bears have no teeth.
- Ant bears are also called aardvarks (which means earth-pigs).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



Samuel le Maryanne ba leba lapeng.
Samuel o kgutsitse haholo. O nahanne ka
dithakadi. O nahana ka dintho tsohle tseo a
di tsebang ka tsona.
O lakatsa eka a ka bona thakadi.
“Maryanne?” a rialo.
“Ehe?”
“Na re ka dula ho fihlela bosiu bo boholo
hore re batlane le dithakadi? Na re ka
nka totjhe mme ra ya sheba hore ho na le
dithakadi haufi le mona? Na re ka batlisisa
hore ebe ho na le mekoti ya dithakadi moo
di dulang teng? Na re ka ya? Re ka ya?”
“Tjhe.”



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.

Eba mahlahlaha ka pale!

- ★ Qapa lebitso la moshanyana le la mme wa hae leqepheng la 2 le la 3. O nahana hore ba ya hokae?
- ★ Moshanyana o ile hokae bakeng sa ho sibolla dintho? Ke sefe sebaka seo o se ratang ka ho fetisisa ho tseo?
- ★ Ke hobaneng ha moshanyana eo a ile dibakeng tsee ho ya sibolla ho itseng? Sheba leqephe la 12 le la 13 ho fumana lesedi.
- ★ Phetla bukana ena hape mme o phete pale ka mantswe a hao.

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 letsholo la naha la ho-balla-boithabiso bakeng sa ho tsoseletsa le ho jala tlwaelo ya ho bala Afrika Borwa ka bophara. Bakeng sa tlhahisoleseding e nngwe, etela www.nalibali.org



