

Playing their way to literacy!



Have you ever tried to stop children from using their imagination? It's one of the hardest things in the world to do!

Children use their imaginations regularly. It makes sense to encourage them to do this because as they play "let's pretend" games, they also learn to use symbols. This means that they learn how to use one thing to stand for another, for example: your child uses a spoon as a "pretend" phone, or a plastic plate placed on your child's head acts as a crown. In books, words are symbols for thoughts and ideas. So, through playing "pretend" games, our children develop an understanding that is essential for learning to read.

Here are some ways you can encourage your children's "pretend" play.

- Join in.** Ask if you can be a character in your children's game and then join in the game. Get down to your children's level by sitting on the floor or on a low chair. When you join in your children's games, it helps you connect with them.
- Watch and follow.** Try putting out some toys that could be used for pretend play – like a doll, truck or toy phone – and then see what catches your child's interest. When she picks up a toy and starts to play with it, play that pretend game with her. Children are much more motivated to play with you when you follow their lead.
- Take turns.** Sometimes, if children aren't pretending very much, it's easy for us to feel like we need to take over and show them what to do. After you have done something with your toy, just wait a little bit so that your child can have a turn to do something with his toy. Think of it like a conversation – each of you gets a chance to say or do something!
- Read aloud.** Stories are like fertiliser for the imagination – they help it to grow! Storybooks offer children an endless supply of ideas for characters, settings and situations that they can use in their pretend play.

Find the child inside you as you enjoy playing "let's pretend" with your children, knowing that you are also helping to develop their literacy!

Enjoy our cut-out-and-keep book on pages 3 to 6 that is in celebration of Children's Day on 1 June!



Tsena ke ditsela tse ding tseo o ka kgothaletsang bana ba hao ho papala "nketsisane".

- Bapala le bona.** Botsa hore na o ka ba mophetwa ya itseng papading ya bana ba hao mme o kene papading eo le wena. Theohela boemong ba bana ba hao ka ho dula fatshe kapa setulong se tlase. Ha o kena papading ya bana ba hao, hona ho o thusa ho tsebana le ho utlwisisana le bona.
- Shebella mme o latele.** Leka ho ntsha dithoye tse itseng tse ka nnang tsa sebediswa bakeng sa papadi ya nketsisane – jwaloka popi, lori kapa founo ya thoye – mme o shebe hore ke efe e ka kgahlang ngwana wa hao. Ha a nka thoye fatshe le ho qala ho papala ka yona, bapala papadi eo ya ho iketsisa le yena. Bana ba kgothala haholo ho papala le wena ha o latele seo ba se etsang.
- Fanang sebaka.** Ka nako e nngwe, haeba bana ba sa iketsise hantle, ho bonolo ho rona ho ikutlwa re batla ho nka marapo mme re ba bontshe seo ba lokelang ho se etsa. Kamora ho etsa ho hong ka thoye ya hao, ema hanyane hore ngwana hao le yena a kgone ho fumana sebaka sa ho etsa ho hong ka thoye ya hae. E nke feela jwalo ka moqoqo – e mong le e mong o fumana sebaka sa ho bua kapa ho etsa ho hong!
- Balla hodimo.** Dipale di tshwana le menontsha ya monahano – di o thusa ho hola! Dibuka tsa dipale di fa bana kabelo e sa feleng ya menahano bakeng sa baphetwa, dibaka le maemo ao ba ka a sebedisang papading ya bona ya bonketsisane.

Sibolla ngwana ya ka hare ho wena ha o ntse o natefelwa ke ho papala "ha re iketsiseng" mmoho le bana ba hao, o tseba hantle hore o ntse o ba thusa le ho eketsa tsebo ya bona ya ho bala le ho ngola!

Natefelwa ke buka e sehwanng-le-ho-opolokelwa ya rona leqepheng la 3 ho isa ho la 6 e ngoletsweng ho keteka Letsatsi la Bana ka la 1 Phupjane!

Ba bapala ba ntse ba ithuta ho ngola!

Na o se o kile wa leka ho thibela bana ho ipopela boinahanelo ka dikelellong tsa bona? Ke e nngwe ya dintho tse thata ka ho fetisisa eo o ka e etsang lefatsheng!

Bana ba sebedisa boinahanelo ka dinako tsohle. Ke ntho e utlwisisehang ho ba kgothaletsa ho etsa sena hobane ha ba ntse ba bapala dipapadi tsa "bonketsisane", ba ithuta hape le ho sebedisa matshwao. Sena se bolela hore ba ithuta mokgwa wa ho sebedisa ntho e itseng hore e emele e nngwe, ho etsa mohlala: ngwana wa hao o sebedisa kgaba jwaloka founo ya "nketsisane", kapa poleiti ya polasetiki e behilweng hodima hlooho ya ngwana hao e eba korone. Dibukeng, mantswa ke matshwao a menahano le dikelello. Kahoo, ka ho bapala dipapadi tsa "bonketsisane", bana ba rona ba ipopela kutlwisiso ya bohlokwa bakeng sa ho ithuta ho bala.



Don't have time to get to the library or running out of stories to share with your little ones? Visit www.nalibali.mobi to access stories on your phone – anywhere, anytime – and in a range of South African languages! (Standard data rates apply.)

Na o hloka nako ya ho ya laeboraring kapa o fellwa ke dipale tseo o ka di phetelang bana ba hao ba banyenyane? Etela www.nalibali.mobi ho fumana dipale founong ya hao – kae kapa kae, neng kapa neng – ka letoto la dipuo tsa Afrika Borwa! (Ho sebetsa ditfello tsa data tse tiwaelehleng.)



Drive your imagination

Read to me. In my language.
Mpalle. Ka puo ya ka.





Drive your imagination

Your story

To celebrate Children's Day, here is a piece of writing and a drawing by Lerato Malete who is in Grade 3. Enjoy reading it – and then write to us about yourself and your own experiences of Children's Day! You stand a chance of having it published in the Nal'ibali supplement, or on the Nal'ibali website. Remember: it has to be all your own work!

MY SELF

On writing a note to thank
about children's day it was
so funny and so exciting
and children were playing
together. We were doing
plans, sing songs and children's responsibility.

