



## Izindlela ezilula zokuxoxela izingane izindaba

Abantu baxoxa izindaba ukuze bahlale imiqondo ehlukahlukene kanye nokuba baqonde umhlaba obazungezile. Ezinye zezindaba esizixoxayo namuhla ziye zadluliselwa kithi yizizukulwane ngezizukulwane, kuyilapho ezinye yizindaba ezintsha esiziqambela zona. Ukuxoxela izingane zakho izindaba kumnandi futhi kuyanelisa kuwo wonke umuntu. Kubonisa izingane zakho nokuthi uyakwazisa ukuchitha lesi sikhathi esijabulisayo nazo.



## 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.

### Izinzuzo zokuxoxa izindaba

- ★ Lapho abanakekeli bexoxela izingane izindaba, kuyazikhuthaza izingane ukuba nazo zixoxe izindaba.
- ★ Izindaba zifundisa izingane izifundo zokuphila. Zizisiza ukuba zifunde ngothando, umona, umusa, okuhle kanye nokubi.
- ★ Ukuxoxa izindaba kukhulisa ukubona kwezingane izinto ngeso lengqondo kanye nokusebenzisa ulimi. Lokhu kuzilungiselela ukuphumelela esikoleni.
- ★ Izindaba zingaxhumanisa izingane nezindawo ezikude, izikhathi ehlukahlukene kanye nokuphila kwabantu ezingakaze zibazi. Lokhu kufundisa amakhono anjengesineke, ukuthobeka nokuqonda.
- ★ Ukuxoxela izindaba zokuphila kwasebusheni bakho kusiza izingane zakho ukuba zixhumane nawe kanti nawe kukusiza ukuba uxhumane nazo.



### 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.



### Ngigqala kanjani ukuxoxa izindaba?

- ★ Qala ngezindaba ezilula, ezimfushane ozaziyo noma uqambe indaba.
- ★ Khetha izindaba ezizojabulisa izingane zakho futhi ezihambelana neminyaka yazo. Zibuze ukuthi yiziphi izinhlobo zezindaba ezizithandayo.
- ★ Yakha iqoqo lezindaba ozoxoxa. Yiya ku-[www.nalibali.org/stories](http://www.nalibali.org/stories) ukuze uthole amakhulu ezindaba zamahhala ngazo zonke izilimi zaseNingizimu Afrika.
- ★ Phrakthiza ukuxoxa indaba uze uyazi kahle. Ukuze uthole amacebiso ngokuxoxa izindaba, bheka esithi **Yakha izithombe emiqondweni yezingane zakho** ngezansi.

Uma ukujabulela ukuxoxa izindaba, izingane zakho zizokujabulela ukuzilalela!



### 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](http://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!



### Yakha izithombe emiqondweni yezingane zakho

- ★ Sebenzisa amagama ajabulisayo nagcizelelayo ukuchaza izenzo nezindawo.
- ★ Bonisa ebusweni, njengokuthi uhwaqabale ukuze ubonise indlela umlingiswa acasuke ngayo.
- ★ Nyakazisa umzimba, njengokwelula izandla ukuze ubonise indlela isihlahla eside ngayo. Ukunyakaza komzimba kusiza izingane ukuba zikhumbule futhi ziqonde indaba kangcono.
- ★ Shintshashintsha iphimbo lakho, njengokusebenzisa iphimbo elipholile lapho kungumlingiswa onamahloni noma iphimbo elikhulu, elibhodlayo lapho kuyisikhondlakhondla.

**Ethi Uhambo olungalindelekile emakhasini 7 ukuya ku-10 yindaba yezithombe engenamagama. Sebenzisa izithombe ukuze uxoxe indaba ngamazwi akho.**

### 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.**  
KUQALA  
NGENDABA  
EXOXWAYO.



# Amalayibhrari abalulekile!

Amalayibhrari “angamasango aholela olwazini”. Izincwadi zawo zamahala, amaphephandaba, omagazini namasevisi kwenza ukuba wonke umuntu abe nendawo ephephile angafunda kuyo. I-Viki Lamalayibhrari ngelokubungaza amalayibhrari kanye nezisebenzi zaselayibhrari mayelana nendlela eziguqula ngayo izimpilo zabantu futhi ziqinise nemiphakathi yethu. Kubuye kube yisikhathi sokubungaza izincwadi nezindaba!



## 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!

### Indlela amalayibhrari asiza ngayo izingane

- ☆ Amalayibhrari anezincwadi ezinezindaba eziqanjwe kanye nezingokoqobo, omagazini namaphephandaba. Amanye amalayibhrari abuye abolekise ngamaCD, amaDVD nemihlahlandlela yokutadisha ukuze asize intsha ngezifundo zayo – mahhala!
- ☆ Amalayibhrari amaningi anezincwadi nezinto zokufunda ngezilimi eziningi zaseNingizimu Afrika. Cela isisebenzi saselayibhrari ukuba sikunike izincwadi ngolimi lwakho.
- ☆ Ukuya njalo elayibhrari kusiza izingane zakho ukuba zijwayele umkhuba wokufunda – into ezingayijabulela ukuphila kwazo konke!
- ☆ Amalayibhrari aba nemidlalo ejabulisayo yezingane (ngisho neyabantwana abancane) njengezikhathi zokuxoxa izindaba, imibukiso yopopayi kanye nezinhlelo zamaholide esikole.
- ☆ Amalayibhrari ayizindawo eziphephile, ezinokuthula ezivulelwe abantu bayo yonke iminyaka yobudala. Izingane eziningi zisebenzisa amalayibhrari ngemva kwesikole ukwenzela kuwo umsebenzi wesikole kanye nokwenza ucwaningo ngamaphrojekthi azo.
- ☆ Ukufunda indlela yokusebenzisa ilayibhrari kuyikhono elibalulekile. Izingane kufanele zifunde indlela yokufunda izincwadi zomlobi othile noma ezikhuluma ngesihloko ezisithandayo. Izisebenzi zaselayibhrari zihlale zikulungele ukuzisiza.



