



Dibuka le go buisa - boswa jo bo nnelang ruri

Lelapa lengwe le lengwe le na le leinane le le ka tlotlang ka lone! Mangwe a mainane ano ke a o ileng wa a utlwa fa o ne o le ngwana. Mangwe a mainane ano a akaretsa batho ba ba ikakanyediwang kgotsa ba masaitsiweng mme a ile a bolelelwa kokomane e nngwe go ya go e nngwe, ke mainane a a buang ka tsietso kgotsa bopelokgale, kgotsa ke mainane a a rutang ka mosola wa go itshoka kgotsa wa go itshwarela.

Books and reading - a lasting legacy

Every family has stories to tell! Some of these stories might be ones that were told to you as a child. These could include stories about imaginary or mythical characters that have been passed down from generation to generation, stories about trickery or bravery, or stories that teach about the values of perseverance or forgiveness.

Go buisa ke mpho e re e filweng

"Ke ne ke a tle ke dirise bobotlana masigo a le 5 beke nngwe le nngwe ke tlotlela kgotsa ke buisetsa bomorwaake mainane go tloga ka nako ya fa ba ne ba sa ntse ba le bannye thata. Fa ba ntse ba gola, re ne ra itumelela go itirela mainane a rona ka go tsenya batho ba bangwe le ditiragalo tse dingwe mo mainaneng fa re ntse re tswela ka one. Mme gape go na le dilo tse di itumedisang tse re di gopolang ka matlo a re neng re nna mo go one le batho ba e neng e le karolo ya matshelo a rona ka nako eo ka gone ba ne ba nna karolo ya mainane a re neng re a buisa le a re neng re a utlwa. Gone jaanong, bomorwaake ke banna ba ba godileng mme re sa ntse re itumelela go tlotlelana mainane a a kaga matshelo a rona a letsatsi le letsatsi le go buisa dibuka, ditlhogo tsa dikgang le sengwe le sengwe se re ka se bonang. Maitemogelo a rona a go buisa e nnile mpho e e botlhokwa tota ya botshelo jotlhe!"

(David Makhuru, monatetsha leinane wa Nal'ibali)

Reading is a gift to us

"I used to spend at least five nights each week telling or reading stories to my sons from when they were very young. As they grew older, we enjoyed making stories our own by adding characters and events to the stories as we went along. We also have great memories of the homes that we stayed in and the people who were part of our lives then because they became part of the stories we read and heard. Now, my sons are adult men, and we still enjoy sharing stories about our everyday lives and reading books, news articles and anything we can lay our hands on. Our reading adventures have really been a precious, life-long gift!"

(David Makhuru, Nal'ibali story sparker)

Mainane a rona a tlhomogile fela jaaka batho ba ba mo go one! Ke karolo ya hisitori ya lelapa lengwe le lengwe mme a thusa bana ba rona gore ba itse gore ba tswa kae le gore ke bomang.

Our family stories are as unique as the people in them! They are part of each family's history and they help children to know where they come from and who they are.

Go rotloetsa tlwaelo ya go bolela mainane

John a re: "Go bolela mainane go golaganya bana le setso sa bone le puo ya bone. Setso sengwe le sengwe mo lefatsheng se na le tlwaelo ya go bolela mainane, mme ka mainane, re golaganya bana ba rona le dikokomane tse di tlileng pele ga bone le meetlo le dingwao tse ba di tlhomileng. Seno se dira gore bana ba tlhomamisege gore ke bomang le gore ba tswa kae - go dira gore ba nne le medi! Medi e thusa semela go ema se nonofile mo mmung mme medi e thusa go isa dijo le metsi kwa dikarolong tse dingwe tsa semela gore se kgone go gola le gore se itekanele. Medi e re e nayang bana ba rona e dira se se tshwanang."

(John McCormick, mokwadi wa buka ya "Dad, Tell Me a Story")

Building storytelling traditions

"Storytelling connects children to their own culture and language," says John. "Every culture in the world has a storytelling tradition, and through stories, we connect our children to the generations that came before and the rituals and customs they established. This gives our children confidence in who they are and where they come from - it gives them roots! Roots help a plant to stand strong in the ground and roots help to take food and water to other parts of the plant so that it can grow and be healthy. The roots we give children do the same for them."

(John McCormick, an author of the book "Dad, Tell Me a Story")



DINGWAGA DI LE 10 TSA
MONATE WA LEINANE



IT STARTS WITH
A STORY.

GO SIMOLOLA
KA LEINANE.

Dikakantsho di le 10 tsa go buisa dibuka le masea le bana ba banye

1. Ga go na tsela e e siameng kgotsa e e sa siamang ya go dirisa dibuka mo maseeng le mo baneng ba banye. Itumelele fela nako e lo e dirisang mmogo.
2. Fa go kgonega, tlhophisa dibuka tse di kwadilweng ka puo e ngwana wa gago a e buang kwa gae.
3. Tlhophisa dibuka tse di farologaneng. Akaretsa mainane mangwe a go nngang le bana ba bangwe mo go one le mangwe a a buang ka dilo tse di diregang letsatsi le letsatsi. Bana ba banye ba rata thata dibuka tsa dipoko tsa bana le dibuka tse di nang le ditshwantsho le mafoko tse di mennweng ka tsela e e kgethegileng.
4. Nna o iketlile mme o hare ngwana wa gago kgotsa dira gore a nne mo thoko ga gago.
5. Ga go kgathalesege gore lo buisa nako e kana kang – e bile ga lo tlhoke go fetsa buka! Buisang fela buka mmogo mme sa botlhokwa ke gore bobedi jwa lona lo batle go go dira.
6. Ngoka kgatlhego ya bana ba gago mo ditshwantshong mme o bue ka se go buiwang ka sone, batho ba ba mo bukeng le ka se se diregang mo bukeng. Supa mongwe kgotsa sengwe mme o tlhalose gore ke eng kgotsa ke mang le gore go diragalang.
7. Buisa dibuka ka tsela e e monate ya go tshameka! Dira medumo ya batho kgotsa ya dilo tse di mo bukeng. Dira gore bana ba gago ba ame, ba nkge dibuka; gongwe ebile ba ka nna ba di loma!
8. Botsa dipotso tse di malebana le se se diregang mo bukeng. Di arabe ka bowena kgotsa letla ngwana wa gago go di araba, fa e le gore o kgona go araba e bile o batla go araba.
9. Supa mafoko fa o ntse o a buisa. Seno se thusa ngwana wa gago go ithuta gore mafoko ke eng le gore mafoko a o a buang a tswa kae.
10. O se ka wa ithoboga fa go bonala ngwana wa gago a sa kgatlhege! Leka gape moragonyana kgotsa leka ka tsela e nngwe – kgotsa leka buka e nngwe.

10 tips for sharing books with babies and toddlers



1. There's no right or wrong way to use books with babies and toddlers. Just enjoy the time you spend together.
2. Choose books in your child's home language, wherever possible.
3. Choose a variety of books. Include some stories that have other children in them and some that are about familiar everyday experiences. Rhyme and lift-the-flap books are very popular with toddlers.
4. Relax and sit comfortably with your child on your lap or next to you.
5. It doesn't matter for how long you read – and you don't have to finish the book! Just share a book together for as long as you both want to.
6. Draw your children's attention to the pictures and talk about what is happening in the book. Point to someone or something and say what or who they are and what they are doing.
7. Be playful with books! Make the sounds and noises of the characters or objects in the book. Let your children touch and smell the books; they may even bite it!
8. Ask questions about what is happening in the book. Answer them yourself or allow your child to answer, if she or he can and wants to.
9. Point to the words as you read them. This helps your child learn what words are and where the words you are saying come from.
10. Don't give up if your child seems disinterested! Try again later, or in another way – or try another book.



Fa tlase fano go na le poko ya bana e o ka e buisang le go e tshameka le ngwana wa gago

Bana ba sekolo.
Bana ba sekolo.
Tlang sekolong, tlang sekolong
Utlwang tshipi e a lela,
utlwang tshipi e a lela
Ding dong belele,
ding dong belele!

Bana ba sekolo,
bana ba sekolo. Tlang sekolong,
tlang sekolong.
Utlwang tshipi e a lela,
utlwang tshipi e a lela.
Ding dong belele,
ding dong belele.

Opela poko eno ya bana le ngwana wa gago mme fa lo opela mafoko a a reng bana ba sekolo, tlang sekolong gwantang jaaka ekele lo ya sekolong mme fa lo fitlha mo moleng o o reng utlwang tshipi e a lela, dirang ekele lo itaya tshipi e e lelang. Fa lo fitlha mo moleng wa bofelo, boeletsang gape poko go tloga ka mola wa ntsha o o reng: "Bana ba sekolo!"

Here is a rhyme to act out with your child

Five little monkeys jumping on a bed,
One fell off and bumped his head.
Daddy called the doctor and the doctor said,
"No more monkeys jumping on the bed!"

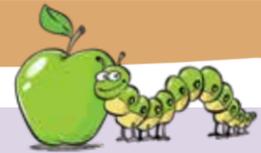
Four little monkeys jumping on a bed,
One fell off and bumped his head.
Daddy called the doctor and the doctor said,
"No more monkeys jumping on the bed!"

Count down the number of monkeys jumping on the bed. When you get to one little monkey, replace the last line with:
"Put those monkeys straight to bed!"

Sekhuthwana sa sethlopha sa go buisa



Reading club corner



Dira gore bana ba gago ba kwale

Masea a simolola a sa kgone go dirisa puo epe. Mme moragonyana, ka bonya, ka bonya, fa a lebelela, a reetsa le go etsa batho ba ba a dikologileng, a simolola go bua. Puo ya one e a tokafala ka gonne batho ba ba godileng ba ba mo matshelong a one ba a thusa ka go bua le one le go a reetsa. Go ithuta go kwala ga go farologane thata le go ithuta go bua!

Fa bana ba banye ba bona mokwalo mme ba bona kafa batho ba ba ba ratang ba dirisang mokwalo ka teng mo matshelong a bone a letsatsi le letsatsi, ba simolola go batla go itse ka mokwalo. Mekgwaronyana ya bone ya ntlha e ka tswa e le fela "go itira ekete ba kwala," mme ke dikgato tsa ntlha tsa go ithuta go kwala.

Fa tlase fano go na le ditsela tse tharo tse di motlhofo tsa go thusa bana ba gago ba ba iseng ba ye sekolong go tokafatsa mokwalo wa bone.

