

NAL'IBALI

Ananelang dibuka!

April 23 ke Letsatsi la Lefatshe la Dibuka!

Go buisa dibuka tse dintsi go thusa bana go nna babuisi ba ba botoka. Gore bana ba gago ba tsewele ba buisa botshelo jwa bone jotlhe, ba tshwanetse go batla go buisa!

Fa re batla go dira gore bana ba rona ba buise mme re dire gore ba tsewele ba buisa, re tlhoka go thaloganya gore ke eng se se ba rotloetsang go buisa.

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 mefuta efe ya dibuka?

- ◆ Gantsi bana ba tla buisa buka e ba e tlhophileng ka bobone go na le go buisa buka e ba e tlhophetsweng ke morutabana kgotsa motsadi.
- ◆ Ba rata dibuka tse di nang le dilo tse ba di ratang.
- ◆ Gantsi ba tla tlhophisa dibuka tse di nang le dikgangkgolo tsa ditiragalo tse di kgatlhang.
- ◆ Mme gape ba rata dibuka tse di tshogisang kgotsa tse di tshosang mme di na le ditshwantsho tse dintle.
- ◆ Go botlhokwa gore bana ba ithute sengwe fa ba buisa buka.
- ◆ Dilaaborari di naya bana tshono ya go lebelela dibuka tse dintsi tse di farologaneng pele ga ba tlhophisa e ba batlang go e buisa.



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.

Ke eng se se ka ba rotloetsang go buisa?

- ★ Gantsi kgatlhego ya bana ya go buisa e tsosiwa le go rotloediwa thata ke maloko a lelapa (segolobogolo ke bommabone), barutabana le ditsala.
- ★ Gantsi ba utlwa ka dibuka tse ba batlang go di buisa fa ba bua le ditsala tsa bone.
- ★ Ba itumelela go buisediwa dibuka ke maloko a lelapa le barutabana, tota le fa ba setse ba kgona go buisa!
- ★ Mme fa ba setse ba na le kgatlhego ya go buisa, ba tla batla go tsewelela ba buisa!



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!

Kafa batsadi le batlhokomedi ba ka thusang ka teng

- Tlhomamisa gore bana ba gago ba nna le dibuka tse dintsi tse di farologaneng tse di ba kgatlhang.
- Ba ise kwa laeboraring mme, fa o kgona, ba rekele dibuka tse e ka nnang tsa bone.
- Dira gore ba tlhophisele dibuka tsa bone.
- Bua le bana ba gago ka dibuka mme o ba di buisetse, go sa kgathalesege gore ba na le dingwaga di le kana kang.
- Dira gore ba nne maloko a setlhophisa sa puiso se se setseng se le teng kgotsa itlhamele sa gago!

Ke eng o sa laletse ditsala dingwe tsa bana ba gago ka Letsatsi la Lefatshe la Dibuka kwa legaeng la gago? Ngwana mongwe le mongwe a ka tla le buka e a e ratang thata mme ba bo ba tlhalosa se se ba se ratang thata 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.



IT STARTS WITH
A STORY.

GO SIMOLOLA
KA LEINANE.



Dipeo tsa go lthuta!

Ditiro tsa go anela mainane tse di ka tokafatsang le go dira gore bana ba banye ba dirise megopolo ya bone

Literacy Seeds!

Storytelling activities to enrich and engage young minds



Batsadi le batlhokomedi ba ba rategang ba bana ba banye, rotlhe re na le ditsholofelo le ditiro ka bana ba rona – gore ba tla tshela matshelo a a itumetseng a a itekanetseng le a a atlegileng. Mme re a itse gore go ba thusa go fithelela ditiro tseno go tlhoka maitenko a magolo.

Peeletso e e bothale go gaisa e re ka e direlang bana ba rona ke go ba naya nako ya rona – go ba reetsa, go buisana le bone ke go dira dilo le bone. Dilo tseno tsotlhe di direga ka tlhologo fela fa re anela le go buisa mainane mmogo. Fa re tlotla ka mainane le bana, re thusa go atolosa lefatshe la bone e bile re thaya motheo o o nonofileng ya bokamoso jwa bone.

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.

Kafa lo ka itumelelang go buisa dibuka le go bua ka tsone le bana ba gago



1. Buisa ka puo ya bone ya kwa gae. Go buisa mainane ka puo ya kwa gae go dira gore go buisa go nne motlhofo le gore go nne monate. Leka go dirisa kgobokanyo ya mainane a rona ya dipuo tse di farologaneng tsa Aforika Borwa tse di mo go websaete ya Nal'ibali ya www.nalibali.org.

2. Buisa ka se ba se ratang. Gore bana ba rate go buisa, le go batla se ba se buisang letsatsi le letsatsi, ba tshwanetse go itumelela se ba se buisang! Bana bangwe ba ka tswa ba rata mainane a a kaga botshelo jwa mmatota mme ba bangwe ba ka tswa ba rata dilo tse e seng tsa mmatota. Ka jalo, le fa e ka tswa e le eng se se ba kgatthang, dira gore ba se buise!

3. Buisa dibuka tse di printilweng. Bana ba banye ba ithuta thata ka ditemosi tsa bone. Ka jalo, go bothokwa thata gore ba kgone go utlwa gore go ntse jang go tshwara dibuka tse di printilweng le go phetlha ditsebe tsa tsone.

4. Buisang mmogo... kgotsa ba ka buisa ba le nosi. Tlhopha dibuka tse di botokanya go sekae go na le tse bana ba gago ba di buisang gone jaanong ka bobone. Mme, bana ba rata go buisa ka bobone, ba rotloetse go dira le seno.

5. Bua ka ditshwantsho mme o botse ngwana gago dipotso. Supa dilo dingwe mo ditshwantshong mme o tlhalose gore ke eng kgotsa kopa ngwana wa gago gore a di tlhalose. Botsa jaana: "O akanya gore go tla diragala eng morago ga seno?" kgotsa "Ke eng fa monna yole 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?"





Nka buisa jang dibuka tsa ditshwantsho tse di senang mafoko?

Mo dibukeng tsa ditshwantsho tse di senang mafoko, leinane le anelwa ka go dirisa ditshwantsho fela kgotsa go ka tswa go na le mafoko a sekae. Go buisa dibuka tseno go dira gore go nne le tshono e ntle ya gore lo tlhalose se lo akanyang gore se direga mo ditshwantshong, gore ke eng fa dilo dingwe di tseentswe mo ditshwantshong, gore batho ba ba mo leinaneng ba ka tswa ba akanya eng kgotsa ba reng le gore leinane le tla felela kae. Ga go na tsela e e "siameng" kgotsa e e "sa siamang" ya go e buisa, ka jalo ngwana mongwe le mongwe a ka itlhamela leinane le le tlhomogileng fa a ntse a phetlha ditsebe tsa buka.