### Jabulela izinhlobo ezahlukahlukeni zezincwadi!

- ♥ **Izindaba zezimo ezingokoqobo** zigxila ezinkingeni zokuphila okungokoqobo abalingiswa okudingeka bazixazulule, njengokuthi umlingiswa othile wakuvimbela kanjani ukuba umngane wakhe ahlukunyezwe isiqwaga esikoleni.
- ♥ **Izindaba zokuphila kwabantu ezibhalwe abanye abantu nezibhalwe ngabaninizo** zilandisa ngezindaba zabantu abangokoqobo, njengosaziwayo be-pop noma abaholi abadumile.
- ♥ **Izindaba zendabuko** zilandisa ngezindaba ezinomyalezo noma isifundo, esinjengokuthi yini eyenzekayo uma abantu bengcolisa amanzi futhi uMhlaba ucasuka.
- ♥ **Izincwadi ezinika ulwazi** ziqukethe ulwazi namaqiniso, ngokwesibonelo, amayelana nezinkolelo nemikhuba yamaqembu ahlukahlukene enkolo noma amayelana nezinkanyezi namaplanethi.
- ♥ Iwebhusayithi yeNalibali ethi [www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org) inamakhulukhulu ezindaba zamahhala ngazo zonke izilimi zaseNingizimu Afrika. Izindaba zihlukaniswe ngokuthi, yizindaba zamuva, izindaba zendabuko, izindaba ezinezilwane, izindaba ezihlekisayo, izindaba ezikwenza uzizwe kahle, izindaba ezinezifundo ekuphileni, izindaba ezisekelwe ezimweni zokuphila okungokoqobo, kanye nezingane kwane. (Ungakuthola lokhu lapho kuthi 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 Nalibali website [www.nalibali.org](http://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





# Gubha Usuku Lomhlaba Lwezilwane Zasendle Nemvelo – 3 kuNdasa!

Izilwane zasendle nemvelo kufeza indima ebalulekile ekugcineni izimiso ezihlukahlukene zokusebenzelana kwezinto emhlabeni (ecosystems) zinempilo futhi zikahle. Kulo nyaka, isihloko soSuku Lomhlaba Lwezilwane Zasendle Nemvelo sithi *Ukubuyisela izinhlobo eziyinhloko ukuze kuvuselelwe isimiso sokusebenzelana kwezinto*. Lokho kungase kuzwakale kunzima, kodwa kumane nje kusho ukuthi isilwane ngasinye esimisweni sokusebenzelana kwezinto sifeza indima ebalulekile ekugcineni leso simiso sokusebenzelana kwezinto sinempilo. Ngakho-ke, lapho kunezilwane ezimbalwa kakhulu zohlobo oluthile noma uma singekho nhlobo esimisweni sokusebenzelana kwezinto, lolo hlobo kumele lubuyiselwe ukuze isimiso sokusebenzelana kwezinto sibuye siphile.

**Isimiso sokusebenzelana kwezinto (ecosystem) yinethiwekhi yezitshalo eziphilayo nezidalwa ezisebenzelanayo zona ngokwazo kanye nendawo ezikuyo ngendlela elinganiselwe egcina zonke izingxenyane zinempilo ekahle.**

## Cabanga ngalokhu:

Cabanga uma amabhucsi enganyamalala eKruger National Park (eyisimiso sokusebenzelana kwezinto)! Ngokushesha, bekungaba nezinyamazane namadube amaningi ngokweqile. Ebengadla utshani obuningi kangangoba umhlathi ubuzovela obala ezindaweni ezithile. Khona-ke inhlathi ibizoguguleka lapho kunetha. Lokhu bekungaba kubi ngezitshalo kanye nazo zonke izilwane nezinambuzane!



**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!



## Ngingasiza kanjani?

- 1. Sakaza umyalezo kubangane nomndeni.** Cela ilungu lomndeni elingumuntu omdala ukuba lifake amazwi athile ku-Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp nakwamanye ama-app ezingosi zokuxhumana mayelana nokubaluleka kwezilwane zasendle nemvelo. Noma yenza iphosta ozoyichoma esikoleni okuso noma elayibhrari.
- 2. Khuluma ngazo!** Yenzani izinkulumbo-mpikiswano ngezinkinga ezithinta izilwane zasendle nemvelo esikoleni.
- 3. Ngosizo lwesikole okuso yenza imikhankaso yokuqoqa izimali bese unikela ngazo** enhlanganweni oyithembayo esiza izilwane zasendle.



## How can I help?

- 1. 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.
- 2. Talk about it!** Debate issues about wildlife at school.
- 3. Through your school raise funds and donate** it to a dependable organisation that helps wild animals.

## Indlela yokusebenzisa izindaba zethu ngezindlela ezihlukahlukene

- 1. Xoxela ingane yakho indaba.** Funda futhi ulungiselele ukuxoxa indaba. Bese usebenzisa izwi lakho, ubuso nomzimba ukwenza indaba iphile.
- 2. Fundela ingane yakho indaba.** Xoxa ngemifanekiso. Buza, "Ucabanga ukuthi kwenzekani ngokulandelayo?" noma "Ucabanga ukuthi kungani umlingiswa esho noma enze lokho?"
- 3. Funda indaba nengane yakho.** Fundani indaba ndawonye ngokushintshana. Ungawalungisi amaphutha azo, futhi nikeza usizo kuphela uma zikucela.
- 4. Lalela ingane yakho ifunda.** Lalela ungaphazamisi. Yisho ukuthi uyakujabulela ukuzizwa zikufundela ngokuzwakalayo.
- 5. Dlalani imidlalo ethi Yenza indaba ihlabe umxhwele!** Lokhu kufanele kujabulise kuwe nasenganeni yakho.

## How to use our stories in different ways

- 1. 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.
- 2. 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?"
- 3. 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.
- 4. Listen to your child read.** Listen without interrupting. Say that you enjoy hearing them read aloud to you.
- 5. Do the Get story active! activities.** This should be fun for you and your child.



Drive your imagination

# Bungaza abesifazane nezinkondlo kuNdasa!

Ngomhla ka-8 kuNdasa, abantu emhlabeni wonke babungaza Usuku Lomhlaba Lwabesifazane, bese kuthi ngomhla ka-21 kuNdasa kuba Usuku Lomhlaba Lwezinkondlo. Make sikuhlanganise ndawonye loku futhi sibhale inkondlo yokubungaza abesifazane!



# 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!

- Ekhasini lephepha, bhala phansi wonke amagama noma izinkulumo ocabanga ngazo lapho uzwa igama elithi "abesifazane".
  - Khetha ukuthi iliphi kula magama noma izinkulumo ofuna ukulisebenzisa enkondlweni yakho.
  - Umugqa ngamunye wenkondlo yakho kumele uqale ngohlamvu oluthathwe egameni elithi ABESIFAZANE. Isibonelo, ungase ubhale ukuthi "Amantombazane ezintweni eziphilayo" emgqeni oqala ngohlamvu u "A".
- A** \_\_\_\_\_  
**B** \_\_\_\_\_  
**E** \_\_\_\_\_  
**S** \_\_\_\_\_  
**I** \_\_\_\_\_  
**F** \_\_\_\_\_  
**A** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Z** \_\_\_\_\_  
**A** \_\_\_\_\_  
**N** \_\_\_\_\_  
**E** \_\_\_\_\_
- Nezela noma yimaphi amanye amagama owadingayo ukuze uphelelise inkondlo yakho.
  - Yiqambe isihloko inkondlo yakho.
  - Funda inkondlo yakho ngokuzwakalayo kowesifazane obalulekile ekuphileni kwakho, njengomama, ugogo, udadewenu noma u-anti!

