

NAL'IBALI

Keteka dibuka!

La 23 Mmesa ke Letsatsi la Lefatshe la Dibuka!

Ho bala dibuka tse ngata ho thusa bana hore e be babadi ba hlwahlwa. E le hore bana ba hao ba tswelle pele ba bala bophelo bohle ba bona, ba lokela ho batla ho bala!

Haeba re batla hore bana ba rona ba bale le ho etsa hore ba tswelle pele ba bala, re lokela ho utlwisisa hore na ke eng e ba susumetsang hore ba bale.

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 dibuka tsa mofuta ofe?

- Ho na le monyetla o moholo wa hore bana ba bale buka eo ba ikgethetseng yona ho feta buka eo ba e kgethetsweng ke tithere kapa motswadi.
- Ba rata dibuka tse tsamaisanang le dintho tseo ba di thahasellang.
- Ho na le monyetla o moholo wa hore ba kgethe dibuka tse nang le dikwahelo tse thahasellisang le tse nang le diketsahalo tse ngata tse etsang hore ba batle ho tseba se latelang.
- Hape ba rata dibuka tse qabolang kapa tse tshosang le tse nang le ditshwantsho tse ntle.
- Ke ntho ya bohlokwa ho bana hore ba ithute ho itseng bukeng eo ba e badileng.
- Dilaaborari di fa bana monyetla wa hore ba shebe dibuka tse ngata tse sa tshwaneng pele ba kgetha tseo ba batlang ho 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 susumetswa ke eng hore ba bale?

- Thahasello ya bana ya ho bala hangata e susumetswa le ho kgothalletswa ke diitho tsa lelapa (haholoholo bomme ba bona), matithere le metswalle.
- Hangata ba utlwela ka dibuka tseo ba ka nngang ba thabela ho di bala ha ba bua le metswalle ya bona.
- Ba thabela ho ballwa ke diitho tsa lelapa le matithere, esita le haeba ba se ba tseba ho bala!
- Hang ha takatso ya ho bala e se e le matla, ha ba sa batla ho kgaotsa ho bala!

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 bahlokomedi ba ka thusang

- Etsa bonnete ba hore bana ba hao ba na le mokgwa wa ho fumana dibuka tsa mefutafuta tseo ba di thahasellang.
- Ba ise laaborari, mme haeba o kgona, ba rekele dibuka.
- E re ba ikgethele dibuka.
- Bua le bana ba hao ka dibuka mme o ba balle, ho sa tsotellehe hore na ba dilemo di kae.
- Ba ngodise tlelaping ya ho bala e seng e ntse e le teng kapa o iqapele ya hao!

Mohlomong o ka mema ba bang ba metswalle ya bana ba hao hore ba tle ha hao ka Letsatsi la Lefatshe la Dibuka. Ngwana e mong le e mong a ka tla le buka eo a e ratang ka ho fetisisa ebe ba tlo qoqelana hore na ke eng eo ba e ratang haholo ka buka eo.

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.

HO QALA KA PALE.



Dipeo tsa Tsebo ya ho Bala le ho Ngola!

Dinitho tse ka etswang ha ho phetwa dipale e le ho matlafatsa le ho hapa dikelello tsa bana

Literacy Seeds!

Storytelling activities to enrich and engage young minds



Batswadi le bahlokomedi ba ratehang, kaofela ha rona re na le dinitho tseo re di tshpileng le tseo re di lorang bakeng sa bana ba rona – hore ba tla phela ba thabile, ba phetse hantle ba be ba atlehe bophelong. Mme re a tseba hore ho hloka hloka boiteko hore re ba thuso ho finyella ditiro tse.

Letsete le bontshang bohlae bo fetisang leo re ka le etsang bana ba rona ke la ho ba fa nako ya rona – ho ba mamela, ho buisana le bona le ho etsa dinitho hammoho. Dinitho tse kaofela di iketsahalla ka tsela ya tlhaho ha re ba phetela dipale le ho di bala hammoho. Ha re phetela bana dipale, re kenya letsoho tabeng ya hore lefatše la bona le atolohe ebile re etsa motheo o tiileng bakeng sa bokamoso ba bona.

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 o ka thabelang ho bala dibuka le bana ba hao



1. Bala ka puo ya bona ya letswele. Ho bala dipale ka puo ya hao ya letswele ho etsa hore ho bala ho be bonolo hape ho be monate haholwanyane. Leka ho sebedisa pokello ya rona e ntseng e eketsaha ya dipale ka dipuo tse ngata tsa Afrika Borwa websaeteng ya Nalibali ya, www.nalibali.org.

2. Bala seo ba se ratang. E le hore bana ba rate ho bala, ba be ba batle ho bala letsatsi le leng le leng, ba tlameha ho thabela seo ba se balang! Bana ba bang ba ka nna ba thabela dipale tse thehilweng diketsahalang tsa sebele bophelong, athe ba bang bona ba ka thabela dipale tse iqapetsweng. Ka hoo, e re ba bale ntho efe kapa efe e tsosang thahasello ya bona!

3. Bala dibuka tse hatisitweng. Bana ba banyenyane ba ithuta dinitho tse ngata ka matla a bona a kutlo. Ka hona, ke ntho ya bohlokwa hore ba be le boiphihlelo ba ho tshwara dibuka tse hatisitweng le ho phetla maqephe.

4. Bala le bona ... kapa ba bale ba le bang. Kgetha dibuka tse hatetseng pejana ho feta tseo bana ba hao ba ipallang tsona hajwale e le hore e be tsona tseo le di balang hammoho. Empa haeba bana ba kgetha hore ba ipalle ba le bang, kgothaletsa seo.

5. Bua ka ditshwantsho mme o botse ngwana wa hao dipotso. Supa dinitho tse ditshwantshong ebe o di bolela ka mabitso kapa o kope ngwana hore a di bolele ka mabitso. Mo botse, "O nahana hore ho tlo etsahalang kamora moo?" kapa "Ke hobaneng ha monna eo a halefile?"

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 Nalibali website, www.nalibali.org.



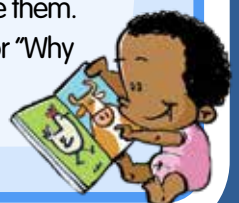
2. Read what they love. For children to love reading and to want to read every day, they need to enjoy what they are reading! Some children may like stories based on real life while others like fantasy. So, whatever sparks their interest, let them read it!

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 dibuka tsa ditshwantsho tse se nang mantswe jwang?

Dibukeng tsa ditshwantsho tse se nang mantswe, pale e phetwa ka ho sebedisa ditshwantsho feela kapa ho ka nna ha ba le mantswe a seng makae. Ho bala dibuka tsena ho bula monyetla o babatsehang wa ho arolelana mehopolo ka se etsahalang ditshwantshong, hore na ke hobaneng ha ho kenyelediitse dintho tse itseng ditshwantshong, seo e ka nnang yaba se ntse se nahanwa kapa se buuwa ke baphetwa le hore na pale e tla fella hokae. Ha ho na mokgwa o "nepahetseng" kapa o "fosahetseng" wa ho e bala, ka hoo, ngwana e mong le e mong a ka iqapela pale e ikgethang ha a ntse a phetla maqephe a buka ena.



1. Qeta nako o bua ka sekwahelo le sehlooho sa buka, kaha dintho tsena di re fa lesedi la hore na pale e mabapi le eng.
2. Phetla buka mme o nke nako o shebile ditshwantsho ka hloko. Lemoha o be o bue ka boemo ba pale le se bolelwang ke ponahalo ya baphetwa sefahlehong le mmeleng.
3. Kaha jwale o se o na le lesedi la tatellano ya diketsahalo paleng, pheta pale o sebedisa medumo e sa tshwaneng ya mantswe, mantswe a thahasellisang le a hlalosang dintho ka ho hlakileng, hammoho le medumo e meng.
4. Ho sebedisa buka e se nang mantswe ho pheta pale ke mokgwa o motle haholo wa ho haha boitshepo ba bana le pokello ya bona ya mantswe ha ba pheta pale. Botsa dipotso mabapi le ditshwantsho ho thusa bana ba hao hore ba sebedise mantswe a matijha le ho etsa hore seo ba se balang paleng le seo ba se phetang se tebe haholwanyane.



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.

