

NAL'IBALI

Keteka dipuku!

Di 23 tša April ke Letšatši la Lefase la Dipuku!

Go bala dipuku tše dintši go thuša bana gore e be babadi ba bakaone. Gore bana ba gago ba tšwele pele ba bala maphelong a bona ka moka, ba swanetše go nyaka go bala!

Ge e ba re nyaka gore bana ba rena ba bale le go dira gore ba dule ba bala, re swanetše go kwešiša seo se ba šušumeletšago go bala.

Celebrate books!

23 April is World Book Day!

Reading lots of books helps to make children better readers. For your children to keep reading throughout their lives, they must want to read!

If we want to get our children reading and then keep them reading, we need to understand what motivates them to read.

Bana ba rata dipuku tša mohuta mang?

- ◆ Gantši bana ba rata go bala puku yeo ba ikgethelago yona go e na le puku yeo morutiši goba motswadi a ba kgethelago yona.
- ◆ Ba rata dipuku tša go bolela ka dilo tše ba di ratago.
- ◆ Gantši ba kgetha dipuku tša matlakala a ka ntle a go kgahliša le tša go bolela ka dilo tša go ba thabiša.
- ◆ Gape ba rata dipuku tša metlae goba tša go tšhoša tše di nago le diswantšho tše dibotse.
- ◆ Go bohlokwa gore ge bana ba badile puku, ba ithute selo se itšego sa bohlokwa.
- ◆ Makgobapuku a nea bana sebaka sa go lebelela dipuku tše dintši tša go se swane pele ba kgetha tše ba nyakago go di bala.



What kinds of books do children like?

- ◆ Children are more likely to read a book that they chose themselves than a book that a teacher or parent chose for them.
- ◆ They like books that match their personal interests.
- ◆ They are more likely to choose books with exciting covers and action-packed plots.
- ◆ They also like books that are funny or scary and have great illustrations.
- ◆ It is important to children that they learn something from reading a book.
- ◆ Libraries give children the opportunity to look at lots of different books before choosing the ones they want to read.

Ba ka šušumeletšwa ke'ng go bala?

- ★ Gore bana ba rate go bala, gantši ba šušumeletšwa le go hlohleletšwa ke ditho tša lapa (kudukudu bommago bona), barutiši le bagwera.
- ★ Gantši ba thoma go kwa ka dipuku tše ba ka ratago go di bala ka go bolela le bagwera ba bona.
- ★ Ba rata go balelwa ke ditho tša lapa le barutiši, le ge ba šetše ba kgona go ipalela!
- ★ Ge bana ba ka thoma go rata go bala, ba ka se sa tlogela!



What can motivate them to read?

- ★ Children's interest in reading is mostly sparked and encouraged by family members (especially their mothers), teachers and friends.
- ★ They often find out about books they might want to read by talking to their friends.
- ★ They enjoy being read to by family members and teachers, even though they can already read!
- ★ Once they catch the reading bug, they just want to keep reading!

Kamoo batswadi le bahlokamedi ba ka thušago

- Netefatšang gore bana ba lena ba kgona go hwetša dipuku tše dintši tša go fapafapana tše di ba kgahlogo.
- Eyang le bona bokgobapukung, gomme ge le kgona, ba rekeleng dipuku tša bona ka noši.
- Ba dumeleleng ba ikgethele dipuku tše ba di ratago.
- Bolelang le bana ba lena ka dipuku gomme le ba balele tšona, go sa šetšwe gore ba na le mengwaga e mekae.
- Ba dumeleleng go tsenela sehlopha sa go bala sa go thabiša goba ithomeleng sa lena!

Gore'ng o sa meme ba bangwe ba bagwera ba bana ba gago lapeng la gago ka Letšatši la Lefase la Dipuku? Ngwana yo mongwe le yo mongwe a ka tla le puku ya gagwe ya mmamoratwa gomme ba abelana le bana ba bangwe seo ba se ratago kudu ka puku yeo.

How parents and caregivers can help

- Make sure that your children have access to a wide variety of books that interest them.
- Take them to the library and, when you can, buy books for them to own.
- Let them choose their own books.
- Speak to your children about books and read to them, no matter their age.
- Let them join an existing reading club or start one of your own!

Why not invite some of your children's friends to your home on World Book Day? Each child could bring their favourite book along and share what they love most about that book.



Drive your imagination



IT STARTS WITH A STORY.
GO THOMA KA KANEGELO.



Dipeu tša go Ithuta go Bala le go Ngwala!

Mešongwana ya go anega dikanegelo ya go hola bana

Literacy Seeds!

Storytelling activities to enrich and engage young minds



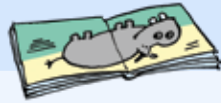
Lena batswadi le bahlokomedi ba bana ba banyenyane, ka moka re na le dikholofelo le ditoro ka bana ba rena – gore ba tla thaba, ba phela gabotse mmele le go atlega bophelong. E bile re a tseba gore go ba thuša go fihlelela ditoro tše ke mošomo o mogolo.

Selo sa bohlokwahlokwa se re ka se direlago bana ba rena ke go ba nea nako ya rena – go ba theetša, go boledišana le bona le go dira dilo re na le bona. Dilo tše ka moka di no itiragalela ge re anegelana le go balelana dikanegelo re le mmogo. Ge re anegela bana ba rena dikanegelo, re ba thuša go tseba ka tša bophelo le go ba agela bokamoso bjo bobotse.

Dear parents and caregivers of young children, we all have hopes and dreams for our children – that they will live happy, healthy and successful lives. And we know that helping them to achieve these dreams takes effort.

The wisest investment we can make in our children is to give them our time – to listen to them, to talk to them and to do things with them. All of these things happen quite naturally when we tell and read stories together. When we share stories with children, we help to expand their world and we build a firm foundation for their futures.

Kamoo wena le bana ba gago le ka thabelago go bala le dipuku



1. Ba balele ka segagabo bona. Go bala dikanegelo ka segagabo lena go dira gore go bala go be bonolo le go thabiša kudu. Leka go šomiša dikanegelo tša rena tše di oketšegago ka maleme a Afrika Borwa wepesaeteng ya Nal'ibali ya www.nalibali.org.

2. Ba balele dilo tše ba di ratago. Gore bana ba rate go bala, le gore ba nyake go bala le tšatši le le tšatši, ba swanetše go thabela se ba se balago! Bana ba bangwe ba ka rata dikanegelo tša dilo tše di diragetšego ka nnete mola ba bangwe ba ka rata dinonwane. Ka gona, ba balele tše ba di ratago kudu!

3. Ba balele dipuku tše di gatišitšwego. Bana ba banyenyane ba ithuta kudu ge ba šomiša dikwi tša bona. Ka gona, go bohlokwakudu gore ba thabele go swara dipuku tše di gatišitšwego le go phetla matlakala a tšona.

4. Balang mmogo ... goba ba ipalele. Kgethang dipuku tše le ka di balago mmogo tše e lego tša sebjalebjale go feta tše bana ba gago ba ipalelago tšona gona bjale. Eupša ge e ba ba rata go ipalela ba nnoši, ba kgothale tše go dira bjalo.

5. Boledišanang ka diswantšho gomme o botšise ngwana dipotšišo. Šupa dilo tša moo diswantšhong gomme o di bitše ka maina goba kgopela ngwana wa gago go di bitša ka maina. Mmotšiše gore, "O nagana gore go tlo direga eng ka morago?" goba "Gore'ng monna yo a galefile?"

How to enjoy reading and sharing books with your children



1. Read in their mother tongue. Reading stories in your mother tongue makes reading easier and more enjoyable. Try our growing collection of stories in a range of South African languages on the Nal'ibali website, www.nalibali.org.

2. Read what they love. For children to love reading and to want to read every day, they need to enjoy what they are reading! Some children may like stories based on real life while others like fantasy. So, whatever sparks their interest, let them read it!

3. Read printed books. Young children learn a great deal through their senses. It is, therefore, very important for them to have the experience of holding printed books and turning the pages.



4. Read together... or on their own. Choose books to read together that are slightly more advanced than the books your children are currently reading on their own. But, if children prefer to read on their own, encourage this as well.

5. Talk about the pictures and ask your child questions. Point to things in the pictures and name them or ask your child to name them. Ask: "What do you think happens next?" or "Why is the man angry?"

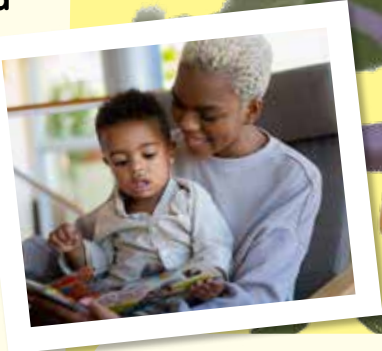


Drive your imagination



Nka bala bjang dipuku tša diswantšho feela?

Ka dipuku tša go ba le diswantšho feela, kanegelo e anegwa go šomišwa diswantšho feela goba e ka ba le mantšu a sego kae. Go bala dipuku tša mohuta wo go hlola dibaka tše dibotse kudu tša go fana dikgopolo ka se se diregago diswantšhong, lebaka leo dilo tše itšego di tsentšwego diswantšhong, seo baanegwa ba ka bago ba se nagana goba go se bolela le gore kanegelo e lebile kae. Ga go na tsela ye re ka rego ke e nepagetšego goba e fošagetšego ya go bala dipuku tše bjalo, ka gona ngwana yo mongwe le yo mongwe a ka ithamela kanegelo ge a dutše a phetla matlakala a puku.