Kungani ungabhali nenkondlo ngoSuku Lwamalungelo Abantu, ukuqala kwekwindla, Usuku Lomhlaba Lwamanzi noma nganoma isiphi esinye isihloko esibalulekile kuwe!

Sithumelele izinkondlo zakho futhi ube sethubeni lokuba zishicilelwe eSithasiselweni SeNalibali! Zithumele nge-imeyili ku [stories@nalibali.org](mailto:stories@nalibali.org) futhi ungakhohlwa ukubhala ukuthi "Poetry Nalibali Supplement" endaweni yesihloko ye-imeyili. Noma ungazifaka kwenye yezingosi zethu zezokuxhumana - i-Facebook [nalibaliSA](https://www.facebook.com/nalibaliSA) noma i-Twitter ne-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 Nalibali Supplement! Email them to [stories@nalibali.org](mailto:stories@nalibali.org) and remember to put "Poetry Nalibali 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).

## Yandisa ilayibrari yakho.

Zenzele ezakho izincwadi **EZIMBILI** ozozisika uzikhiphe bese uzigcina

- Khipha ikhasi lesi-5 ukuya kwele-12 alesi sithasiselo.
- Iphepha elinamakhasi 5, 6, 11 kanye nele-12 lenza incwadi eyodwa. Iphepha elinamakhasi 7, 8, 9 kanye nele-10 lenza enye incwadi.
- Sebenzisa iphepha ngalinye ukuze wenze incwadi. Landela imiyalelo engezansi ukuze wenze incwadi ngayinye.
  - Songa iphepha libe nguhhafu ngokulandela umugqa wamachashazi amnyama.
  - Lisonge libe nguhhafu futhi ulandele umugqa wamachashazi aluhlaza okotshani.
  - Sika ulandele umugqa wamachashazi abomvu.



## 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



U Samuel ubuka uMarianne. “Ngabe bayazi ngezambane laphaya ngaphakathi?” “Yebo.” U Samuel ubuka umtapo wezincwadi. “Ngabe kumele ngingene?” “Yebo.” U Samuel uyangena. Umtapo wezincwadi ugcelele izincwadi. Kukhona amakhulu ngamakhulu ezincwadi. Mhlawumbe kukhona izinkulungwane zezincwadi. Ngabe uzoyithola kanjani incwadi emayelana nezambane u Samuel? “Yebo-ke?” kusho indoda enomusa. “Ngabe unayo incwadi emayelana nezambane?” Umsizi wasemtatshe ni wezincwadi bese emamatheka. “Yebo.” Indoda enomusa iletha incwadi. U Samuel uhlala etafuleni bese eyibuka.



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>

Le ndaba isuselwe ngobuciko oshicilelweni lwendaba ethi *Ngabe zikhona ngempela izambane?* eshicilelwe ngabakwa Cadbury ngokubambisana nabakwa Nal’ibali njengohlelo lwe-Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords. Indaba ngayinye iyatholakala ngezilimi eziyishumi nanye ezisemthethweni zaseNingizimu Afrika. Ukuthola kabanzi mayelana nezihloko zezincwadi zohlelo lwe-Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords yiya ku-<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.

### Yenza indaba ihlabe umxhwele!

- ★ Isiphi isilwane osithanda kunazo zonke? Dweba isithombe saso. Bhala igama laleso silwane ngaphansi kwesithombe noma ucele othile akusize ukwenza lokhu.
- ★ Ungayisebenzisa yini imininingwane esendabeni ukuba ubhale uhlu “oluyiqiniso” kanye “nolungamanga” mayelana nezambane?
- ★ Sebenzisa ubumba noma inhlama yokudlala ukwenza isambane.
- ★ Lingisani ingxoxo ephakathi kukaSamuel noMarianne engxenyeni yendaba ngaphambi kokuba bafike elayibhrari.

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](http://www.nalibali.org)

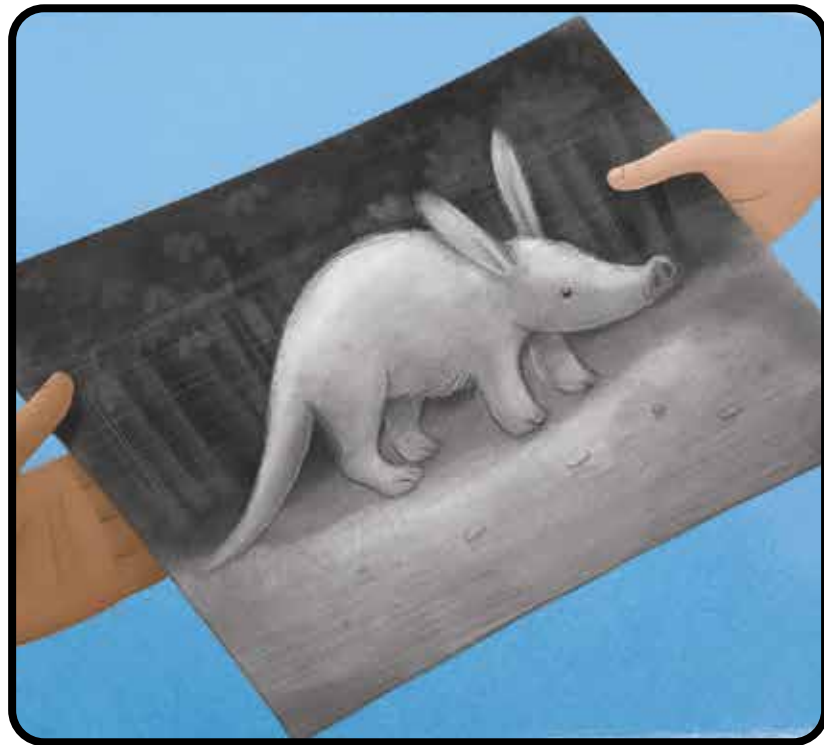


UNal’ibali umkhankaso kazwelonke wokufundela ukuzithokozisa wokokhela inhlanga nokuzinzisa isiko lokufunda eNingizimu Afrika yonkana. Ukuze uthole eminye imininingwane, vakashela ku-[www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org).



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## Are antbears real?