Write to me at Children's day



Lerato Malete, Dikokwane Reading Club, Sekhukhune District, Limpopo

Pale ya hao

Ho keteka Letsatsi la Bana, ena ke karolwana ya mongolo le motako o entsweng ke Lerato Malete ya leng Kereiting ya 3. Natefelwa ke ho e bala – ebe o re ngolla le ho re bolella ka wena mmoho le dintho tseo o kopaneng le tsona ka Letsatsi la Bana! O na le monyetla wa hore e phatlalatswe tlatsetsong ya Nal'ibali, kapa webosaeteng ya Nal'ibali. Hopola: e tlameha hore e be e le mosebetsi wa hao ka sebele!

Nna

Ka Moqebelo, ke ne ke thabile haholo bakeng sa Letsatsi la Bana. Ho ne ho le monate. Matijhere le bana ba ne ba bapala mmoho. Re ile ra etsa dithotokiso, ra bina dipina mme ra ithuta ka boikarabelo ba bana.

Lerato Malete, Dikokwane Reading Club, Sekhukhune District, Limpopo

(Pale ena e ne e ngotswe ka English mme ya fetolelwa Sesothong.)

Send your writing and pictures to:
info@nalibali.co.za or PRAESA,
Suite 17-201, Building 17, Waverley
Business Park, Wyecroft Road,
Mowbray, 7700.

Romela mengolo le ditshwantsho
tsa hao ho: info@nalibali.co.za kapa
PRAESA, Suite 17-201, Building 17,
Waverley Business Park, Wyecroft
Road, Mowbray, 7700.

We did it...
Thank you!
Together, on World Read Aloud Day, we read aloud to
47 902
children across South Africa!

Re kgonne...
Ke a leboha!
Mmoho, ka Letsatsi la ho Balla Hodimo la Lefatshe,
re ile ra balla bana ba
47 902
ho phatlalla Afrika Borwa yohle!

Nal'ibali on radio!

Enjoy listening to stories in Sesotho and in English on Nal'ibali's radio show:

Lesedi FM on Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 9.45 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.

SAfm on Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 1.50 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.



Nal'ibali radiyong!

Natefelwa ke ho mamela dipale ka Sesotho le Senyesemane lenaneong la radiyo la Nal'ibali:

Lesedi FM ka Mantaha, Laboraro le Labohlano ho tloha ka 9.45 a.m. ho fihlela ka 10.00 a.m.

SAfm ka Mantaha, Laboraro le Labohlano ho tloha ka 1.50 p.m. ho fihlela ka 2.00 p.m.

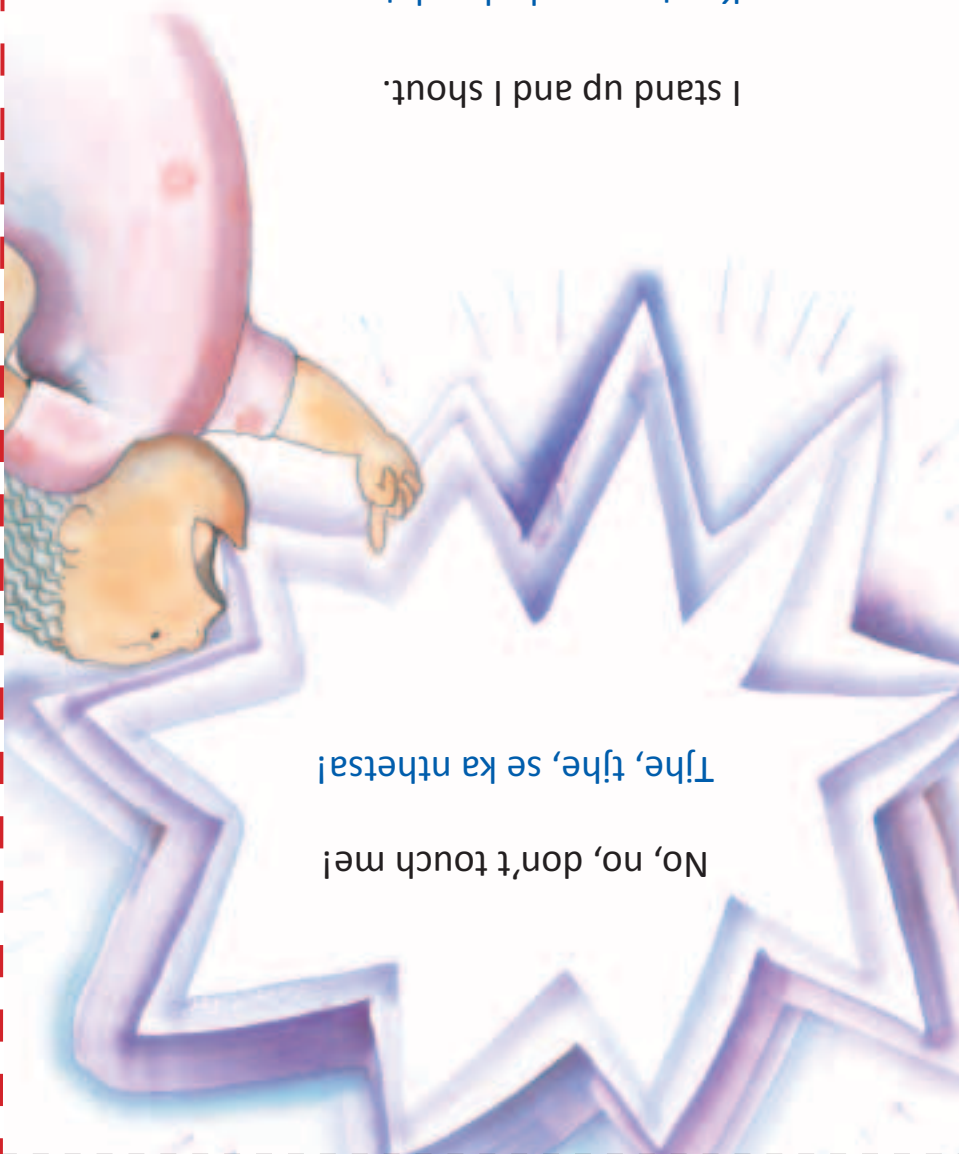
Create your own cut-out-and-keep book

1. Take out pages 3 to 6 of this supplement.
2. Fold it in half along the black dotted line.
3. Fold it in half again.
4. Cut along the red dotted lines.