1. Fetšang nako le boledišana ka letlakala la ka ntle la puku le sehlogo sa yona, ka ge se se re thuša go tseba mokotaba wa kanegelo.
2. Phetlang matlakala a puku gomme le fetše nako le lebeletše diswantšho ka kelohloko. Lemogang gomme le boledišana ka maemo ao kanegelo e diragetšego go wona, ponagalo ya difahlego tša baanegwa le boitšhišinyo bja bona bja mmele.
3. Ka ge bjale le kwešiša tatelano ya kanegelo, anegang kanegelo le šomiša mantšu a go fapafapana, mantšu a go kgahliša le medumo e itšego.
4. Go anega kanegelo ka puku ya go ba le diswantšho feela ke tsela e botse kudu ya go thuša bana go ba le boikholofelo le go šomiša tlotlontšu e botse ge ba anega kanegelo. Ba botšiše dipotšišo ka dilo tše ba di bonago diswantšhong go ba thuša go šomiša mantšu a maswa le go katološa tsela ya bona ya go bala le go anega dikanegelo.



How do I read wordless picture books?

With wordless picture books, the story is told using pictures only, or there may be a few words. Reading these books creates a wonderful opportunity for sharing ideas about what is happening in the illustrations, why certain features were included in the illustrations, what characters may be thinking or saying and where the story is heading. There is no "right" or "wrong" way to read it, so each child can create a unique story while paging through the book.

1. Spend time talking about the cover and the book's title, as these give us clues about the main thrust of the story.
2. Page through the book and spend time looking carefully at the illustrations. Notice and talk about the story's setting and the characters' facial expressions and body language.
3. Now that you have an idea of the sequence of the story, tell the story using different voices, interesting, descriptive words, and sound effects.
4. Telling a story using a wordless book is an excellent way in which to build your children's confidence and vocabulary when they tell a story. Ask questions about details in the illustrations to help your children use new words and add depth to their story reading and telling.

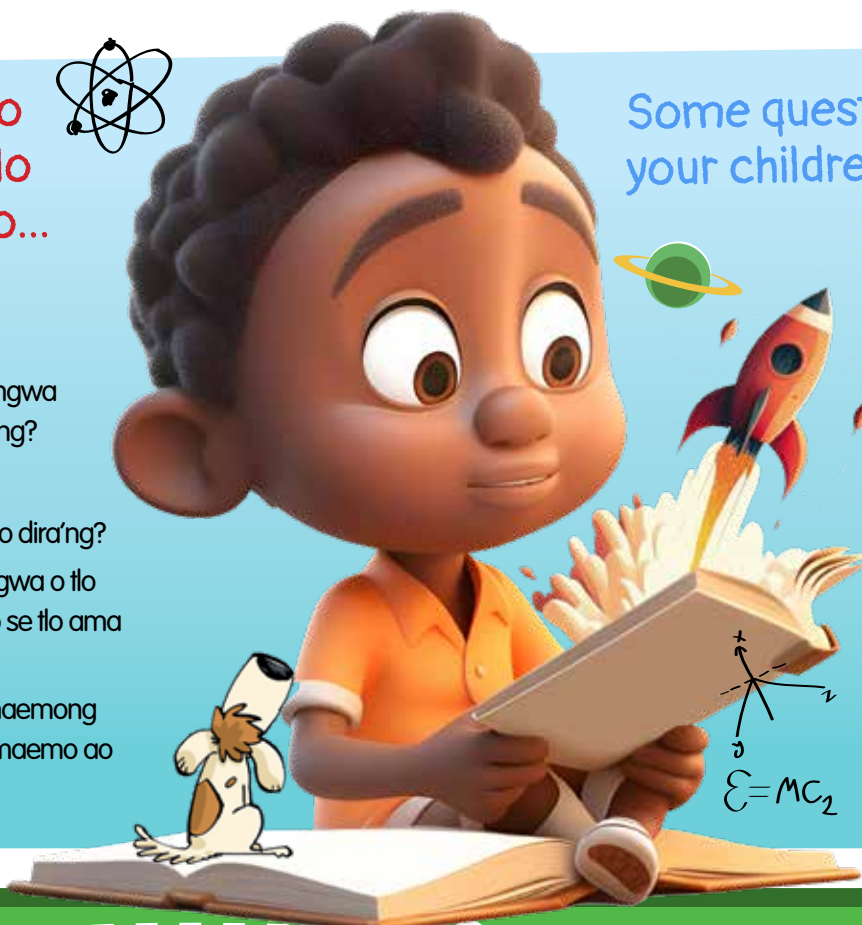
Dipotšišo tša go hlahla megopolo ya bana ba gago...



- * Go direga'ng mo seswantšhong se?
- * O nagana gore moanengwa o nagana'ng goba o re'ng? Gore'ng o realo?
- * Moanengwa o nyaka go dira'ng?
- * O nagana gore moanengwa o tlo dira'ng ka morago? Seo se tlo ama bjang kanegelo?
- * Kanegelo e diragetše maemong afe? O lemoga eng ka maemo ao a kanegelo?

Some questions to guide your children's thinking...

- * What is happening in this picture?
- * What do you think the character is thinking/saying? What makes you say that?
- * What is the character hoping to do?
- * What do you think the character is going to do next? How will it affect the story?
- * What is the setting of the story? What do you notice about the setting?



Dumela Na'ibali... Dear Na'ibali...



Ngwalela Na'ibali atereseng ya
The Na'ibali Trust
Box 36397
Glosderry, 7702

Goba ikgokaganye le rena dikgokanyong
tša rena tša dipoledišano.

Write to Na'ibali at
The Na'ibali Trust
Box 36397
Glosderry, 7702
Or contact us on our
social media platforms.

Dumela Na'ibali

Ke nna morutiši wa Thutafase. Sekolo sa rena se theile lenaneo la Emiša Dilo ka Moka o Bale (Drop Everything And Read (DEAR)) go thuša bana go kaonefatša go bala le go ngwala. Hle mpheng maele a kamoo nka dirago gore dikanegelo tša go amana le thuto yeo ke e rutago di thabiše.

Ke a leboga,
Ke Kgosi, Driefontein

Dumela Kgosi

Dikanegelo tša setšo ke mathomomayo a mabotse a go ithuta ka mafelo a go fapafapana, mehla le ditsela tše batho ba phelago ka tšona. Kgetha dikanegelo tša dinageng tše dingwe gomme o dumelele bana go šomiša inthanete le dipuku tša tshedimošo go ithuta ka mo go oketšegilego ka dinaga tše. Gape o ka kgothalešša bana go šomiša mebepe le/goba atelase go hwetša mafelo ao ba balago ka wona dikanegelong goba go šala morago leeto la moanengwa yo a itšego.

Sehlopha sa Na'ibali



Dumela Na'ibali

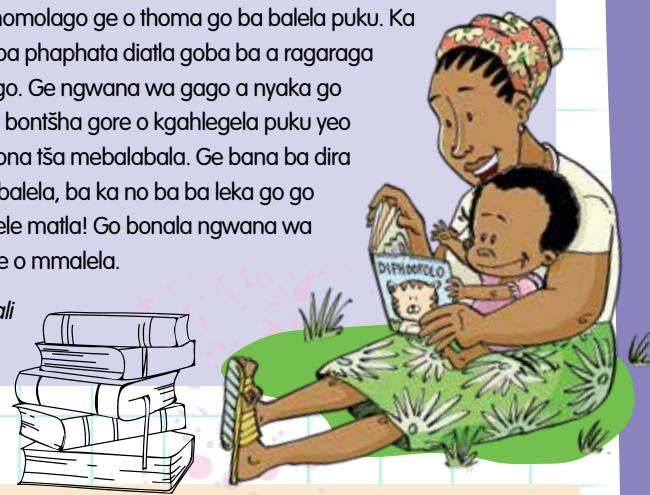
Ke nna motswadi a nnoši wa ngwana wa mošemane wa dikgwedi tše senyane. Bagwera ba ka ka moka ba dula ba mpotša gore ke mmalele dipuku. Ke leka go balela ngwanaka kanegelo le tšatši le tšatši, eupša ga ke tsebe ge e ba a thabela seo goba go se bjalo. O swara puku yeo gomme a dira lešata ge ke mmalele. Ke rekile dipuku tša bana tša diswantšho, eupša naa ga se yo monyenane kudu go ka di bala?

Alison, Westridge

Dumela Alison

Ge e ba o balela ngwana wa gago ka mehla, o tla lemoga gore ge o mmalele, mekgwa ya gagwe e tla fetoga ge nako e duše e eya. Ga se bana ka moka ba homologo ge o thoma go ba balela puku. Ka dinako tše dingwe ba phaphata diatla goba ba a ragaraga go bonišha kgahlego. Ge ngwana wa gago a nyaka go swara puku, seo se bonišha gore o kgahlegela puku yeo le diswantšho tša yona tša mebalabala. Ge bana ba dira mašatana ge o ba balela, ba ka no ba ba leka go go ekiša. Ka gona se fele matla! Go bonala ngwana wa gago a kgahlega ge o mmalele.

Sehlopha sa Na'ibali



Dear Na'ibali

I am a Geography teacher. Our school has started a Drop Everything And Read (DEAR) programme to improve the children's literacy rates. Please can you give me some ideas for making stories interesting given my subject area.

Thanks,
Kgosi, Driefontein

Dear Kgosi

Traditional stories are a great starting point to explore different places and time periods and different ways people live. Choose stories set in other countries and then let the children use the internet and information books to find out more about these countries. You can also encourage the children to use maps and/or atlases to find the places they read about in stories or to trace the journey of a story character.

The Na'ibali Team



Dear Na'ibali

I am a single parent of a nine-month-old baby boy. All my friends keep telling me to read to him. I try to read a story to my child every day, but I'm not sure if he is interested or not. He grabs the book and makes a noise while I'm reading. I bought picture books for children, but is he too young for reading?