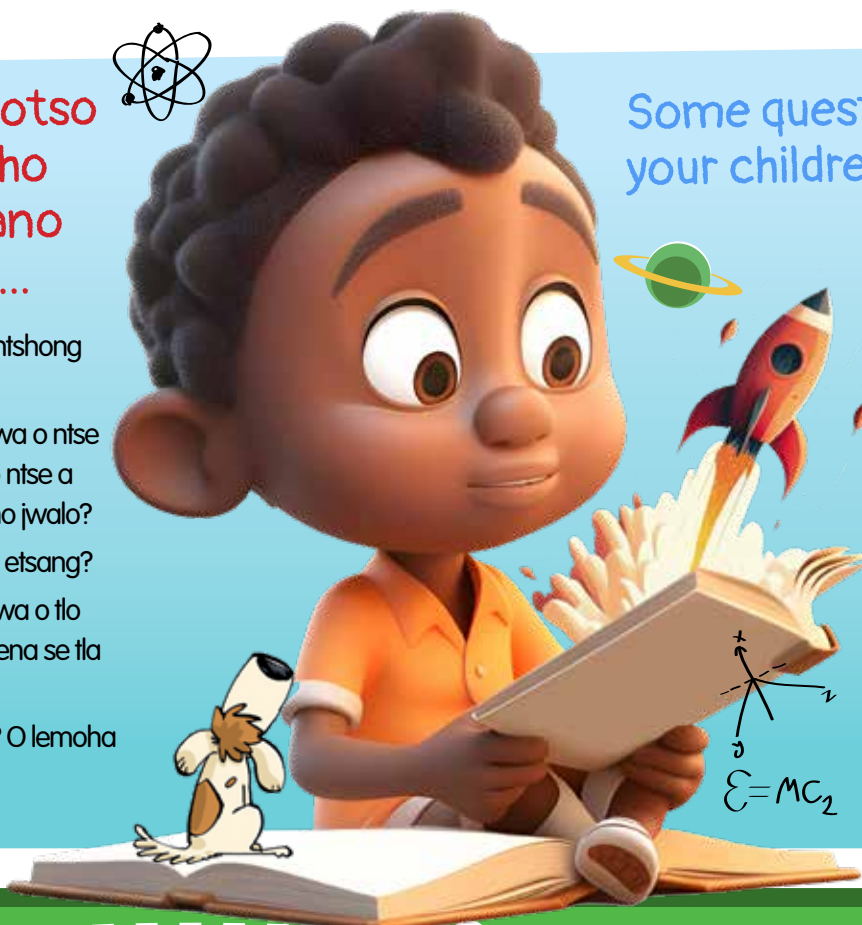
Tse ding tsa dipotso tse ka thusang ho tataisa monahano wa bana ba hao...



- * Ho etsahalang setshwantshong see?
- * O nahana hore mophetwa o ntse a nahanang eng kapa o ntse a reng? Ke hobaneng o tjo jwalo?
- * Mophetwa o tshepile ho etsang?
- * O nahana hore mophetwa o tlo etsang ka mora moo? Sena se tla ama pale jwang?
- * Boemo ba pale ke bofe? O lemoha eng ka boemo boo?

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?



Nal'ibali ya ratehang... Dear Nal'ibali...



Ngolla Nal'ibali ho
The Nal'ibali Trust
Box 36397
Glosderry, 7702
Kapa o ikopanye le rona metjheng
ya rona ya marangrang.

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

Nal'ibali ya ratehang

Ke tithere ya Jeografi. Sekolo sa rona se qadile lenaneo la Drop Everything And Read (DEAR) ho ntlafatsa bokgoni ba bana ba ho tseba ho bala le ho ngola. Ke kopa le mphe malebela a ho etsa hore dipale ebe tse thahasellisang thutong ena eo ke e rutang.

Ke a leboha,
Kgosi, Driefontein

Kgosi ya ratehang

Dipale tsa setso e ka ba mkgwa o motle wa ho qala ho sibolla dibaka le dinako tse sa tshwaneng tseo batho ba phetseng ho tsona hammoho le mekgwa e sa tshwaneng eo batho ba phelang ka yona. Kgetha dipale tsa dinaheng tse ding, ebe o re bana ba sebedise inthanete kapa dibuka tsa tlhahisoleseding ho fumana ho eketsehileng ka dinaha tseena. O ka boela wa kgothalletsa bana hore ba sebedise mmapa le/kapa atlelase ho fumana dibaka tseo ba balang ka tsona dipaleng kapa ba shebe hore na mophetwa ya itseng paleng o tsamaile dibakeng dife.

Sehlopha sa Nal'ibali



Nal'ibali ya ratehang

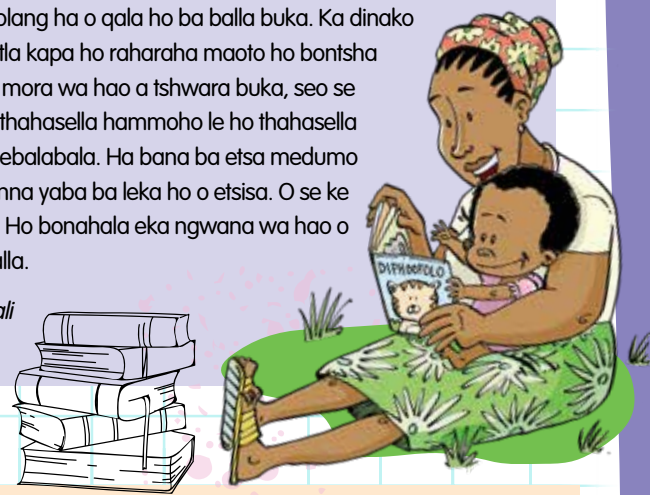
Ke motswadi ya se nang molekane, wa ngwana wa moshanyana ya dikgwedi di robong. Metswalle ya ka kaofela e dula e mpoella hore ke mo balle. Ke leka ho balla ngwana wa ka pale letsatsi le leng le le leng, empa ha ke tsebe hore na o na le thahasello kapa tije. O tshwara buka le ho etsa lerata ha ke ntse ke bala. Ke rekile dibuka tsa bana tsa ditshwantsho, kapa ebe mohlomong o sa le monyane haholo bakeng sa ho bala?

Alison, Westridge

Alison ya ratehang

Haeba o bala le ngwana wa hao kamehla, o tla hlokomela hore ha nako e ntse e tsamaya, boitshwara ba hae bo tla fetoha ha o mo balla. Ha se bana kaofela ba tholang ha o qala ho ba balla buka. Ka dinako tse ding ba opa diatla kapa ho raharaha maoto ho bontsha hore ba thabile. Ha mora wa hao a tshwara buka, seo se bontsha hore o a e thahasella hammoho le ho thahasella ditshwantsho tse mebalabala. Ha bana ba etsa medumo ha o ba balla, e ka nna yaba ba leka ho o etsisa. O se ke wa kgathala matla! Ho bonahala eka ngwana wa hao o thabela ha o mo balla.

Sehlopha sa Nal'ibali



Dear Nal'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 Nal'ibali Team



Dear Nal'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 Nal'ibali Team

Haha laeaborari ya hao. Iketsetse dibuka tse sehwanng-le-ho-opolokelwa tse PEDI

Ledinyane la Qibi le batla ho bo tsipa hanyenyane

1. Ntsha leqephe la 9 la 10
2. Mena leqephehadi ka halofo hodima mola wa matheba a matsho.
3. Le mene ka halofo hape hodima mola wa matheba a matala ho etsa buka.
4. Seha hodima mela ya matheba a mafubedu ho arohanya maqephe.

Sefate sa Bohlokwahadi

1. Ho etsa buka ena sebedisa maqephe ana 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 le 12.
2. Boloka leqephe la 7 le la 8 ka hara maqephe a mang.
3. Mena maqephehadi ka halofo hodima mola wa matheba a matsho.
4. A mene ka halofo hape hodima mola wa matheba a matala ho etsa buka.
5. Seha hodima mela ya matheba a mafubedu ho arohanya maqephe.