Iketsitse bukana e-sehwang-le-ho-ipolokelwa

1. Ntsha leqephe la 3 ho isa ho la 6 bukaneng ena ya tlatsetso.
2. Le mene ka halofo hodima mola wa matheba a matsho.
3. Le mene ka halofo hape.
4. Seha hodima mela ya matheba a mafubedu.



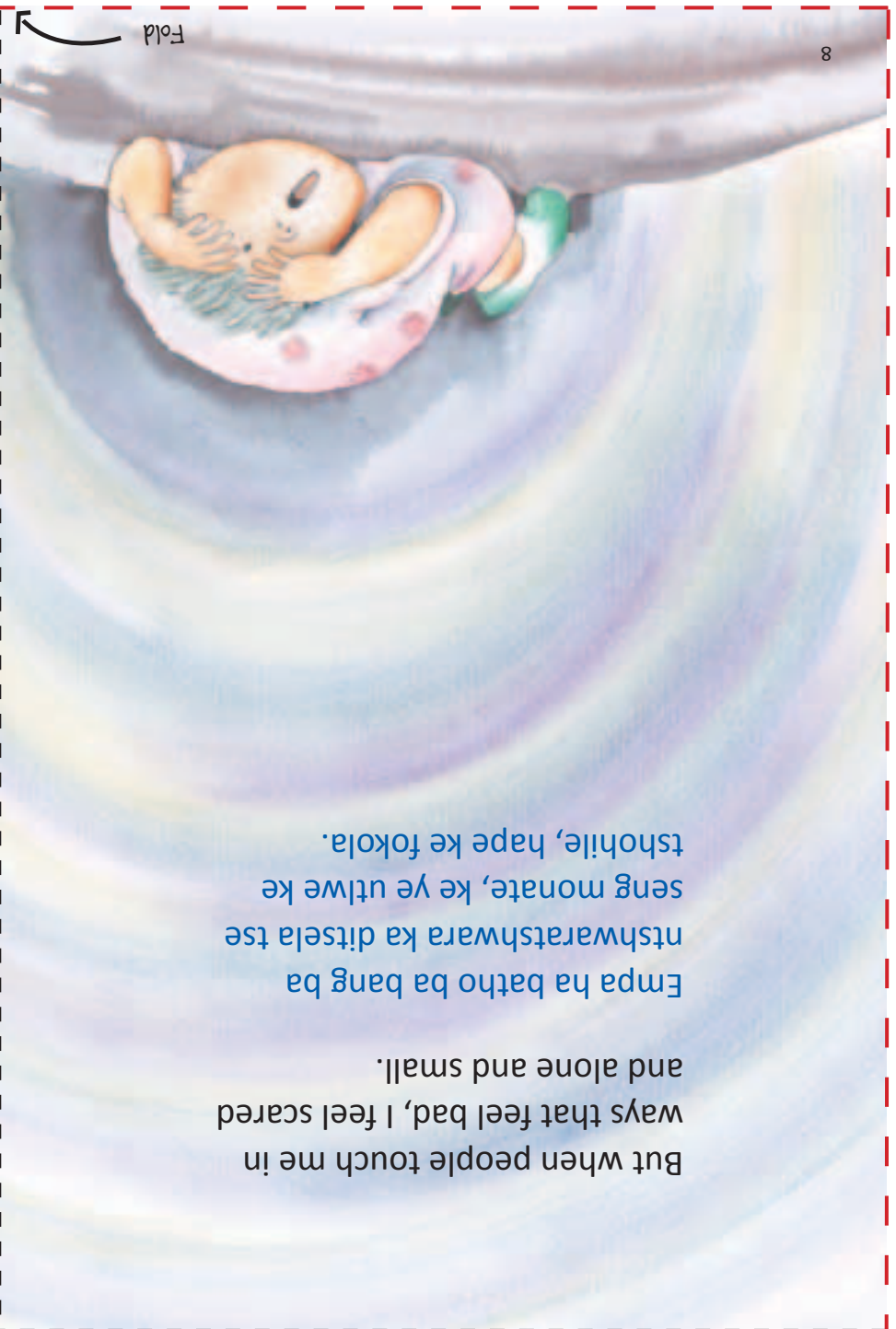


Ke nto ema, ke hwetse.

I stand up and I shout.

Tjhe, tjhe, se ka nthetsa!

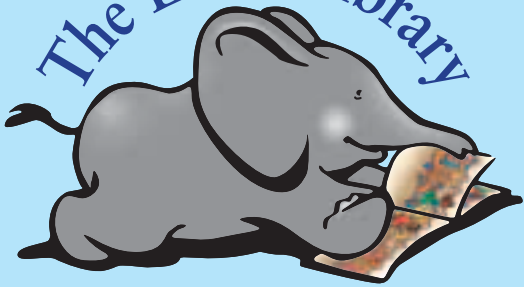
No, no, don't touch me!



Fold

But when people touch me in ways that feel bad, I feel scared and alone and small.
Empa ha batho ba bang ba ntshwaratshwara ka ditsela tse seng monate, ke ye utlwe ke tshohile, hape ke fokola.

The Little Library

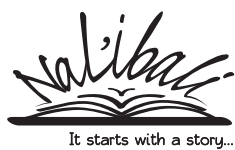


Touch is one of 36 stories available in the Little Library Kits for Numeracy, Literacy and Life Skills. Each kit contains 60 readers (5 copies of 12 stories), 12 big books, 12 posters and a comprehensive teacher's guide. The readers and the big books are available in all 11 official languages. For more information please visit our website www.cup.co.za.