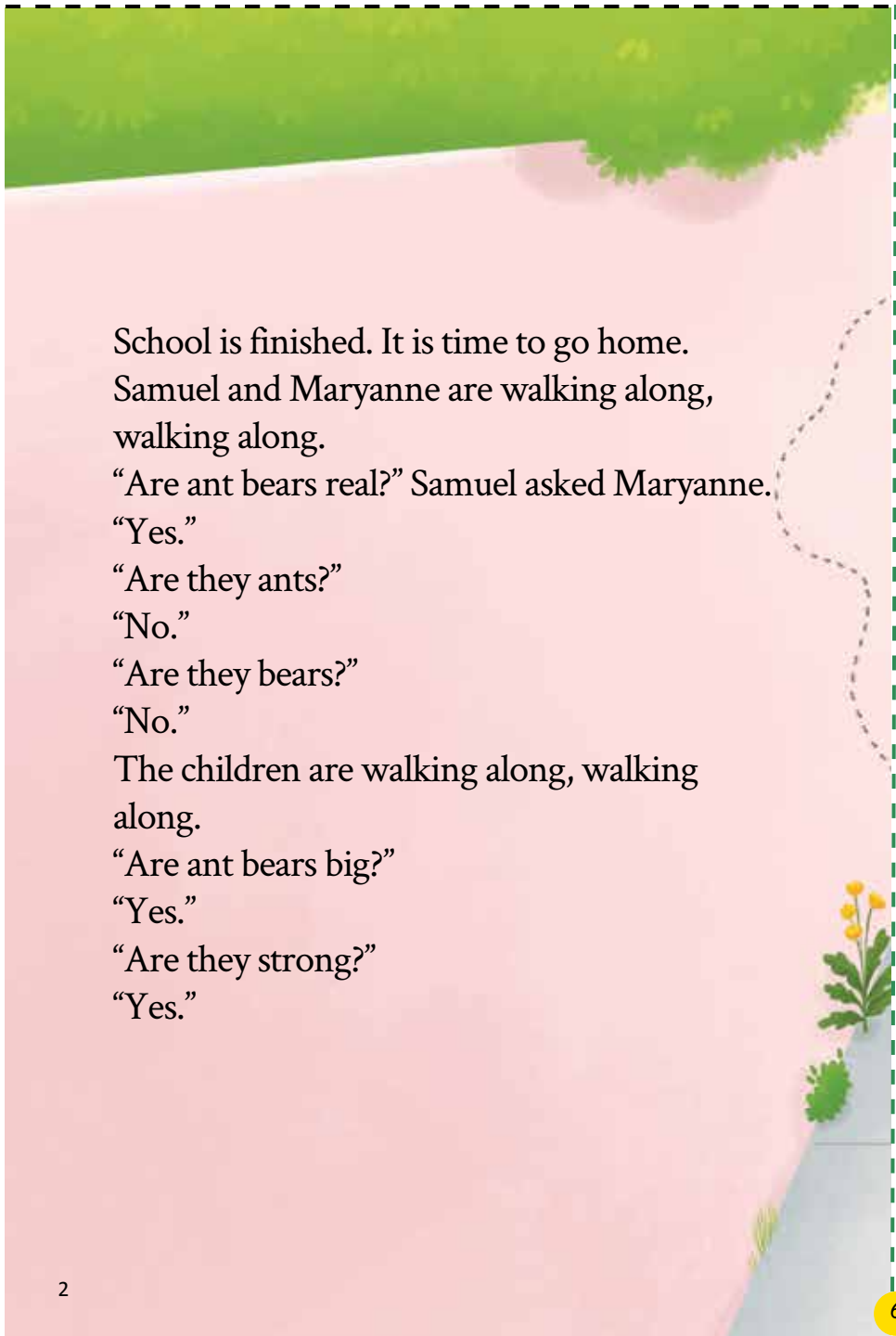
## Ngabe zikhona ngempela izambane?

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?

**Imibono okungaxoxwa ngayo:** U-Samuel ebefuna incwadi emayelana nezambane. Iziphi izinhlobo zezincwadi othanda ukuzifunda? Iyiphi enye indlela u-Samuel ebengafunda ngayo ngezambane? Uvame ukuluthola kanjani ulwazi?

Izingane zisahamba ngezinyawo, zisaghubeka  
nohambo.  
“Ngabe izambane zihlala nabantu?”  
“Cha.”  
“Ngabe izambane zithanda uju?”  
“Cha.”  
UMaryanne uyama angabe esahamba.  
NoSamuel uyama naye, kodwa hhayi  
ngokushesha  
okwanele. Ube eseshayisa uMaryanne.  
UMaryanne ubukeka ethukuthele.  
“Ngabe izambane ...”  
UMaryanne uphakamisa isandla sakhe.  
“AKE UYEKE UKUBUZA IMIBUZO!”  
“Kodwa ...”  
“YIMA!”  
UMaryanne ukhombisa uSamuel isakhiwo  
esincane. Kukhona uphawu esakhweni.  
UMTAPo WEZINCWADI.



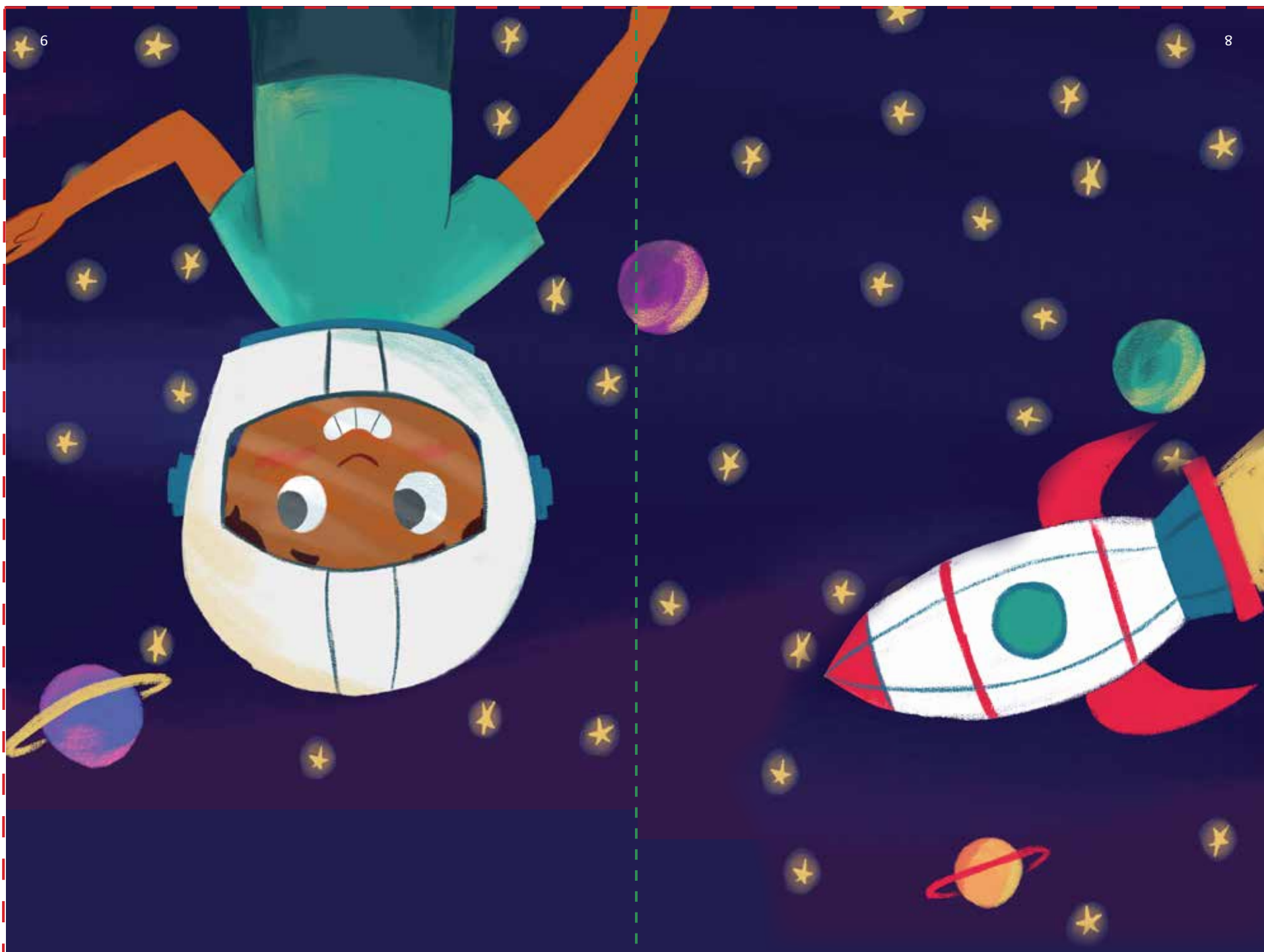
School is finished. It is time to go home.  
Samuel and Maryanne are walking along,  
walking along.  
“Are ant bears real?” Samuel asked Maryanne.  
“Yes.”  
“Are they ants?”  
“No.”  
“Are they bears?”  
“No.”  
The children are walking along, walking  
along.  
“Are ant bears big?”  
“Yes.”  
“Are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