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

Baby Otter wants a nap

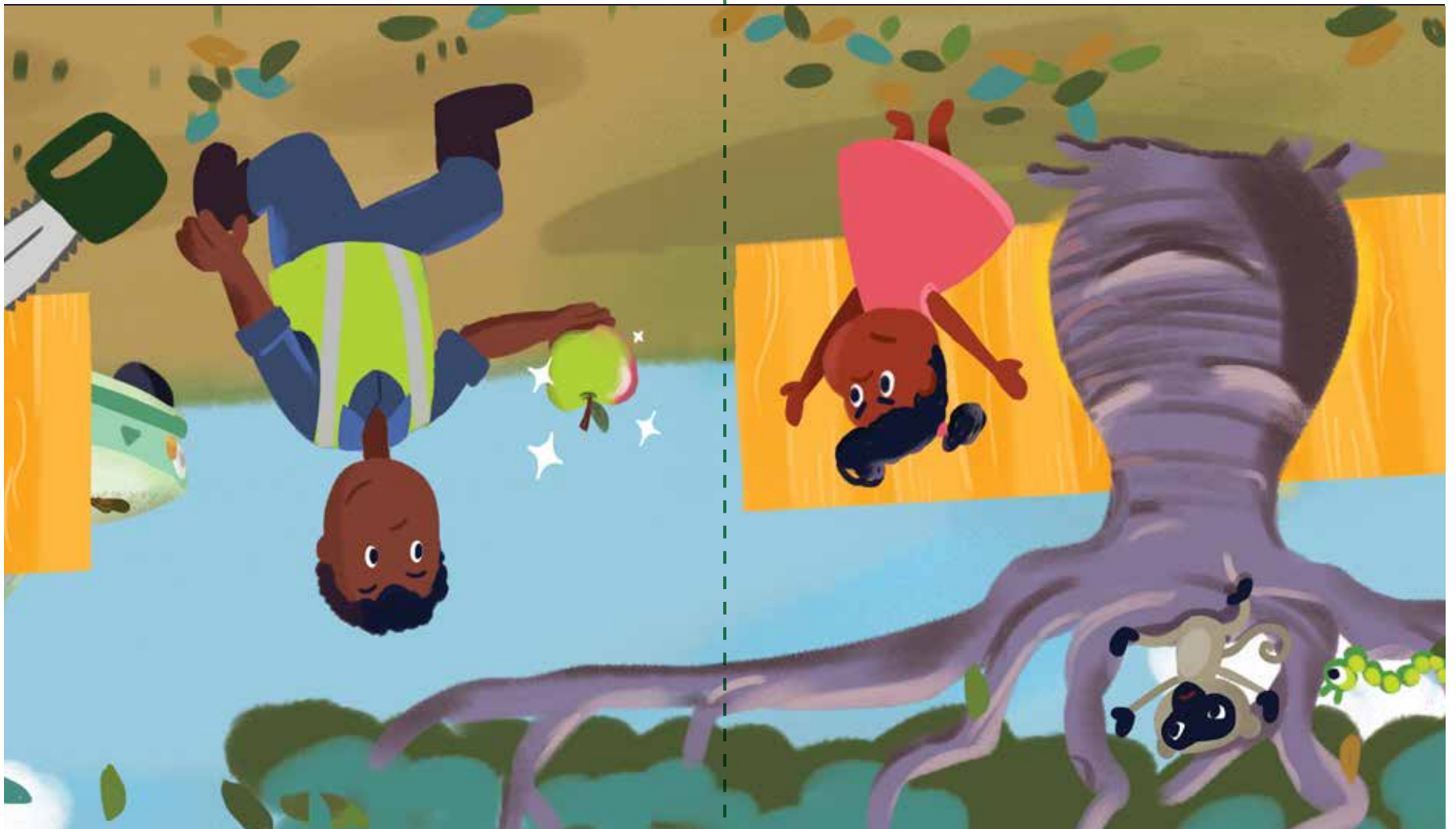
1. Tear off pages 9 and 10 of this supplement.
2. Fold the sheet in half along the black dotted line.
3. Fold it in half again along the green dotted line to make the book.
4. Cut along the red dotted lines to separate the pages.

A Very Important Tree

1. To make this book, use pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12.
2. Keep pages 7 and 8 inside the other pages.
3. Fold the sheets in half along the black dotted line.
4. Fold them in half again along the green dotted line to make the book.
5. 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.

Eba mahlahlaha ka pale!

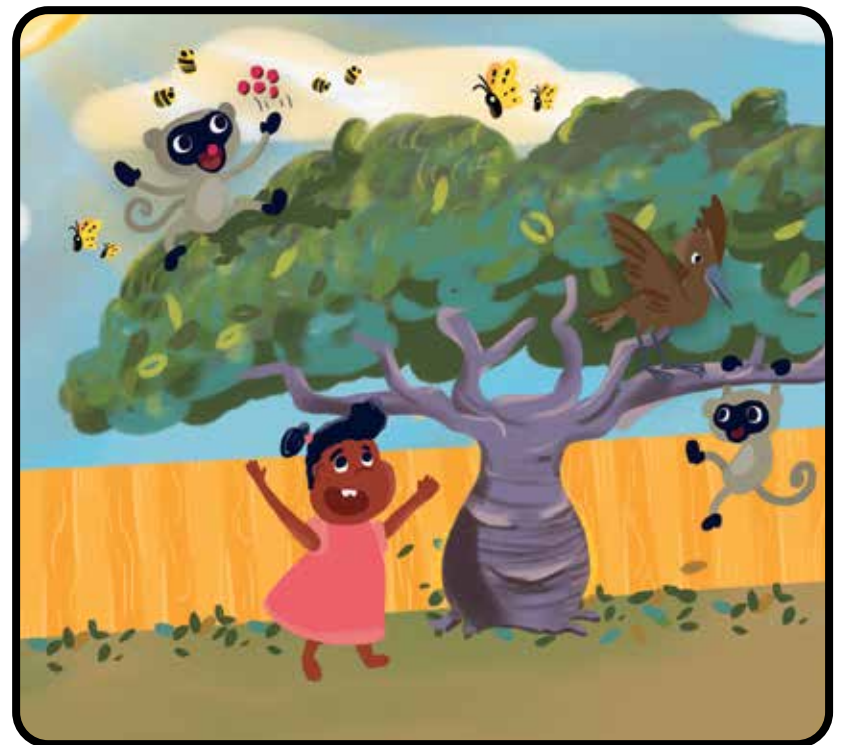
- ★ Taka setshwantsho sa sefate le dintho tse phelang tse hlohang difate bakeng sa dijo le moriti.
- ★ Ngola thothokiso kapa pina ka difate. O ka ngola mabapi le tsela eo difate di shebahalang ka yona, kamoo di leng bohlokwa kateng le kamoo batho ba lokelang ho hlokomela difate kateng.
- ★ Sheba leqephe la 13 bakeng sa porojeke e thabisang eo wena le ba lelapa le metswalle le ka e etsang ho keteka Letsatsi la Lefatshe ka la 22 Mmesa.

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



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

A Very Important Tree



Sefate sa Bohlokwahadi

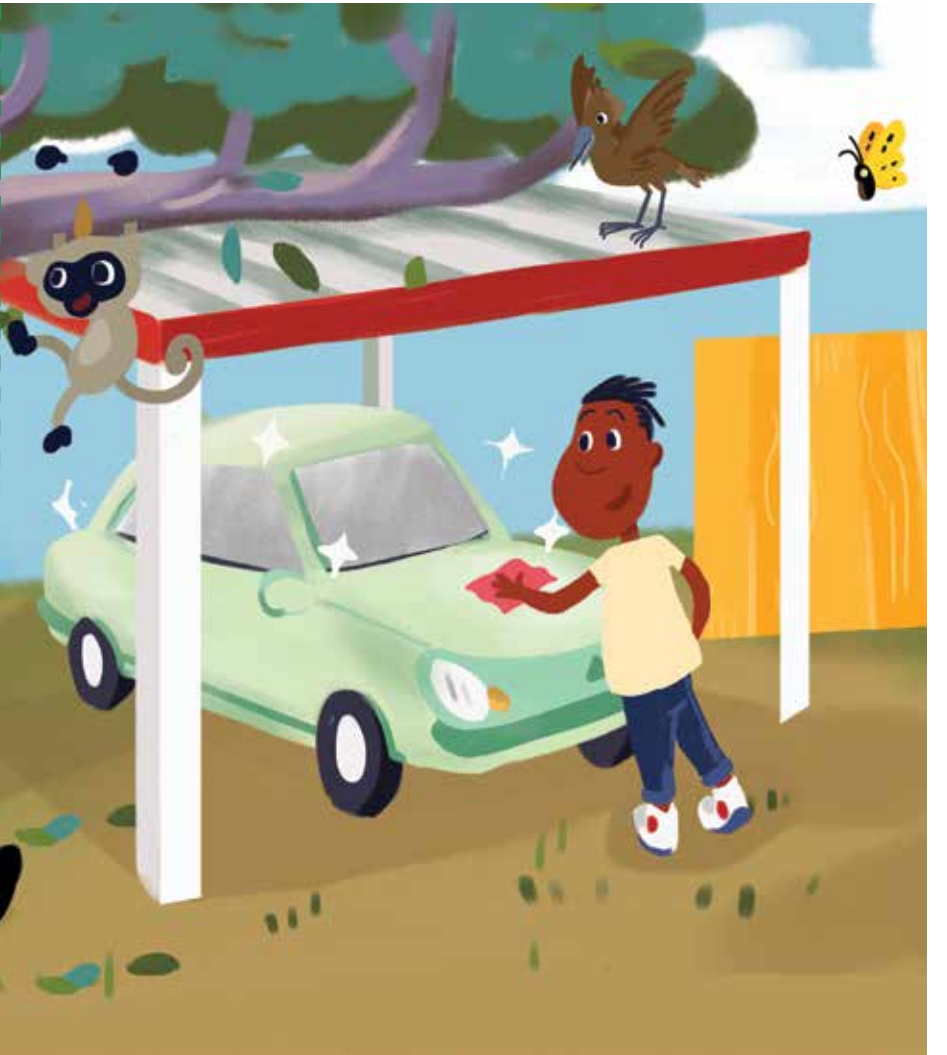
*Liam Longland • Elana Bregin
Hen'i'Z Creative Studio • Carla Lever*