Cambridge University Press
P O Box 50017, V&A Waterfront, 8002
Tel 021-4127800 | Fax 021 4198418
Email info@cup.co.za

 **CAMBRIDGE**
UNIVERSITY PRESS
www.cup.co.za

Nal'ibali is a national reading-for-enjoyment campaign to spark children's potential through storytelling and reading. For more information, visit www.nalibali.org or www.nalibali.mobi



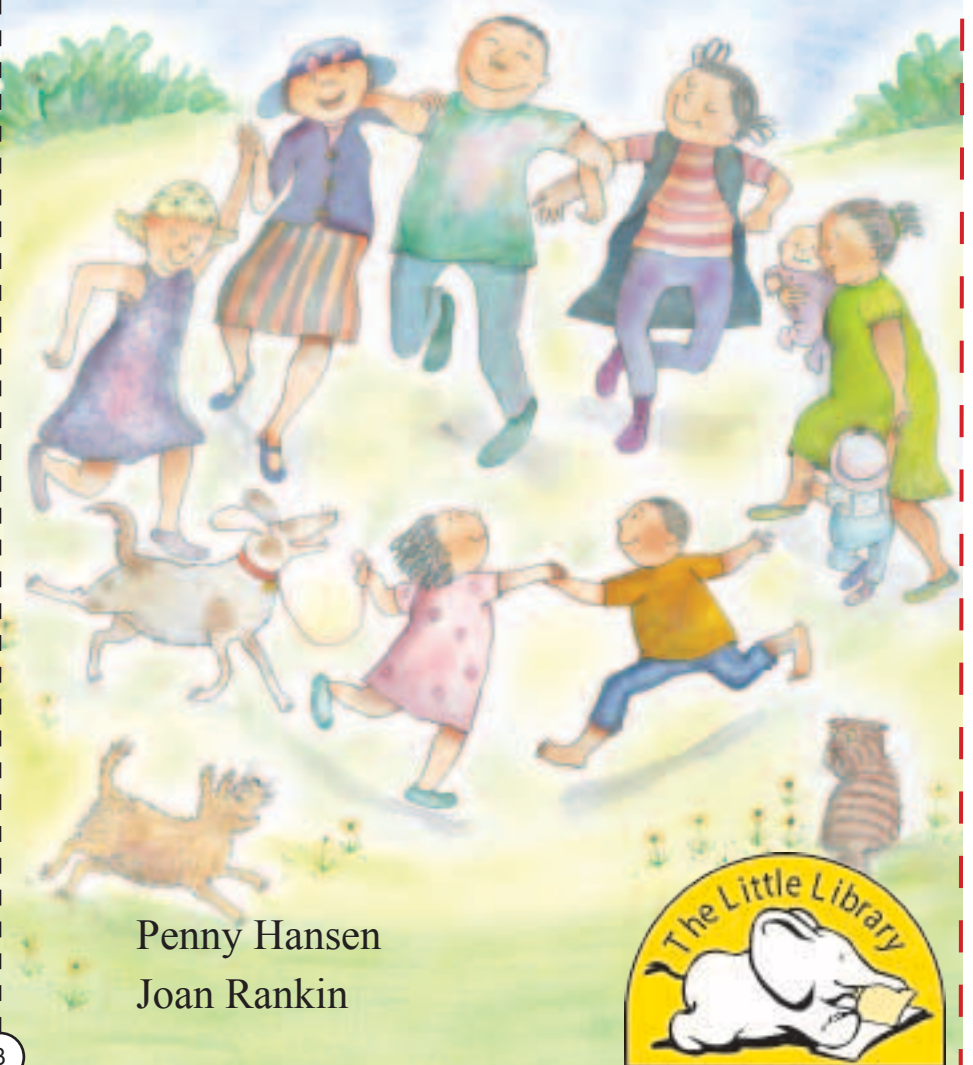
Nal'ibali ke letsholo la naha la ho-balla-boithabiso bakeng sa ho tsoseletsa bokgoni ba bana ka ho ba balla le ho ba phetela dipale. Bakeng sa tlhahisoleseding e nngwe, etela www.nalibali.org kapa www.nalibali.mobi



Fold

CAMBRIDGE

Touch Ho thetsa



Penny Hansen
Joan Rankin





Ke rata ho rothelwa
ke marothodi a
batang a pula nkong
ya ka. Mme ke ye
utlwa monate ha ke
akwa ke motswalle
ha ke hloname.

I like to feel the cold
rain on my nose.
And my friend's hug
makes me feel better
when I am sad.



I like my mother to
hug me.
Ke rata ho akwa ke
mme.



And my father to
tuck me in at night.
Hape ke rata ha ntate
a nkenya dikobong
ha ke robala.



Ha ke rate ho tshwarwatshwarwa
hampe ho hang.

I don't like that touch at all.



"This is me and this is my body
and I will look after this body of mine."