Alison, Westridge

Dear Alison

If you read with your child regularly, you will notice that his behaviour when you read to him will change over time. Not all babies become quiet when you start to read a book to them. Sometimes they clap or kick their legs to show their excitement. When your son reaches for the book, it shows that he is interested in it and the colourful pictures. When babies make sounds when you read to them, they may be trying to imitate you. Don't give up! It seems that your baby is excited when you read to him.

The Na'ibali Team

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

Otter yo monyenane o nyaka go robala

- Nišha letlakala la 9 le la 10 la tlaletšho ye.
- Mena letlakala ka bogare go bapela le mothaladi wa marontho a maso.
- Le mene ka bogare gape go bapela le mothaladi wa marontho a matalamorogo go dira puku.
- Ripa go bapela le methaladi ya marontho a mahubedu go aroganya matlakala.

Mohlare wa Bohlokwa Kudu

- Go dira puku ye diriša matlakala a 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 le 12.
- Boloka matlakala a 7 le 8 a be ka gare ga matlakala a mangwe.
- Mena matlakalaka a pampiri ka bogare go bapela le mothaladi wa marontho a maso.
- A mene ka bogare gape go bapela le mothaladi wa marontho a matalamorogo go dira puku.
- Ripa go bapela le methaladi ya marontho a mahubedu go aroganya matlakala.



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

Baby Otter wants a nap

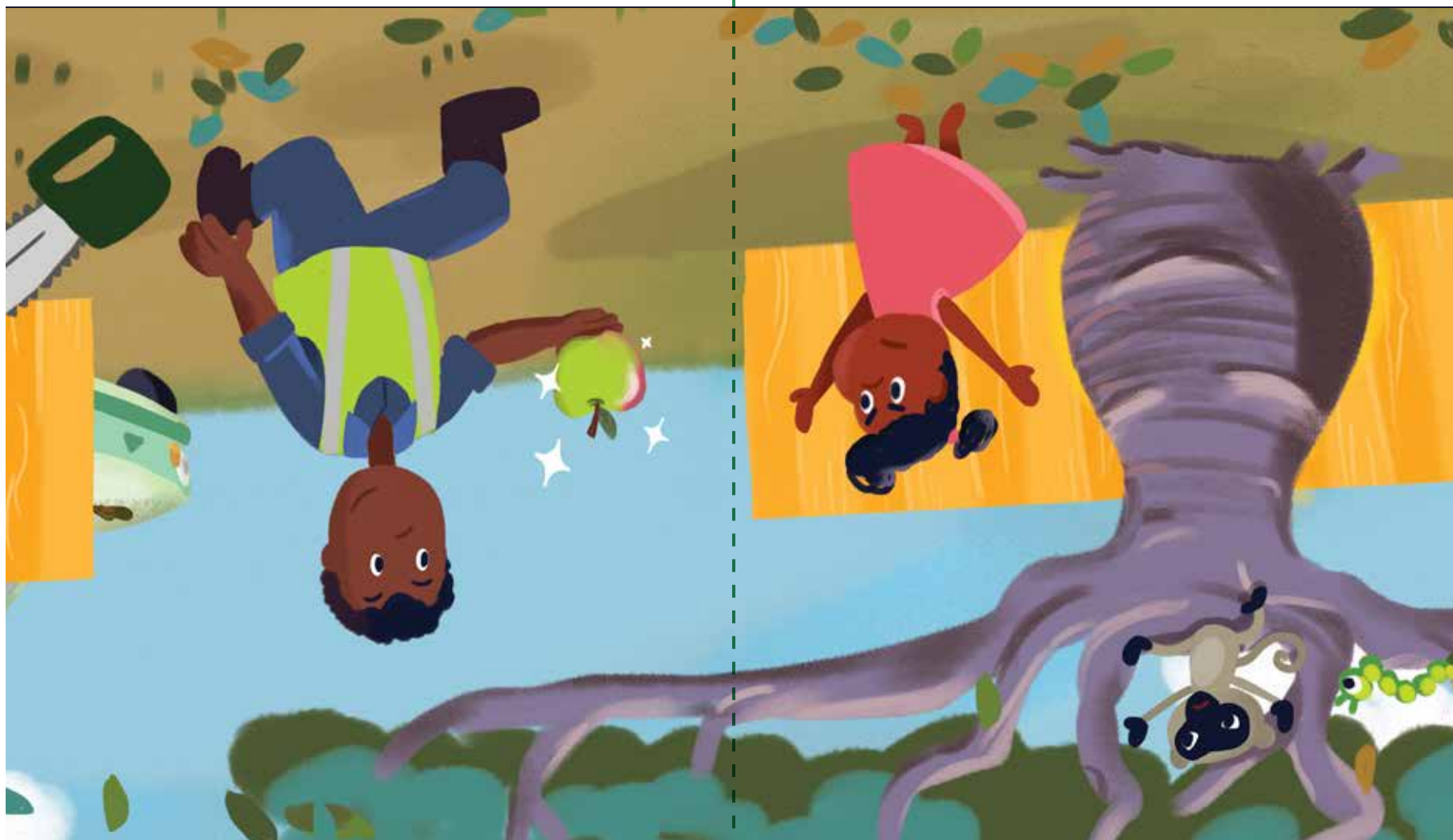
- Tear off pages 9 and 10 of this supplement.
- Fold the sheet in half along the black dotted line.
- Fold it in half again along the green dotted line to make the book.
- Cut along the red dotted lines to separate the pages.

A Very Important Tree

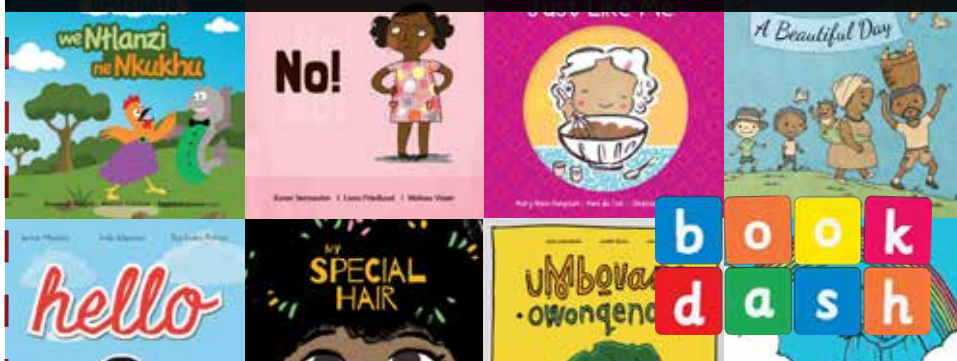
- To make this book, use pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12.
- Keep pages 7 and 8 inside the other pages.
- Fold the sheets in half along the black dotted line.
- Fold them in half again along the green dotted line to make the book.
- Cut along the red dotted lines to separate the pages.



Drive your
imagination



Lots more free books at bookdash.org



Get story active!

- ★ Draw a picture of a tree and some of the creatures that need trees for food or shelter.
- ★ Write a poem or song about trees. You can write about how it looks, how important trees are and how people should look after trees.
- ★ See page 13 for a lovely project that you and your family or friends can do to celebrate Earth Day on 22 April.

Dira gore kanegelo e be le bophelo!

- ★ Terowa seswantšho sa mohlare le tše dingwe tša diphedi tša go hloka mehlare go hwetša dijo goba madulo
- ★ Ngwala sereto goba koša ka mehlare. O ka ngwala ka sebopego sa yona, gore e bohlokwa bjang le gore batho ba swanetše go e hlokomela
- ★ Eya go letlakala 13 gore o bone mošongwana wa go kgahliša wo wena le ba lapa la geno le bagwera le ka o dirago go keteka Letšatši la Lefase ka di 22 tša April.