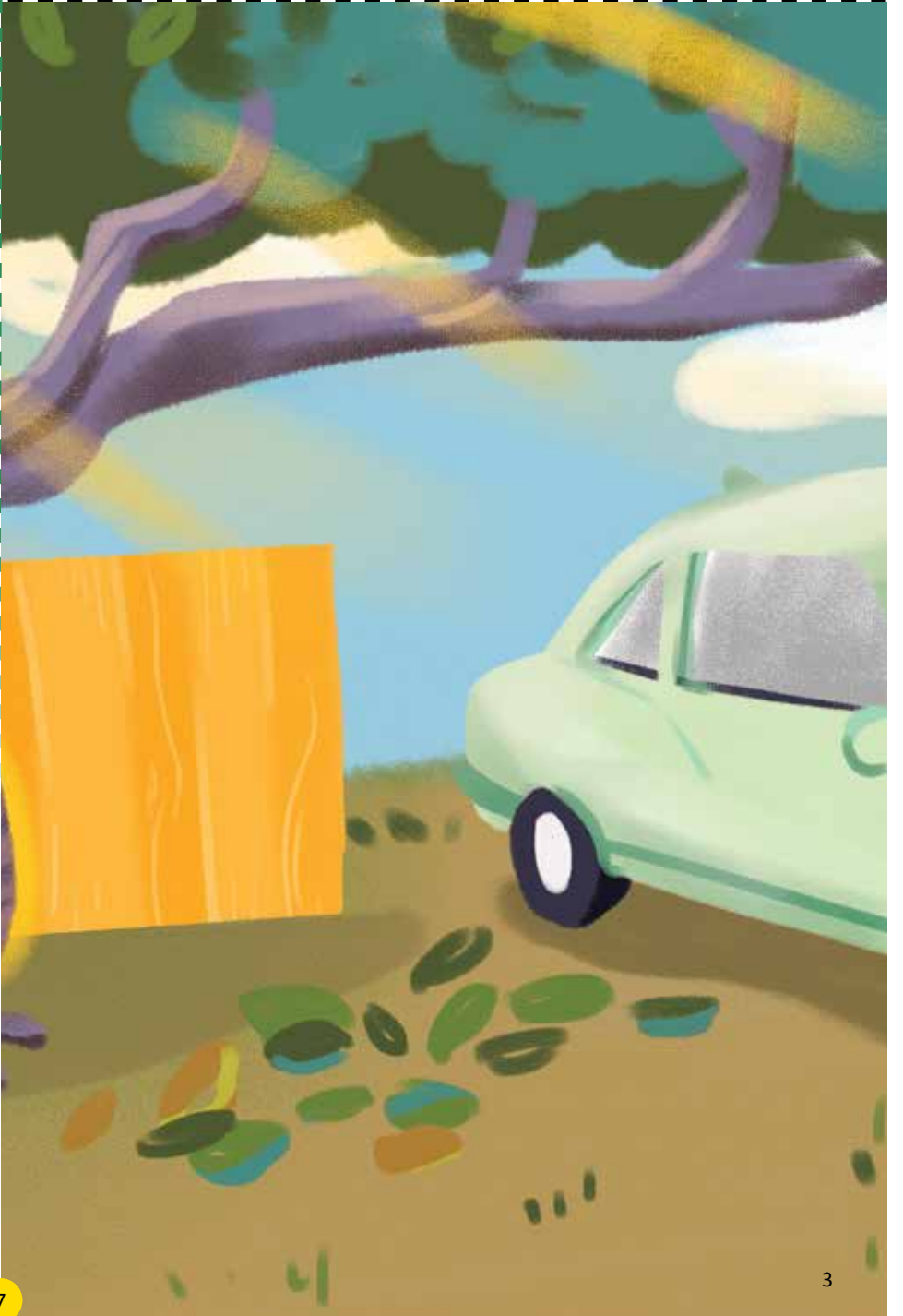
Ideas to talk about: Do you think trees are important? Why or why not? What are some ways we use trees? What are some ways animals and insects use trees?