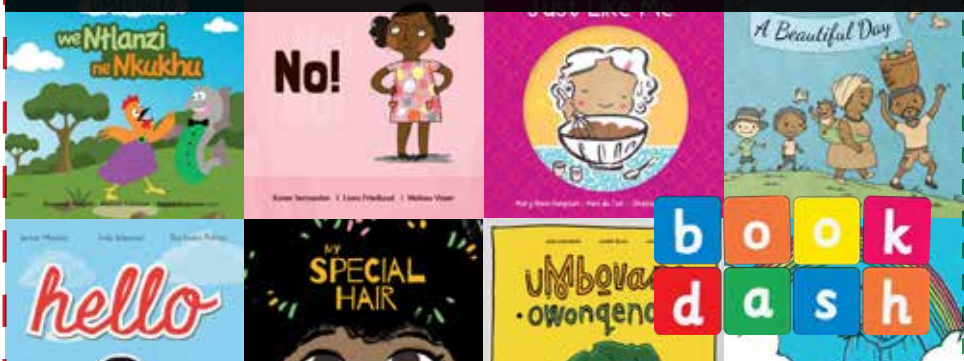


USamuel kanye noMaryanne bahamba baya ekhaya.  
USamuel uthule kakhulu. Ucabanga ngezambane.  
Ucabanga ngazo zonke izinto azazi ngazo.  
Ufisa sengathi ebengabona isambane.  
“Maryanne!” kusho yena.  
“Yebo?”  
“Ngabe singahlala kuze kube sebusuku bese sifuna  
izambane? Ngabe singathatha ithoshi bese siyobona  
ukuthi ngabe zikhona yini izambane kule ndawo?  
Ngabe singathola ukuthi ikhona yini imigodi  
yezambane lapho zihlala khona? Singakwazi yini?  
Singakwazi yini?”  
“Cha.”





Lots more free books at [bookdash.org](http://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.

### Yenza indaba ihlabe umxhwele!

- ★ Qamba amagama elomfana nonina emakhasini 2 no-3. Ucabanga ukuthi bayaphi?
- ★ Wayaphi umfana ezinkambweni zakhe? Iyiphi kulezo zindawo oyithanda kunazo zonke?
- ★ Kungani umfana aya kulezi zindawo ezinkambweni zakhe? Bheka amakhasi 12 no-13 ukuze uthole umkhondo.
- ★ Phinda uphenye amakhasi uyibheke le ncwajana bese uxoxa indaba ngendlela yakho.

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](http://www.nalibali.org)



UNal'ibali umkhankaso kazwelonke wokufundela ukuzithokozisa wokokhela inhlansi nokuzinzisa isiko lokufunda eNingizimu Afrika yonkana. Ukuze uthole eminye imininingwane, vakashela ku-[www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org).



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## An unexpected adventure



## Uhambo olungalindelekile

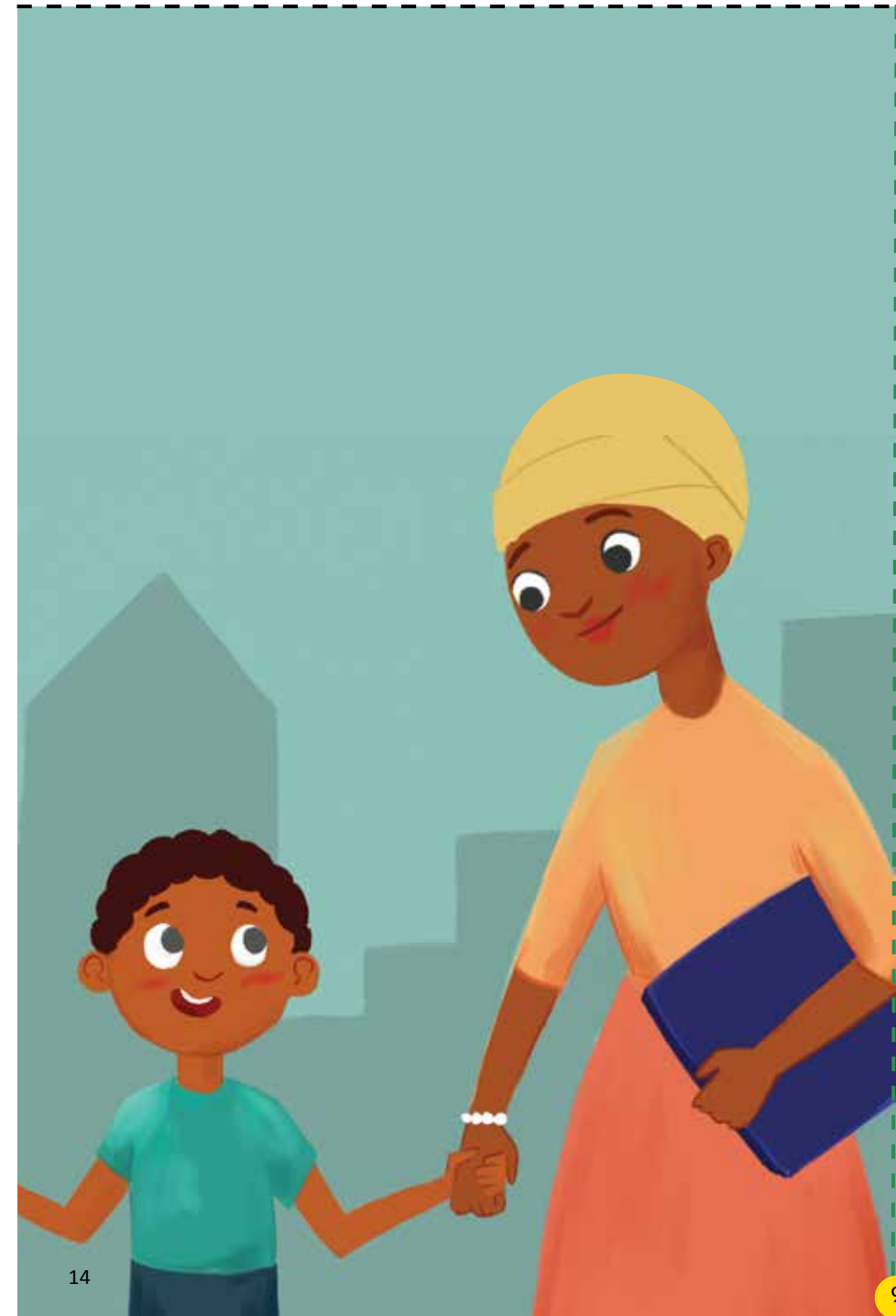
Emma Bosman • Carina Jooste • Nadene Kriel