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



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



Drive your imagination

A Very Important Tree

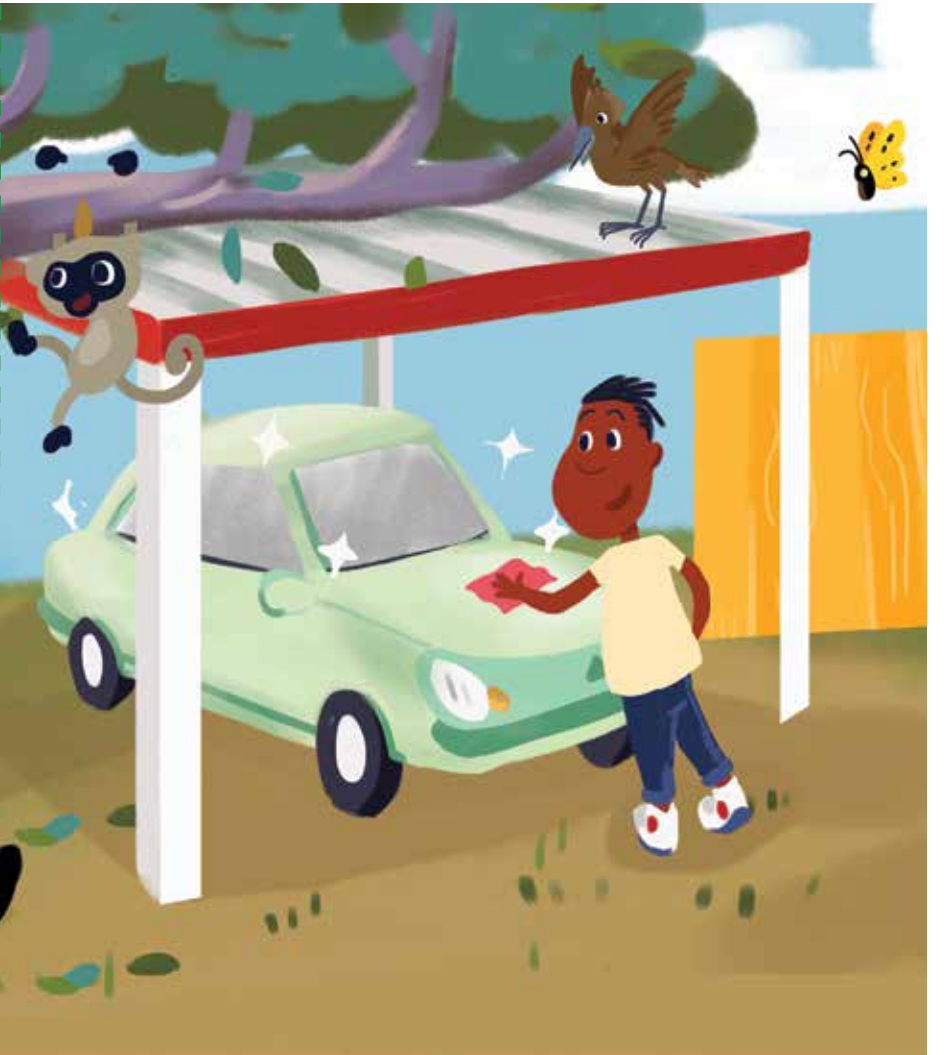


Mohlare wa Bohlokwa Kudu

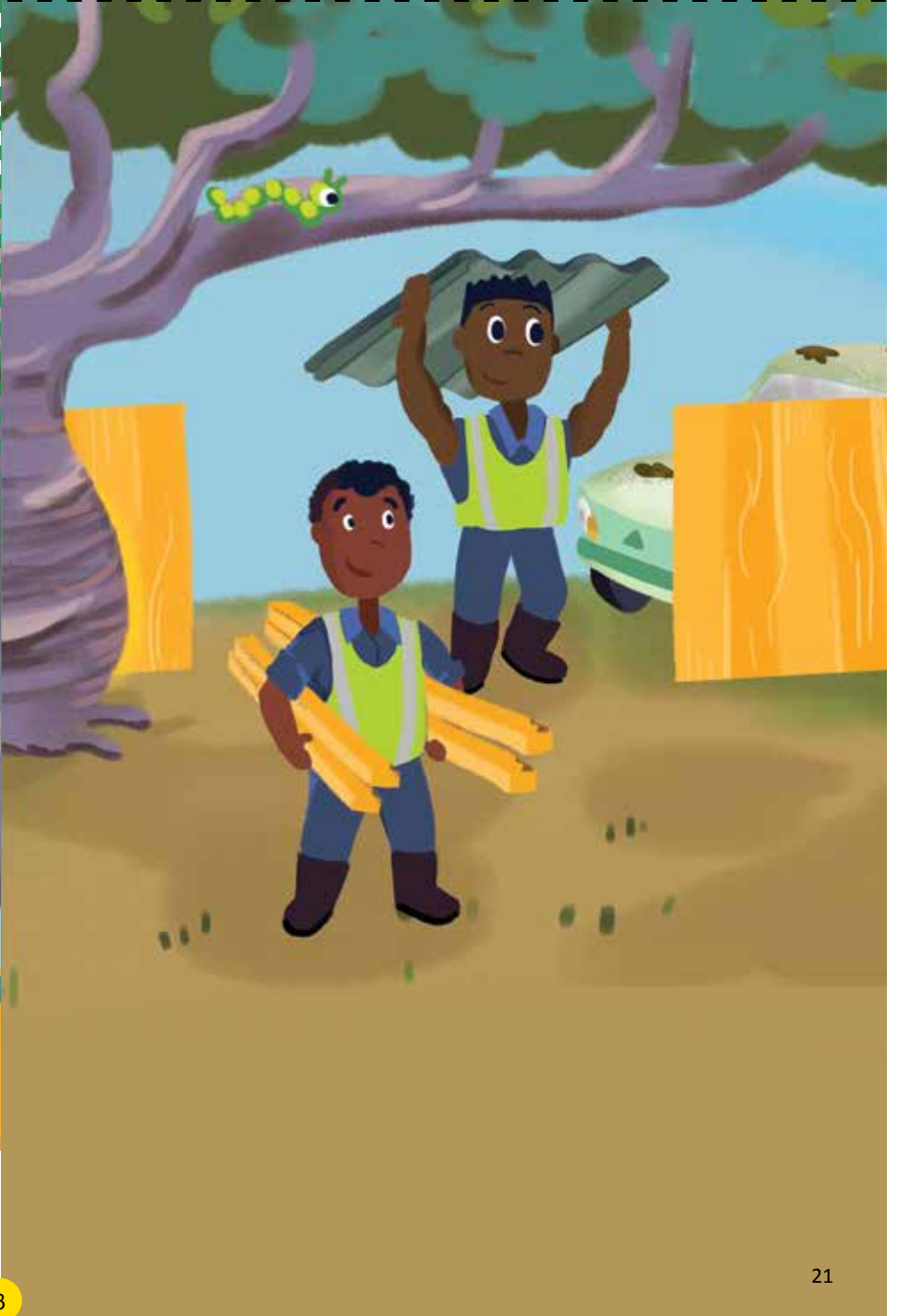
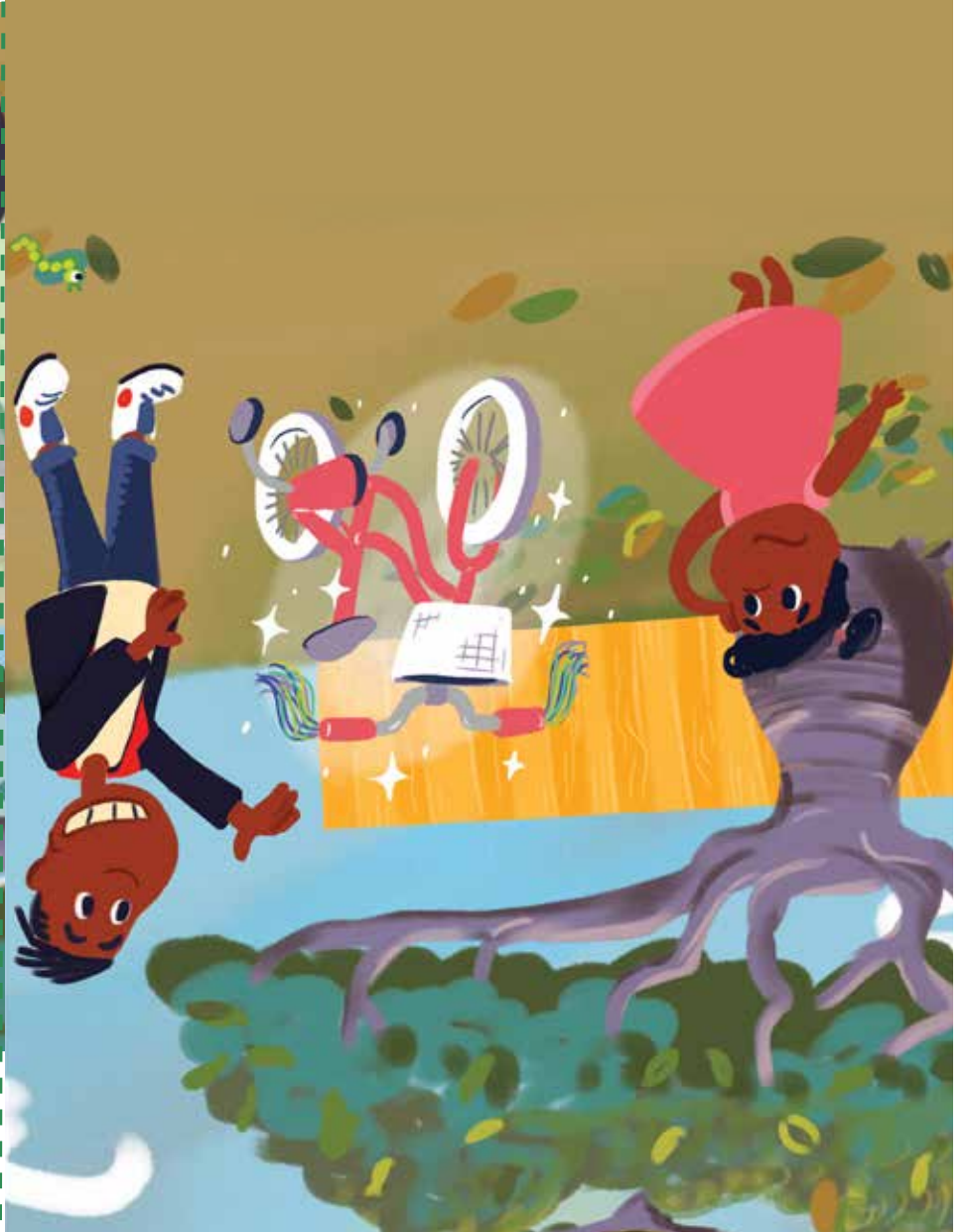
Liam Longland • Elana Bregin
Hen'iZ Creative Studio • Carla Lever