- ✓ **Ba bontshe gore se re se buang se ka kgona go kwalwa mme go tswa foo sa buisiwa.** Fa ngwana wa gago a torowile setshwantsho, mmetse gore a a ka rata gore o mo thuse go kwala sengwe ka sone. Kwala mafoko a ba go kopang gore o a kwale kafa tlase ga setshwantsho sa bone mme o bo o ba buisetsa mafoko ao.
- ✓ **Ba bontshe dilo tse di farologaneng tse o dirisang mokwalo mo go tsone.** Dira gore bana ba gago ba go bone o kwala -fa o dira lenaane la dilo tse o batlang go di reka, fa o kwala dinako tsa mabaka a o nang le one mo khalendareng kgotsa fa o kwala lekwalo kgotsa emeile.
- ✓ **Ba bontshe gore o anaanela se ba se kwalang.** Fa ngwana wa gago a go kwalele sengwe, mo kwalele le wena. Mo godimo ga moo, baya ditshwantsho tse ba di torowileng le dilo tse ba di kwadileng mo di ka bonwang teng mo ntlong.



Get your little ones writing

Babies start off not being able to use any language at all. Then, bit by bit, by watching, listening to and copying those around them, they begin to talk. They get better at it because the adults in their lives help them by talking and listening to them. Learning to write is not very different from learning to talk!

When toddlers see writing around them and see how the people they love use writing in their daily lives, they become curious about writing. Their first squiggles may just be "pretend writing", but these are the first steps in learning to write.

Here are three easy ways to help develop your pre-school children's writing:

- ✓ **Show them that what we say can be written down and then read.** When your child has drawn a picture, ask if they would like you to help them write something about it. Write down the words they tell you under their picture and then read the words back to them.
- ✓ **Show them different things you use writing for.** Let your children see you writing - making a shopping list, writing appointments on a calendar or writing a letter or an email.
- ✓ **Show them that you value what they write.** If your child writes something to you, write back to them. Also, display their drawings and writing at home.

Kafa o ka dirisang mainane a rona ka ditsela tse di farologaneng ka gone

1. **Bolelela ngwana wa gago leinane.** Buisa o bo o ithapisetse go bolelela leinane. Dirisa lentse la gago, sefatlhego le mmele go dira gore leinane e nne la mmatota.
2. **Buisetsa ngwana wa gago leinane.** Bua ka ditshwantsho. Botsa gore, "O akanya gore go diragalang morago ga fa?" kgotsa "O akanya gore ke eng fa motho yoo a ile a bua se kgotsa a dira sele?"
3. **Buisa leinane le ngwana wa gago.** Refosanang go buisa leinane mmogo. O se ka wa baakanya diphoso tsa bone, mme ba thuse fela fa ba go kopa go dira jalo.
4. **Reetsa ngwana wa gago fa a buisa.** Reetsa kwantle ga go mo tsena mo ganong. Ba bolelele gore wa itumela fa o ba utlwa ba go buisetsa kwa godimo.
5. **Dira ditiro tsa Nna le matlhagathaga a leinane!** Seno e tshwanetse go nna sengwe se wena le ngwana wa gago lo se itumelelang.



How to use our stories in different ways

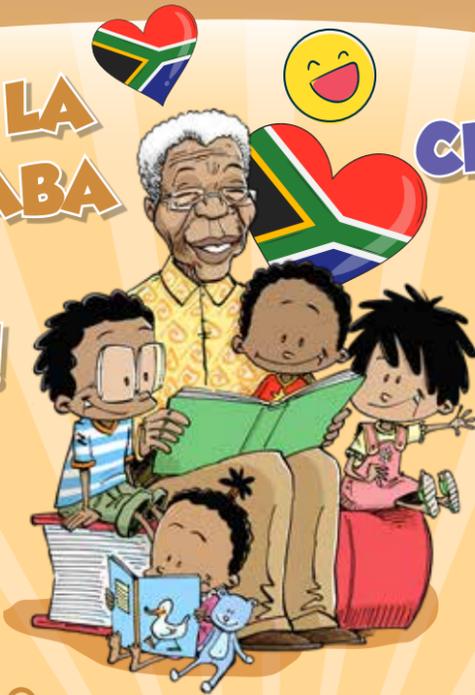
1. **Tell the story to your child.** Read and practise telling the story. Then use your voice, face and body to bring the story to life.
2. **Read the story to your child.** Talk about the pictures. Ask, "What do you think happens next?" or "Why do you think the character said or did that?"
3. **Read the story with your child.** Take turns to read the story together. Don't correct their mistakes, and only help if they ask for it.
4. **Listen to your child read.** Listen without interrupting. Say that you enjoy hearing them read aloud to you.
5. **Do the Get story active! activities.** This should be fun for you and your child.

KETEKĀ LETSĀTSI LA BODITŠĤĀBATŠĤĀBA LA NELSON MANDELA!

CELEBRATE NELSON MANDELA INTERNATIONAL DAY!

Letsatsi la BoditšĤabatšĤaba la Nelson Mandela le nna ka 18 July ngwaga mongwe le mongwe. Ke segopotso sa letsatsi la botsalo la ga Nelson Mandela. O ile a lwela tshiamiso le ditshwanelo tsa batho botlhe. Ke ka lebaka leo a nang le letsatsi le le kgethegileng le a gopolwang ka lone.

Ka letsatsi leno, batho go ralala lefatshe, ba kopanela mo go lweng kgatthanong le lehuma mme ba tsenelela letsholo la go buelela kagiso le gore batho ba ditso, dipuo, ditšĤaba, merafe le ditumelo tsoitlhe ba tshwarwe ka tekatekano.



Nelson Mandela International Day is on 18 July every year. It is the anniversary of the birth of Nelson Mandela. He fought for justice and human rights for all people. That is why there is a special day to honour his memory.

On this day, people around the world join to fight against poverty and to campaign for peace and fair and equal treatment of all cultures, languages, nations, races and beliefs.

“ Fa re buisa re kgona go etela mafelo a mantsi, go kopana le batho ba le bantsi le go tšhaloganya lefatshe. ”

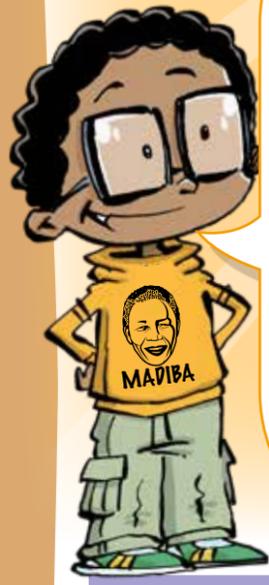


wikipedia.org/wiki/Nelson_Mandela

“ When we read we are able to travel to many places, meet many people and understand the world. ”

Fa tšase fano go na le dikakantšho dingwe tsa kafa o ka ketekang Letsatsi la ga Mandela ka teng.

- Opela dipina o bo o dira dipoko ka mafoko a a ipoeletsang ka dipuo di le dintsi ka mo o ka kgonang ka teng tse o di itseng tsa Aforika Borwa.
- Bolela leinane le le tšwaelegileng la Aforika Borwa.
- Kwala poko kgotsa pina kaga Madiba le/kgotsa mongwe yo o go tšusitseng ka tsela nngwe e e botlhokwa.
- Kopa ditsala le maloko a lelapa gore ba kwale se ba se akanyang ka Nelson Mandela. Morago ga foo, baya se se kwadilweng mo se ka bonwang teng gore mongwe le mongwe a itumelele go se buisa.
- Torowa setshwantšho sa ga Nelson Mandela mo letlhareng le legolo la pampiri, a apere hempe ya mebalabala. Kafa tšase ga setshwantšho seo, kwala se o se akanyang ka Madiba.

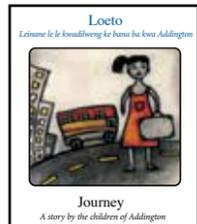


Here are some ideas of how you can celebrate Mandela Day.

- Sing songs and say rhymes in as many South African languages as you know.
- Tell a traditionally South African story.
- Write a poem or song about Madiba and/or someone that has helped you in an important way.
- Ask friends and family members to write down what they think about Nelson Mandela. Then display the sentences so that everyone can enjoy reading them.
- On a large sheet of paper, draw a picture of Nelson Mandela wearing a colourful shirt. Under the picture, write what you think about Madiba.

Godisa laeborari ya gago. Itirele dibuka tsa sega-o-boloke tse PEDI

1. Ntsha ditsebe 5 go fitlha ka 12 tsa tšaleletso e.
2. Letlhare la ditsebe 5, 6, 11 le 12 le dira buka e le nngwe. Letlhare la ditsebe 7, 8, 9 le 10 le dira buka e nngwe.
3. Dirisa lengwe le lengwe la matlhare a go dira buka. Latela ditaelo tse di fa tšase go dira buka nngwe le nngwe.
 - a) Mena letlhare ka bogare go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse dintšho.
 - b) Le mene ka bogare gape go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse di tala.
 - c) Sega go lebagana le mela ya dikhutlo tse dikhibidu.



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

1. Take out pages 5 to 12 of this supplement.
2. The sheet with pages 5, 6, 11 and 12 on it makes up one book. The sheet with pages 7, 8, 9 and 10 on it makes up the other book.
3. Use each of the sheets to make a book. Follow the instructions below to make each book.
 - a) Fold the sheet in half along the black dotted line.
 - b) Fold it in half again along the green dotted line.
 - c) Cut along the red dotted lines.

It was hard to escape from the war. We travelled through many countries looking for food or water. Sometimes people were kind to us, sometimes they were not. Our journey was made more difficult by wars. We ran away from three wars in Rwanda, Burundi and Congo. We saw dead people lying in a field, like leaves fallen from a tree.

Go ne go le thata go falola mo ntwenng. Re ne ra ralala dinaga di le dintsi re batla lefelo le re ka emisanng go sekae gone. Ka dinako tse dingwe re ne re sena dijo kgotsa metsi. Ka dinako tse dingwe batho ba ne ba re utwela bothoko mme ka dinako tse dingwe ba ne ba sa dire jalo. Loeto lwa rona lo ne lwa dirwa thata le go feta ke dintwa. Re ne ra tshabela dintwa tse tharo – ntwa ya kwa Rwanda, ya kwa Burundi le ya Congo. Re ne ra bona batho ba ba suleng ba rapaletse mo sekgweng, jaaka mathhare a a weleng mo sethareng.

They killed my grandfather. We heard a noise, and then my mother and father took me, and my brother and baby sister, and we ran.

Ba ne ba bolaya rremogolo. Re ne ra utwa modumo, go tswa foo, mme le rre ba ne ba tsaya nna, nkgonne le nake yo e neng e le lesea mme ra sia.



PARLIAMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PARLIAMENTARY MILLENNIUM PROGRAMME
www.pmpsa.gov.za

"Journey" comes from a collection of stories written by the children of South Africa, called "Every view counts: My story – Our stories", published by the Parliamentary Millennium Programme and Sunday Times Readright.

Story compiled by Lesley Beake. Art direction by Hybrid.