Drive your
imagination

An unexpected adventure



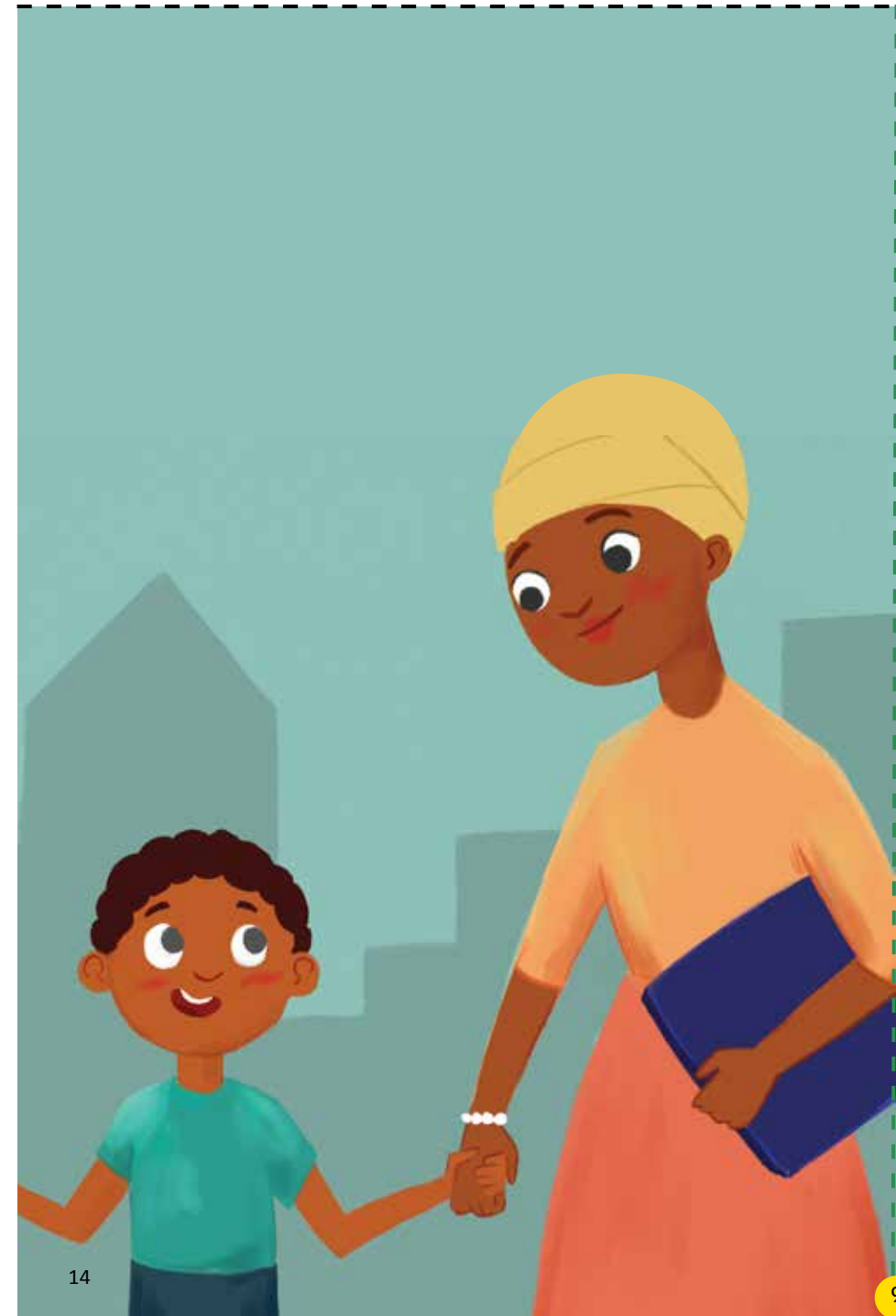
Ho sibolla se sa lebellwang

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?

Mehopolo eo le ka buang ka yona: Bala sehlooho sa pale. Na o se o kile wa sibolla se sa lebellwang? O ne o ile hokae mme o ile wa etsang? Sheba setshwantsho se sekwahelong. O nahana hore ke hobaneng ha ho na le buka e kgolo e butsweng setshwantshong?









- Dithakadi di kgolo – kgolo ho feta dintja tse ngata.
- Dithakadi di ja bohlwa le dikokwanyana tse ding.
- Dithakadi di etsa mahae a tsona ka tlasa mobu.
- Dithakadi di tseba ho tshaka haholo.
- Dithakadi di dula dibakeng tse tletseng jwang Afrika.
- Dithakadi ha di na meno.
- Dithakadi hape di bitswa *aardvarks* (se bolelang kolobe ya mobu).
- Dithakadi di tswela ka ntle bosiu feela.



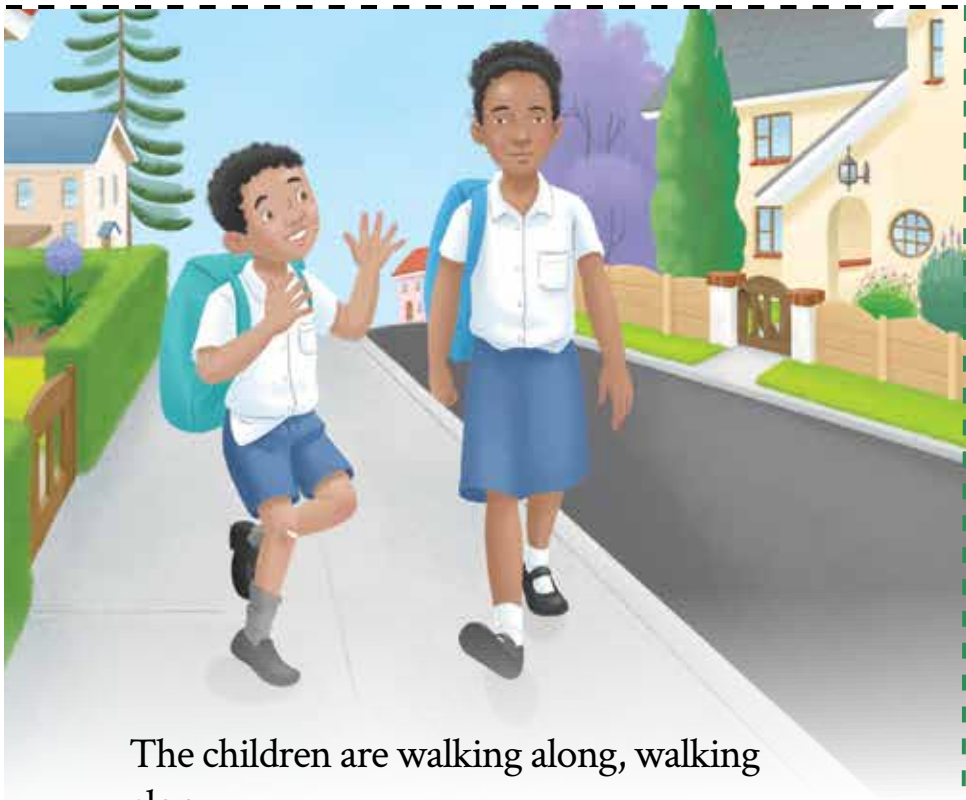
Samuel and Maryanne are walking home. Samuel is very quiet. He is thinking about ant bears. He is thinking about all the things he knows about them. He is wishing he could see an ant bear. “Maryanne?” he says. “Yes?” “Can we stay up late and look for ant bears? Can we take a torch and go and see if there 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...” “But...” “STOP!” Maryanne shows Samuel a small building. There is a sign on the building. LIBRARY



Sekolo se tswile. Ke nako ya ho ya hae. Samuel le Maryanne ba tsamaya mmoho, ba tsamaya mmoho. “Na dithakadi di fela di le teng?” Samuel a botsa Maryanne. “E.” “Na ke bohlwa?” “Tjhe.” “Na ke dibere?” “Tjhe.” Bana ba ntse ba tsamaya, ba tsamaya mmoho. “Na dithakadi di kgolo?” “E.” “Na di matla?” “E.”