**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?

**Imibono okungaxoxwa ngayo:** Funda isihloko sendaba. Wake waba sohambweni olungalindelekile? Waya kuphi futhi yini owayenza? Bheka isithombe esisekhaveni. Ucabanga ukuthi kungani kunencwadi enkulu evulekile esithombeni?














- Izambane zinkulu – zinkulu kunezinja eziningi.
- Izambane zidla izintuthwane nezinye izinambuzane.
- Izambane zizakhela amakhaya azo ngaphansi komhlaba.
- Izambane zikwazi kakhulu ukugubha.
- Izambane zihlala emaqeleni ase-Afrika.
- Izambane ziphinde zibizwe phecelezi ngokuthi yizingulube zasenhlabathini.
- Izambane ziphumela ngaphandle ebusuku kuphela.

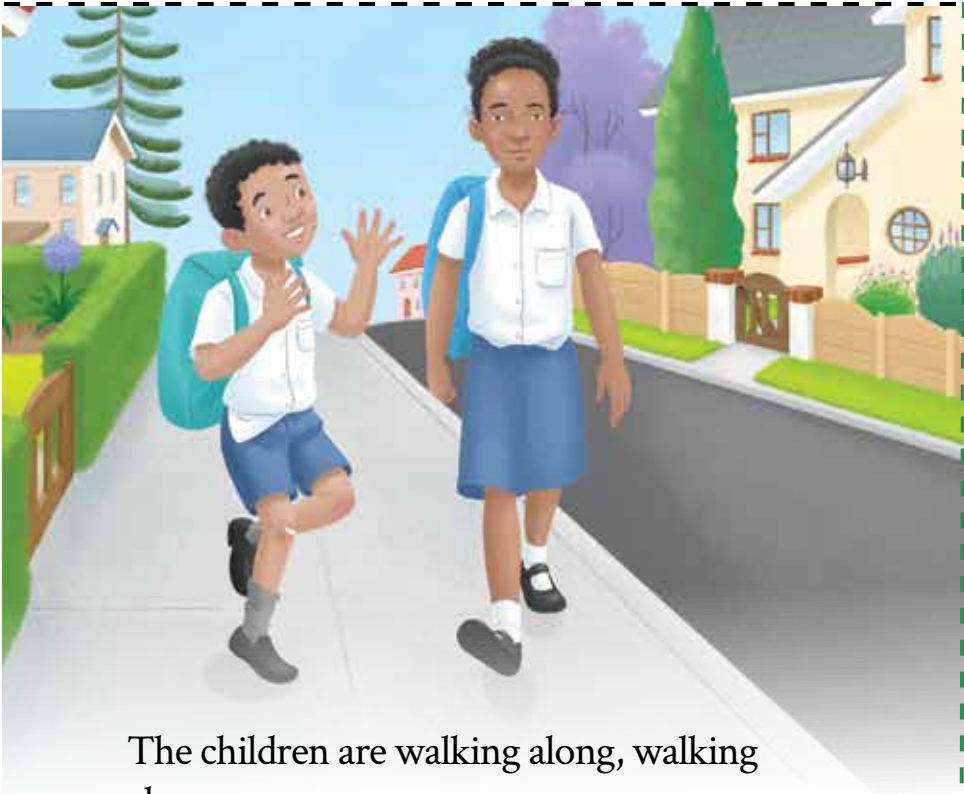


Samuel and Maryanne are walking home. Samuel is very quiet. He is thinking about ant bears. He is thinking about all the things he knows about them. He is wishing he could see an ant bear. “Maryanne?” he says. “Yes?” “Can we stay up late and look for ant bears? Can we take a torch and go and see if there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



Sesiphumile isikole. Sekuyisikhathi sokuya ekhaya. USamuel kanye noMaryanne bahamba ngezinyawo, bayaqhubeka nohambo. “Ngabe izilwane okuthiwa yizambane zikhona ngempela?” kubuza uSamuel kuMaryanne. “Yebo.” “Ngabe ziyizintuthwane?” “Cha.” “Ngabe zingamabhele?” “Cha.” Izingane zisahamba ngezinyawo, zisaqhubeka nohambo. “Ngabe izambane zinkulu?” “Yebo.” “Ngabe zinamandla?” “Yebo.”



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.”

Izingane zisahamba ngezinyawo, zisaghubeka  
nohambo.  
“Ngabe zingasidla?”  
“Cha.”  
“Ngabe zidlani?”  
“Izintuthwane.”  
Izingane zisahamba ngezinyawo, zisaghubeka  
nohambo.  
“Ngabe izimbane zihlala ezihlahleni?”  
“Cha.”  
“Ngabe izimbane zindiza njengezinyoni?”  
“Cha.”



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!”