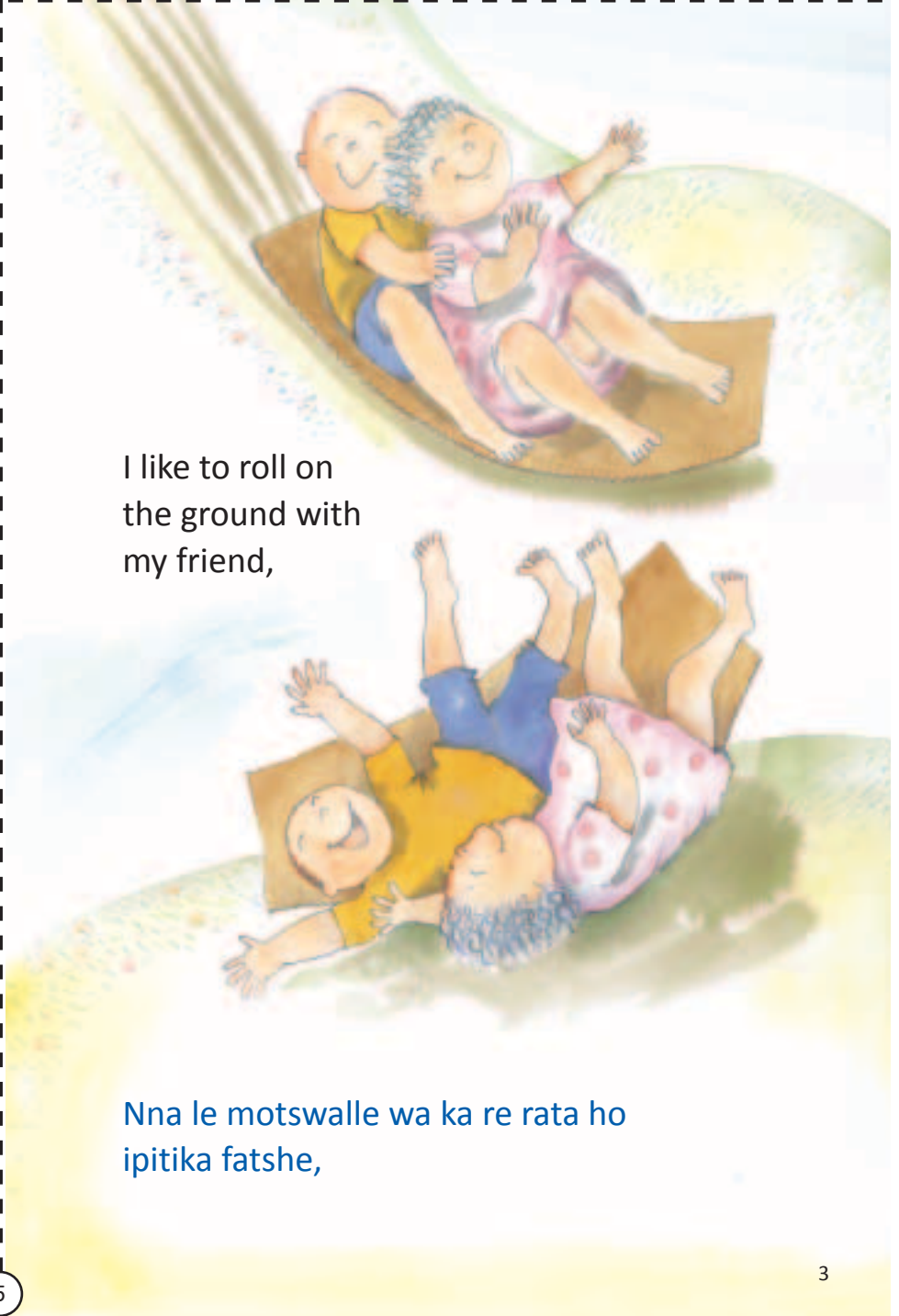
"Ke nna enwa, mme ona ke mmele wa ka.
Ke hlokomela mmele ona wa ka."

Fold

I like grandpa to touch my cheek.
Ke rata ho phollwa lerameng ke nratemoholo.



When big kids want to fight with me,
Ha bana ba baholo ba batla ho lwana le na,



I like to roll on
the ground with
my friend,

Nna le motswalle wa ka re rata ho
ipitika fatshe,

Fold

I can say, "You can't touch me."
And I can go where I feel fine.



Nka re, "O ke ke wa nthetsa."
Ha ke qeta, ke ya moo ke
ratang teng.



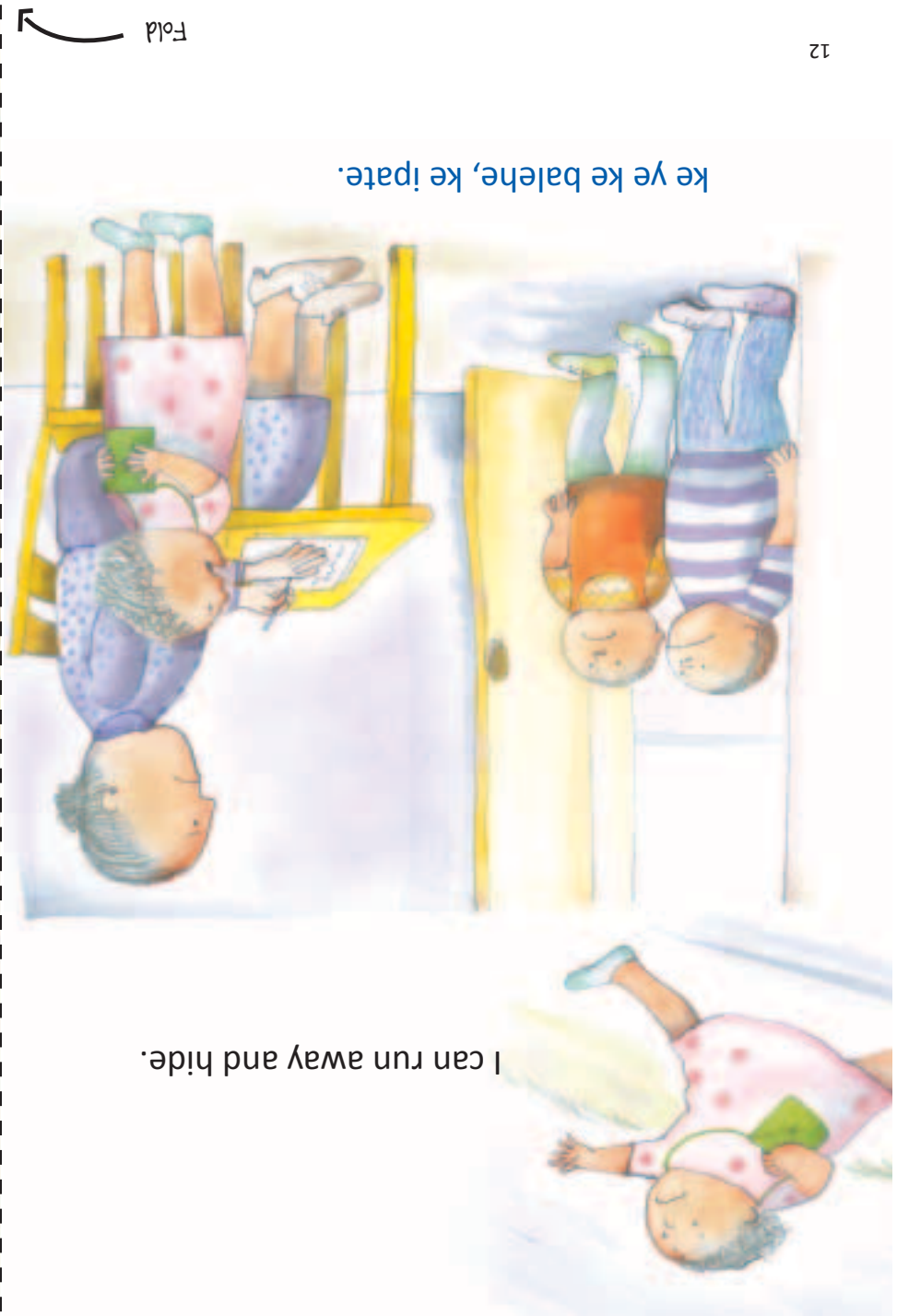
ke rata ho pholla
boya bo bonolo
mokokotlong wa
katse ya ka.