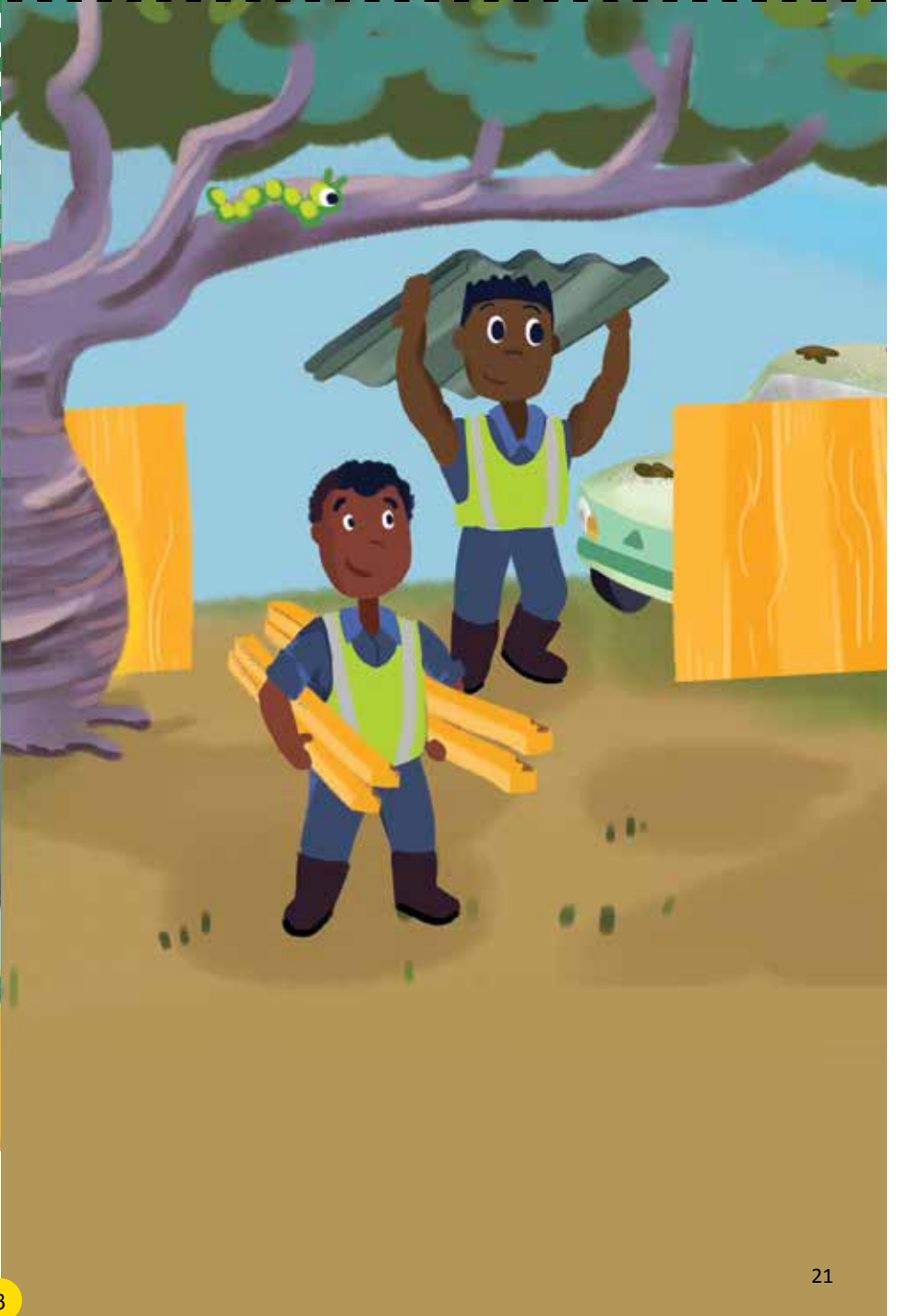
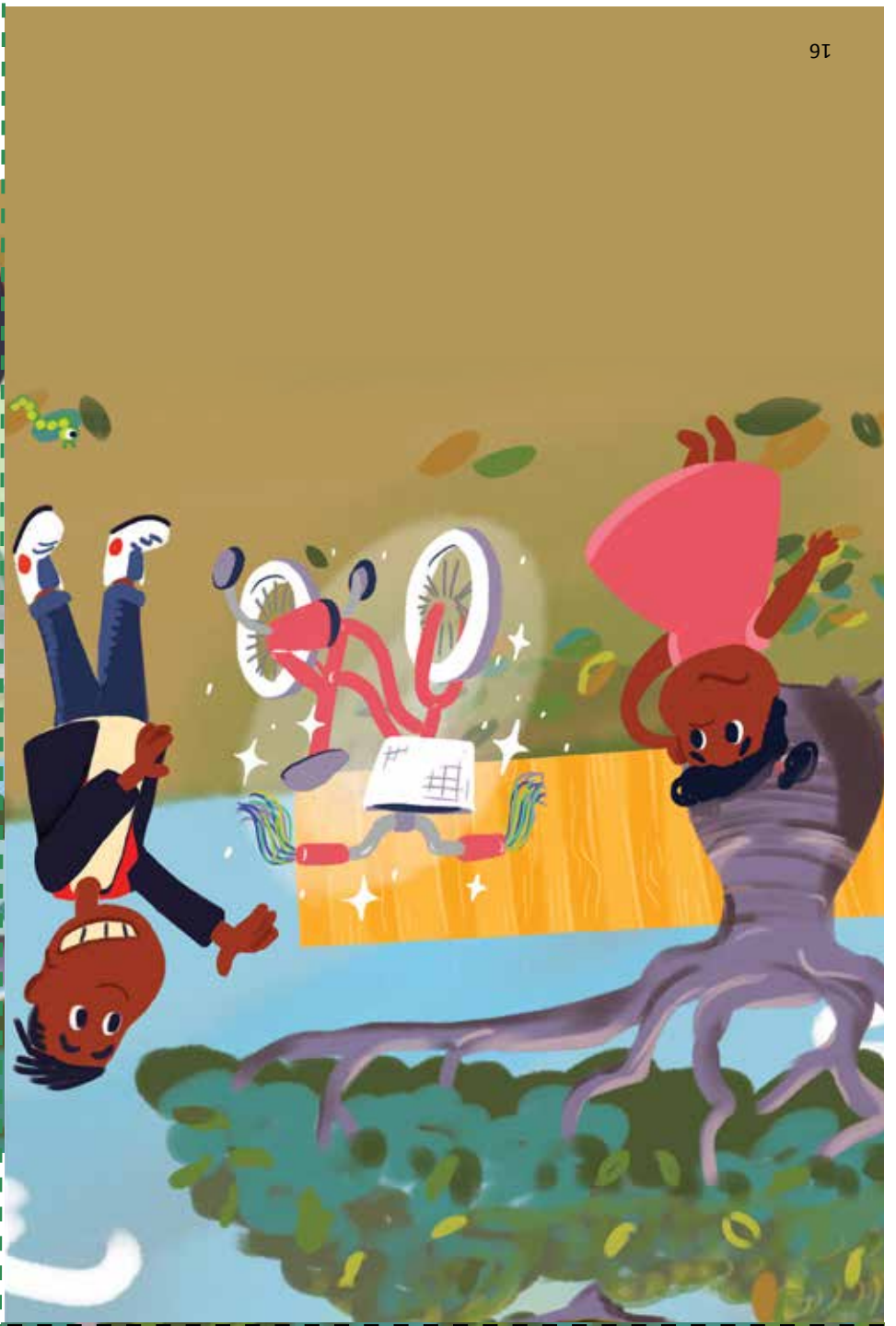
Mehopolo eo le ka buang ka yona: Na o nahana hore difate di bohlokwa? Hobaneng o nahana jwalo kapa o sa nahane jwalo? Ditsela tse ding tseo re sebedisang difate ka tsona ke dife? Ke ditsela dife tse ding tseo diphoofole le dikokwanyana di sebedisang difate ka tsona?

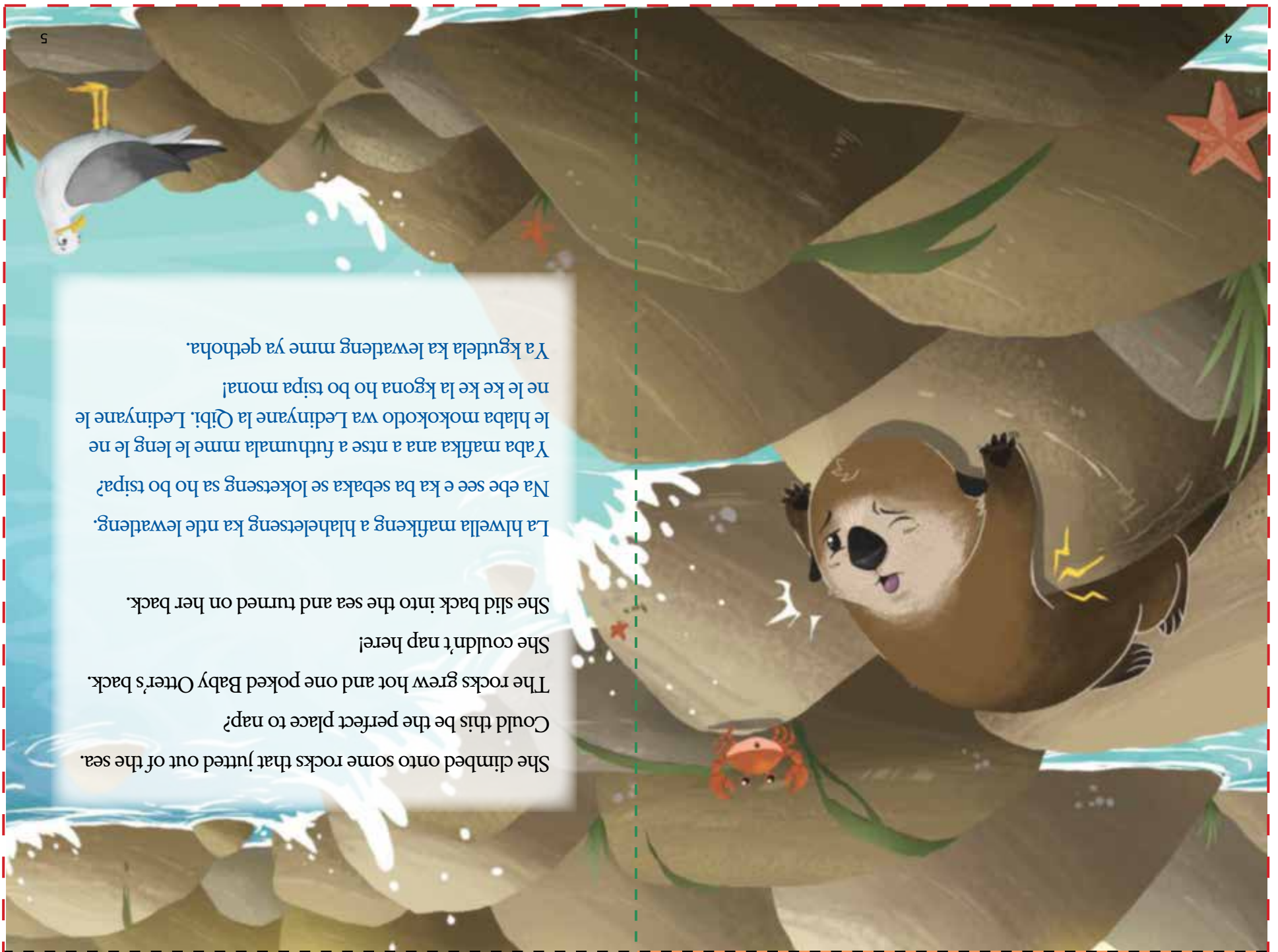


Drive your
imagination



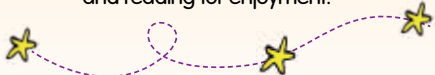






She climbed onto some rocks that jutted out of the sea.
 Could this be the perfect place to nap?
 The rocks grew hot and one poked Baby Otter's back.
 She couldn't nap here!
 She slid back into the sea and turned on her back.
 La hivella mahkeng a hlahletseng ka ntle lewadeng.
 Na ebe see e ka ba sebaka se loketseng sa ho bo tsipa?
 Yaba mahka ana a ntse a futhumala mme le leng le ne
 le haba mokokotlo wa Ledinyane la Qibi. Ledinyane le
 ne le ke ke la kgona ho bo tsipa mona!
 Ya kgutlela ka lewadeng mme ya qethoha.