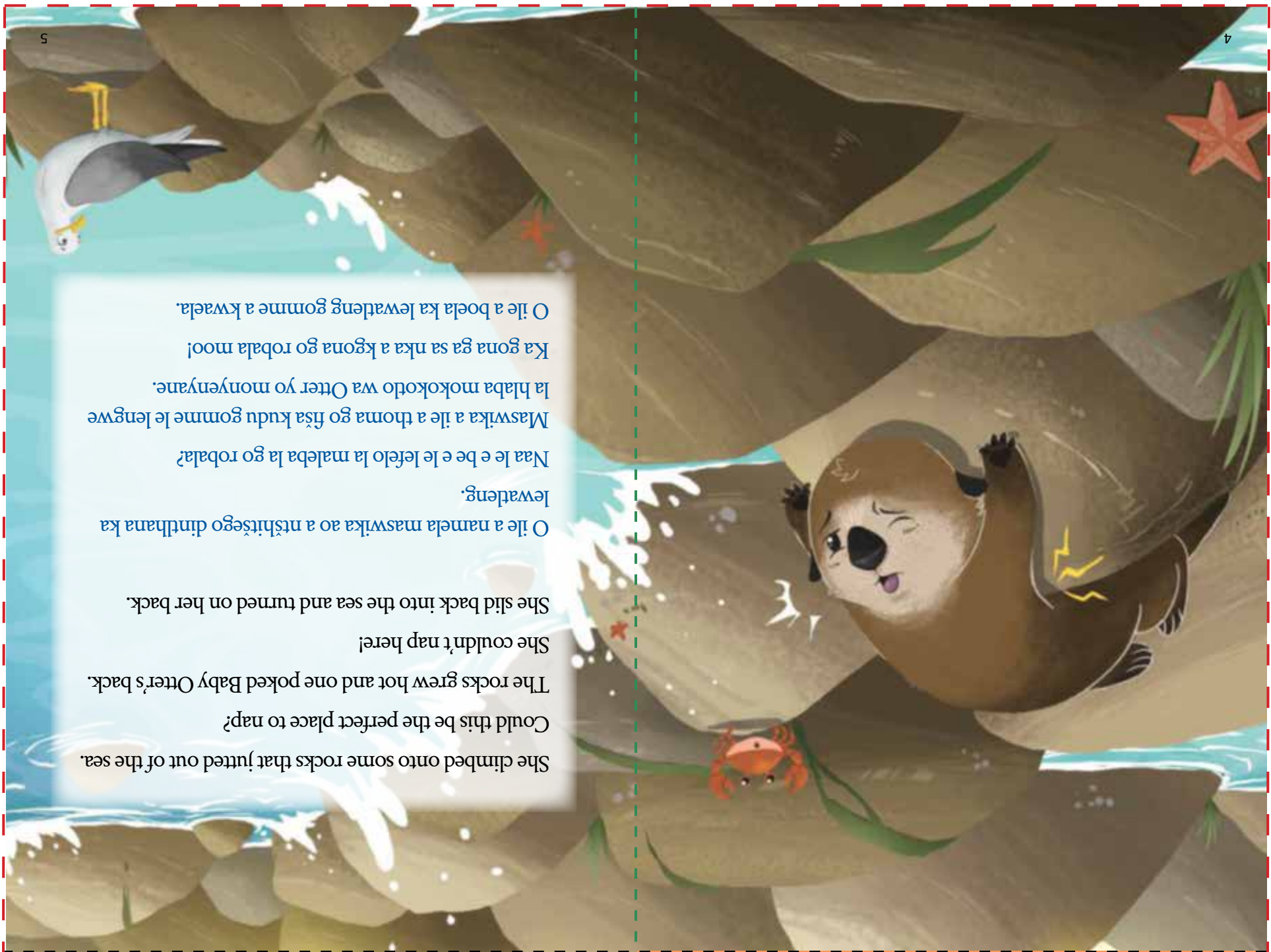
Ideas to talk about: Do you think trees are important? Why or why not? What are some ways we use trees? What are some ways animals and insects use trees?

Dikgopolo tše le ka boelago ka tšona: Naa o nagana gore mehlare e bohlokwa? Gore'ng o re e bohlokwa, goba o re ga e bohlokwa? Re šomiša mehlare ka ditsela dife? Diphoofole le dikhunkwane di šomiša mehlare ka ditsela dife?



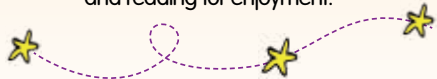






She climbed onto some rocks that jutted out of the sea.
 Could this be the perfect place to nap?
 The rocks grew hot and one poked Baby Otter's back.
 She couldn't nap here!
 She slid back into the sea and turned on her back.
 O ile a namela maswika ao a ntshits'ego dintlhana ka lewateng.
 Naa le e be e le lefelo la maleba la go robala?
 Maswika a ile a thoma go fisa kudu gomme le lengwe la hlaba mokokotlo wa Otter yo monyenane.
 Ka gona ga sa nka a kgona go robala moo!
 O ile a boela ka lewateng gomme a kwela.

Baby Otter tries different places to nap but there's always something that's not right. Then something special happens to make nap time perfect!
 This story was specially created for Nal'ibali to spark children's potential through storytelling and reading for enjoyment.



Otter yo monyenane o leka mafelo a go fapafapana gore a robale, eupša go dula go na le tšhitišo. Ke moka go direga selo sa go kgethega sa go dira gore a kgone go robala! Kanegelo ye e hlamilwe ka go kgethega bakeng sa Nal'ibali go hlohleletša bana go dirišwa dikanegeto le go balela boipshino.

Get story active!

- ★ Draw a picture of yourself, a family member or your pet taking a nap. Under your drawing, write a sentence that describes what you have drawn.
- ★ Make a list of the places where Baby Otter tried to nap and what was wrong with each place.
- ★ Make up your own story about places where a child wants to nap and what goes wrong. For example, the child wants to nap on a table and nearly falls off it! Draw a picture to show your favourite part of your story.

Dira gore kanegelo e be le bophelo!

- ★ Terowa seswantšho sa gago o robetše, sa motho wa geno goba seruiwa sa gago. Ka fase ga seswantšho seo, ngwala lefoko la go hlalosa seo o se terowilego.
- ★ Ngwala mafelo ao Otter yo Monyenane a lekilego go robala go wona le bothata bja lefelo le lengwe le le lengwe.
- ★ Ngwala kanegelo ya gago ka mafelo ao ngwana a nyakago go robala go wona le dilo tšeo di mo šitišago go robala mafelong ao. Ka mohlala, ngwana o nyaka go robala godimo ga tafola gomme o nyakile a ewa! Terowa seswantšho sa go bontšha karolo yeo o e ratago kudu kanegelong ya gago.

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Baby Otter wants a nap



Otter yo monyenane o nyaka go robala

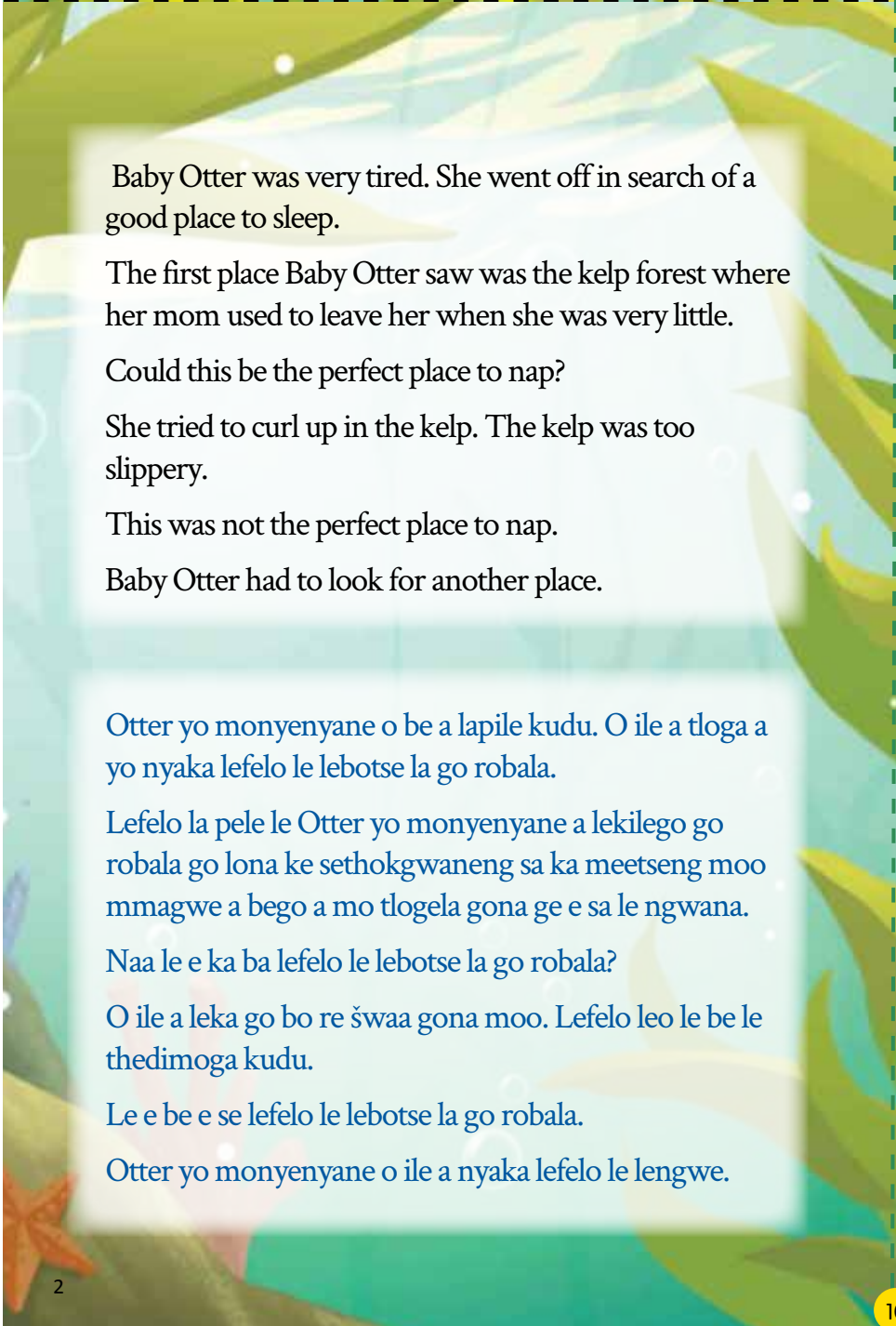
Desirée Botha • Clyde Beech

Ideas to talk about: Why do you think it could be dangerous for a young animal to nap anywhere they want to? How do some animals protect themselves when they nap? Where is your favourite place to nap?