1. Ipheng nako ya go bua ka khabara ya buka le ka setlhogo sa yone, ka gonne di re naya lesedinyana malebana le kgangkgolo yotlhe ya leinane.
2. Phetlhang buka mme lo iphe nako ya go lebelela ditshwantsho ka kelotlhoko. Elang tlhoko thulaganyo ya leinane lo bo lo bue ka yone le ka tebego ya sefatlhego tsa badiragatsi le tsela e ba itsikinyang mmele ka teng.
3. Jaanong e reka lo setse go tlhologanya tatelano ya leinane, anelang leinane lo dirisa medumo e e farologaneng ya mantswa, mafoko a a kgatlhisang a a tlhalosang le medumo e mengwe.
4. Go anela leinane ka go dirisa buka ya ditshwantsho e e senang mafoko ke tsela e e molemolemo ya go dira gore bana ba kgone go itshepa le gore ba nne le tlotlofoko fa ba anela leinane. Botsa dipotso malebana le dintlha tsa botlhokwa mo ditshwantshong go thusa bana ba gago go dirisa mafoko a masha le go dira gore go anela le go buisa ga bone mainane go nne le bokao.



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.

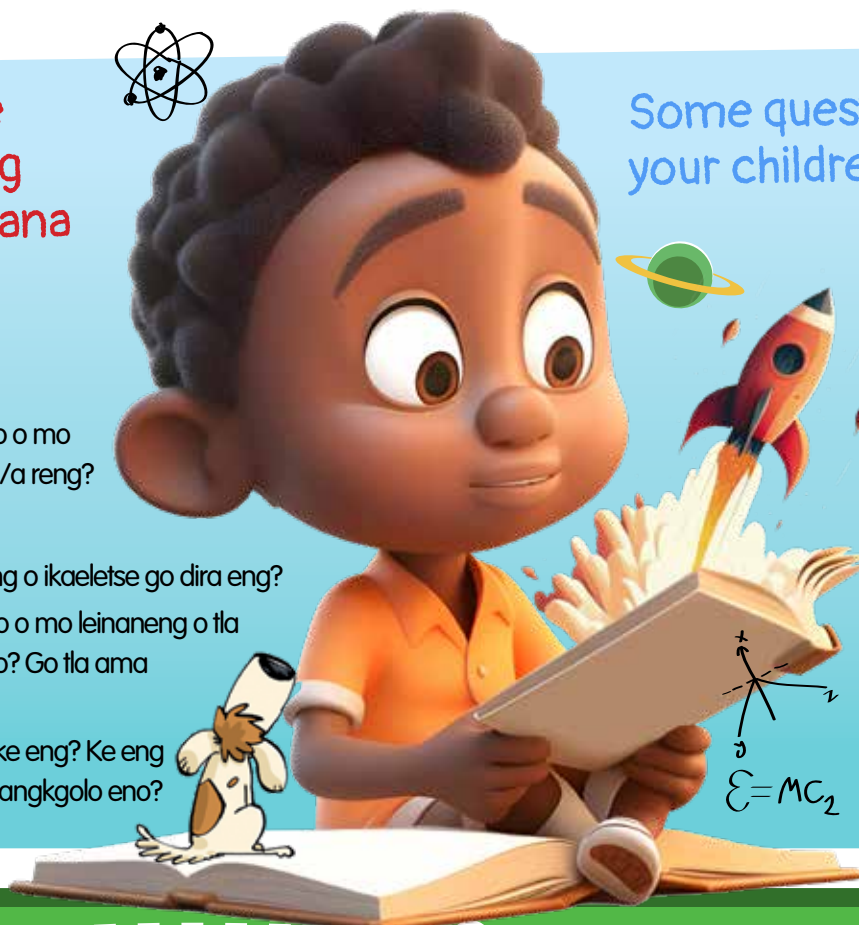
1. Spend time talking about the cover and the book's title, as these give us clues about the main thrust of the story.
2. Page through the book and spend time looking carefully at the illustrations. Notice and talk about the story's setting and the characters' facial expressions and body language.
3. 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.

Dipotso dingwe tse di ka kaelang dikakanyo tsa bana ba gago...

- * Go direga eng mo setshwantshong seno?
- * O akanya gore motho yo o mo leinaneng o akanya eng/a reng? Ke eng fa o rialo?
- * Motho yo o mo leinaneng o ikaeletse go dira eng?
- * O akanya gore motho yo o mo leinaneng o tla dira eng morago fa seno? Go tla ama jang leinane?
- * Kgankgolo ya leinane ke eng? Ke eng se o se lemogang ka kgankgolo eno?

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 yo o rategang... Dear Nal'ibali...



Kwalela Nal'ibali go
Nal'ibali Trust
Box 36397
Glosderry, 7702

Kgotsa ikgolaganye le rona ka go
dirisa metswedi ya go ikgolaganya
le rona ka inthanete.

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

Nal'ibali yo o rategang

Ke morutabana wa Thutafatshe. Sekolo sa rona se simolotse thulaganyo ya Tlogela Sengwe le Sengwe Mme o Buise (Drop Everything And Read (DEAR)) go tokafatsa selekanyo sa bana ba ba kgonang go buisa le go kwala. Tsweetswee, a lo ka nnaya dikakantsho dingwe tsa kafa nka dirang gore mainane a kgatlhe mo go se ke se rutang.

Malebo, ke nna Kgosi
Wa kwa Driefontein

Kgosi yo o rategang

Go dirisa mainane a bogologolo ke tsele e e molemo e o ka simololang ka yone go ithuta ka mafelo le dinako tse di farologaneng le diitsetse tse di batho ba tshelang ka tsone. Tlhopho mainane a a tlhamilweng kwa dinageng tse dingwe mme o bo o dira gore bana ba dirise inthanete le dibuka tsa tshedimosetso gore ba ithute mo go oketsegileng ka dinaga tse. Mme gape o ka rotloetsa bana go dirisa dimmapa le/kgotsa diatlase go bona mafelo a ba neng ba buisa ka one kgotsa gore ba latedise loeto lwa motho yo go buiwang ka ene mo leinaneng.

Setlhopho sa Nal'ibali



Nal'ibali yo o rategang

Ke motsadi yo o nosi wa mosimanyana wa dikgwedi di le robongwe. Ditsala tsa me tsotlhe di mpolelela gore ke mmuisetse dibuka. Ke leka go buisetsa ngwanake leinane letsatsi le letsatsi, mme ga ke itse gore a o a kgatlhega kgotsa jang. O phamola buka mme a bo a dira modumo fa ke ntse ke buisa. Ke mo reketsa buka ya bana ya ditshwantsho, a mme o sa ntse a le monnye thata gore nka mmuisetsa?

Ke nna Alison, wa kwa Westridge

Alison yo o rategang

Fa o buisa le ngwana wa gago ka metlha, o tla bona gore boitshwaro jwa gagwe bo a fetoga fa nako e ntse e tsamaya. Ga se masea otlhe a a didimalang fa o simolola go a buisetsa buka. Ka dinako tse dingwe a opa diatla kgotsa a ragaraga ka maoto a one go bontsha kafa a itumetseng ka teng. Fa morwao a batla go tsaya buka, go bontsha gore o a e kgatlhegela e bile o kgatlhegela le ditshwantsho tsa mebalabala tse di leng mo go yone. Fa masea a dira modumo fa o a buisetsa buka, a ka tswa a leka go go etsa. O se ka wa kgobega marapo! Go bonala lesea la gago le itumela fa o le buisetsa.

Setlhopho 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



Godisa laeaborari ya gago.