Bana ba tsamaya mmoho, ba ntse ba tsamaya.
“Na di tla re ja?”
“Tjhe.”
“Di ja eng?”
“Bohlwa.”
Bana ba ntse ba tsamaya, ba tsamaya.
“Na dithakadi di dula difateng?”
“Tjhe.”
“Na dithakadi di fofa jwaloka dinonyana?”
“Tjhe.”



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 nahana. Monna ya mosa o etsa fotokhopi ya setshwantsho sa thakadi. O e fa Samuel. Samuel o ntse a nahana.
“Dithakadi di tswela ka ntle bosiu feela,” Samuel o rialo.
“E.”
“Jwale re tseba jwang ka tsona?”
Monna ya mosa a bososela.
“Bafuputsi ba di shebella ka hloko e kgolo. Batho ba bea dikhamera hore di di nke ditshwantsho bosiu. Batho ba ngola dibuka tse re bolellang tsohle mabapi le tsona.”
Samuel o nahana ka seo,
“Empa *bana* ba tseba jwang mabapi le dithakadi?”
“Ba botsa dipotso!”

Batho bohle ba na le tokelo ya ho sielwa seriti!



Ho sielana seriti ke ha motho e mong a nka hore motho e mong ke wa bohlokwa le ho mo hlompha, ho sa tsotellehe hore na ke mang.



21 Hlakubele | 21 March

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.

LETSATSI LA DITOKELO TSA BOTHO HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

Bili ya Ditokelo e ka fetolwa feela haeba 67% ya ditho tsa Palamente, hammoho le bonyane diprofinse tse tshelletseng ho tse robong, ba voutela hore ho be le Bili ya Ditokelo e ntjha.

Ho etsahetseng ka la 21 Hlakubele?

Ka la 21 Hlakubele 1960, letshwele le leholo la batho ba batsho ba banna, basadi le bana le ile la kgobokana ka ntle ho seteishene sa mapolesa Sharpeville ho ipelaetsa kgahlanong le molao wa pasa. Melao ya pasa e ne e bolela hore banna ba batho ba batsho ba lokela ho dula ba na le tumello (kapa bukana ya pasa) e bontshang hore ba ka dula le ho sebetsa toropong. Banna ba dikete ba ile ba ya seteisheneng sa mapolesa ba sa nka dipasa tsa bona mme ba bitsa mapolesa hore a tlo ba tshwara kaofela. Mapolesa a ile a ba laela hore ba tsamaye, a ba nyanyatsa ka kgase e llisang mahlo le ho ba thunya. Ho ile ha bolawa batho ba 69 mme ba fetang 180 ba lemala. Bongata ba batho ba hlokahtseng le ba lemehtseng ba ne ba thuntswe ka morao ha ba leka ho baleha.



Ke hobaneng ha Letsatsi la Ditokelo tsa Botho e le la bohlokwa?

Letsatsi la Ditokelo tsa Botho le re hopotsa hore na ke ntho ya bohlokwa hakaakang ho sireletsa ditokelo tsa batho kaofela ho sa tsotellehe morabe wa bona, bong, bodumeli, setso kapa moo motho a sekametseng teng tabeng ya bonna kapa bosadi. Re le keteka ka la 21 Hlakubele ho ikgopotsa hore batho ba bangata ba ile ba tela ntho e nngwe le e nngwe eo ba neng ba e na le yona, ho akareletsa bophelo ba bona, bakeng sa hore Afrika Borwa e be naha e lokolohileng ya demokrasi moo motho e mong le e mong a lokelang ho tshwarwa ka tlhomphele seriti.



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.

Fumana khopi ya Bili ya Ditokelo Kgaolong ya 2 ya molaotheo wa Afrika Borwa. Fumana khopi ka puo ya hao ho <https://www.justice.gov.za/legislation/constitution/pdf.html> kapa laeaboraring efe kapa efe.