Dikgopolo tše le ka boelago ka tšona: Ke ka baka la eng o nagana gore go ka ba kotsi gore ngwana wa phoofolo a robale kae goba kae mo a nyakago? Diphofolo tše dingwe di itšhireletša bjang ge di robala? Wena o rata go robala kae?



Drive your imagination



Baby Otter was very tired. She went off in search of a good place to sleep.

The first place Baby Otter saw was the kelp forest where her mom used to leave her when she was very little.

Could this be the perfect place to nap?

She tried to curl up in the kelp. The kelp was too slippery.

This was not the perfect place to nap.

Baby Otter had to look for another place.

Otter yo monyenyane o be a lapile kudu. O ile a tloga a yo nyaka lefelo le lebotse la go robala.

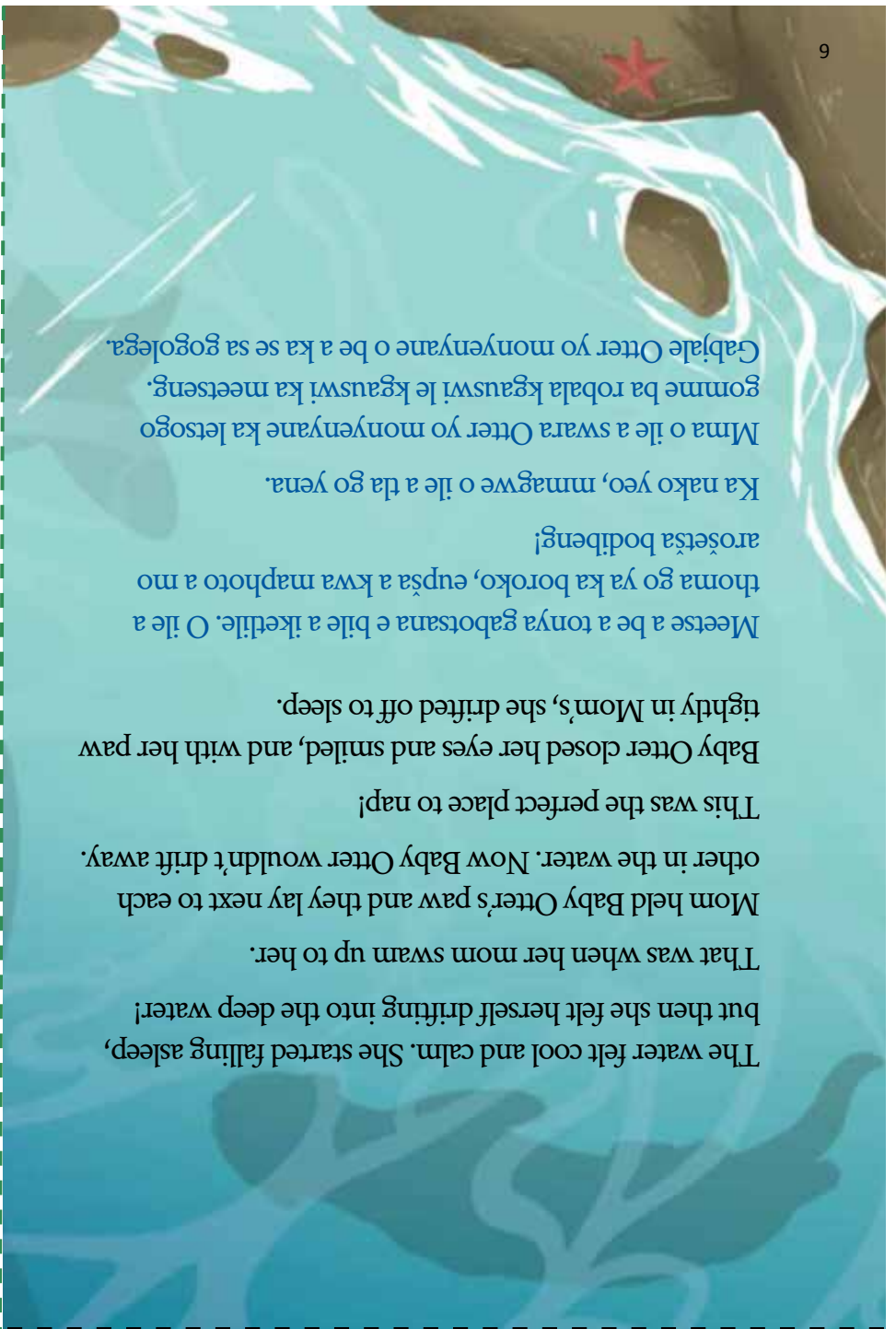
Lefelo la pele le Otter yo monyenyane a lekilego go robala go lona ke sethokgwaneng sa ka meetseng moo mmagwe a bego a mo tlogela gona ge e sa le ngwana.

Naa le e ka ba lefelo le lebotse la go robala?

O ile a leka go bo re šwaa gona moo. Lefelo leo le be le thedimoga kudu.

Le e be e se lefelo le lebotse la go robala.

Otter yo monyenyane o ile a nyaka lefelo le lengwe.



The water felt cool and calm. She started falling asleep, but then she felt herself drifting into the deep water!

That was when her mom swam up to her.

Mom held Baby Otter's paw and they lay next to each other in the water. Now Baby Otter wouldn't drift away.

This was the perfect place to nap!

Baby Otter closed her eyes and smiled, and with her paw tightly in Mom's, she drifted off to sleep.

Meetse a be a tonya gabotsana e bile a iketille. O ile a thoma go ya ka boroko, eupša a kwa maphoto a mo arošetša bodibeng!

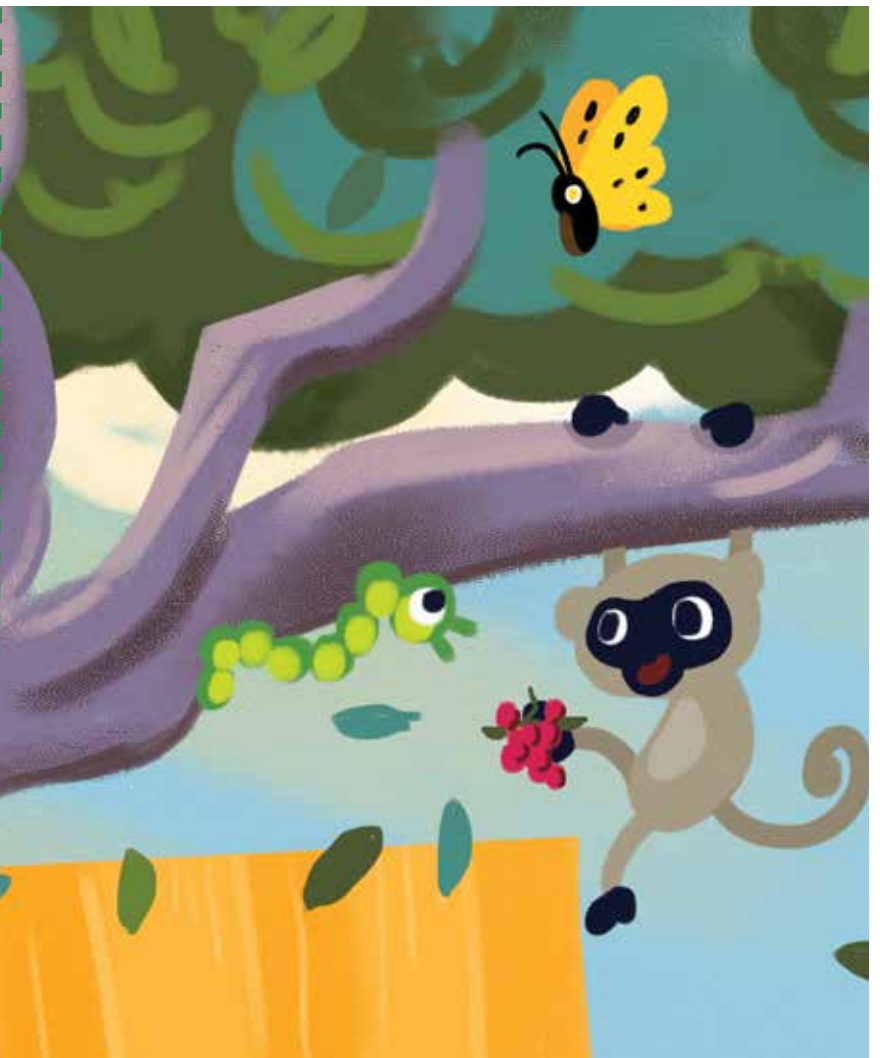
Ka nako yeo, mmagwe o ile a tla go yena.