Nna le matlhagathaga a leinane!

- ★ Terowa setshwantsho se se bontshang bontlhannngwe jwa leinane leno: *Re ne ra utlwa modumo, go tswa foo, mme le rre ba ne ba tsaya nna, nkgonne le nake yo e neng e le lesea mme ra sia.*
- ★ Ka leitho la mogopolo ipone o tshwanelwa ke go nna kwa nageng e sele. Dira lenaane la ditsela tse ka tsone o ka ratang go tshwarwa ka yone koo.
- ★ O na le tsala kgotsa leloko la lelapa, dira e kete o dira potsototso ya radio. Motho yo o dirang potsototso o botsa motshabi gore ke ka ntlha yang fa ba tlile Aforika Borwa le gore go ntse jang go nna mono. Refosanang ka go tsaya karolo ya motho yo o botsototsang le ya go nna motshabi.

Get story active!

- ★ Draw a picture to illustrate this part of the story: *We heard a noise, and then my mother and father took me, and my brother and baby sister, and we ran.*
- ★ Imagine that you had to live in another country. Make a list of the ways in which you would like to be treated there.
- ★ With a friend or family member, role-play a radio interview. The interviewer asks the refugee why they came to South Africa and how they like living here. Take turns to play the role of interviewer and refugee.

Nal'ibali ke letsholo la boseshaba la go buisetsa monate e le go rotloetsa le go jala mowa wa go buisa go ralala Aforika Borwa. Go bona tshedimosetso ka bottlalo, etela mo www.nalibali.org kgotsa mo www.nalibali.mobi



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 or www.nalibali.mobi

Loeto

Leinane le le kwadilweng ke bana ba kwa Addington



Journey

A story by the children of Addington

Marie-Jeanne, Jean Claude, Shalom, Priscilla, Tabita, Rehema, Idriss, Eden, Parfait, Maxwell, Christine, Bethell, Dumisani, Sarah, Marie-France

Megopolo e le ka buang ka yona: A o kile wa tsaya loeto lo lo thata? Ke ka ntlha yang fa lo ne lo le thata mme ke eng se se neng se ka dira gore lo nne botoka? Ke eng fa o akanya gore go bothokwa go buisa ka botshelo le maitemogelo a batho ba bangwe.

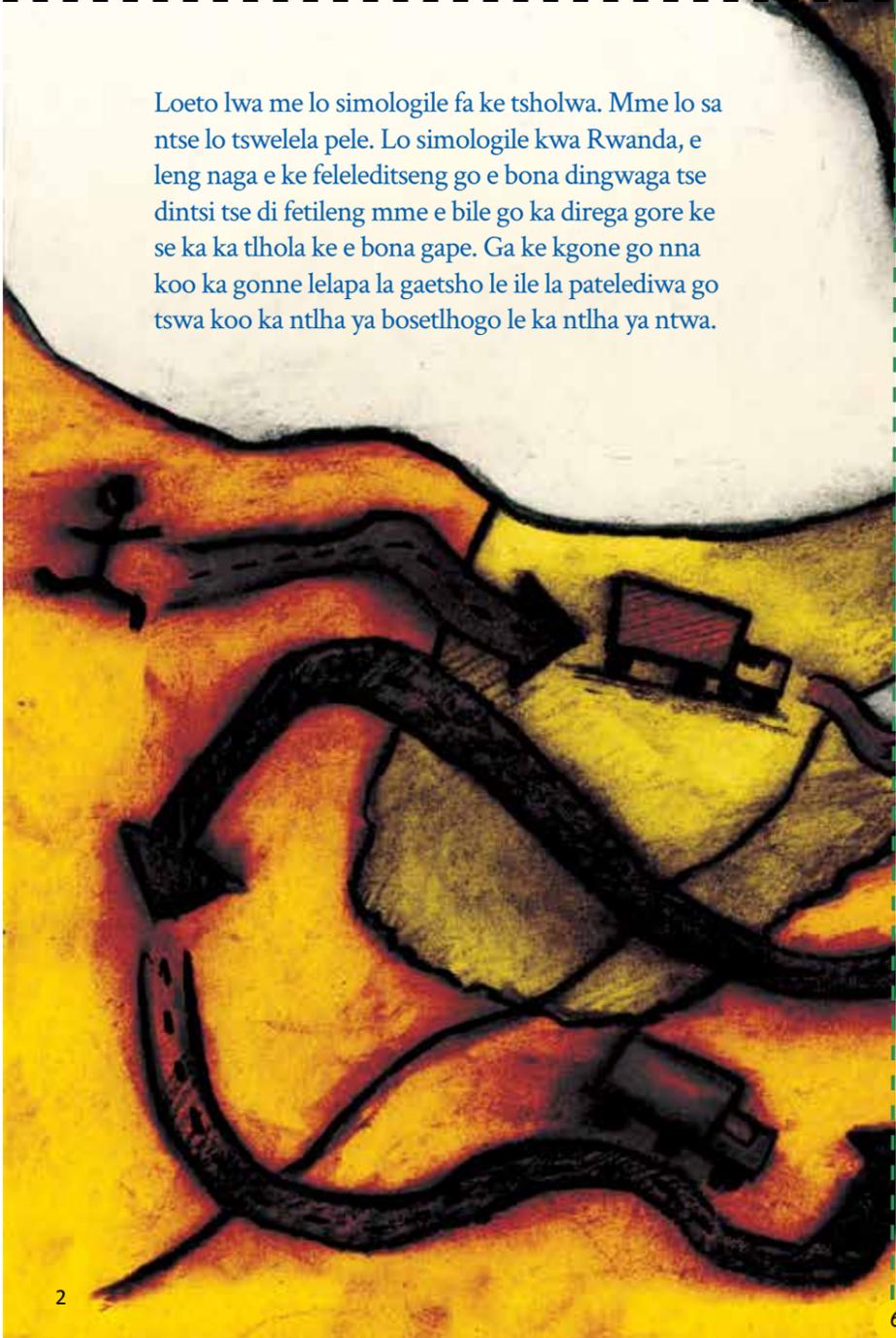
Ideas to talk about: Have you ever been on a difficult journey? Why was it difficult, and what would have made it better? Why do you think it's important to read about other people's life and experiences?

Fa ntwa e simologa, batho ba ne ba lela. Masole a ne a dia mme go ne ga nna le ntwa le poifo gongwe le gongwe.
 When the war started, people cried. Soldiers came and there was fighting and fear everywhere.

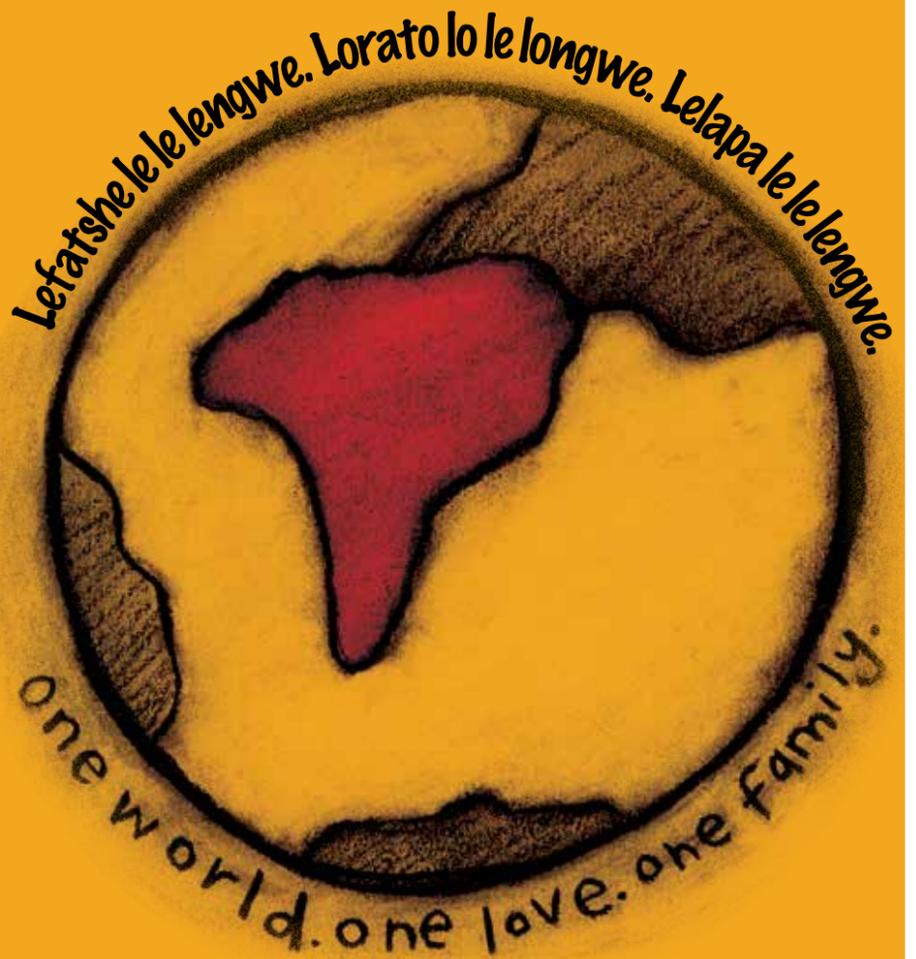


Re ne ra tla Aforika Borwa ka bese le direna, mme ka dinako tse dingwe re ne re tsamaya ka dinao. Re ne re na le bohutsana le mathata a le mantsi. Tota re ne re sa ikaelela go da kwano, mme gone re ne re bada go tsamaela kgakala le dintwa - mme madi a rona a ne a fela.

Loeto lwa me lo simologile fa ke tsholwa. Mme lo sa ntse lo tswela pele. Lo simologile kwa Rwanda, e leng naga e ke feleditseng go e bona dingwaga tse dintsi tse di fetileng mme e bile go ka direga gore ke se ka ka tlhola ke e bona gape. Ga ke kgone go nna koo ka gonne lelapa la gaetsho le ile la patelediwa go tswa koo ka ntlha ya bosetlhogo le ka ntlha ya ntwa.



Ekete toro eo e ka diragala. Ke solofela gore ka letsatsi lengwe lefatshe le tla aparelwa ke lorato.



I hope that dream comes true. I hope that one day love will fill the world.

“Oh no, you’re not. I’m coming to gobble you up!” shouted the monster.
 “Please don’t eat me,” replied Little Billy Goat Gruff. “I’m much too skinny and bony for you. Wait until you see Middle Billy Goat Gruff. He’s bigger and fatter than me.”
 “Well, be off with you then, before I change my mind!” shouted the monster.