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 dulang nokeng

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



Ka letsatsi le leng, kgalekgale kwana, Tau o ile a kgethwa hore e be morena wa ka morung. Letsatsing leo, Qwaha a bokella diphoofolo tsohle mme a re, "A re etseng moketjana ho thabela morena wa rona e motjha."

"Oo ke mohopolo o motle hakaakang!" ha rialo Nkwe. "Ke nahana hore Kwena ke yena ya lokelang ho tantsha le morena letsatsing la moketjana."

"Ke la ka leo," ha rialo Mokgodutswane. "Empa haeba Kwena o tlo tantsha le morena, o lokela ho hlapa nokeng e le hore letlalo la hae le hlweke, le benye jwalo ka lena la ka."

Diphoofolo tsohle tsa dumellana le Mokgodutswane. Letlalo la Kwena le ne le le mahwashe haholo le bile le thothofetse. O ne a lokela ho hlapa nokeng e le hore letlalo la hae le hlweke le be le benye bakeng sa ho tla tantsha le morena e motjha.

Empa Kwena wa batho o ne a sa dumellane le seo. "Ke sitwa ho ya hlapela nokeng!" ha lla Kwena. "Esale e le nna ha ke so ye nokeng. Ha ke tsebe le hore na ho seswa jwang!" Empa ha ho phoofolo le e nngwe e ileng ya mamela Kwena. Kaofela tsa tloha pitsong moo ho kgutlela mahae.

Kwena a sala a le mong. O ne a tshwenyehile haholo hore bohle ba tla mo tsheha haeba a sitwa ho sesa. Letlalo la hae le ne le tla hlweka le ho benya jwang haeba a ke ke a ya hlapa nokeng? Yaba o tlelwa ke leqheka. "Ke tla ya nokeng bosiu ha bohle ba robetse. Ka tsela eo, ha ho ya tla bona ha ke leka ho sesa."

Bosiung boo, ha diphoofolo tsohle di robetse, Kwena a theosetsa nokeng. O ne a nahana hore ha ho ya mo bonang, empa o ne a lebetse hore Sephooko o phaphame

bosiu! Yaba Sephooko o shebella ha Kwena a kena ka hloko ka nokeng mme a ithuta ho sesa. Empa Sephooko a se ke a etsa modumo.

Qetellong letsatsi la moketjana la fihla. Diphoofolo tsohle tsa bokana sebakeng sa ho tshwarela pitso. "Na ho na le ya boneng hore na Kwena o hokae?" Ha botsa Mokgodutswane o qamaka kwana le kwana. "Ke tshepa hore o hlwekile ebile o a benya moo a teng bakeng sa ho tla tantsha le morena." Empa ho ne ho se ya tsebang hore na Kwena o hokae.

Yaba Sephooko o re, "Ke nahana hore ke a tseba hore na o hokae. Ntshaleng morao!"

Diphoofolo tsohle tsa latela Sephooko ha a fofela nokeng.

Ha ba fihla nokeng, ba fumana Kwena a shebahala a kwatile a bile a saretswe. O ne a bile moo nokeng matsatsitsatsi, empa letlalo la hae le ne le ntse le le mahwashe, le sa hlweka le bile le sa benye ho hang.

"Re kopa o tswe ka metsing hle," ha hweletsa diphoofolo tsohle. "Moketjana o se o tla qala mme o lokela ho tantsha le morena!"



"Ha se ntho eo ke tla e etsa eno, le kgale!" ha araba Kwena. "Mme haeba e mong wa lona a ka atamela pela noka mona, ke tla mo harola. Kaofela ha lona le nkwalititse haholo."

Ke ka lona lebaka leo le ka le hodimo lena, Kwena a phelang nokeng. Letlalo la hae le ntse le le mahwashe mme o ntse a kwatile haholo. Ha ho diphoofolo tse mo atamelang. Kaofela di a tshaba hore Kwena o tla di harola!



Eba mahlahlaha ka pale!

★ Kwena o ne a tshaba hore diphoofolo tse ding di tla mo tsheha, yaba o ya nokeng a le mong. Na o nahana hore ke ntho e nepahetseng ho ya sebakeng se seng o le mong o sa bolella motswalle kapa setho sa lelapa leno hore na o ya hokae?

★ Ke hobaneng ha Kwena a ne a kwatetse diphoofolo tse ding? Na o nahana hore o ne a na le lebaka le utlwahalang la hore a kwate? Ke hobaneng ha e se ntho e lokileng ho dula o kwatetse ba bang nako e telele?



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?

Monate wa Na'ibali

Na'ibali fun

1.

Qapa le ho pheta dipale tsa hao!