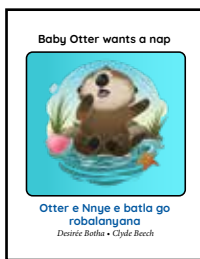
Itirele dibuka tsa sega- o-boloke tse PEDI

Otter e Nnye e batla go robalanyana

1. Ntsha letlhare la tsebe 9 le 10 la tlaletso e.
2. Mena letlhare ka bogare go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse dintsho.
3. Le mene ka bogare gape go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse ditala go dira buka.
4. Sega go lebagana le mela ya dikhutlo tse dikhibidu go kgaoganya ditsebe.

Setlhare se se Botlhokwa Thata

1. Go dira buka eno, dirisa itsebe 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 le 12.
2. Tlogela ditsebe 7 le 8 mo gare ga ditsebe tse dingwe.
3. Mena matlhare ka bogare go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse dintsho.
4. A mene ka bogare gape go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse ditala go dira buka.
5. Sega go lebagana le mela ya dikhutlo tse dikhibidu go kgaoganya ditsebe.



Grow your own library.

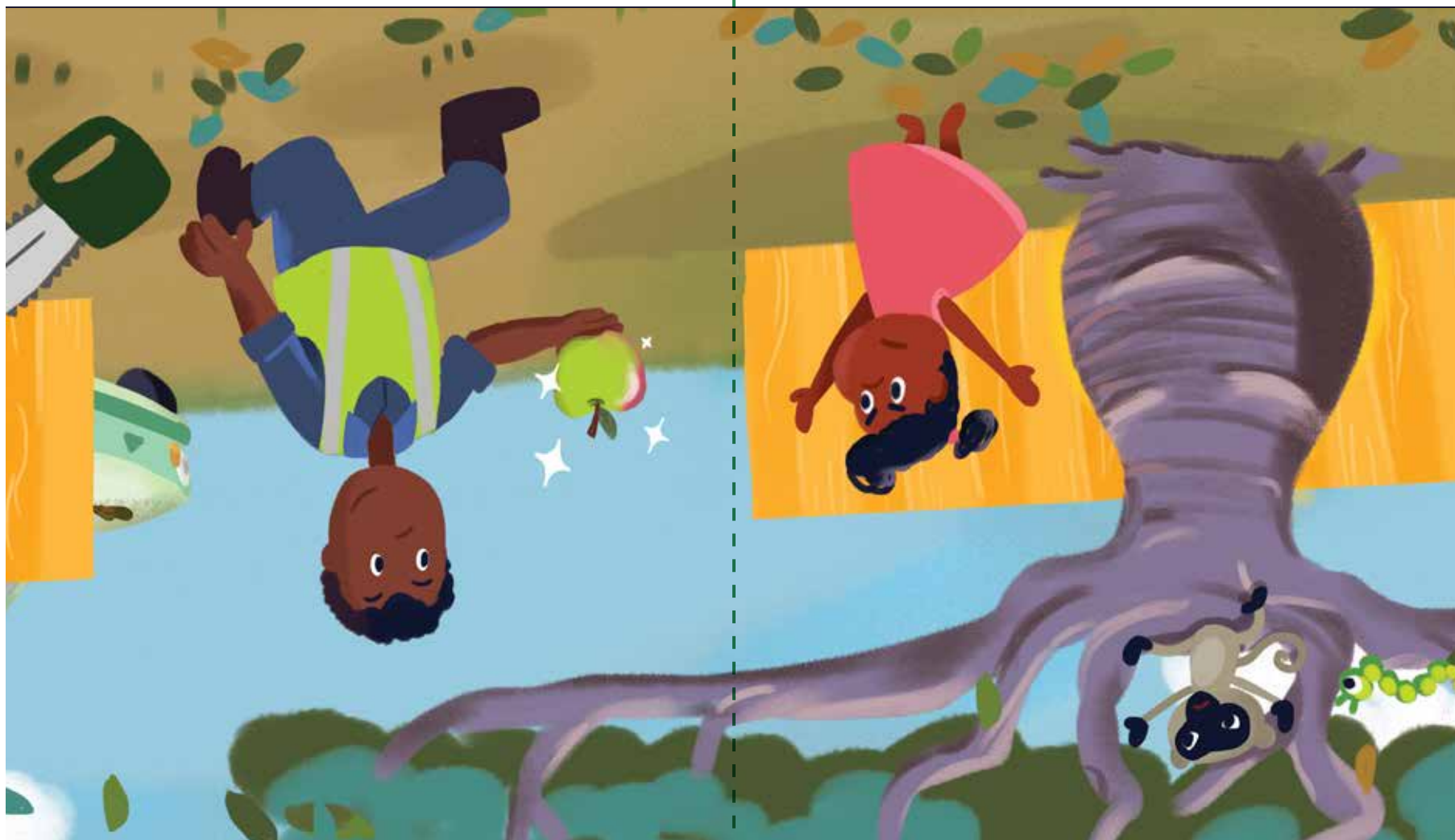
Create TWO cut-out-and-keep books

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.



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.

Nna le mathagatlhaga a leinane!

- ★ Torowa setshwantsho sa setlhare le dingwe tsa diitshedi tse di tlhokang ditlhare gore di bone dijo kgotsa bonno.
- ★ Kwala poko kgotsa pina ka ditlhare. O ka kwala ka gore se lebega jang, gore ke jang ditlhare di leng botlhokwa ka teng le kafa batho ba tshwanetseng go tlhokomela ditlhare ka gone.
- ★ Bona tsebe 13 go bona kafa wena le balelapa la gaeno kgotsa ditsala lo ka dirang porojeke e ntle ya go anaanela Letsatsi la Lefatshe ka April 22 ka teng.

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 bosetšhaba la go buisetsa monate e le go rotloetsa le go jala mowa wa go buisa go ralala Aforika Borwa. Go bona tshedimisetso e e oketsegileng, etela www.nalibali.org.