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.



Ledinyane la Qibi le leka ho ya dibakeng tse sa tshwaneng bakeng sa ho bo tsipa hanyenyane, empa ho dula ho na le ntho e sa tsamayeng hantle. Jwale ho etsahala ntho e ikgethang e etsang hore le fumane nako e ntle ya ho bo tsipa!
 Pale ena e entswe ka ho kgetheha bakeng sa hore Nal'ibali e tsosolose bokgoni ba bana ka ho pheta dipale le ho balla boithabiso.

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.

Eba mahlahlaha ka pale!

- ★ Taka setshwantsho sa hao, setho sa lelapa kapa phoofotswana ya hao le tsipile boroko. Ka tlasa seo o se takileng, ngola polelo e hlalosing seo o se takileng.
- ★ Ngola lethathamo la dibaka tseo Ledinyane la Qibi le ileng la leka ho bo tsipa ho tsona le hore na bothata e ne e le eng sebakeng ka seng.
- ★ Qapa pale ya dibaka tseo ngwana a batlang ho tsipa boroko ho tsona le hore na bothata ke eng. Ka mohlala, ngwana o batla ho bo tsipa tafoleng mme a batla a wela fatshe! Taka setshwantsho se bontshang karolo eo o e ratang ka ho fetisisa paleng ya hao.

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Baby Otter wants a nap



Ledinyane la Qibi le batla ho bo tsipa hanyenyane

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?

Mehopolo eo le ka buang ka yona: Ke hobaneng ha o nahana hore ho ka ba kotsi bakeng sa ledinyane la phoofolo hore le tsipe boroko kae kapa kae feela moo le batlang? Diphoofole tse ding di itshireletsa jwang ha di tsipa boroko? Wena ke sebaka sefe seo o se ratang ka ho fetisisa bakeng sa ho bo tsipa?



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.

Ledinyane la Qibi le ne le kgathetse haholo. Yaba le a tsamaya ho ya tsoma sebaka se loketseng sa ho robala.

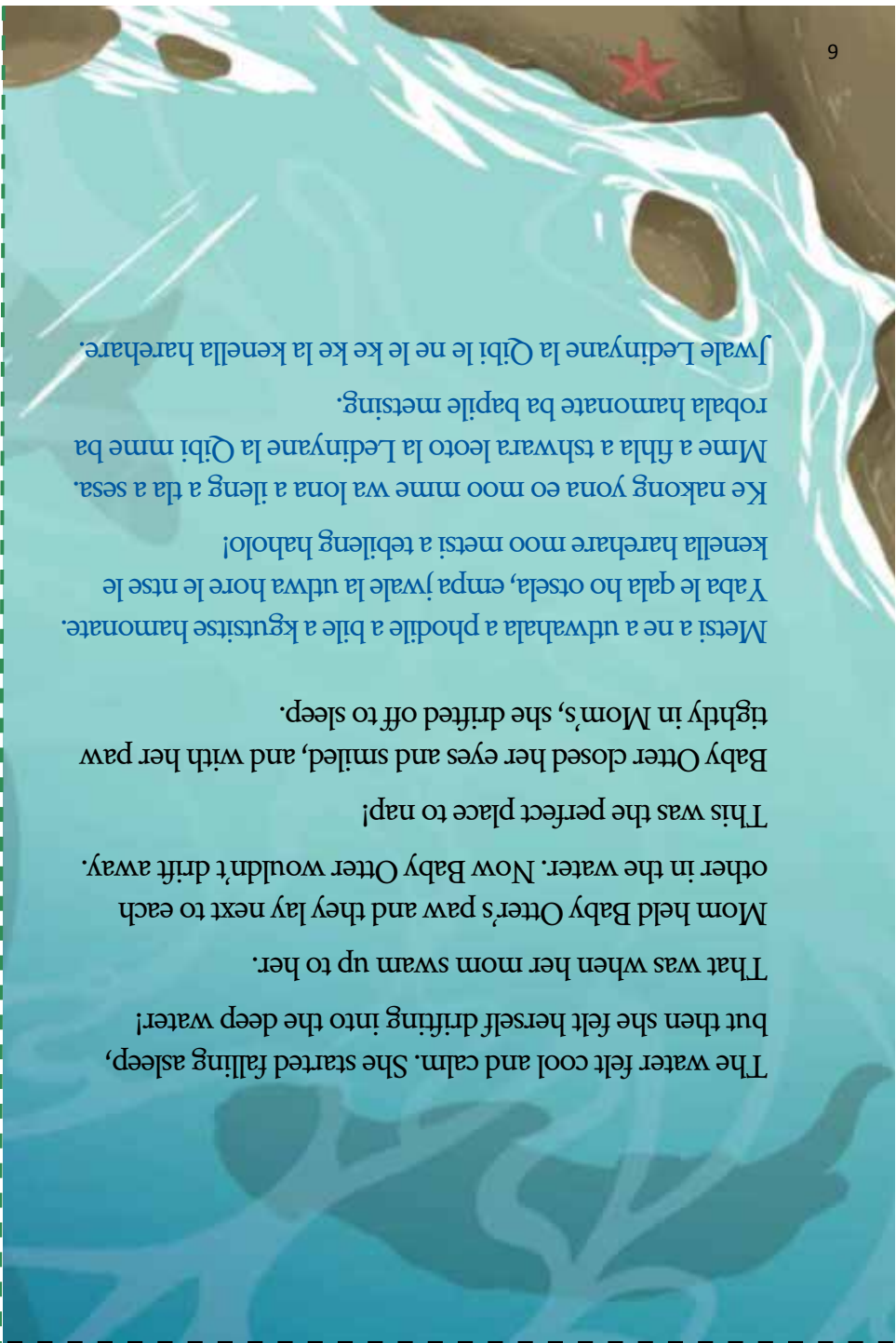
Sebaka sa pele seo Ledinyane la Qibi le se boneng ke mofero o ka tlasa metsi moo mme wa hae a neng tlwaetse ho mo sia teng ha a sa le monyenyane haholo.

Na ebe see e ka ba sebaka se loketseng sa ho bo tsipa?

Ya leka ho ikgara ka moferong ona o ka tlasa metsi. Ho ne ho thella haholo moferong ona.

Sena e ne e se sebaka se loketseng sa ho bo tsipa.

Ledinyane la Qibi la tlameha ho ya sheba sebaka se seng hape.