Dimo ya goa ya re, “Nnyaa le e seng, ga o ye koo. Ke tle go go kometsa!”
 Phoko e Nnye ya Kerafu ya araba ya re, “Tswetswee, o se ka wa nja, ke otile thara e bile ke marapo fela. Letela gore o bone Phoko ya mo Gare ya Kerafu. Ene o mogolwane mo go nna e bile o nonne go mpheta.”
 Dimo ya goa ya re, “Gone, fa go ntse jalo, feta ka bonako he, pele ga ke fetola mogopolo!”

Little Billy Goat reached the bridge first. *Click clack click clack!* went the hooves of Little Billy Goat Gruff. “Who’s that click-clacking over my bridge?” shouted the monster.
 “It’s only me,” said Little Billy Goat Gruff in his bravest voice, “and I’m going up to the top of the koppie to eat the sweet, green grass.”



Phoko e Nnye ya Kerafu ya bua ka lentswe la yone la bopelokgale ya re, “Ke nna fela, ke tlhatlogela kwa thabaneng go ya go ja bojang jo bo botshe jo botala. Dimo ya goa ya re, “Ke mang yo o utwang ka tiki-tlaka mo borogong jwa me?”
 Phoko e Nnye ya Kerafu. Phoko e Nnye e ne ya filha pele kwa borogong. *Tiki tlaka tiki tlaka!* go utwala ditlhakwana tsa

This is an adapted version of *The three Billy Goats Gruff*, published by Jacana Media and available in bookstores and on-line from www.jacana.co.za. This story is available in the eleven official South African languages.

© Jacana Media (South African rights only) Tel: (011 628 3200)



We publish what we like

Nna le matthagathaga a leinane!

- ★ Bana ba banyne ba ka torowa ditshwantsho tsa bodimo ba ba tshosang. Tlhamela dimo mongwe le mongwe leina.
- ★ Tshameka motshameko le bana ba bagolwanyane. Dira gore ngwana mongwe le mongwe a tlhalose dimo fa wena o ntse o torowa se ba se tlhalosang. Morago ga foo, refosanang mme dira gore e nne bone ba torwang dimo yo wena o mo tlhalosang.
- ★ Dirisa taka, dikhatebokoso le/kgotsa diihupana go aga borogo. Dirisa bojang kgotsa pampiri go supa bojang jo bo omileng, jo bo tsheltha kafa letlhakoreng le lengwe la borogo le bojang jo bo botshe, jo botala kafa letlhakoreng le lengwe. Dira bompopi ba Diphoko tse tharo tsa Kerafu le dimo. Bolela gape leinane ka go dirisa didirisiwa tsotlhe tse o di dirileng.

Get story active!

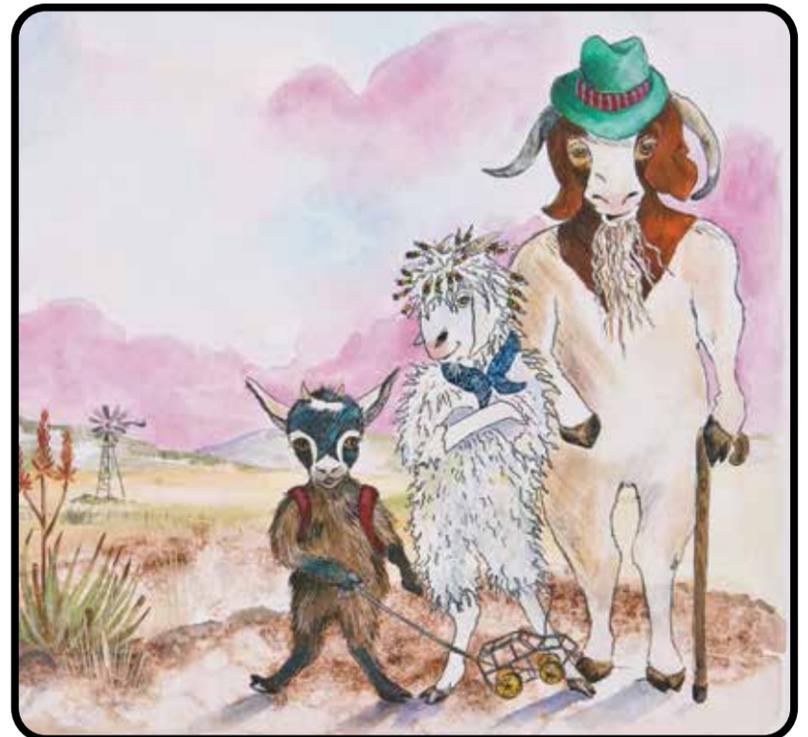
- ★ Younger children can draw pictures of scary monsters. Make up a name for each monster.
- ★ Play a game with older children. Let each child describe a monster while you draw what they describe. Then swap roles and let them draw a monster you describe.
- ★ Use clay, cardboard boxes and/or sticks to build the bridge. Use grass or paper to show the dry, brown grass on one side of the bridge and the sweet, green grass on the other side. Make puppets of the three Billy Goats Gruff and the monster. Retell the story using all of the objects you have made.

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 tshedimosetso ka bottlalo, etela mo www.nalibali.org kgotsa mo www.nalibali.mobi



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 or www.nalibali.mobi

Diphoko tse tharo tsa Kerafu

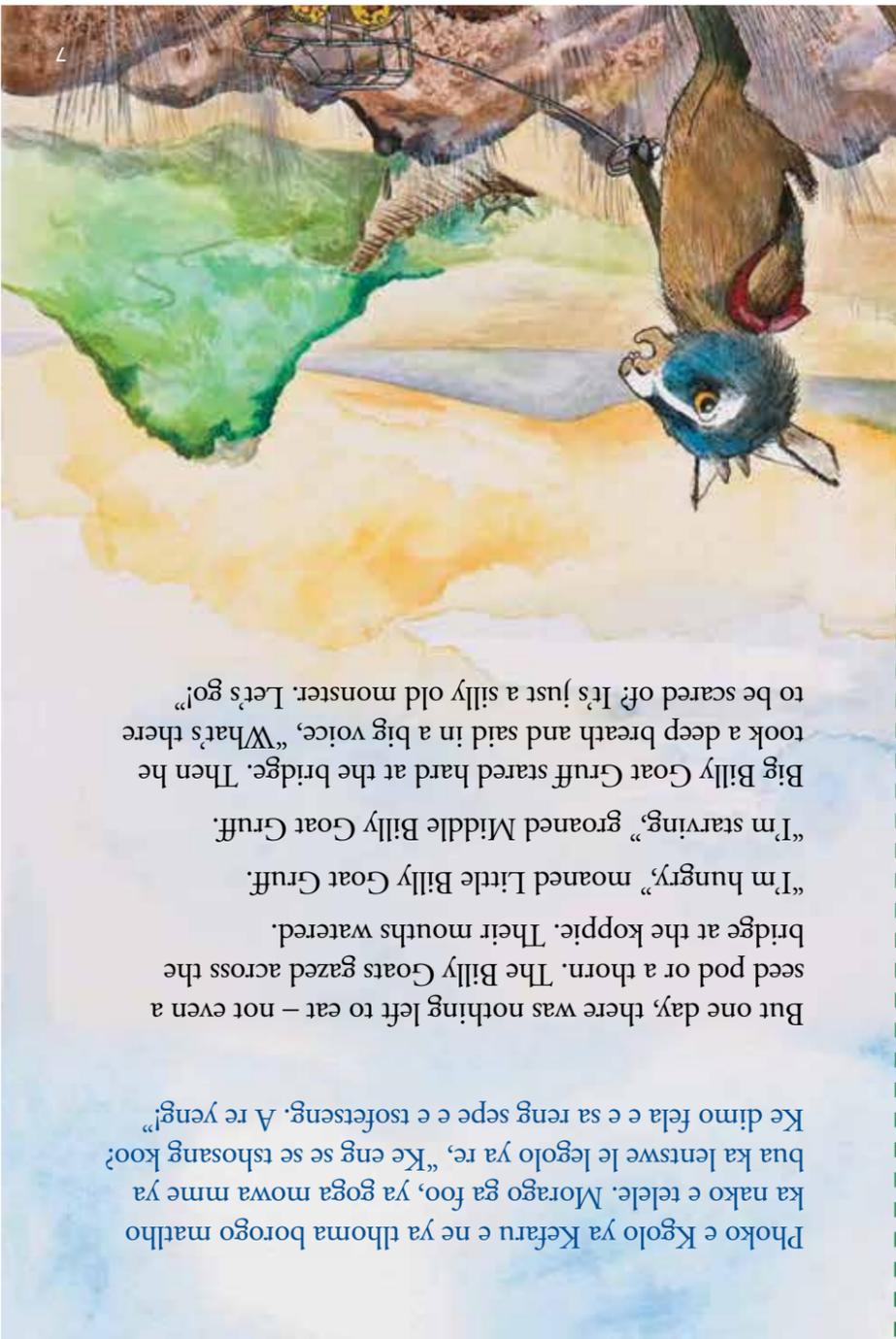


The three Billy Goats Gruff

Carole Bloch • Shayle Bester

Megopolo e le ka buang ka yona: Fa o kgerisiwa ke mongwe yo o nang le maatla go go feta, a o akanya gore o tshwanetse go emelana le mokgerisi yoo? Ke dilo dingwe dife tse o ka akanyang ka tsone pele ga fa o ka emelana le mokgerisi?

Ideas to talk about: If you are being bullied by someone stronger than you, do you think you should stand up to the bully? What are some things you may want to think about before standing up to a bully?