A Very Important Tree

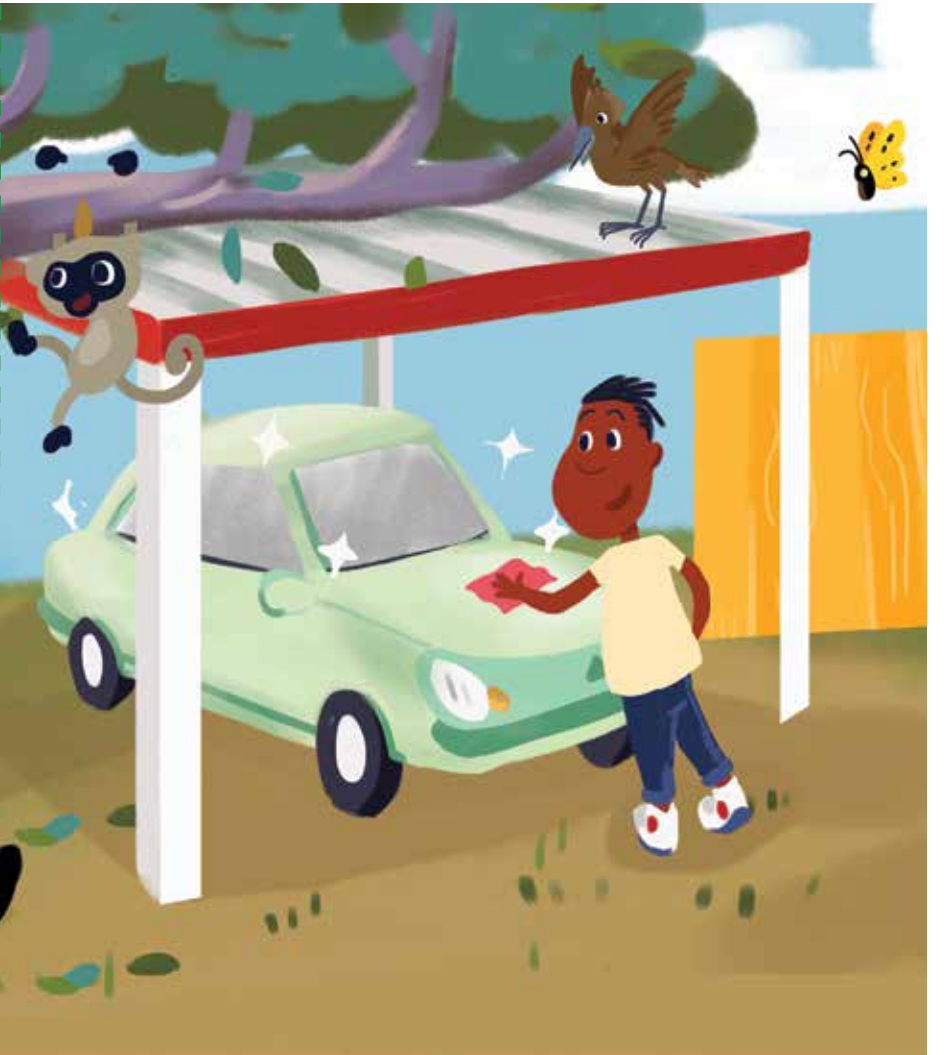


Setlhare se se Botlhokwa Thata

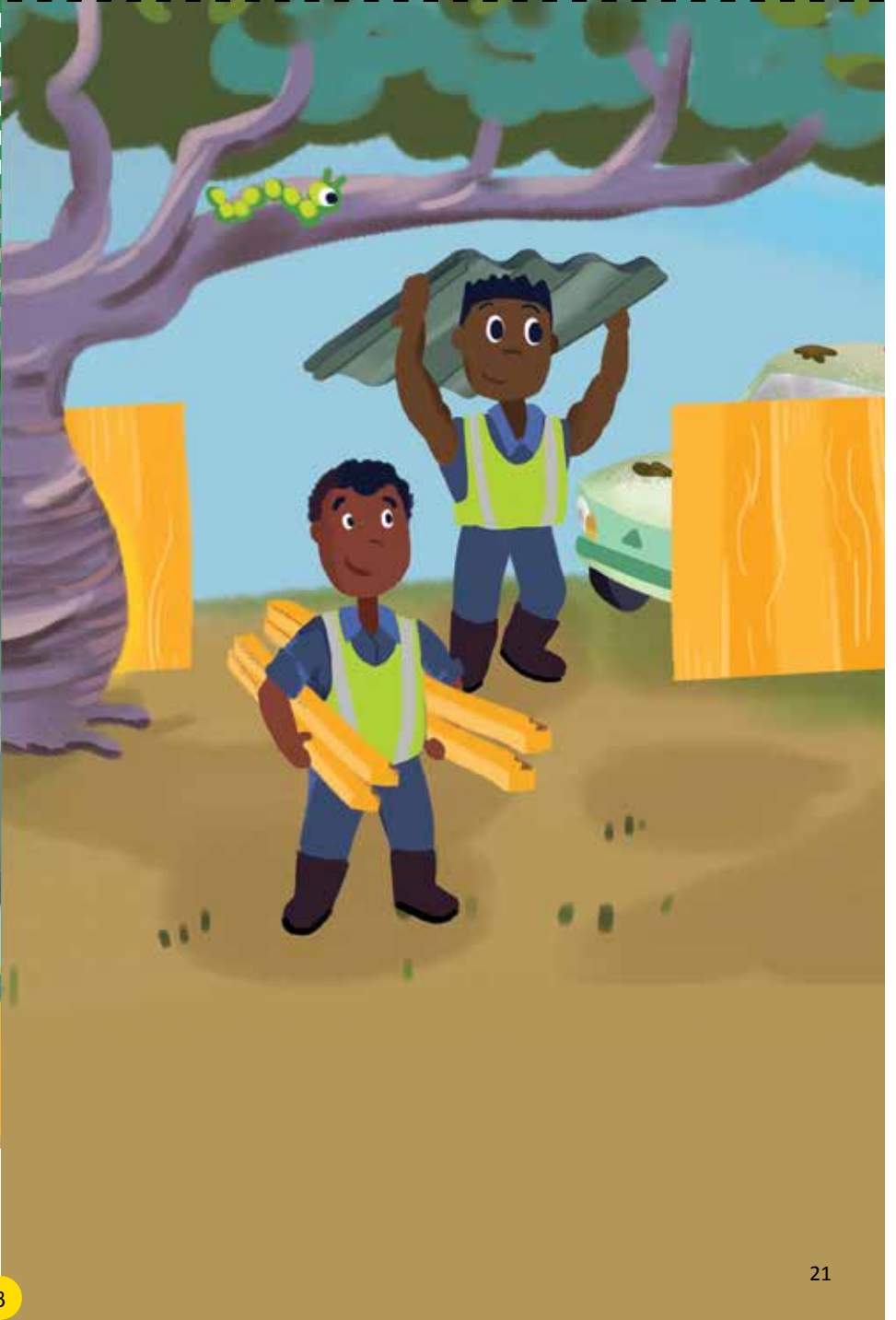
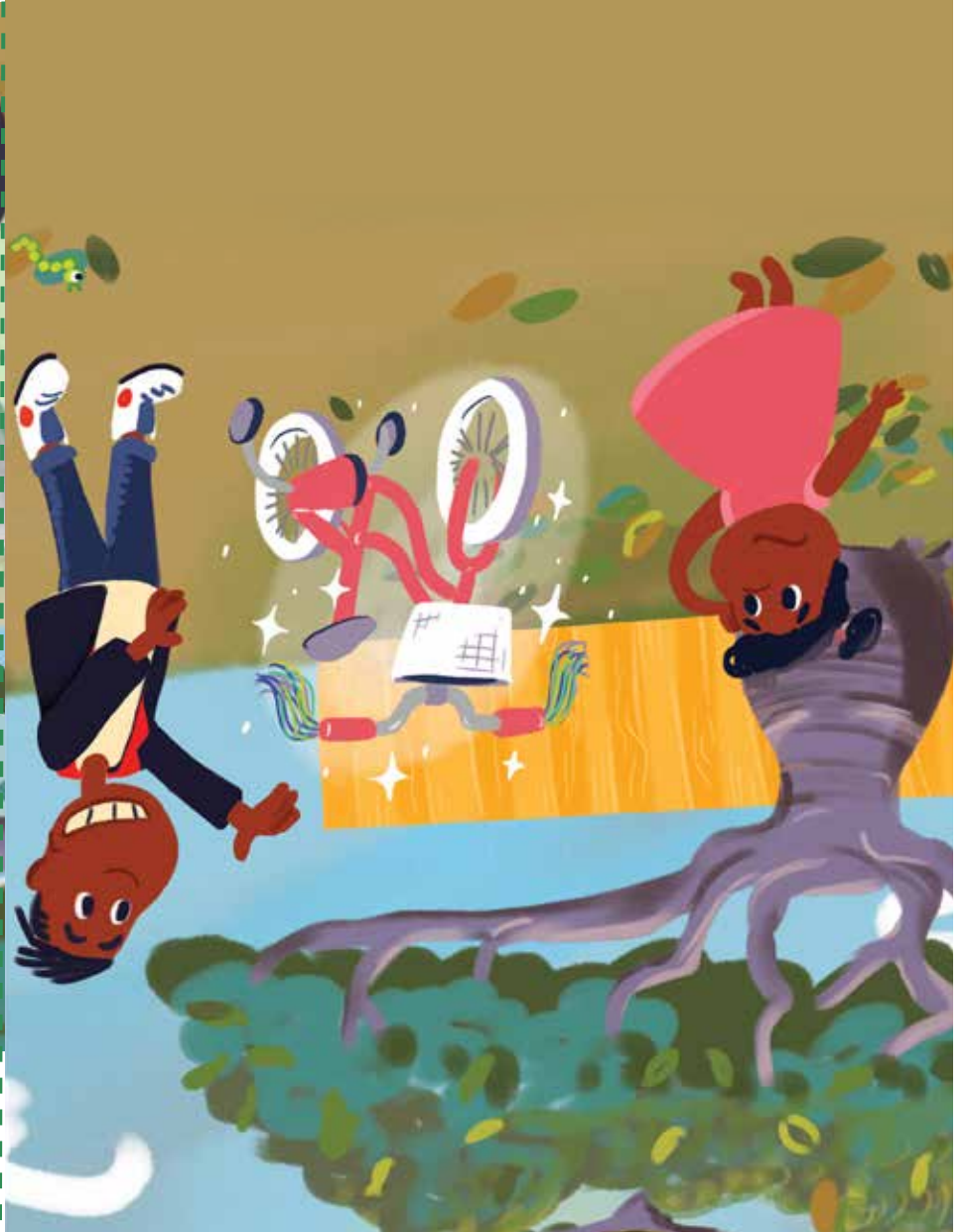
*Liam Longland • Elana Bregin
Hen'i'Z Creative Studio • Carla Lever*