I like to touch my cat's
soft back.



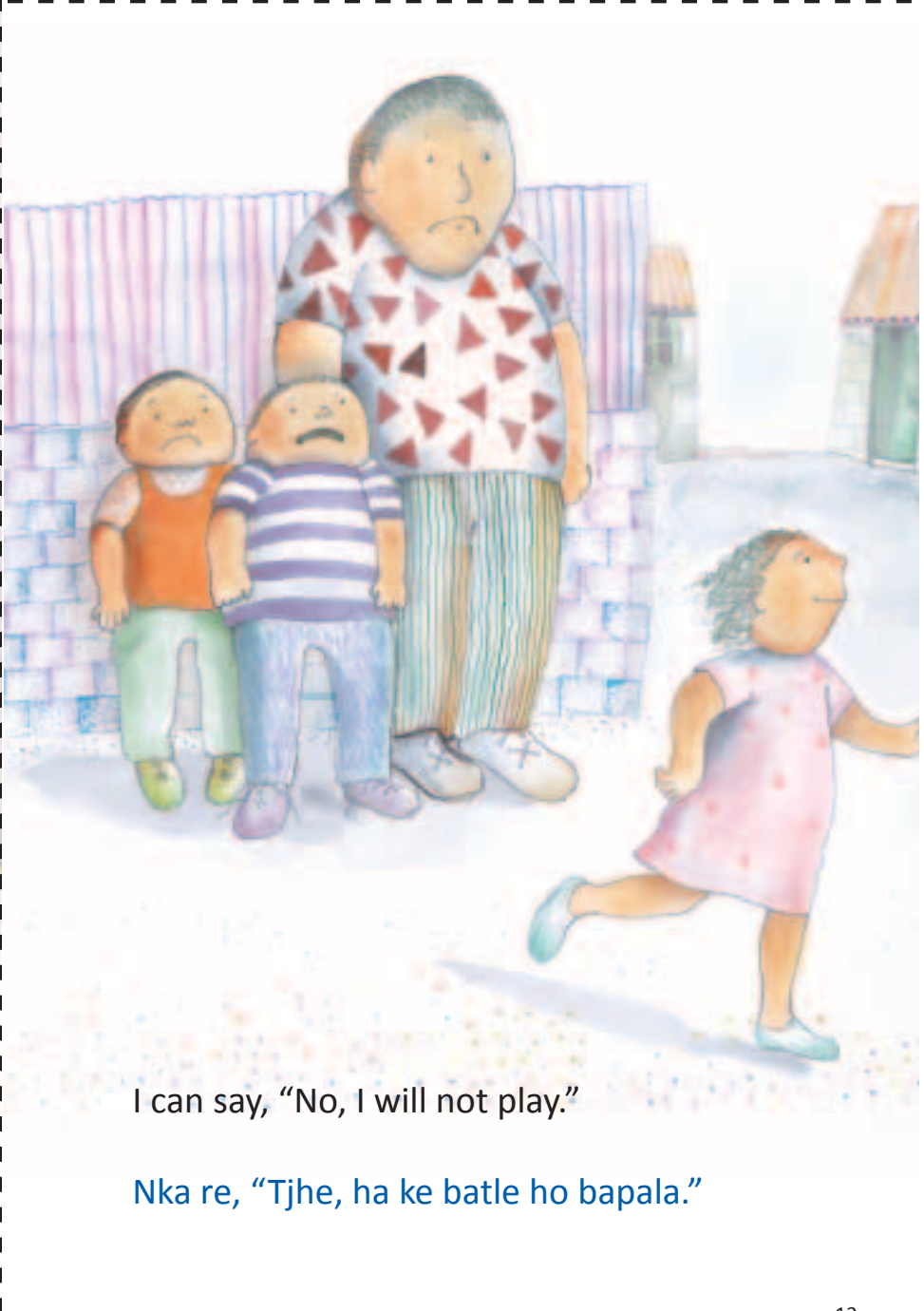
but I do not like it when we fight.

empa ha ke rate ha re lwana.



ke ye ke balehe, ke ipate.

I can run away and hide.



I can say, "No, I will not play."

Nka re, "Tjhe, ha ke batle ho bapala."



Get creative!

Making their own books is an excellent way of encouraging children to be creative! And when children write down their own stories it helps them to see themselves as authors and/or illustrators. In celebration of Children's Day, why not invite your children to write stories from their own lives or to make up imaginary ones.

You will need:

- paper
- stapler, or wool, or string
- pens or pencils
- crayons, kokis or pencil crayons

What to do:

1. Give your children large sheets of blank paper so that they can first write down any story ideas they may have.
2. Next, take a few sheets of blank paper and fold them down the middle. By doing so, each sheet of paper will give your children four pages for their books. So, for example, if they think they will need twelve pages to tell their story, you will need to give them each three sheets of folded paper.
3. Staple the sheets of paper together down the left side of the book. Or, use wool or string to tie the pages together. (Cut a long piece of wool or string and lay it down the middle of the book. Close the book and tie the ends of the wool/string together along the book's spine.)
4. Leave the first page blank – this will be made into the cover later.
5. Let your children start creating their stories on the first left-hand page. Some children like to write the words of the story first and then do the pictures. Others prefer to start with their drawings and then add the words. Allow your children to work in whichever way they are most comfortable.
6. When they have finished creating their story, encourage them to think of a title and then write it on the first page. Remind them to add their names as the author and illustrator, and then to decorate the cover.
7. Encourage your children to read their stories to family and friends!