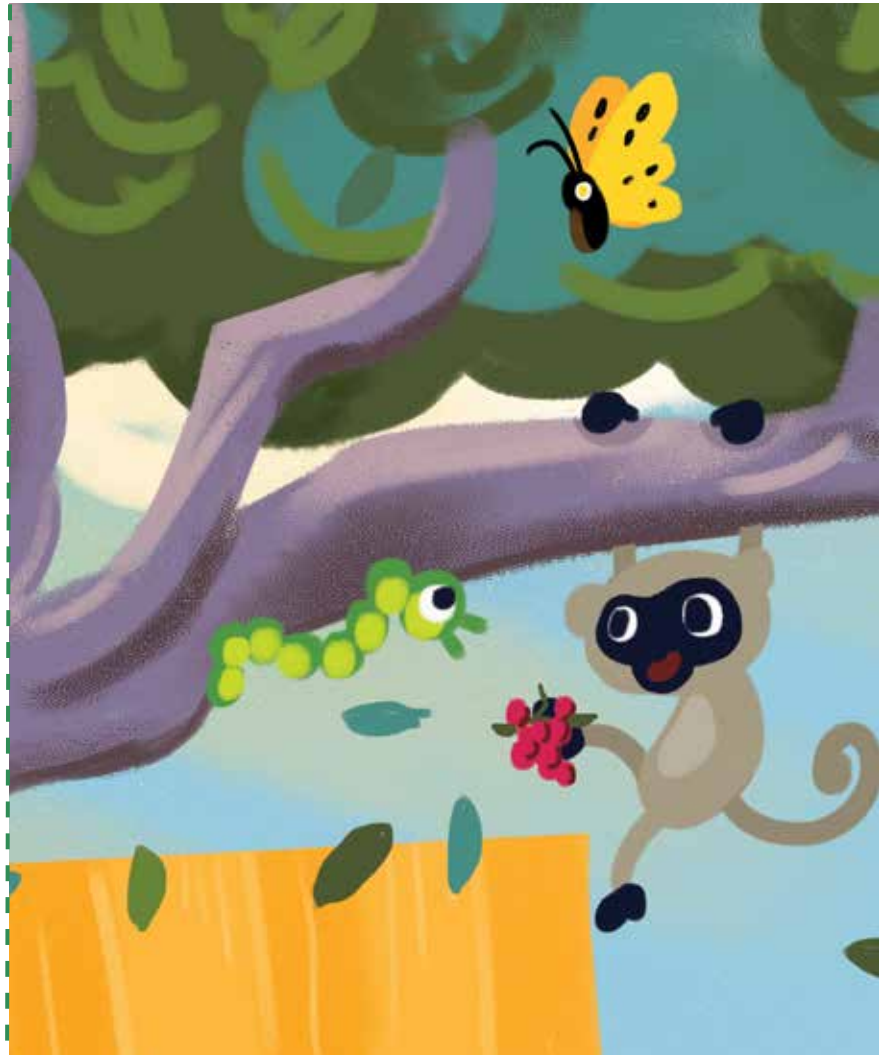
The water felt cool and calm. She started falling asleep, but then she felt herself drifting into the deep water! That was when her mom swam up to her. Mom held Baby Otter's paw and they lay next to each other in the water. Now Baby Otter wouldn't drift away. This was the perfect place to nap! Baby Otter closed her eyes and smiled, and with her paw tightly in Mom's, she drifted off to sleep.

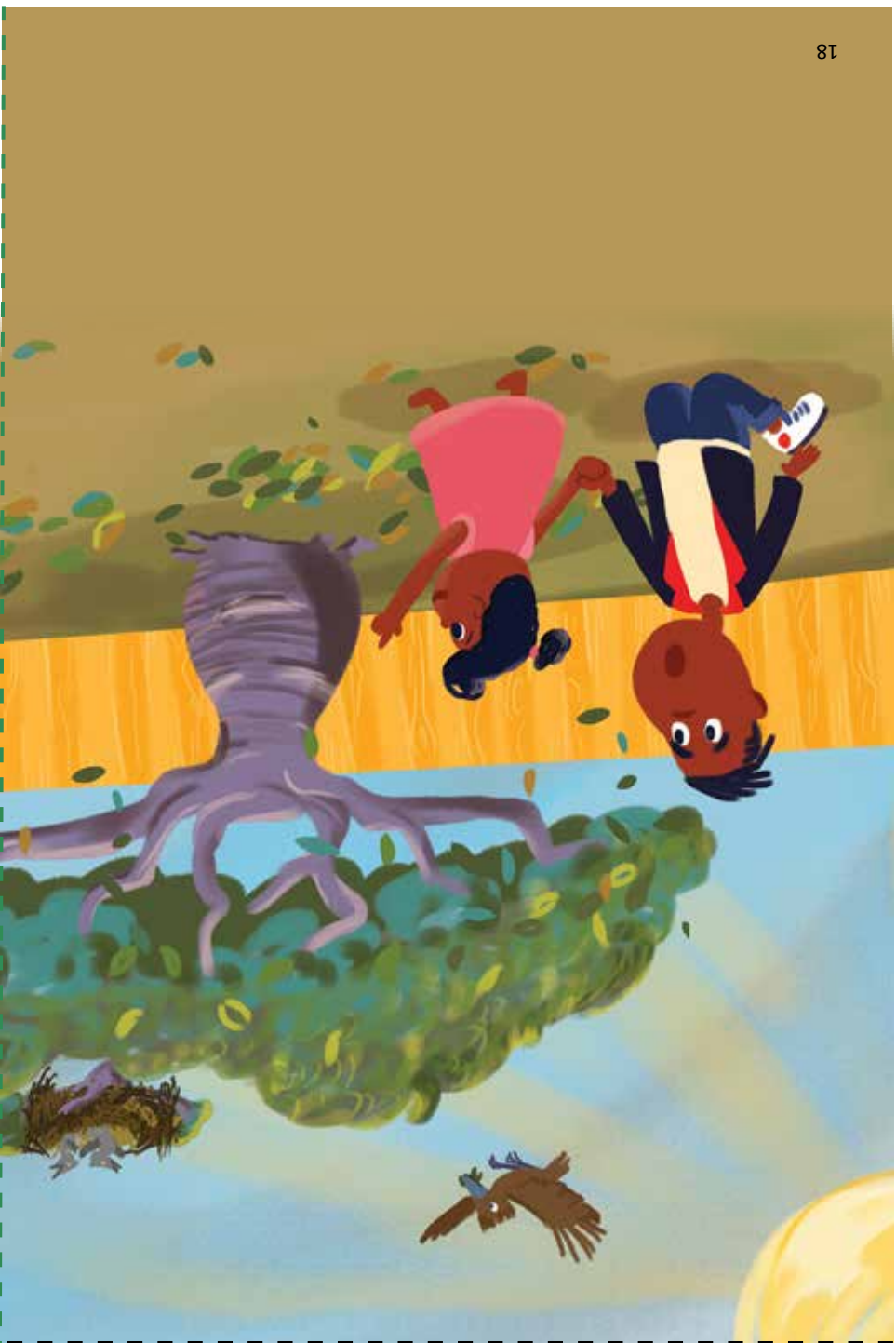
Metsi a ne a utwahala a phodile a bile a kgutstise hamonate. Yaba le gala ho otsele, empa jwale la utwa hore le nse le kenella harehare moo metsi a tebleng haholo! Ke nakong yona eo moo mme wa lona a leng a tla a sesa. Mme a fihla a tshwara leoto la Ledinyane la Qibi mme ba robala hamonate ba bapile metsing.

Jwale Ledinyane la Qibi le ne le ke la kenella harehare.

Sena e ne e le sebaka se loketseng sa ho bo tsipa hanyenyane!

Ledinyane la Qibi la tutubala mme la bososela, yaba le ya le sephume sa boroko leoto la lona le tshwerwe ke Mme ka thata.





Etsa pokello ya sefate

Make a tree collage

Difate di phetha karolo ya bohlokwa ho boloka lefatshe la rona le hlwekile le bile le le boemong bo botle. Difate di hlwekisa moya ka ho monya khabone daoksaete (moya o tjhefu) e be di ntsha oksejene, e leng moya oo dintho tsohle tse phelang, ho akareletsa batho, di o hlohang hore 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.

Difate di fumana metsi tlaselase mobung ebe di a ntshetsa sepakapeng e le mmuwane, moo a ka fetohang metsi a fanang ka bophelo. Difate di fana ka dijo le tshireletso, moriti le patsi, ebile di thibela kgoholeho ya mobu ha pula ena.



Dikgetjhana tsa pampiri, sekgomaretsi le dikerayone, pente kapa dikoki / Scrap paper, glue and crayons, paint or kokis

Dintho tse tshwarang moriri / Hairclip

Dipalesa / Flowers

Disetikara / Stickers

Dithootse tse ommeng / Dried seeds

Dimakasine tsa kgale le sekere / Old magazines and scissors

Masiba / Feathers

Pete ya perekisi kapa nate ya sefate sa ouku / Peach pit or acorn

Jwang bo ommeng / Dry grass

Kgabana ya polasetiki le koki kapa pente e ntsho / Plastic teaspoon and black koki or paint

Kgwele kapa ulu / String or wool

Dintlha tse mabapi le difate

Sefate se le seng sa ouku se ka sireletsa le ho fepa

- mefuta e 532 ya diboko
- mefuta e 147 ya dinonyana
- mefuta e 120 ya dianyesi
- mefuta e 60 ya dihahabi le diphoofole tse phelang metsing le ka ntle ho metsi
- mefuta e 280 ya dikokwanyana

Dimakasine tsa kgale le sekere / Old magazines and scissors

Khateboto / 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



Rapolasi le sefonthwane

Ka Ken Williams ■ Ditshwantsho ka Natalie le Tamsin Hinrichsen



Mehleng ya kgalekgale ho ne ho na le sefonthwane se dulang hodimo mane thabeng e neng e okametse masimo a matala. Ka bomadimabe, sefonthwane sena se ne se le lonya haholo. Letsatsi le leng le le leng se ne se ya dipolasing tsa batho, se fihle se inkele ntho le ha e le efe eo se e batlang se sa e kopa! Sa nka dijalo le diphoofole kaofela hoo borapolasi ba ileng ba qetella ba se na seo ba ka se fepang ba malapa a bona ka sona.