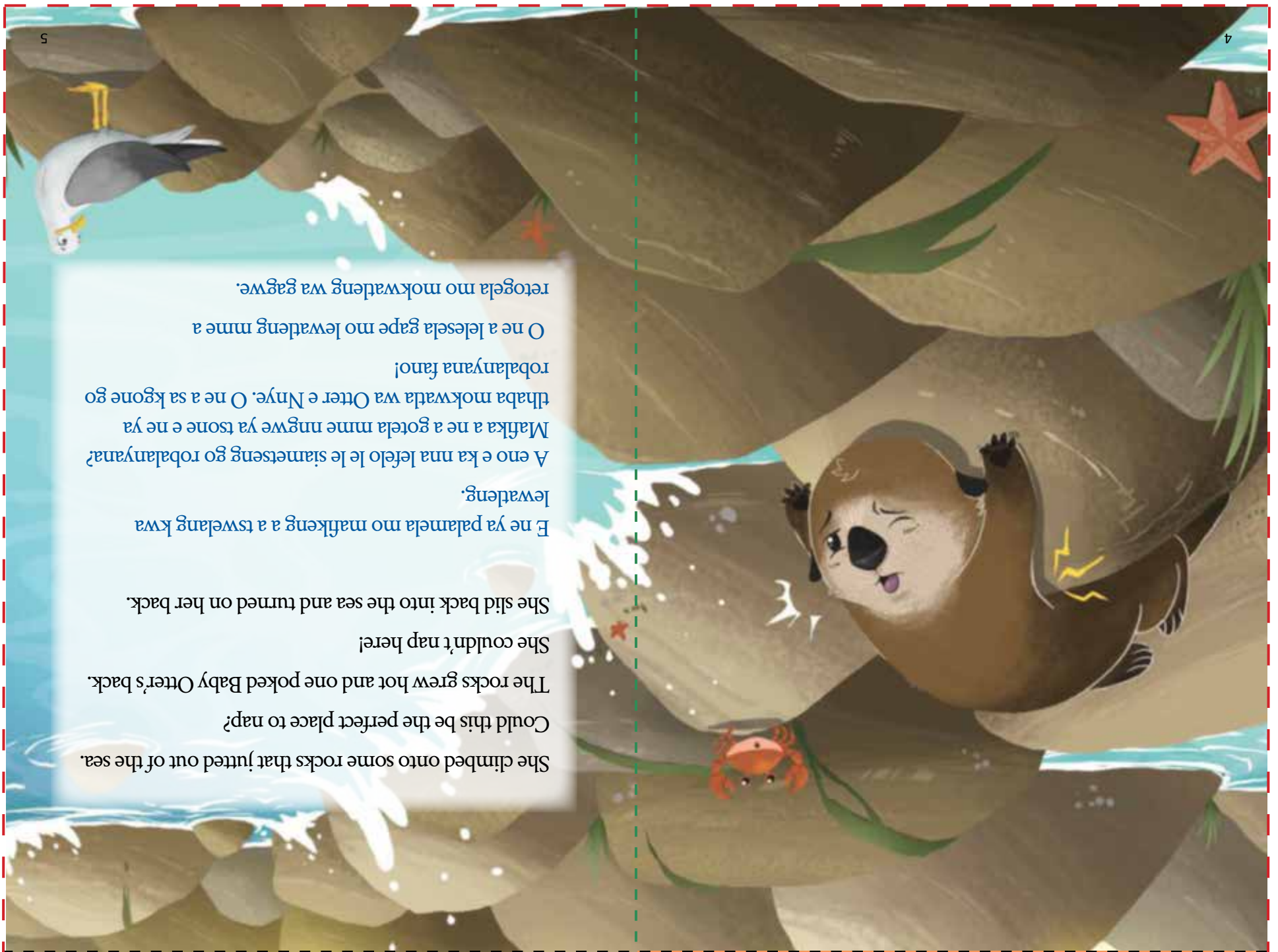
Ideas to talk about: Do you think trees are important? Why or why not? What are some ways we use trees? What are some ways animals and insects use trees?

Megopolo e go ka buiwang ka yona: A o akanya gore ditlhare di botlhokwa? Ka ntlha yang kgotsa ke ka ntlha yang go sa nna jalo? Ke ditsela dingwe dife tse re ka dirisang ditlhare ka tsone? Ke ditsela dingwe dife tse diphologolo le ditshenekegi di dirisang ditlhare ka tsone?



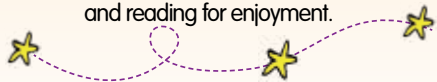






She climbed onto some rocks that jutted out of the sea.
 Could this be the perfect place to nap?
 The rocks grew hot and one poked Baby Otter's back.
 She couldn't nap here!
 She slid back into the sea and turned on her back.
 E ne ya palamela mo matlakena a tswehang kwa
 lewateng.
 A eno e ka ma lefelo le le siametseng go robalanyana?
 Matlaka a ne a gotela mme nngwe ya tsona e ne ya
 tlhaba mokwata wa Otter e Nnye. O ne a sa kgone go
 robalanyana fano!
 O ne a lelela gape mo lewateng mme a
 retogela mo mokwadeng wa gagwe.