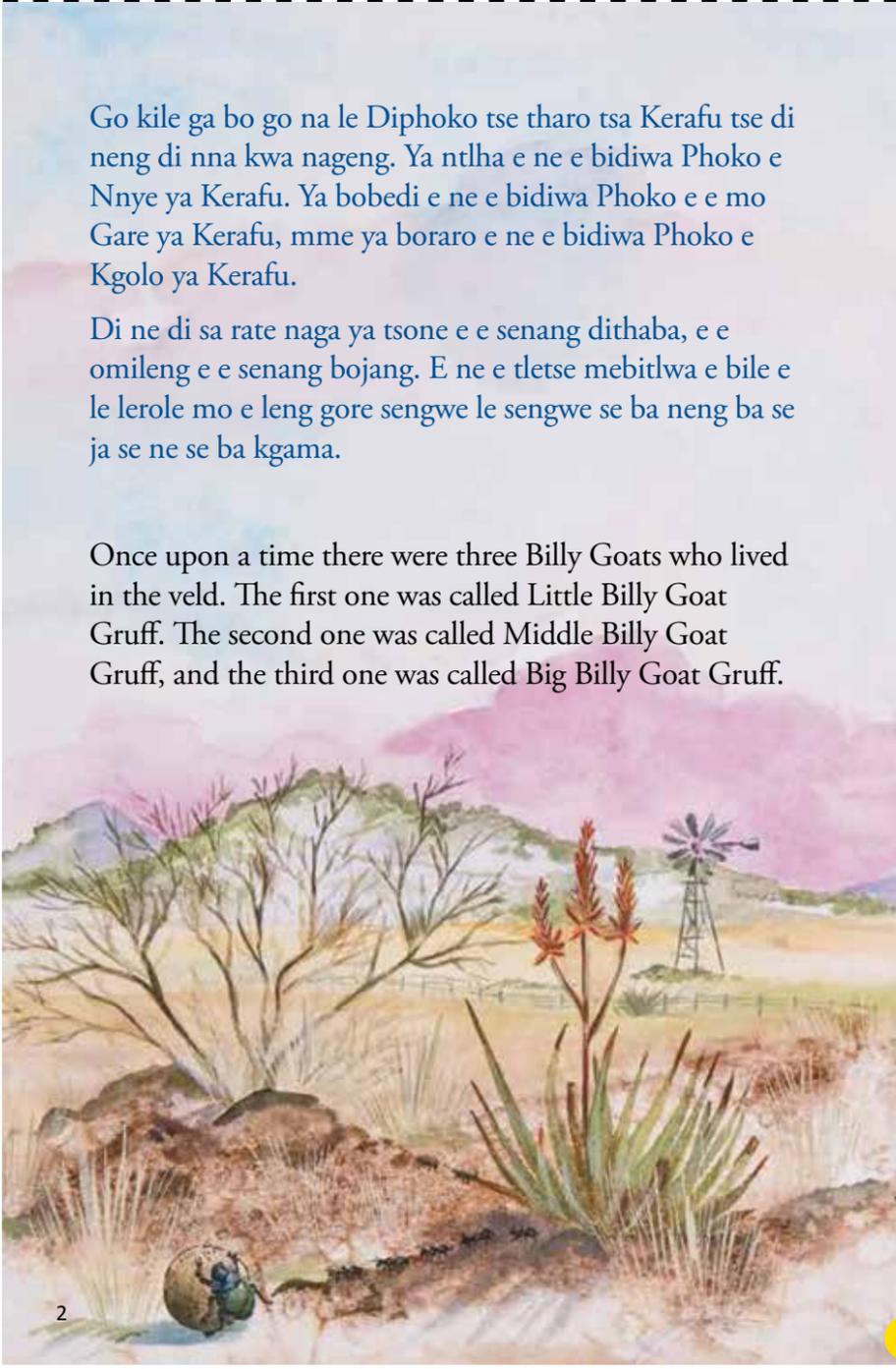
Phoko e Kgolo ya Kerafu e ne ya tlhoma borogo mathlo ka nako e telele. Morago ga foo, ya goga mowa mme ya bua ka lentšwe le legolo ya re, "Ke eng se se tšhosang koo? Ke dimo fela e e sa reng sepe e e tsofetseng. A re yeng!"

But one day, there was nothing left to eat – not even a seed pod or a thorn. The Billy Goats gazed across the bridge at the koppie. Their mouths watered.

"I'm hungry," moaned Little Billy Goat Gruff.

"I'm starving," groaned Middle Billy Goat Gruff.

Big Billy Goat Gruff stared hard at the bridge. Then he took a deep breath and said in a big voice, "What's there to be scared of? It's just a silly old monster. Let's go!"



Go kile ga bo go na le Diphoko tse tharo tsa Kerafu tse di neng di nna kwa nageng. Ya ntlha e ne e bidiwa Phoko e Nnye ya Kerafu. Ya bobedi e ne e bidiwa Phoko e e mo Gare ya Kerafu, mme ya boraro e ne e bidiwa Phoko e Kgolo ya Kerafu.

Di ne di sa rate naga ya tsone e e senang dithaba, e e omileng e e senang bojang. E ne e tletse mebitlwa e bile e le lerole mo e leng gore sengwe le sengwe se ba neng ba se ja se ne se ba kgama.

Once upon a time there were three Billy Goats who lived in the veld. The first one was called Little Billy Goat Gruff. The second one was called Middle Billy Goat Gruff, and the third one was called Big Billy Goat Gruff.



Morago ga foo e ne ya nna nako ya gore Phoko e e mo Gare ya Kerafu e kgabaganaye borogo. *Tliki taka tliki taka!* ga utwala ditlhakwana tsa ga Phoko e e mo Gare ya Kerafu.

Dimo ya garuma ya re, "Ke mang yo o utwang ka tliki-tlaka mo borogong jwa me?"

Phoko e e mo Gare ya Kerafu e ne ya bua ka lentšwe la yone la bopelokgale ya re, "Ke ma fela, ke tlhatlogela kwa thabaneng go ya go ja bojang jo bo borshe jo borala."



Next it was Middle Billy Goat Gruff's turn to cross the bridge. *Click clack click clack!* went the hooves of Middle Billy Goat Gruff.

"Who's that click-clacking over my bridge?" roared the monster.

"It's only me," said Middle Billy Goat Gruff. "And I'm going up to the top of the koppie to eat the sweet, green grass," he said in his bravest voice.

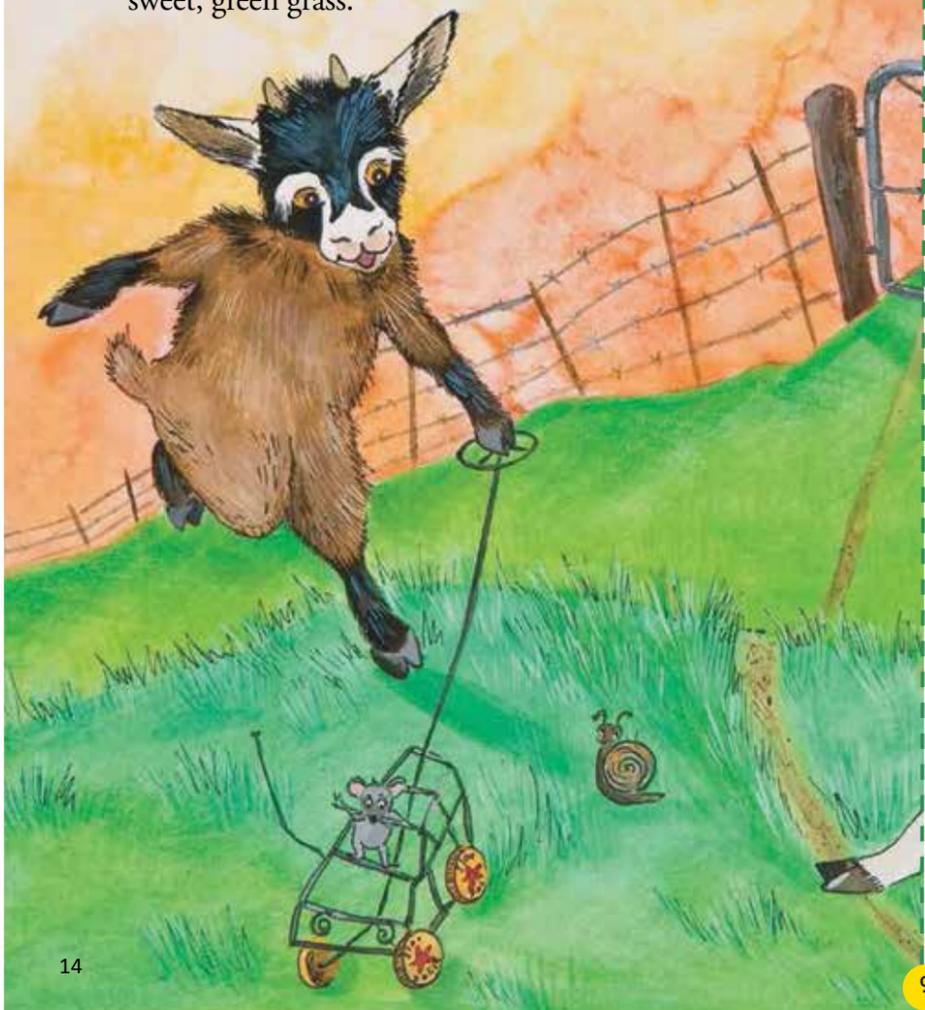
“Oh no, you're not! I'm coming to gobble you up,” roared the monster.
 “Please don't eat me,” replied Middle Billy Goat. “I'm much too skinny and bony for you. Wait until you see Big Billy Goat Gruff. He's bigger and fatter than me.”
 “Well, be off with you then, before I change my mind!” roared the greedy monster.



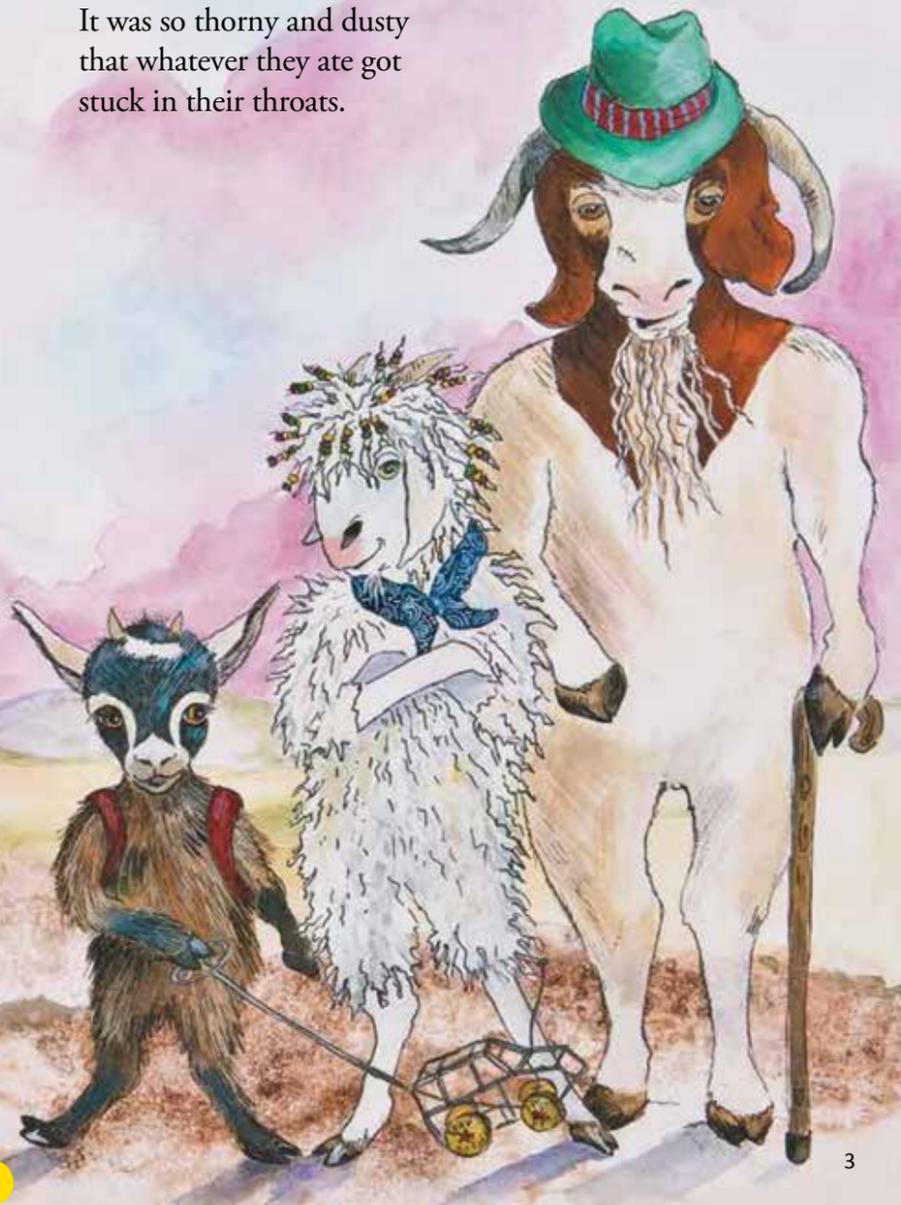
Dimo e ne ya garuma ya re, “Nnyaa le e seng, ga o ye koo. Ke tle go go kometsa!”
 Phoko e e mo Gare ya Kerafu e ne ya araba ya re, “Tswetswec, o se ka wa nja, ke otile thara e bile ke marapo fela. Letela gore o bone Phoko e Kgolo ya Kerafu. Ene o mogolwane mo go nna e bile o nomme go mpheta.”
 Dimo e e bogagaru e ne ya garuma ya re, “Gone, fa go nse jalo, feta ka bonako he, pele ga ke fetola mogopolo!”