Borapolasi ba ne ba tletse bohale haholo ke boitshwara ba sefonthwane sena, empa ba ne ba tshaba ho se thiba. Ka lehlohonolo, ho ne ho

na le rapolasi e mong ya bitswang Kopano, mme yena a etsa qeto ya ho ba sebete. "Nna ke motho ya bohale, mme ke tla etsa leqheka la ho leleka sefonthwane sena," a rialo ho borapolasi ba bang. Kaofela ba ne ba thabile haholo empa le teng ba sewa ke letswalo ha ba nahana feela taba ya ho leka ho lwantsha sefonthwane sena!

Ka letsatsi le hlahlamang, Kopano a paka dijo, kgarafu le selepe mme a leba thabeng ho ya batlana le sefonthwane. Ka mora dihora tse ngata, Kopano a fumana lehaha le lenyenyane. A kgasetsa ka hara lehaha lena mme a etsa bonnete ba hore o ipata hantle hoo sefonthwane se ke keng sa mo bona.

Ho eso ye kae, a utlwa diqi tsa sefonthwane sena ha se ntse se tsamaya thabeng.

Ha sefonthwane se atamela, Kopano a utlwa hore se ntse se bina se thabile se kakatsetse meroho, diitholwana se bile se kganna dikgomo tse tharo tse nonneng le dipere tse pedi tse shahlileng tseo se tswa di utswa ho borapolasi. Sena sa etsa hore Kopane a tlale bohale le ho feta.

Kopano o ne a tseba hore sefonthwane sena se sehlo haholo mme se tla sitwa ho mo fumana moo a ipatileng teng. Ka hoo, ha sefonthwane se ntse se tantsha le ho bina, Kopano a fetola lentse la hae mme a re, "O nahana hore o matla ebile o bohale, empa nna ke matla ho o feta ebile ke bohale ho o feta. Hape ke lebelo ho o feta mme nka o sia peisong efe kapa efe."

Sefonthwane sa se ke sa dumela seo se se utlwang. "Kgele! o mang wena o lekang ho nqholotsa?" sa kgaruma jwalo se bile se reteleha ka potlako ho leka ho fumana moo lentse lena le hlahang teng. Empa Kopano o ne a ipatile hantle, mme sefonthwane se ne se ke ke sa mo fumana.

Kopano a shwa ke ditsheho mme a re, "Ako bone he, le hona tjena ke o entse sethoto. O ke ke wa mphumana moo ke teng le ha o ka rata, empa mohlomong o tla ba sebete se lekaneng hore o amohele qholotso ya ka."

"Ke itse na o mang wena o lekang ho nqholotsa?" sefonthwane sa boela sa kgaruma. "Itl'hahise mona!"

"Eseng hona jwale," ha araba Kopano. "Ha re kopane hosasa motsheare o moholo tshimong yane e mosikong wa thaba. Jwale re tla bona hore na ya lebelo ho feta e mong ke mang, mme haeba ke hlola, o tla lokela ho tsamaya mme o se hlole o kgathatsa borapolasi hape. O reng ka qholotso ee?"

Sefonthwane sa tsheha mme sa re, "Ho lokile. Ke matha la ntshwekge mokgwaka ebile ke matla ho feta mang kapa mang! Ke tlo hlola qholotsong ena."

Kopano a bososela a le mong mme a nyonyoba ho tswela ka ntle ho lehaha a ba a theoha thabeng sefonthwane se sa hlokomele.

Hoseng ha letsatsi le hlahlamang, pele mafube a hlaha, Kopano a qalella ho tjheka foro e telele tshimong. Yaba ka mora moo o bokella matlwana a dinotshi a mangata ka moo a ka kgonang. A kenya matlwana ana a dinotshi ka hloko ka forong, a le hlokolosi hore a se ke a di qala. Ka mora moo, a kgethula makala a maholo mme a a ala hodima foro. Yaba o qetella ka ho tshela mobu ka hodimo e le hore tshimo e shebahale jwalo ka kamehla.

E se kgale, sa fihla sefonthwane, se hatela hodimo ka boitshupo bohle. Sa shwa ke ditsheho ha se bona hore na Kopano ke seheshana se sekae. "O rapolasi wa moheanyane wena," sa rialo. "Ke a tseba hore ke matla ebile ke lebelo ho o feta!"

Le hoja Kopano a ile a utlwa a sewa ke letswalo hanyenyane, o ne a tseba hore o tlo hlola sefonthwane sena, yaba o re, "Kajeno qholotso ke ya hore na ya lebelo ho feta e mong ke mang. Sefate sena se setala ke moo re tla qala teng mme sefate sane se pele ke kgweleng." Kopano o ne a entse bonnete ba hore foro eo a e patileng e dipakeng tsa difate tse na tse pedi.

Sefonthwane sa ipolaya ka ditsheho hoo ho ileng ha ba ha thothomela fatshe. "Ke se ke le malala a laotswe," sa rialo. "Peisonyana ena ya hao ke bohesanyane ba kgwele ho nna mona. Ha ho potang hore ke tlo ba mohlodi kajeno."

Kopano le sefonthwane ba ema pela sefate. Yaba Kopano o re, "Moleng, itokise, iwuu!"

Sefonthwane sa qalella ho matha mme sa sia Kopano ka mehato e ka bang mmedi kaofela. Sa hetla mme sa bona seheshana sa rapolasi se saletse morao mane. Empa ena e bile phoso e kgolo ho sefonthwane sena hobane nakong eo se hetlang, ke ha se re swalakahla! ka hara foro e patilweng. Mobu le makala tsa wela ha sefonthwane se hata hodima tsona mme ha se wela, matlwana ohle a dinotshi a buleha mme ha tswa dinotshi tsa semana. Dinotshi tsa qala ho loma sefonthwane mme e se kgale sa bokolla ke bohloko. Sefonthwane se ne se tshohile habohlako. Sa qhomela hodimo sa ntano papaela ho leba holehole ka hohle ka moo se ka kgonang, sa se ke sa hlola se kgutla.

Kopano a itl'hohlora lerole mme a kgutlela polasing ya hae. Tseleng, a kopana le borapolasi ba bang kaofela le malapa a bona. Ba opa mahofi le ho bina e le ho leboha Kopano.



Kopano a bososela ka thabo hobane o ne a tseba hore kajeno seheshana sa rapolasi se hlotse sefonthwane, mme ha se ntho e etsahalang letsatsi le letsatsi, ke tjho le hona dipaleng!

Eba mahlahlaha ka pale!

- Na o nahana hore Kopano o ne a le bohale haholo? O nahana hore leqheka le leng la ho leleka sefonthwane e ka ba lefe?
- Etsa phousetara e nang le sehlooho se reng: THIBANG BOMPODI! Etsa lethathamo la dintho tseo o ka di etsang ha motho a iketsa mpodi ho wena.

- Paleng ena, sefonthwane se ne se ikentse mpodi ho borapolasi hobane se le sehlo ka mmele se bile se le matla ho ba feta. Ke mabaka afe a mang ao o nahanang hore batho ba iketsa mpodi ho ba bang ka ona?



Drive your
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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?

Monate wa Na'ibali

Nal'ibali fun



1.



Paleng ya Sefate sa Bohlokwahadi, ngwanana e monyenyane o emisa ntate e mong hore a se ke a rema sefate. O nahana hore ho etsahalang setshwantshong see? Ka hara pudulana ya puo, ngola seo o nahanang hore ngwanana enwa e monyenyane o se bolella ntate enwa. Ka mora moo, ngola dipolelo tse mmalwa mabapi le hore na ke hobaneng o nahana hore difate di 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 setshwantsho sefe ho tse nyenyane tsa Neo le ntate wa hae ha ba ntse ba bala se tshwanang hantle le se seholo?

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



3.



Ke dintho tse kae mona setshwantshong tseo o ka di fumanang le ho di fa mabitso?

- ntho eo o ka jang ka yona _____
- ntho e o thusang hore o bone hantle _____
- ntho eo o dulang hodima yona _____
- ntho e nowang _____
- moo ho phehelwang dijo _____
- ntho e bontshang hore na 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. fereko, dikgalase tsa mahlo, setulo, senomaphodi/jusi, bora, wathe
Answers: 2. A; 3. fork, glasses/spectacles, chair, cooldrink/juice, braai, watch

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

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

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