O tla hloka:

- ditshwantsho tse tswang dimakasineng tsa kgale le dikoranteng
- dinitho tse nyenyane tse kang masiba, dikotwana tsa polasetiki/malapi kapa dikonopo
- sekere le sekgomaretsi
- khateboto kapa mabokose a khateboto
- mokotla o sa bonaletseng

Seo o lokelang ho se etsa:

- Seha ditshwantsho le mantswe a ka etsang hore pale e thahasellise dimakasineng le dikoranteng. Sebedisa sekgomaretsi ho di kgomaretsa khatebotong. Sheba dinitho tse nyenyane tseo o ka di kenyeletsang paleng.
- Kenya ditshwantsho, mantswe le dinitho ka mokotleng.
- Haeba e le ngwana a le mong ya etsang mosebetsi ona, mo kope hore a tutubale ebe o ntsha dinitho tse hlano ka mokotleng. Jwale o lokela ho sebedisa dinitho tsena ho iqapela pale. O ka ngola fatshe pale eo ngwana wa hao a o phetelang yona e be le e bala hammoho hamorao.
- Haeba mosebetsi ona o etswa ke sehlopha sa bana, e re ba dule ba entse sakanalankope. Fa ngwana a le mong mokotla e be o kopa hore a kgethe ntho e le nngwe ka mokotleng mme a qale pale ka ntho eo a e kgethileng. Fetisetsa mokotla oo ho ba bang kaofela sakaneng leo la nko e le hore ngwana ka mong a be le monyetla wa ho kgetha ntho e itseng e be o tlatselisa pale eo. Ngola fatshe pale eo bana ba e phetang ebe ka mora moo, o e balla sehlopha seo.

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:

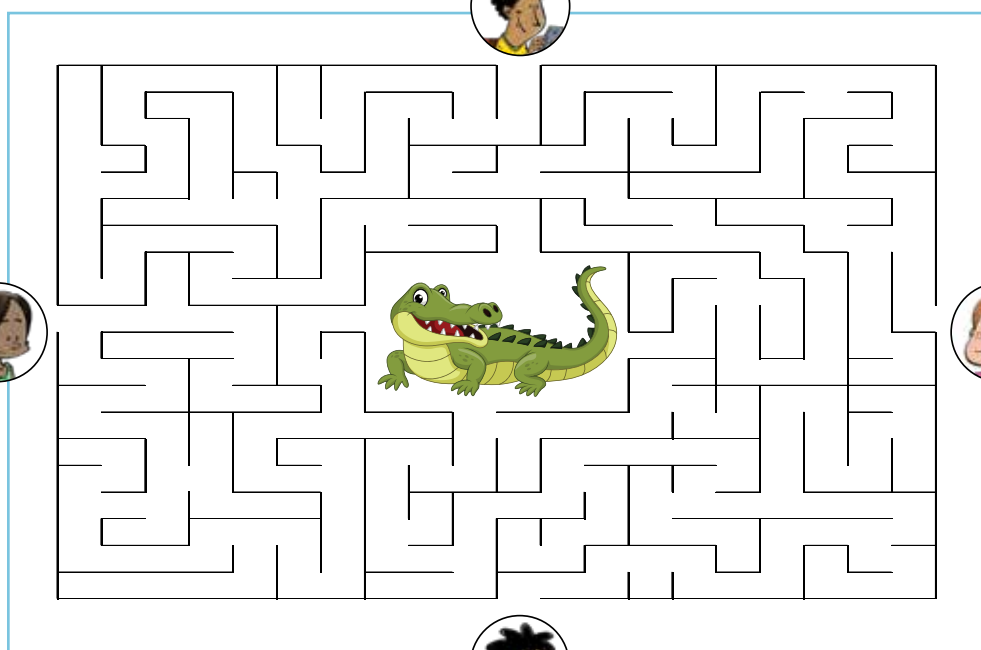
- Cut pictures and words out from magazines and newspapers that might make a story interesting. Using the glue, stick them onto cardboard. Look for small objects that you could include in a story.
- Place the pictures, words and objects into the bag.
- If only one child is doing the activity, ask them 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!

O tshwasehile ka hara matswedintsweke le Kwena. Fumana tsela ya ho tswa kapele kamoo o ka kgonang!



Na'ibali e mona ho tla o kgothatsa le ho o tshehetsa. Ikopanye le rona ka e nngwe ya ditsela tse latelang:

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

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Produced by The Na'ibali Trust. Translation by Mosekola Solutions. Na'ibali character illustrations by Rico.

UMLAZI
EYETHU

EASTERN CAPE
RISING SUN

POLOKWANE
OBSERVER



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