Mme go tloga ka letsatsi leo, Diphoko tse tharo tsa Kerafu di ne tsa nna le legae le lesha mo thabaneng eo, mo di neng tsa nona ka ntlha ya go ja bojang jo bo botshe jo botala.

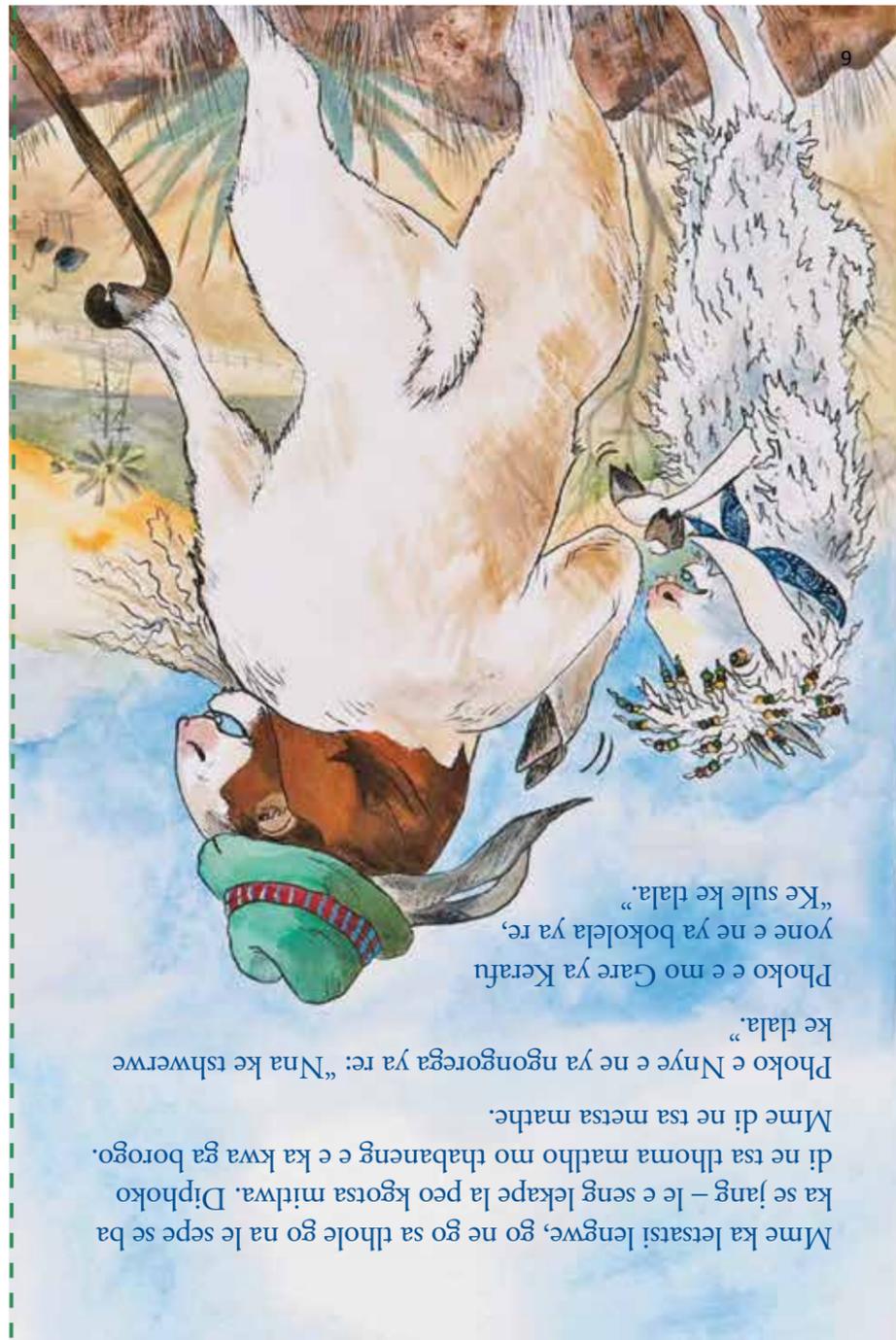
And from that day on, the three Billy Goats Gruff had a new home on the koppie, where they grew fat on the sweet, green grass.



They didn't like their dry, flat veld home very much. It was so thorny and dusty that whatever they ate got stuck in their throats.



Mme ka letsatsi lengwe, go ne go sa tlhole go na le sepe se ba di ne tsa tlhoma mathlo mo thabaneng e e ka kwa ga borogo.
 Mme di ne tsa metsa matho.
 Phoko e Nnye e ne ya ngongorega ya re: “Nna ke tshwerwe ke tala.”
 Phoko e mo Gare ya Kerafu yone e ne ya bokolela ya re, “Ke sule ke tala.”



Across a bridge was a koppie covered with sweet, green grass. But under that bridge lived a fierce, old monster. His eyes gleamed like ripe mangoes and his nose was swollen up like a watermelon. When he was hungry he'd smack his lips together so hard that it would sound just like lightning crackling across the sky, and his huge belly would rumble like thunder. Then he'd shout, "If anyone dares to cross my bridge, I'll gobble them up!"

No wonder the three Billy Goats Gruff had never visited the koppie with its sweet, green grass.

Ka kwa ga borogo go ne go na le thabana e e apesitsweng ka bojang jo bo botshhe jo botala. Mme kafa tlase ga borogo joo go ne go na dimo e e maswe e e tsofetseng. Marho a yone a ne a phatsima jaaka dimenku tse di buduleng mme nko ya yone e le kgolo jaaka legapu. Fa e tshwerwe ke tala e ne e ikgora melomo mme go bo go utwala modumo o o jaaka go phatoga ga legadima mo loaping, mme mpa ya gagwe e kgolo e ne e dira modumo o mogolo jaaka go duma ga maru. Mme e ne e a tle e goe e re, "Fa mongwe a ka na le sebete mme a feta mo borong jwa me, ke tla mo kometsa!"

Ga go gakgamatse go bo Diphoko tse tharo tseno tsa Kerafu di ne di ise di ko di ye kwa thabaneng e e nang le bojang jo bo botshhe jo botala.



Ka yone fela nako eo Phoko e Kgolo ya Kerafu ya goroga mo borong. *Tliki taka tliki taka!* ga utwala ditlhakwana tsa Phoko e Kgolo ya Kerafu. Phoko eno e ne e le boima jaana mo e leng gore borogo bo ne jwa tshikinyega kafa tlase ga yone e bile go utwala modumo.

Dimo o ne a goa ka bogale a re, "Ke mang yo o utwang ka tliki-taka mo borong jwa me?"

Just then Big Billy Goat Gruff arrived at the bridge. *Click click click!* went the hooves of Big Billy Goat Gruff. The Billy Goat was so heavy that the bridge creaked and groaned under him.

"Who's that click-clacking over my bridge?" bellowed the monster.



Phoko e Kgolo ya Kerafu e ne ya bua ka kodu le ka lentswa le le kwa godimo thata ya re, "Ke nna. Phoko e Kgolo ya Kerafu."

Dimo e ne ya goa ka bogale ya tswa kafa tlase ga borogo ya re, "Ga ke bolo go go letela, ke tlike go go kometsa gone jaanong!"

Phoko e Kgolo ya Kerafu e ne ya goa ka kodu ya re, "Le eseng, o ka se go dire!" Ya tsenya tlhogo ya yone ya tabogela dimo ya e thula ka dinaka tsa yone tse di bogale.