Eba le boiqapelo!

Ho iketsetsa dibuka ke tsela e ntle haholo ya ho kgothaletsa bana ho ba le boiqapelo! Mme ha bana ba ngola dipale tseo e leng tsa bona ho ba thusa ho ipona jwaloka bangodi le/ kapa batshwantshi. Bakeng sa ho keteka Letsatsi la Bana, hobaneng o sa kope bana ba hao ho ngola dipale tseo ba di nkang maphelong a bona kapa ba ngole tseo ba iqapetseng tsona.

O tla hloka:

- pampiri
- seteipolara, kapa ulu, kapa kgwele
- dipene kapa dipentshele
- dikerayone, dikoki kapa dikerayone tsa pentshele

Seo o lokelang ho se etsa:

1. Nea bana ba hao maqephe a maholo a sa ngollang letho hore ba tle ba qale ho ngola menahano efe kapa efe ya pale eo ba ka bang le yona.
2. Ka mora moo, nka maqephe a mmalwa a sa ngollang mme o a mene ho theosa bohareng. Ka ho etsa sena, leqephe le leng le le leng le tla nea bana ba hao maqephe a mane bakeng sa dibuka tsa bona. Jwale, ho etsa mohlala, haeba ba nahana hore ba tla hloka maqephe a leshome le metso e mmedi bakeng ba ho pheta pale ya bona, o tla tlameha ho ba fa e mong le e mong maqephe a mararo a mennweng.
3. Seteipola maqephe ao mmoho ho ya tlase ka lehlakoreng le letshehadi la buka. Kapa, o sebedise ulu kapa kgwele ho tlameha maqephe ao mmoho. (Seha sekgetjhana se selelele sa ulu kapa sa kgwele mme o e ale fatshe bohareng ba buka. Kwala buka mme o tlamele dipento tsa ulu/ kgwele mmoho ho theosa ka mokokotlo wa buka.)
4. Tlohela leqephe la pele le sa ngolla letho – le tla etsuwa bokantle ba buka ha morao.
5. E re bana ba hao ba qale ho iqapela dipale tsa bona leqepheng la pele le ka lehlakoreng le letshehadi. Bana ba bang ba rata ho ngola mantswa a pale pele ebe ba tla etsa ditshwantsho. Ba bang ba kgetha ho qala ka ditshwantsho tsa bona ba ntsoo kenya mantswa. Dumella bana ba hao ho sebetsa ka tsela efe kapa efe eo ba bonang e le molemo ho bona.
6. Ha ba qetile ho bopa dipale tsa bona, ba kgothaletse ho nahana ka sehlooho mme ba se ngole leqepheng la pele. Ba hopotse ho ngola le mabitsa a bona jwaloka bangodi le batshwantshi, mme ebe ba kgabisa bokantle ba buka.
7. Kgothaletsa bana ba hao ho balla ba lelapa le metswalle ya bona dipale tsa bona!

Win! If your children are aged between 3 and 16 years, send us their completed storybooks and stand a chance of winning one of five book hampers for them. Send your books to: PRAESA, Suite 17–201, Building 17, Waverley Business Park, Wyecroft Road, Mowbray, 7700. Don't forget to add you contact details and the name and age of your child/ren. Competition closes 25 June 2014.



Hapa! Haeba bana ba hao ba le dilemo tse pakeng tsa tse 3 le tse 16, re romelle dibuka tsa bona tsa dipale tseo ba qetileng ho di etsa mme o be le monyetla wa ho hapa e nngwe ya dihampare tse hlano tsa dibuka bakeng sa bona. Romela dibuka tsa hao ho: PRAESA, Suite 17–201, Building 17, Waverley Business Park, Wyecroft Road, Mowbray, 7700. O se ke wa lebala ho kenyeletsa le dintlha tsa hao tsa boikopanyo le lebitso le dilemo tsa bana ba hao. Tlhoodisano e kwallwa ka la 25 Phupjane 2014.

The Nal'ibali bookshelf

Have you tried reading one of Aesop's fables to your children? People think that Aesop was a slave who lived long ago in Ancient Greece – but no one is quite sure! We do know that he was an excellent storyteller because many of his stories have survived over time and are still told and read today. His birthday is celebrated every year on 2 June.

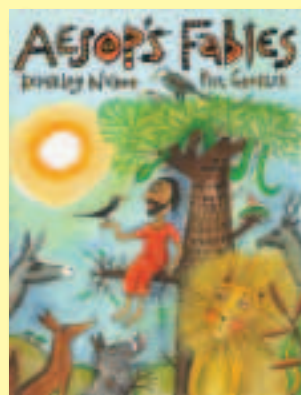
Here is a book that has sixteen of Aesop's wise, witty and timeless fables, retold in an African setting. It's available in English and Afrikaans.

Title: *Aesop's Fables*

Author: Retold by Beverley Naidoo

Illustrator: Piet Grobler

Publisher: Human & Rousseau
(www.humanrousseau.com)



Shelofa ya dibuka ya Nal'ibali

Na o kile wa leka ho bala e nngwe ya ditshomo tsa Aesop o e balla bana ba hao? Batho ba nahana hore Aesop e ne e le lekgoba le phetseng mehleng ya kgalekgale mane Ancient Greece – empa ha ho motho ya nang le bonnete! Ha re tsebe hore e ne e le mopheti wa dipale ya hlwahlwa hobane tse ngata tsa dipale tsa hae di ile tsa sala ha nako e ntse e tsamaya mme di ntse di balwa le ho phetwa le kajeno. Letsatsi la hae la tswalo le ketekwa selemo le selemo ka la 2 Phupjane.

Ena ke buka e nang le ditshomo tsa Aesop tse bohla, tse qabolang le tse sa tsofaleng tse leshome le metso e tshelletseng, tse phetwang hape tikolohong ya seAfrika. E fumaneha ka English le Afrikaans.

Sehlooho: *Aesop's Fables*

Mongodi: E phetwa hape ke Beverley Naidoo

Motshwantshi: Piet Grobler

Mophatlalatsi: Human & Rousseau (www.humanrousseau.com)

Story corner

Here is the first part of a well-known Aesop's Fable that has been retold in a South African setting. Enjoy reading it aloud or retelling it.