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 e nnye e leka mafelo a a faro!!oganeng a e ka robalang mo go one, mme ka metlha go na le sengwe se se sa siamang!
 Mme go ne ga direga sengwe se se kgethegileng se se dirang gore nako ya go robalanyana e nne e e siameng tshe! Leinane leno le kwaletswa segolobogolo Nal'ibali go rotloetsa bokgoni jwa bana ka go anela mainane le go buisetsa monate.

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.

Nna le matlhagatlhaga a leinane!

- ★ Torowa setshwantsho sa gago, leloko la lelapa la gaeno kgotsa la seruiwa sa gago sa kwa gae se robalanyana. Kafa tlase ga setshwantsho sa gago, kwala seele se se tlhalosang gore o torowile eng.
- ★ Dira lenaane la mafelo a Otter e Nnye e lekileng go robalanyana mo go one le gore ke eng se se neng se sa siama ka lefelo lengwe le lengwe.
- ★ Itlhamele leinane la gago malebana le mafelo a ngwana a batlang go robalanyana mo go one le gore ke eng se se sa siamang ka one. Ka sekai, ngwana o batla go robalanyana mo tafoleng, mme o batla a wa mo go yone! Torowa setshwantsho se se bontshang karolo e o e ratang thata mo leinaneng la gago.

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Baby Otter wants a nap

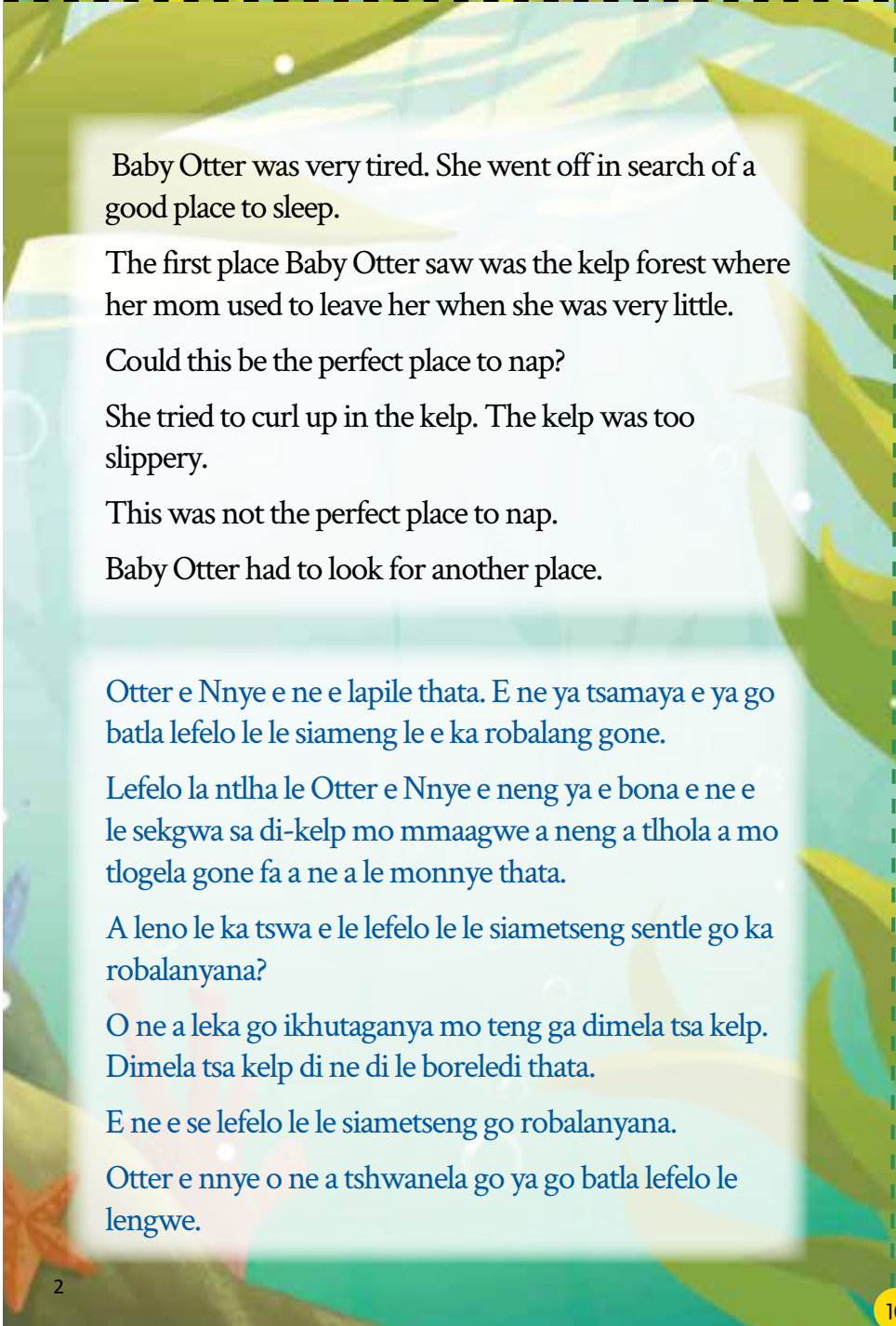


Otter e Nnye e batla go robalanyana

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?

Megopolo e go ka buiwang ka yona: Ke eng fa o akanya gore go kotsi gore phologotswana e robalanyana gongwe le gongwe mo e batlang gone? Diphologolo dingwe di itshireletsa jang fa di robalanyana? Lefelo le o le ratang thata la go robalanyana mo go lone ke lefe?



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 e Nnye e ne e lapile thata. E ne ya tsamaya e ya go batla lefelo le le siameng le e ka robalang gone.

Lefelo la ntlha le Otter e Nnye e neng ya e bona e ne e le sekgwa sa di-kelp mo mmaagwe a neng a tlhola a mo tlogela gone fa a ne a le monnye thata.

A leno le ka tswa e le lefelo le le siametseng sentle go ka robalanyana?

O ne a leka go ikhutaganya mo teng ga dimela tsa kelp. Dimela tsa kelp di ne di le boreledi thata.

E ne e se lefelo le le siametseng go robalanyana.

Otter e nnye o ne a tshwanela go ya go batla lefelo le lengwe.

Metši a ne a utwala a le tsiditsana e bile a ritibetse. O ne a simolola go thulamela, mme a utwa a simolola go nwele mo metsing a a boteng!