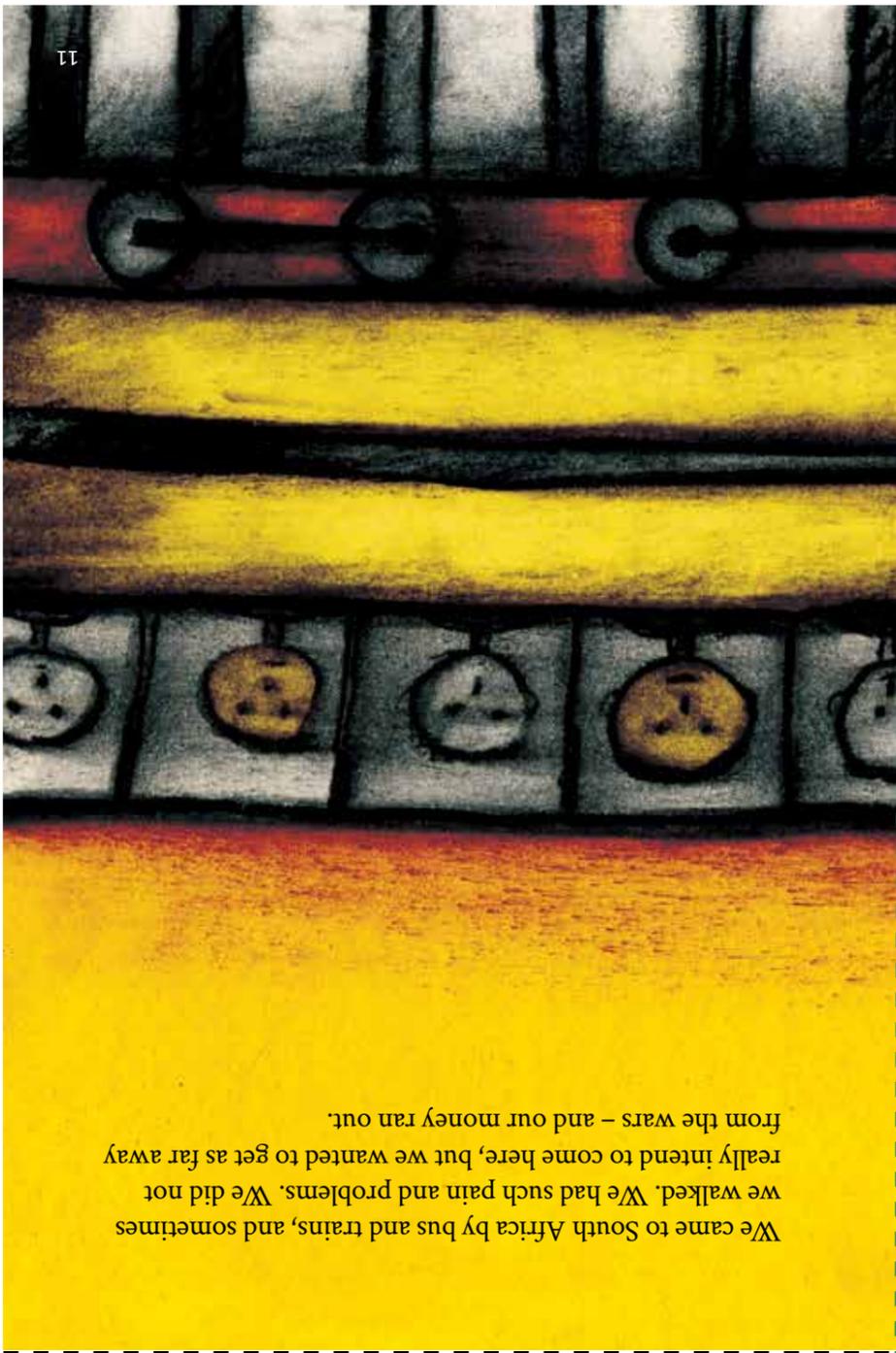
Dimo ya kua jaana fa e pheulelwa kwa godimo, "Jooo wee!" E ne ya nyelela mme ya se ka ya tlhola ya bonwa gape.

"It is I. Big Billy Goat Gruff," boomed Big Billy Goat Gruff in his loudest voice.

"I've waited long enough," bellowed the monster, rising up from under the bridge. "I'm coming to gobble you up right now!"

"Oh no, you're not!" boomed Big Billy Goat Gruff. He put his head down and charged at the monster with his sharp horns.

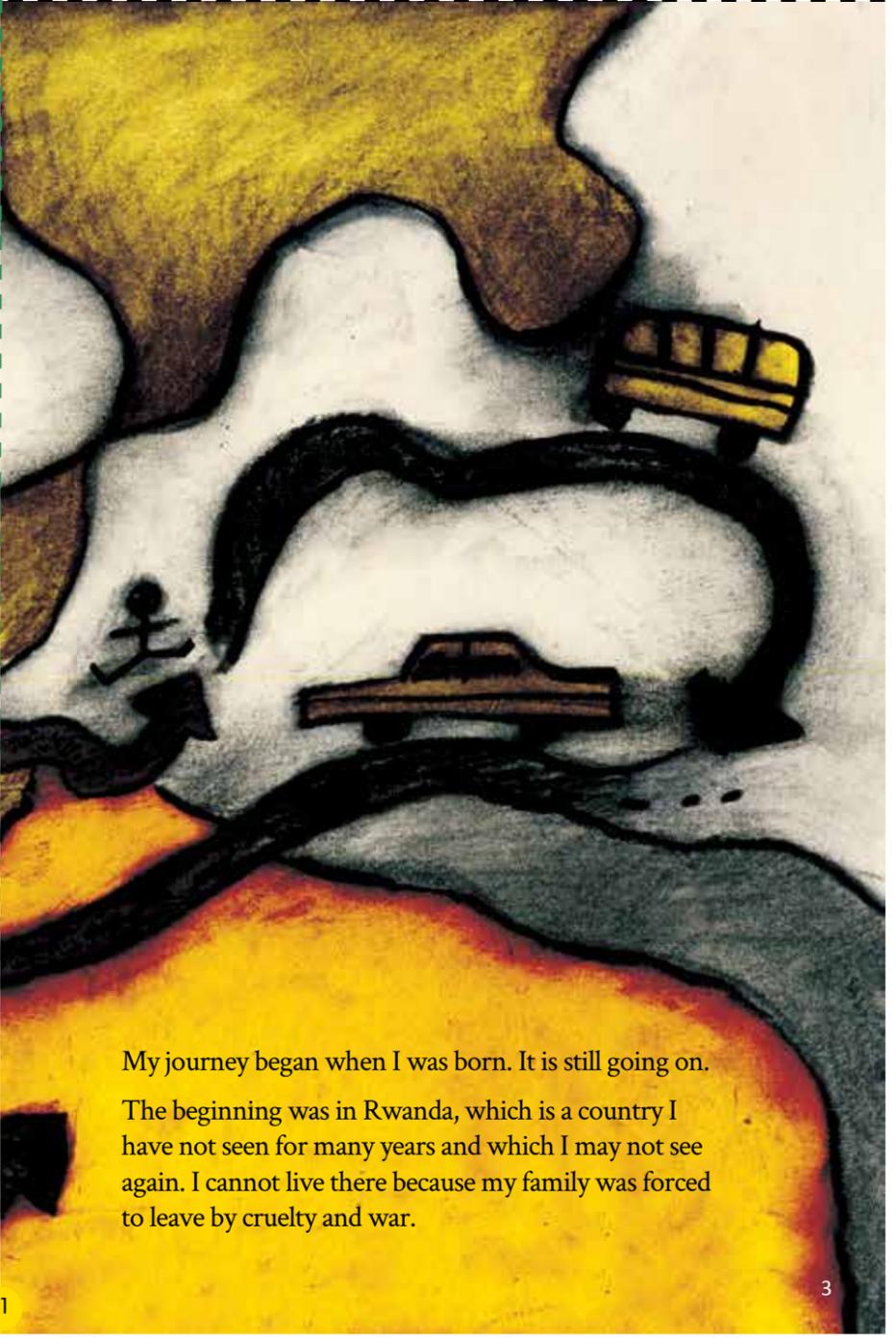
"*Einaaaa!*" shrieked the monster as he was tossed into the sky. He disappeared out of sight and was never seen again.



We came to South Africa by bus and trains, and sometimes we walked. We had such pain and problems. We did not really intend to come here, but we wanted to get as far away from the wars – and our money ran out.

Mme dilo di ne tsa simolola go fetoga kwa nageng ya gaetsho. Go ne go sena peterolo, go sena dijo ... go sena sesepa. Batho ba ne ba simolola go boela gore go na le ntwa e e tlang. Re ne re boifa. Nhake o ne a tsholwa ka nako eo. E re ka e ne e le mosetsana, o ne a le lesego, ka gonne ba ne ba bolaya bana ba basimane. Ga ke a ka ka kgona go mo itse sentle, ka gonne gantsi o ne a na le mme. Mme o ne a tlhola a mo kukile, go ne go ntse e kete o a boifa, gore o tla latlhega, tota le e leng ka nako eo.

Then things began to change in my country. There was no petrol, no food ... no soap. People began to say that war was coming. We were afraid. My sister was born at that time. She was lucky that she was a girl because they were killing boy babies then. I didn't get to know her very well, because she was always around my mom. Mom used to carry her a lot, as if she was afraid, even then, that we would lose her.



My journey began when I was born. It is still going on. The beginning was in Rwanda, which is a country I have not seen for many years and which I may not see again. I cannot live there because my family was forced to leave by cruelty and war.

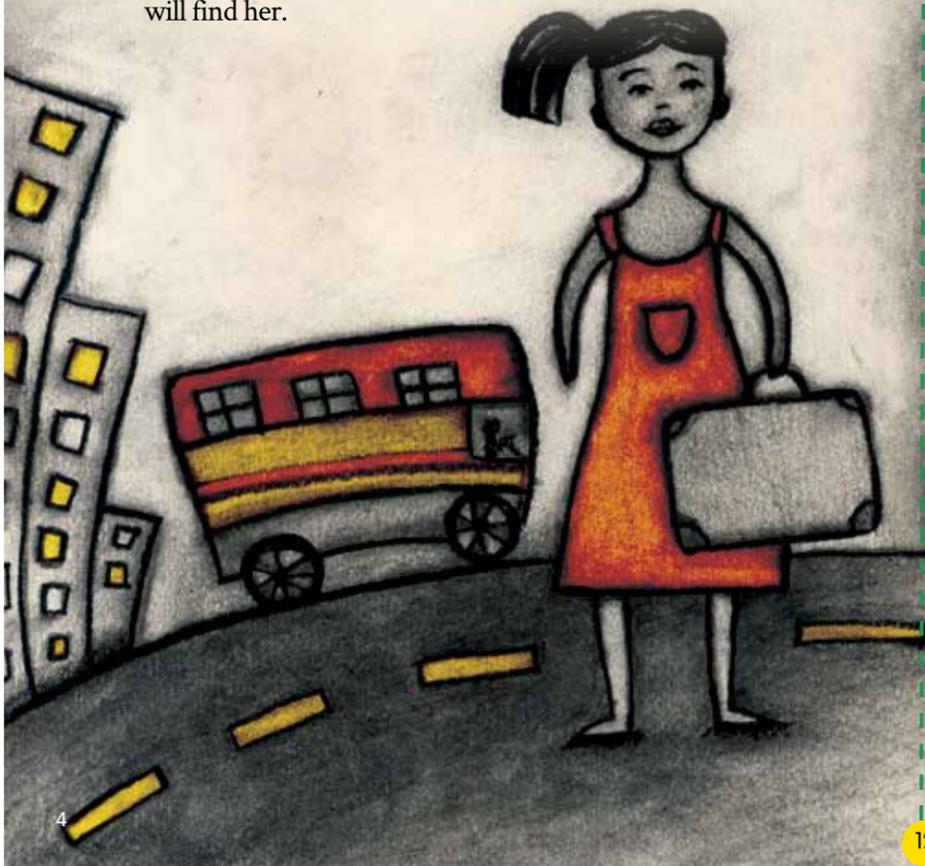
Things were lovely when I was born. My father was a busy man. We lived in a big house with three security guards paid for by my father's company. Life was very, very good.