USamuel uyacabanga. Indoda enomusa yenza  
isifanekiso sesithombe sesambane. Isinika uSamuel.  
USamuel usacabanga.  
“Izambane ziphumela ngaphandle ebusuku  
kuphela,” kusho uSamuel.  
“Yebo.”  
“Ngabe sazi kanjani-ke ngazo?”  
Indoda enomusa iyamamatheka.  
“Abacwaningi bazibheka ngokukhulu ukucophelela.  
Abantu babeka amakhamera athatha izithombe  
zazo  
ebusuku. Abantu babhala izincwadi ezisitshela  
ngazo.”  
USamuel uyacabanga ngalokho.  
“Kodwa ngabe izingane zazi kanjani ngezambane?”  
“Zibuza imibuzo!”



# Bonke abantu banelungelo lokuba nesithunzi!



Isithunzi siwukwazisa nokuhlonipha umuntu ngamunye, kungakhathaliseki ukuthi ubani.



21 kuNdasa | 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.

## USUKU LWAMALUNGELO ABANTU HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

UMthethosivinywa Wamalungelo ungashintshwa kuphela uma u-67% wamalungu ePhalamende kanye nezifunda okungenani eziyisithupha kweziyisithiyagalolunye bevotele ukuba kube noMthethosivinywa Wamalungelo omusha.

### Kwenzekani ngomhla ka-21 kuNdasa?

Ngomhla ka-21 kuNdasa 1960, iqembu elikhulu lamadoda,

abesifazane nezingane abamnyama baseNingizimu Afrika labuthana ngaphandle kwesiteshi samaphoyisa saseSharpeville lizotelekela imithetho yamapasi. Imithetho yamapasi yayisho ukuthi abantu abamnyama kwakudingeka bahlale bephethe imvume (noma ipasi) elibonisa ukuthi babevumelekile ukuhlala nokusebenza endaweni eyidolobha. Izinkulungwane zabantu zaya esiteshini samaphoyisa zingawaphethe amapasi futhi zatshela amaphoyisa ukuthi azibophe zonke. Amaphoyisa ayala isixuku ukuba sihambe, ase esifafaza ngesisi esikhalisa unyembezi (teargas) futhi adubula isixuku. Kwafa abantu abangamashumi ayisithupha nesishiyagalolunye futhi abangaphezu kuka-180 balimala. Izisulu eziningi zadutshulwa emhlane lapho zizama ukubaleka.



### 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.

### Kungani Usuku Lwamalungelo Abantu lubalulekile?

Usuku Lwamalungelo Abantu luyisikhumbuzo sendlela okubaluleke ngayo ukuvikela amalungelo abo bonke abantu kungakhathaliseki ukuthi bayiluphi uhlanga, ubulili, inkolo, ubuzwe noma indlela yokuphila ngokocansi. Silugubha ngomhla ka-21 kuNdasa ukuba sikhumbule ukuthi abantu abaningi badela yonke into ababenayo, kuhlenganisa nokuphila kwabo, ukuze iNingizimu Afrika ibe yizwe elikhululekile, elibuswa ngentando yeningi lapho wonke umuntu kufanele aphaathwe khona ngenhlonipho nangesithunzi.



### 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.

**Thola ikhophi yoMthethosivinywa Wamalungelo kuSahluko 2 somthethosisekelo waseNingizimu Afrika. Thola ikhophi ngolimi lwakho ku-<https://www.justice.gov.za/legislation/constitution/pdf.html> noma kunoma iyiphi ilayibhrari.**

**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.**







# Okwenza uNgwenya ahlale emfuleni

NguL.R. Mashigo ■ Imifanekiso nguChantelle noBürgen Thorne



Ngolunye usuku, kudala, uBhubesi wakhethwa ukuba abe yinkosi yehlathi. Ngalolo suku, uDube waqoqa zonke izilwane wabe esethi, "Masibe nomcimbi wokubungaza inkosi yethu entsha."

"Kwaze kwaba umbono omuhle," kusho uNgwe. "Ngicabanga ukuthi uNgwenya kufanele adanse nenkosi ngosuku lomcimbi."

"Ngiyavuma," kusho uSibankwa. "Kodwa uma uNgwenya ezodansa nenkosi, kufanele ageze emfuleni ukuze isikhumba sakhe sihlanzeke futhi sicwebezele, njengesami."

Zonke izilwane zavumelana noSibankwa. Isikhumba sikaNgwenya sasimaholo futhi sigqunqile kakhulu. Kwakudingeka ageze emfuleni ukuze isikhumba sakhe sihlanzeke futhi sicwebezele ukuze alungele ukudansa nenkosi entsha.

Kodwa uNgwenya wabantu akavumanga. "Angeke ngigeze emfuleni!" uNgwenya ezikhalela. "Angikaze ngibe semfuleni ngaphambili. Angazi ngisho nokuthi ngingakwazi yini ukubhukuda!" Kodwa asikho ezilwaneni esamlalela uNgwenya. Zonke zaphuma emhlanganweni, zaya ekhaya.

UNgwenya wasala yedwa. Wayekhathazeke kakhulu ngokuthi bonke babezomhleka uma ehluleka ukubhukuda. Isikhumba sakhe sasizohlazeka kanjani futhi sicwebezele uma ayengenakugeza emfuleni? Wabe esecabanga isu. "Ngizoya ebusuku emfuleni lapho bonke belele. Khona-ke akekho ozongibona ngizama ukubhukuda."

Ngalobo busuku, lapho zonke izilwane zilele, uNgwenya wehla waya emfuleni. Wayecabanga ukuthi akekho



obonayo, kodwa wayekhohliwe ukuthi uSikhova wayevukile ebusuku! USikhova wabukela njengoba uNgwenya ayengena ngobunono emfuleni futhi wafunda ukubhukuda. Kodwa uSikhova akazange abange umsindo.

Ekugcineni lwafika usuku lomcimbi. Zonke izilwane zabuthana endaweni yokuhlangana. "Kukhona owaziyo ukuthi uphi uNgwenya?" kubuza uSibankwa eqalaza. "Ngithemba ukuthi uhlanzekile futhi uyacwebezela elungele ukudansa nenkosi." Kodwa akekho owayazi ukuthi uphi uNgwenya.

Khona-ke uSikhova wathi, "Ngicabanga ukuthi ngiyazi ukuthi ukuphi. Ngilandeleni!"

Zonke izilwane zalandela uSikhova njengoba endiza eya ngasemfuleni.

Emfuleni, zathola uNgwenya ebukeka ecasukile futhi edangele. Kwase kuyizinsuku esemfuleni, kodwa isikhumba sakhe sasisemaholo, futhi singahlazekile futhi singacwebezeli nhlobo.

"Sicela uphume emfuleni," kumemeza zonke izilwane. "Umcimbi usuzoqala futhi kudingeka udanse nenkosi!"



"Cha, angiphumi!" kuphendula uNgwenya. "Uma kuba khona osondela ngasemfuleni, ngizomudla. Nonke ningicasule kakhulu."