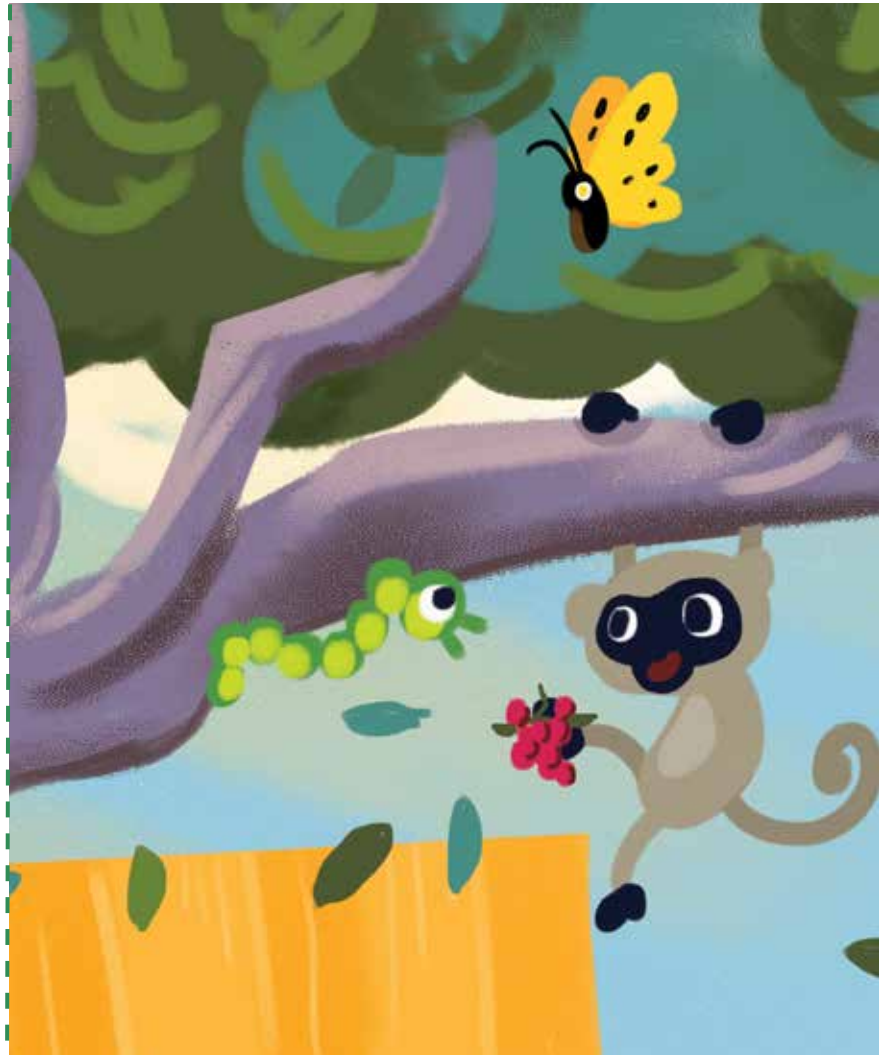
Baby Otter closed her eyes and smiled, and with her paw tightly in Mom's, she drifted off to sleep.

This was the perfect place to nap! Mom held Baby Otter's paw and they lay next to each other in the water. Now Baby Otter wouldn't drift away.

That was when her mom swam up to her. but then she felt herself drifting into the deep water! The water felt cool and calm. She started falling asleep,

Eno e ne e le lefelo le le siametseng tshe go robalanyana!

Otter e Nnye e ne ya tswala matlho a yone mme ya nyenya, mme e re ka Mama a ngaparetse leroo la yone thata, e ne ya simolola go thulamela.





Dira metswako ya ditshwantsho tsa setlhare

Make a tree collage

Ditlhare di na le seabe se se botlhokwa thata mo go bolokeng lefatshe la rona le le phepa e bile le itekanetse. Ditlhare di phepafatsa moya ka go monya khabonetaeokosaete (gase e kotsi) mme di bo di ntsha okosejene, e leng gase e ditshedi tsotlhe, go akaretsa le batho, ba e tlhokang go nna ba tshela.

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.

Ditlhare di gopa metsi go tswa kwa tlase ga lefatshe di bo di a ntsha e le mowane mo atemosefereng, mme e bo e nna metsi a a re nayag botshelo. Ditlhare di re tlamela ka dijo, bonno, moriti le dikgong tsa molelo, mme di thibela mmu go gogolwa ke pula.



Kgemethwana ya pampiri, sekgomaretsi le dikerayone, pente kgotsa dikhoki / Scrap paper, glue and crayons, paint or kokis

Malomo / Flowers

Disetfikara / Stickers

Setshwara moriri / Hairclip

Dipeo tse di omileng / Dried seeds

Dimakasine tsa bogologolo le sekere / Old magazines and scissors

Mafofa / Feathers

Thapo ya perekisi kgotsa leungo la moakere / Peach pit or acorn

Bojang jo bo omileng / Dry grass

Maiswana a polasetiki le khoki e ntsho kgotsa pente / Plastic teaspoon and black koki or paint

Mogala kgotsa wulu / String or wool

Dintlha tse di ka ga Ditlhare

Setlhare se le sengwe sa moakere se kgona go sireletsa le go fepa

- Mefuta e le 532 ya dibokwana
- Mefuta e le 147 ya dinonyane
- Mefuta e le 120 ya diamusi
- Mefuta e le 60 ya digagabi le ditshedi tsa mo metsing
- Mefuta e le 280 ya ditshenekegi

Dimakasine tsa bogologolo le sekere / Old magazines and scissors

Khatebokoso / 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



Molemerui le dimo

Ka Ken Williams ■ Ditshwantsho ka Natalie leTamsin Hinrichsen



Nako nngwe, go kile ga bo go na le dimo e e neng e nna kwa thabeng e kgolo kwa godimo ga dipolasi tse dintle tse ditala. Ka maswbi, dimo eno e ne e le bosula thata. Letsatsi lengwe le lengwe e ne e ya kwa polasing e nngwe e tsaya sengwe le sengwe se e se batlang kwantle ga go kopa! E ne e tsaya dijalo le diphologolo tsothe gore balemirui ba sale ba sena sepe se ba ka fepang bamalapa a bone ka sone.



Balemirui ba ne ba simolola go galefela boitshwaro jono jwa ga dimo thata, mme ba ne ba mmoifa thata go ka mo thiba. Ka lesego go ne go na

le molemirui mongwe, yo o bidiwang Kopano, yo o neng a swetsa go nna pelokgale. "Ke botlhale thata, mme ke tla loga leano la go koba dimo," a raya balemirui ba bangwe jalo. Balemirui botlhe ba ne ba anaanela seo thata mme ba ne ba roroma fa ba akanya fela ka go leka go lwantsha dimo!

Moso o o latelang, Kopano o ne a paka dijonyana, a tsaya garawe le selepe mme a leba kwa thabeng go ya go batla dimo. Morago ga diura di le dintsi, Kopano o ne a bona legaga le lennye. O ne a gagabela mo teng ga lone mme a tlhomamisa gore o fitlhegile sentle gore dimo a se ka a mmona.

Ka bonakonyana morago ga foo, o ne a utlwa dikgato tse di boima jaaka fa dimo a gatoga a tswa kwa thabeng.

Fa dimo a ntse a atamela, Kopano o ne a kgona go utlwa gore o opela pina ya boitumelo a ntse a tshwere merogo, maungo, dikgomo tse tharo tse di nonneng le dipitse tse pedi tse di nonofileng tse a di utswileng mo balemiruing. Seno se ne sa shakgatsa Kopano thata.

Kopano o ne a itse gore dimo o mogolo thata gore a ka kgona go mmona mo a iphitlhileng gone. Ka jalo, fa dimo a ne a sa ntse a bina le go opela, Kopano o ne a fetola lentswe la gagwe mme a re, "O akanya gore o nonofile e bile o botlhale, mme nna ke nonofile e bile ke botlhale thata go go gaisa. Ke lobelo go go gaisa e bile nka go gaisa mo lobelong lwa go taboga."