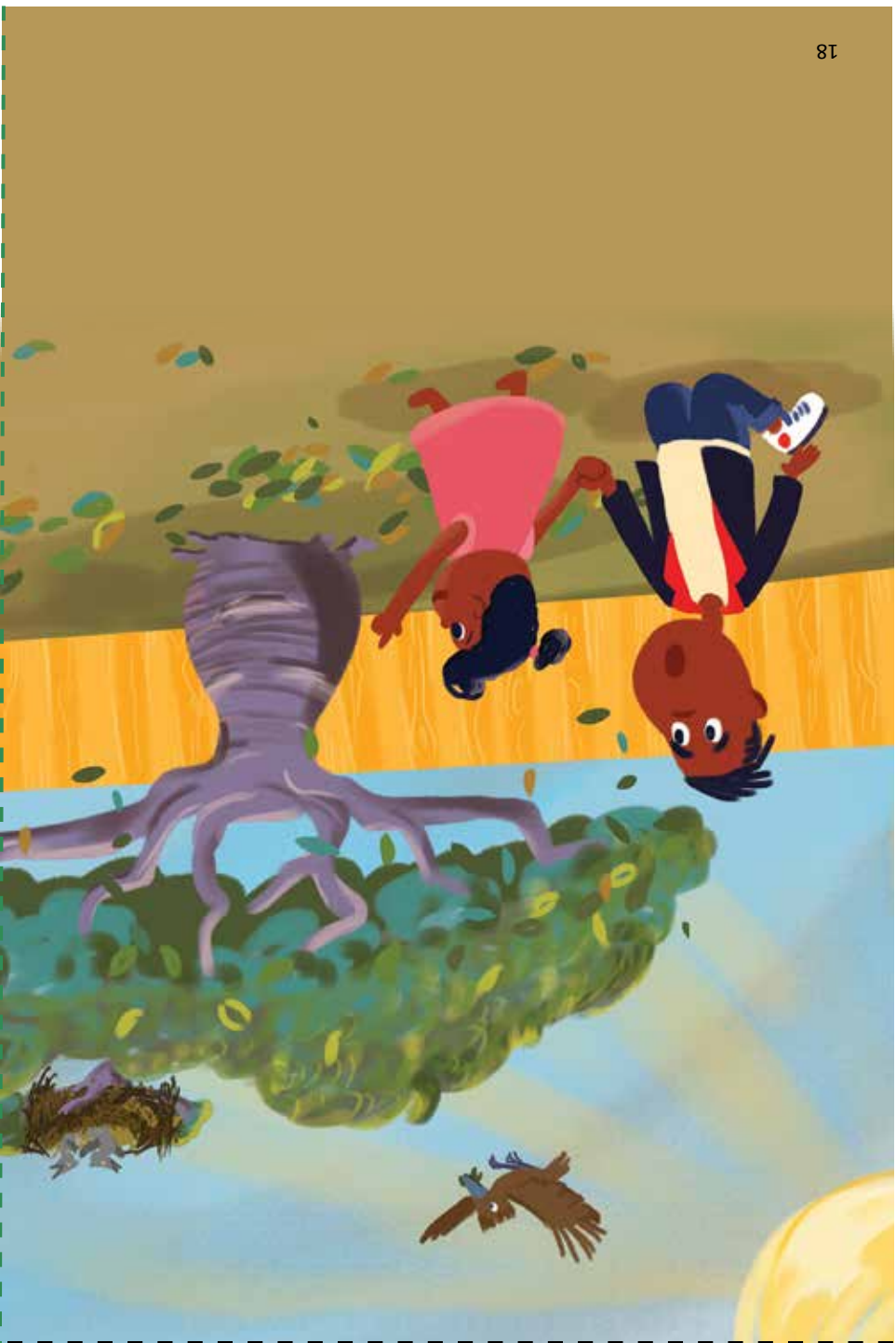
Mma o ile a swara Otter yo monyenyane ka letsogo gomme ba robala kgauswi le kgauswi ka meetseng.

Gabjale Otter yo monyenyane o be a ka se sa gogolega.

Le e be e le lefelo la maleba la go robala!

Otter yo monyenyane o ile a tswalela mahlo gomme a myemyela. A kakatletše letsogo la Mmagwe, o ile a ikela ka boroko.





Dira mehlare wa mekgabišo

Make a tree collage

Mehlare e thuša kudu gore lefase la rena le dule le hlwekile le go dulega. Mehlare e hlwekiša moya ka go goga khapone (moya wa mpholo) gomme ya re nea oksitšene (moya wa go hlweka), e lego moya woo diphedi ka moka, go akaretša le batho, di o hlokago gore di dule di phela.

Trees play a very important role in keeping our world clean and healthy. Trees clean the air by taking in carbon dioxide (a poisonous gas) and giving off oxygen, a gas that all creatures, including humans, need to stay alive.

Trees draw water from deep under the ground and release it as water vapour into the atmosphere, where it can form life-giving water. Trees provide food and shelter, shade and firewood, and they stop the soil from being washed away by rain.

Mehlare e goga meetse ka tlase ga lefase gomme meetse ao a moyafala lefaufaug, ke moka a boela a fetoga meetse a go re nea bophelo. Mehlare e fana ka dijo le bodulo, moriti, dikgong, e bile e thibela mmu gore o se gogolwe ke dipula.



Dipampiri tša kgale, sekgomaretši le dikherayone, pente goba makhingphene / Scrap paper, glue and crayons, paint or kokis

Matšoba / Flowers

Disitikara / Stickers

Seswariša moriri / Hairclip

Dipeu tša go oma / Dried seeds

Dimakasine tša kgale le sekero / Old magazines and scissors

Mafofa / Feathers

Kokwana ya perekisi goba tokomane ya go bitšwa akhone / Peach pit or acorn

Bjang bja go oma / Dry grass

Llepolana la polasetiki le makhingphene o moso goba pente / Plastic teaspoon and black koki or paint

Thatswana goba wulu / String or wool

Ditaba tša mabapi le mehlare

Mohlare o tee wa oak o kgona go šireletša le go fepa

- Mehuta e 532 ya diboko
- Mehuta e 147 ya dinonyana
- Mehuta e 120 ya diphedi tša go nyantšha
- Mehuta e 60 ya digagabi le diphedi tša go phela ka monola
- Mehuta e 280 ya dikhunkwane

Dimakasine tša kgale le sekero / Old magazines and scissors

Khatebho / Cardboard

Tree facts

- A single oak tree can shelter and feed
- 532 types of caterpillars
 - 147 types of birds
 - 120 types of mammals
 - 60 types of reptiles and amphibians
 - 280 types of insects



Molemi le lekgema



Ka Ken Williams ■ Diswantšho ka Natalie le Tamsin Hinrichsen

Kgalekgaleng go be go na le lekgema la go dula godimo ga thaba ya dipolaseng tše ditala tše dibotse. Ka maswabi, lekgema leo le be le na le pelo e mpe. Letšatši le letšatši le be le eya polaseng e nngwe le e nngwe gomme le tšea dilo tša batho le se la kgopela! Le be le tšea dijo ka moka le diphoofolo mo e lego gore balemi ba be ba šala ba se na seo ba ka fepago malapa a bona ka sona.



Balemi ba ile ba thoma go galefela lekgema leo kudu ka baka la maitshwara a lona, eupša ba be ba le tšhaba. Ka mahlatse, go be go na le molemi yo

mongwe yo a bitšwago Kopano, yo a ilego a bontšha sebetse. "Ke bohlafe kudu, gomme ke tlo tla ka leano la go fenya lekgema le," gwa realo Kopano a botša balemi ba bangwe. Ka moka ba ile ba mo leboga kudu eupša ba tšhošwa ke taba ya gore Kopano o nyaka go lwa le lekgema!

Mesong ya go latela, Kopano o ile a paka dijo, a tšea fošolo le selepe gomme a leba thabeng gore a yo lwa le lekgema. Ka morago ga diiri tše dintši, Kopano o ile a hwetša lewa le lenyenyane. O ile a tsenya ka gare ga lona gomme a netefatša gore o utame gabotse gore lekgema le se ke la mmona.

E se kgale, o ile a kwa maoto a lekgema a dira lešata ge le dutše le namelela thaba.

Ge lekgema le dutše le batamela kgauswi, Kopano o ile a kwa gore le opela koša ya go bontšha gore le thabile ge le dutše le rwele merogo, dienywa, dikgomo tše tharo tša go nona le dipere tše pedi tše dikgolo tšeo le di utswitšego go balemi. Se se ile sa kwatiša Kopano kudu.

Kopano o be a tseba gore lekgema ke le legolo kudu gore le ka mmona mo a utamego gona. Ka gona, ge lekgema le dutše le bina e bile le opela, Kopano o ile a fetša lentšu la gagwe gomme a re, "O nagana gore o bohlafe le go ba le maatla, eupša nna ke na le maatla a go feta a gago e bile ke bohlafe go go phala. Gape ke na le lebelo go go feta, e bile nka go šia ka lebelo."

Lekgema ga sa nka la kgolwa ditsebe tša lona. "O mang wena o ntelelago?" la goeletša bjalo le dutše le dikologa gore le hwetše moo lentšu leo le tšwago gona. Eupša Kopano o be a utame gabotse, gomme lekgema le be le sa kgone go mo hwetša.

Kopano o ile a sega gomme a re, "Akere o a bona, le gona bjale ke go hlalefeditše. O ka se tsoge o nkhweditše, eupša mohlomongwe o na le sebetse gore o phadišane le nna ka selo se sengwe."

"O mang wena o ntelelago?" gwa goeletša lekgema gape. "Tšwelela ke go bone!"

"Aowa, e sego gona bjale," gwa realo Kopano. "Kopana le nna gosasa mosegare kua mašemong fase ga thaba. Re tla bona moo gore ke mang a nago le lebelo, e bile ge nka wina, o swanetše go tloga mo gomme o se sa hlwa o tshwenya balemi gape. Naa o a dumela go tlo phadišana le nna?"