Yingakho, kuze kube namuhla, uNgwenya uhlala emfuleni. Isikhumba sakhe sisemaholo futhi usacasuke kakhulu. Akukho silwane esisondela kuye. Zonke zisaba ukuthi uNgwenya angase azidle!

## Yenza indaba ihlabe umxhwele!

★ UNgwenya wayesaba ukuthi ezinye izilwane zazizomhleka, ngakho waya emfuleni yedwa. Ingabe ucabanga ukuthi kungumqondo omuhle ukuya endaweni ethile uwedwa ungatshelanga umngane noma ilungu lomndeni ukuthi uzoba kuphi?

★ Kungani uNgwenya ayezithukuthelele ezinye izilwane? Ingabe ucabanga ukuthi wayenesizathu esihle ngokuba athukuthele? Kungani kungekuhle ukuhlala ubacasukele abanye isikhathi eside?



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# 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?

# Okokuzithokozisa kwakwaNal'ibali

## Nal'ibali fun



1.

### Zakhele ezakho izindaba bese uyazixoxa!

#### Uzodinga:

- izithombe ezivela komagazini abadala namaphephandaba
- izinto ezincane njengezimpaphe, izingcezu zepulasitiki/zendwangu noma izinkinobho.
- isikelo ne-glue
- ikhathoni noma amabhokisi amakhathoni
- isikhwama ongenakukwazi ukubona phakathi kuso

#### Lokho ongakwenza:

- Sika ukhiphe izithombe namagama komagazini nakumaphephandaba angase enze indaba ibe mnandi. Wanamathisele ekhathonini, nge-glue. Bheka izintwanya ezincane ongase uzifake endabeni.
- Faka izithombe, amagama nalezi zinto esikhwameni.
- Uma kuyingane eyodwa kuphela edlala umdlalo, yicele ukuba ivale amehlo futhi ithathe izinto eziyisihlanu esikhwameni. Kumele isebenzise lezi zinto ukwakha indaba yayo. Ungase uyibhale phansi indaba oyixoxelwa yingane yakho bese niyifunda ndawonye kamuva.
- Uma kuyiqembu lezingane elidlala umdlalo, mazihlale zenze indingiliza. Nika eyodwa yezingane isikhwama bese uyicela ukuba ikhethe into ethile esikhwameni futhi iqale indaba ngaleyo nto eyikhethile. Dlulisani isikhwama sizungeze indingiliza ukuze ingane ngayinye ithole ithuba lokukhetha into ethile futhi inezele endabeni. Bhala phansi indaba izingane eziyixoxayo bese uyifundela iqembu kamuva.

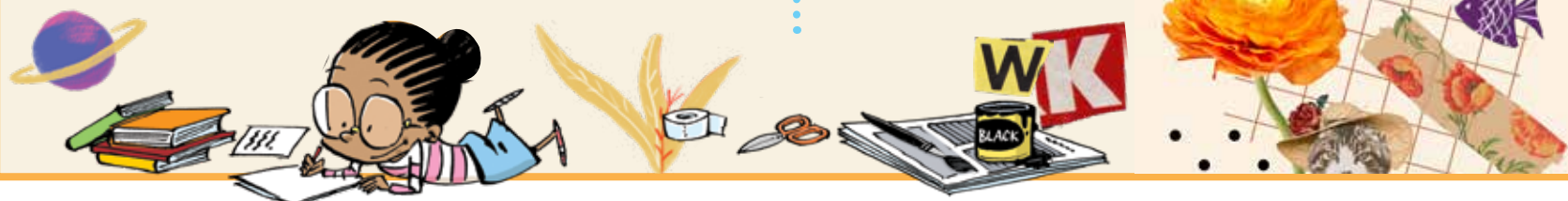
### Create and tell your own stories!

#### 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:

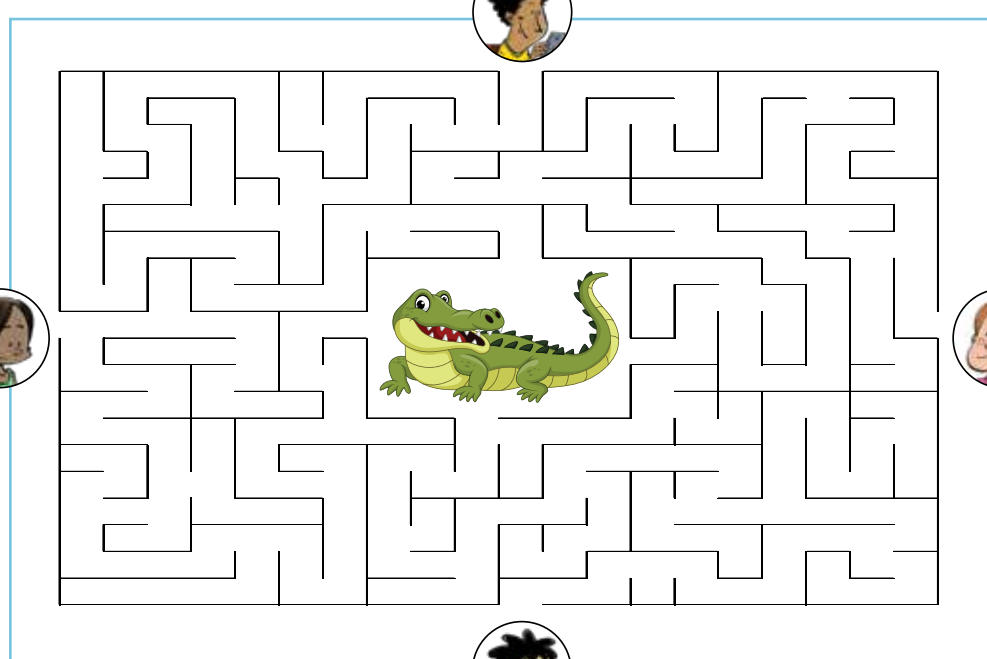
- Cut pictures and words out from magazines and newspapers that might make a story interesting. Using the glue, stick them onto cardboard. Look for small objects that you could include in a story.
- Place the pictures, words and objects into the bag.
- If only one child is doing the activity, ask them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

Ubhajiwe endaweni enemizila edidayo ukanye noNgwenya. Thola indlela yokuphuma ngokushesha kangangokunokwenzeka!



UNal'ibali ulapha ukukukhuthaza nokukusekela. Sithinte noma kungeyiphi yalezi zindlela:

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

[www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org)

[f nalibaliSA](https://www.facebook.com/nalibaliSA)

[@nalibaliSA](https://www.twitter.com/nalibaliSA)

[@nalibaliSA](https://www.instagram.com/nalibaliSA)

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

UMLAZI  
EYETHU

EASTERN CAPE  
RISING SUN

POLOKWANE  
OBSERVER



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