Dimo o ne a sa dumele se a se utlwanng. "Ke mang yo o nang le sebetse sa go nkgwetlha?" a goa jalo a retologa ka bonako a leka go bona gore lentswe le tswa kae. Mme Kopano o ne a iphitlhile sentle, mme dimo o ne a sa kgone go mmona gope.

Kopano o ne a tshega mme a re, "A o a bona, le e leng gone jaanong ke go tsieditse. O ka se ka le ka motlha wa mpona, mme gongwe o ka nna pelokgale thata mme wa amogela kgwetlho ya me."

"Ke mang yo o nang le sebetse sa go nkgwetlha?" dimo a goa jalo gape. "Iponatshe!"

"E seng gone jaanong," Kopano a araba jalo. "Kopana le nna ka moso motshegare mo lebaleng le le mo mhapheng wa thaba. Ke gone re tla bonang gore ke mang yo o lobelo go gaisa, mme fa nka fenywa, o tshwanetse go tsamaya mme o sa tlhole o tshwenya balemirui gape. A o amogela kgwetlho ya me?"

"Go siame," dimo a tshega jalo. "Nna ke lobelo e bile ke nonofile go gaisa mongwe le mongwe! Ke tla fenywa kgwetlho eno."

Kopano o ne a tshega a le nosi mme a tswa a nanaba mo legageng a fologela kwa tlase ga thaba kwantle ga gore dimo a monne.

Moso o o latelang, pele ga letsatsi le tlhaba, Kopano o ne a simolola go epa mosele fa thoko ga lebala. Go tswa foo a kgobokanya matlo a dinotshi a le mantshi ka mo a ka kgonang ka teng. O ne a baya matlo a dinotshi ka bonolo mo moseleng, a tlhomamisa gore a se ka a tshwenya dinotshi. Morago ga foo, o ne a rema dikala tse dikgolo mme a di robatsa go ralala mosele. Sa bofelo, o ne a khurumetsa sengwe le sengwe ka mmu gore lebala le lebege jaaka le ne le ntse pele.

Go ise go ye kae, dimo o ne a goroga, o ne a lebega a itshepa tota. O ne a tshega tota fa a bona kafa Kopano a leng monnye ka teng. "O molemirui yo monnye tota," a rialo. "Ke a itse gore ke nonofile e bile ke lobelo thata go go gaisa!"

Le fa Kopano a ne a ikutlwa a boifa go sekaenyana, o ne a itse gore o tlile go gaisa dimo mme a re, "Gompiano, kgwetlho ke go bona gore ke mang yo o lobelo go gaisa. Re simolola mo setlhareng se setala seno mme mo setlhareng sele se se kwa kgakajana ke mo re tla felelang teng." Kopano o ne a tlhomamisa gore ditlhare tse pedi tseno di mo ditlheng tse di ka kwa ga mosele o o fitlhegileng o a o dirileng.

Dimo o ne a tshega thata jaana mo e leng gore lefatshe le ne la roromo. "Ke siame," a rialo. "Lobelonyana lono ga se kgwetlho mo go nna. Ruri ke tla fenywa gompiano."

Kopano le dimo ba ne ba ema go bapa le setlhare. Go tswa foo Kopano a re, "Tsaya manno a gago, ipaakanye, a re yeng!"

Dimo o ne a simolola go taboga mme o ne a le kwa pele thata ga Kopano ka go tsaya dikgato di le pedi fela. O ne a lebelela kwa morago mme a bona molemirui yo monnye a le kgakala kwa morago ga gagwe. Mme e ne e le phoso e kgolo e dimo a e dirileng, fa a lebelela kwa morago, o ne a gata mo teng ga mosele o o fitlhegileng. Mmu le dikala di ne tsa gosomana kafa tlase ga boima jwa gagwe mme fa a wa, o ne a bula matlo otlhe a dinotshi mme go ne ga tswa motshitshi wa dinotshi tse di galefileng. Dinotshi di ne tsa loma dimo, mme go ise go ye kae o ne a lela ka ntlha ya botlhoko. Dimo o ne a tshogile lebaibai. O ne a tlatlola mme a siela kgakala ka mo a ka kgonang ka teng, mme ga a ise a ko a tlhole a boe.

Kopano o ne a iphophotha mme a simolola go boela kwa polasing ya gagwe. Fa a ntse a le mo tseleng, o ne a kopana le balemirui botlhe ba bangwe le bamalapa a bone. Ba ne ba opa diatla ba opela le go leboga Kopano.



Kopano o ne a nyenya ka boitumelo ka gonno o ne a itse gore gompiano molemirui yo monnye o gaisitse dimo, mme seo ga se selo se se diregang letsatsi le letsatsi, tota le e seng mo mainaneng!

Nna le mathagathaga a leinane!

- A o akanya gore Kopano o ne a le botlhale thata? A o ka akanya ka tsela e nngwe ya go koba dimo?
- Dira pousetara e e nang le setlhago se se reng: THIBELA BAKGERISI! Kwala lenaane la dilo tse o tshwanetseng go di dira fa o kgerisiwa.

- Mo leinaneng leno, dimo o ne a kgerisa balemirui ka gonno a ne a le mogolo e bile a nonofile go ba gaisa. Ke mabaka afe a mangwe a o ka akanyang ka one a a dirang gore batho bangwe ba kgerise ba bangwe?



The farmer and the giant

By Ken Williams ■ Illustrated by Natalie and Tamsin Hinrichsen

Story
corner



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.



Mo leinaneng la, *Setlhare se se Botlhokwa Thata*, mosetsanyana yo monnye o thibela monna mongwe go rema setlhare. O akanya gore go direga eng mo setshwantshong seno? Mo puduleng ya puo, kwala gore o akanya gore mosetsanyana o raya monna yole a reng. Go tswa foo kwala diele di sekae tse di malebana le gore ke eng fa o akanya gore ditlhare di botlhokwa.

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.

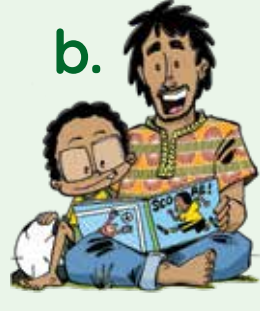
Ke setshwantsho sefe se sennyane se Neo le rraagwe ba buisang mo go sone se se tshwanang tshe le setshwantsho se segolo?

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

a.



b.



c.



3.



O ka kgona go bona le go umaka dilo di le kae mo setshwantshong seno?

- sengwe se o ka jang ka sone _____
- sengwe se se go thusang go bona sentle _____
- sengwe se o ka dulang mo go sone _____
- sengwe se o ka se nwang _____
- gongwe mo o ka apeelang dijo gone _____
- sengwe se se ka go bolelelang 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/digalase tsa mathho, setulo, seno tsididi/jusi, peso, tshupandako
 Answers: 2. A; 3. fork, glasses/spectacles, chair, cooldrink/juice, braai, watch

Nal'ibali e fano go go rotloetsa le go go tshegetsa. Ikgolaganye le rona ka nngwe ya ditsela tse:
 Nal'ibali is here to motivate and support you. Contact us in any of these ways:

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