"Ee, ke a dumela," gwa realo lekgema le sega. "Ga go na motho yo a ka ntšhiyago ka lebelo le yo a mphetago ka maatla! Go tlo wina nna."

Kopano o ile a myemyela a nnoši, a tšwa ka leweng, gomme a theoga thabeng lekgema le sa mmone.

Mesong ya go latela, pele letšatši le hlaba, Kopano o ile a thoma go epa molete wa go iša fase mašemong. Ke moka a kgoboketša mamapo a mantšhintši a dinosi ka mokgo a ka kgonago. O ile a tsenya mamapo ao ka moo moleteng ka kelohlako, a netefatša gore dinosi tšeo ga di dire lešata. Ka morago, o ile a ripa makala a magolo gomme a a ala godimo ga molete woo. Mafelelong, o ile a khupetša molete woo ka mmu gore go bonale okare moo mašemong ga go na selo.

E se kgale, lekgema le ile la fihla, le ikgantšha kudu. Le ile la sega kudukudu ge le bona gore Kopano ke yo mokopana kudu. "O no ba moleminyana wa kgopana," gwa realo lekgema. "Ke a tseba gore ke go feta ka maatla le ka lebelo!"

Le ge Kopano a be a tšhogilenyana, o be a tseba gore o be a tlo fenya lekgema, ka gona a re, "Lehono, re tlo bona gore ke mang a nago le lebelo. Re tlo šiana go thoma mo mohlareng o motala ke moka ra fihla go wola wa kua mafelelong." Kopano o ile a netefatša gore mehlare ye e mebedi e ka mahlakoreng a go se swane a molete wo a o epilego.

Lekgema le ile la sega kudu moo lefase le ilego la šikinyega. "A re thome," gwa realo lekgema. "Lebelonyana le ga se phadišano ya selo. Ke šetše ke winne le pele re ka thoma."

Kopano le lekgema ba ile ba ema go bapelana le mohlare. Ke moka Kopano a re, "On your marks, get set, go!"

Lekgema le ile la thoma go kitima gomme la šia Kopano kudukudu ka dikgato tše pedi feela. Le ile la lebelela morago gomme la bona molemi wa kgopana a šaletše morago kudukudu. Eupša seo e be e le botlaela, ka gore ge lekgema leo le lebelela morago, le ile la wela ka gare ga molete wola wa go se bonagale. Le ile la gohlomela ka gare ga mmu le makala gomme ge le wela ka moo moleteng la hlafiša dinosi tšela gomme tša tšwa ka bontšhi di galefile kudu. Dinosi di ile tša loma lekgema leo, gomme e se kgale la thoma go lla ka baka la bohloko. Lekgema le be le tšhogile kudu. Le ile la tšwa ka moo moleteng gomme la tšhabela kgolekgole, la se sa hlwa le boa.

Kopano o ile a itlholhloro marole gomme a boela polaseng ya gagwe. Mo tseleng, o ile a gahlana le balemi bale ba bangwe ka moka le malapa a bona. Ba ile ba phaphathela Kopano matsogo le go mo opelela, gomme ba mo leboga.

Kopano o ile a myemyela ka lethabo ka gobane lehono o be a fentše lekgema, gomme seo ga se selo seo se bego se direga letšatši le letšatši, e bile ga se direge le dikanelong!



Dira gore kanegelo e be le bophelo!

- Naa o nagana gore Kopano o be a le bohlafe kudu? Naa o ka nagana ka tsela e nngwe ya go fenya lekgema?
- Dira phoustara ya sehlogo sa gore: THIBELANG BATHO BA GO TSHWENYA BA BANGWE! Ngwala dilo tše o ka di dirago ge ba bangwe ba go tshwenya.

- Mo kanegelong, lekgema le be le tshwenya balemi ka gobane e be e le le legolo e bile le ba feta ka maatla. Ke dilo dife tše dingwe tše o naganago gore di dira gore batho ba bangwe ba tshwenye ba bangwe?



Drive your
imagination



The farmer and the giant

By Ken Williams ■ Illustrated by Natalie and Tamsin Hinrichsen



Once upon a time, there was a giant who lived on a mountain high above beautiful green farmlands. Unfortunately, the giant was very mean. Every day he would go from farm to farm and take whatever he wanted without even asking! He took all the crops and animals so that the farmers did not have anything left to feed their families.



The farmers were getting very angry at the giant's behaviour, but they were too scared to stop him. Luckily there was one farmer, named Kopano, who decided to be brave. "I am very clever, and I will make a plan to get rid of the giant," he said to the other farmers. They were all very grateful but trembled at the thought of trying to fight a giant!

The next morning, Kopano packed some food, a spade and an axe and headed towards the mountain to find the giant. After many hours, Kopano found a small cave. He crawled inside and made sure that he was well hidden so that the giant would not see him.

Not long after, he heard heavy footsteps as the giant stomped up the mountain.

As the giant came closer, Kopano could hear that he was singing a happy song while he carried vegetables, fruit, three fat cows and two strong horses that he had stolen from the farmers. This made Kopano furious.

Kopano knew that the giant was too big to find him in his hiding place. So, while the giant danced and sang, Kopano disguised his voice and said, "You think you are strong and smart, but I am much stronger and smarter than you are. I am also faster than you are and could beat you in any race."

The giant could not believe his ears. "Who dares to challenge me?" he shouted as he spun around trying to find where the voice was coming from. But Kopano had hidden well, and the giant could not find him anywhere.

Kopano laughed and said, "You see, even now I have fooled you. You will never find me, but perhaps you are brave enough to accept my challenge."

"Who dares to challenge me?" the giant shouted again. "Show yourself!"

"Not yet," answered Kopano. "Meet me tomorrow at noon in the field at the foot of the mountain. Then we will see who is the fastest, and if I win, you must leave and never disturb the farmers again. Do you accept my challenge?"

"Of course," laughed the giant. "I'm faster and stronger than everyone! I will win this challenge."

Kopano smiled to himself and then snuck out of the cave and down the mountain without the giant noticing.

The next morning, before sunrise, Kopano started digging a long trench in the field. Then he collected as many beehives as he could find. He gently put the hives in the trench, making sure not to disturb the bees. Next, he chopped down some big branches and laid them across the trench. Lastly, he covered everything with soil so that the field looked as it always had.

Soon enough, the giant arrived, looking very confident. He laughed and laughed when he saw how small Kopano was. "You are a small farmer," he said. "I know that I am much stronger and faster than you are!"

Although Kopano felt a bit scared, he knew that he was going to outwit the giant and so he said, "Today, the challenge is to see who is the fastest. This green tree is the starting point and that tree in the distance is the finish." Kopano made sure that the two trees were on opposite sides of the hidden trench he had made.

The giant laughed so much that the ground shook. "I'm ready," he said. "This little race is no challenge to me. I will surely win today."

Kopano and the giant stood next to the tree. Then Kopano said, "On your marks, get set, go!"

The giant started running and was way ahead of Kopano within two steps. He looked back and saw the little farmer far behind him. But this was the giant's big mistake because, when he looked back, he stepped right into the hidden trench. The soil and branches crumbled under his weight and when he fell, he broke open all the hives and out came swarms of angry bees. The bees began to sting the giant, and soon he was crying in pain. The giant was terrified. He jumped up and ran as far away as he could, never to return.



Kopano dusted himself off and started walking back towards his farm. Along the way, he met all the other farmers and their families. They clapped and sang and thanked Kopano.

Kopano smiled happily because he knew that today a small farmer had outwitted a giant, and that is not something that happens every day, not even in stories!

Get story active!

- Do you think Kopano was very clever? Can you think of another way to get rid of the giant?
- Make a poster with the title: STOP BULLIES! Write a list of things to do if you are being bullied.

- In this story, the giant bullied the farmers because he was bigger and stronger than they were. What other reasons can you think of that some people bully others?

Boipshino bja Na'ibali

Nal'ibali fun



1.



Kanegelong ya *Mohlare wa Bohlokwa Kudu*, ngwanenyana yo monyenyanane o thibela monna go ripa mohlare. O nagana gore go direga eng mo seswantšhong se? Ka nkgokolwaneng ya kgauswi le molomo wa ngwanenyana yo, ngwala se o naganago gore o se botša monna yo. Ka morago ga moo, ngwala mafoko a sego kae a gore ke ka baka la eng o nagana gore mehlare e bohlokwa.

In the story *A Very Important Tree* the little girl stops the man from cutting down the tree. What do you think is happening in this picture? In the speech bubble, write what you think the little girl is saying to the man. Then write a few sentences about why you think trees are important.





2.

Ke seswantšho sefe se senyenyanane sa Neo le tatagwe ba bala seo se swanago ka dilo ka moka le seswantšho se segolo?

Which little picture of Neo and his dad reading is exactly the same as the big picture?



3.



Mo seswantšhong, ke dilo tše kae tše o kgonago go di bona le go di bitša ka maina?

- selo se re jago ka sona _____
- selo sa go go thuša go bona gabotse _____
- selo se re dulago godimo ga sona _____
- selo seo re se nwago _____
- selo se re bešago dijo go sona _____
- selo sa go re botša gore ke nako mang _____

How many of these things can you find and name in the picture?

- something to eat with _____
- something that helps you to see better _____
- something to sit on _____
- something to drink _____
- somewhere to cook food _____
- something to tell what time it is _____

Dikarabo: 2. A; 3. foroko, diglase/diporele, setulo, seno sa go tonya/usi, porai, watšhe
Answers: 2. A; 3. fork, glasses/spectacles, chair, cooldrink/juice, braai, watch



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

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

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