The boy and the jackal

(Part 1)

Retold by Wendy Hartmann

There was once a young boy who lived on a farm near a village. He lived with his mother, father and sister. Everybody in his family had their own special job to do. His job was to look after the sheep.

Every morning he took the sheep out into the veld. There the sheep ate the grass and plants. He watched them all day.

There were rocks and bushes at the end of the veld. That was where the jackals lived, but the boy made sure that his sheep did not go close to the rocks. Every evening he took the sheep back to the farm so that they would be safe.

While the boy went out with the sheep, his sister went to the village to sell vegetables and eggs from their farm. At the market she spoke to everyone.

"My sister always has people to talk to," said the young boy one day. "She has so many friends and I have none. I am out here, all alone, every day. I never have anyone to talk to." He looked at his sheep and sighed.

After thinking about this for a long time he came up with a plan. "I know what I will do," he said. "I will cry 'Jackal!' Everyone will come to help me. Then I can say the jackal went back into the bushes. I will help them search. Then I will have someone to talk to. We'll talk about sheep and jackals and other things."

So one day he tried out his plan. He started to shout and ran down to the village.

"Jackal! Help!" he called loudly.

The people heard him shouting and ran to help. They came with sticks and stones; with brooms and spades. They came with anything they could find to help chase the jackal away.

Of course, there was no jackal. The boy had lied. But the people did not know this. After searching for a while, some of the people stayed to talk to the boy. This made him very happy.

"I think I will do that again," he said when everyone had left. "It was so good to have people to talk to."

When he took the sheep home that night, his family had heard all about him shouting for help and they begged him to tell them what had happened.

"I heard it from the baker," said his father.

"I was in the village and saw the people running to help," said his mother.

"Were you scared?" asked his sister.

So the boy told them all about the jackal, and the lie grew bigger and bigger.

Do you think the boy did the right thing? Find out next week what happened to him because he lied.



Illustration by Natalie Hinrichsen
Setshwantsho ka Natalie Hinrichsen

Hukung ya dipale

Ena ke karolo ya pele ya Tshomo ya Aesop e tsebahalang haholo eo e sa leng e ntse e phetwa tikolohong ya Afrika Borwa. Natefelwa ke ho e balla hodimo kapa ho e pheta hape.

Moshanyana le Phokojwe

(Karolo ya 1)

E phetwa hape ke Wendy Hartmann

Ho kile ha eba le moshanyana e mong ya neng a dula polasing e haufi le motse. O ne a dula le mmae, ntatae le kgaisedi ya hae. Motho e mong le e mong lapeng leo o ne a ena le mosebetsi wa hae o ikgethang. Yena mosebetsi wa hae e ne e le ho alosa dinku.

Kamehla hoseng o ne a ntsha dinku ho di isa naheng. Moo, dinku di ne di fula jwang di eja le dimela. O ne a di disa letsatsi lohle.

Ho ne ho ena le mafika le moru qetellong ya thota. Ke moo ho neng ho dula phokojwe, empa moshanyana eo o ne a etsa bonnete ba hore dinku tsa hae hohang ha di atamele mafikeng ao. Mantsiboyeng a mang le a mang o ne a kgutlitsa dinku polasing moo di neng di bolokehile teng.

Ha moshanyana eo a leba naheng le dinku, kgaisedi ya hae o ne a leba motseng ho ya rekisa meroho le mahe a tswang polasing ya bona. Mmarakeng moo o ne a bua le batho kaofela.

"Kgaisedi ya ka o dula a ena le batho bao a ka buang le bona," ha rialo moshanyana eo ka tsatsi le leng. "O na le metswalle e mengata mme nna ha ke na yona. Ke dula naheng mona, ke le mong, tsatsi le leng le le leng. Ha ho motho eo nka buang le yena." A sheba dinku tsa hae mme a fehelwa.

Kamora ho nahana ka sena nako e telele a tla ka leqheka. "Ke a tseba hore ke tla etsa eng," a rialo. "Ke tla hoeletsa ke re, 'Phokojwe!' Batho bohle ba tla tla ho tla nthusa. Jwale ke tla re phokojwe e kgutletse morung. Ke tla ba thusa ho e batla. Kahoo ke tla ba le batho bao nka buang le bona. Re tla bua ka dinku le diphokojwe le dintho tse ding."

Yaba he, ka tsatsi le leng o leka leqheka lena la hae. A qala ho hoeletsa mme a matha a theohela ka motseng.

"Phokojwe! Thusang!" a hoeletsa haholo.

Batho ba mo utlwa a ntse a hoeletsa mme ba matha ho ya mo thusa. Ba tla ba tshwere dithupa le majwe; mafelo le dikgarafu. Ba tla ba tshwere ntho e nngwe le e nngwe eo ba neng ba ka e fumana ho tla lelekisa phokojwe.

Ehlile, ho ne ho se phokojwe mono. Moshanyana eo o ne a le leshano. Batho bona ba ne ba sa tsebe seo. Ka mora ho batlana le yona nako e itseng, batho ba bang ba sala ho bua le moshanyana eo. Sena se ile sa mo thabisa haholo.

"Ke nahana hore ke tla etsa jwalo hape," a rialo ha batho bohle ba se ba tsamaile. "Ho ne ho hlile ho le monate ho ba le batho bao nka buang le bona."

Ha a orosa dinku mantsiboyeng ao, ba lelapa labo ba ne ba utlwetse kamoo a ileng a hoeletsa a kopa thuso ka teng mme ba mo kopa hore a ba phelele se etsahetseng.

"Ke utlwile ka ralebaka," ha rialo ntatae.

"Ke ne ke le motseng mane mme ka bona batho ba matha ho ya thusa," ha rialo mmae.

"Na o ne o tshohile?" ha botsa kgaisedi ya hae.

Yaba moshanyana eo o ba qoqela tsohle ka phokojwe eo, mme leshano la hae la nna la hola, la hola jwalo.

Na o nahana hore moshanyana eo o ne a etsa ntho e lokileng? Fumana bekeng e tiang hore ebe ho ile ha etsahala eng ka lebaka la leshano a hae.

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