Dilo di ne di tsamaya sende thata fa ke tsholwa. Rre e ne e le monna yo o tshwaregileng. Re ne re nna mo ndong e kgolo mme go na le badisa ba tshireletso ba le bararo ba ba neng ba duelwa ke khampani ya ga rre. Botshelo bo ne bo le monate tota.



Gone jaanong, ke nna mo KwaZulu-Natal le rre le nkgonne. Mmè o ne a tlhokafala fa re le mo tseleng re tla kwano, o ne a bolawa ke bolwetse mo go nngwe ya dikampa tse re neng re nna mo go tsone. Nnake o latlhegile mme ga re itse gore a o a tshela kgotsa jang. Gongwe ka letsatsi lengwe re tla mmona.

For now, I live in KwaZulu-Natal with my father and my brother. My mother died on our way here, of sickness in one of the camps where we stayed. My little sister is lost and we don't know if she is alive or not. Maybe one day we will find her.



There are many people in Africa who have been forced to leave their own place. Always there are people moving and moving, looking for a place to be safe; looking for work.

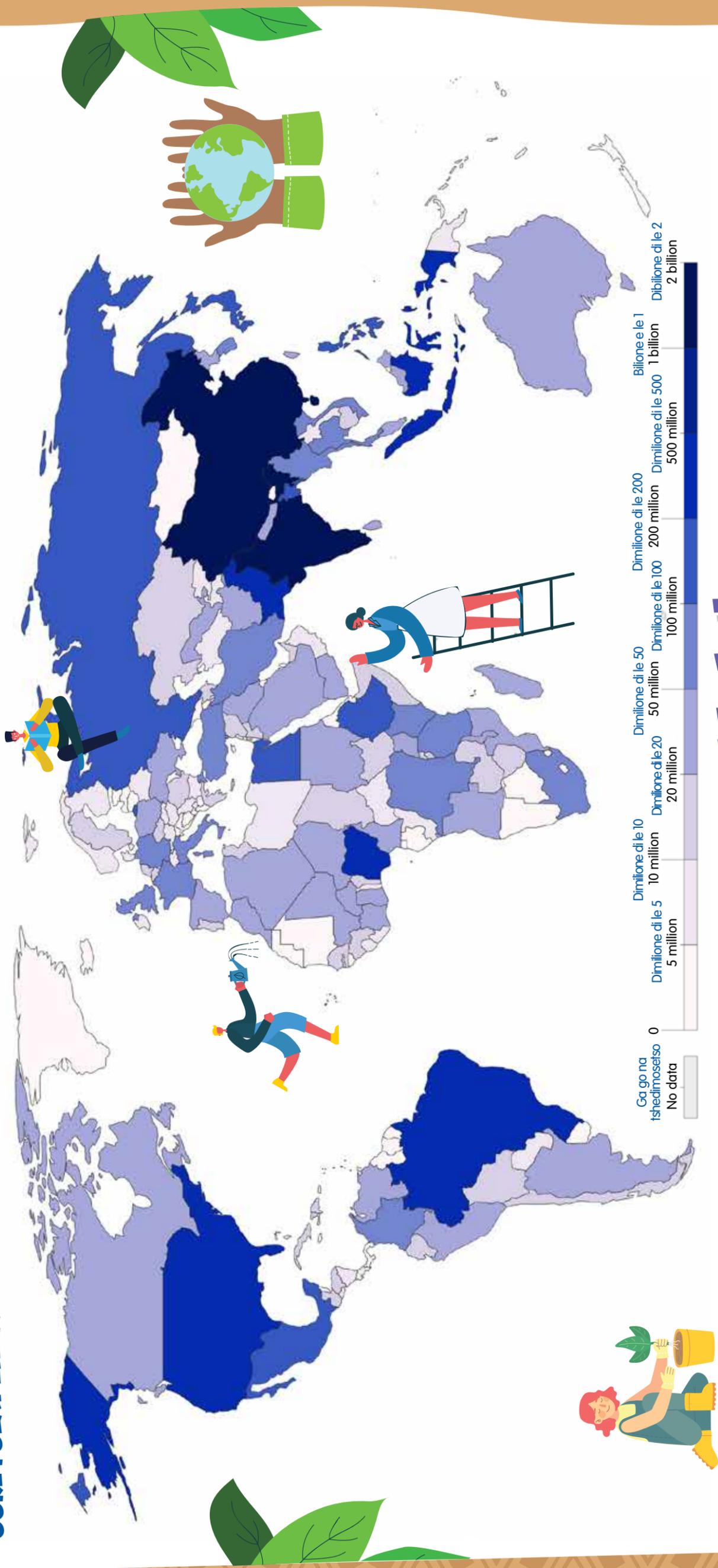
Go na le batho ba bantsi mo Aforika ba ba ileng ba patelesega go tswa kwa mafelong a bone. Gantsi go na le batho ba ba fudugang ba ya kwa le kwa, ba batla lefelo le le sireletsegileng; ba batla tiro.

Rre one a sa bone tiro epe, ka jalo, re ne ra tla Aforika Borwa. Fa re fitlha mo Aforika Borwa, batho ba ne ba re bitsa ka maina a a sotlang le go re tlhapatsha. Re ne ra itshoka fela mme ra falola.

There were no jobs for my father, so we came to South Africa. When we got to South Africa, people called us names and used bad language. We just coped and we survived.

Letsatsi la Lefatshe la Palo ya Baagi: 11 July

GORE POLANETE YA RONA E TLHOKOMELE BATHO BA LE BANTSI, E TSHWANETSE GO TLHOKOMELWA KE BATHO BA LE BANTSI.



World Population Day: 11 July

FOR OUR PLANET TO CARE FOR MANY PEOPLE, MANY PEOPLE MUST CARE FOR OUR PLANET.

Source: Gapminder (v6), HYDE (v3.2), UN (2019) Note: Historical country data is shown based on today's geographical borders. OurWorldInData.org/future-population-growth • CC BY



Bopelonomi ga bo na tlhwatlhwa

Ka Zahida Wahab ■ E tshwantshitswe ke Heidel Dedekind



Mo motsaneng mongwe o o kgakala, go ne go na le mosimane yo o neng a nna koo mme o ne a humanegile mme a disa dinku gore a kgone go fepa ba lelapa la gagabo. O ne a le bopelonomi ka metlha e bile a rata go thusa baagelani ba gagwe mme e le tshagofatsho mo go rremogolo le mmemogoloagwe ba ba mo godisitseng fa e sa le a ne a le mosimanyana yo monnye. Leina la gagwe e ne e le Thabo mme o ne a ratiwa ke mongwe le mongwe.

Mme Abbas a re: "Aha! Ke a leboga Thabo, go bo o nketse lebenkeleng go ya go nthekele borotho, o ka itseela tshentshe."



Mme Thabo ne a itse gore Mme Abbas o ne a tlhoka sente nngwe le nngwe e a neng a na le yone. A bo a bolela jaana a nyenya: "Go siame, Mme Abbas, bopelonomi ga bo na tlhwatlhwa."

Ka letsatsi lengwe, rapolasi yo Thabo a neng a mmerekela, o ne a tla gae le setlogolo sa gagwe e bong Simphiwe. Simphiwe o ne a apere diaparotse dintle e bile a bua Seesemane sentle.

Rapolasi o ne a re: "Thabo, tla o dumedise Simphiwe, Simphiwe o nna kwa toropong mme o tla bo a re etetse ka nakwana. Ke solofela gore bobedi jwa lona lo tla utlwana mme lo tla kgona go ntshana bodutu." Thabo o ne a itumeletse go bona thaka ya gagwe. Gongwe, ba ka nna ditsala tse di ntshanang se inong.

Mme go ise go ye kae boitumelo jwa ga Thabo bo ile jwa fetoga bohutsana. O ne a lemoga gore, Simphiwe o ne a sena maitseo e bile o ne a ikgomosa. O ne a sa tlotle malomaagwe le fa e le ope wa badiri ba bangwe mo polasing. Simphiwe o ne a bolela jaana a tshagela kwa godimo a tshaga banna ba ba palamang dikolotsana tsa ditonki go ya tirong le go boa: "Batho ba siilwe ke nako. Mme ke mang tota yo a ka tlhophang go nna mo go senang batho gone?"

Mme gape Simphiwe o ne a gana go thusa ka ditiro tsa letsatsi le letsatsi tsa mo polaseng. "Ke motho yo o rutegileng thata. A lo akanya gore ke ya sekolong fela gore ke feletse ke dira tiro ya diatla? Nka se dire epe ya ditiro tseno!"

Go na le gore a thuse, Simphiwe o ne a senya malatsi a gagwe a robetse kafa tlase ga setlhare, a gana go thusa go apaya sefitholo kgotsa dijo tsa motshegare kgotsa go dira epe ya ditiro tseno. Thabo o ne a kgobegile marapo thata go bona mosimane wa thaka ya gagwe a le botswa jaana e bile a sena bopelonomi. Thabo o ne a akanya jaana: "Ke tseba sekolo mo motsaneng wa gaetsho. Kwa sekolong re rutiwa mosola wa go nna bopelonomi le go dira ka natla. Thabo o akanya gore "Simphiwe ga a ithuta dilo tseno tsa motheo." "Ke seelele fa e le gore o akanya gore a ka tswelela mo botshelong ka tsela eno."

Ka letsatsi lengwe, Simphiwe o ne a jewa ke bodutu mme a swetsa gore o tla ya go iphokisa phefo mo sekgweng se se mo polasing. Mongwe le mongwe o ne a mo tlhagisa gore go kotsi go dira jalo, ka gonne go ne go na le dintša tse di timetseng tse di nnang kwa sekgweng. Di ne di nna di tshwerwe ke tlala e bile di ne di se botsalano le e seng! Mme Simphiwe o ne a tshaga fela. A bua jaana ka makgakga: "Lona lo itse eng? Nna ke botlhale mme ke kgona go ithokomela."

Thabo o ne a ile go reka dilwana le rapolasi. Fa a boa, badiri ba ne ba mmolelela gore Simphiwe o ile a sweditse go ya go iphokisa phefo kwa sekgweng a le nosi. Thabo o ne a phamola thobane le lebokoso la mmetshise ka bonako mme a taboga go ya go batla Simphiwe.

Thabo o ne a taboga ka bonako a ralala sekgwa mme a bua a le nosi a sebaseba a re: "Ga a lemoge gore o mo kotsing e kana kang. Ba bangwe ba rile ke tlogele mosimane yo senang maitseo yo o tswang kwa toropong gore a ithute sengwe, mme ga ke batle gore Simphiwe a diragalelwe ke sengwe se se bosula. Go ise go ye kae go tla bo go le lefifi, mme go kotsi mo sekgweng, segolobogolo mo mosimaneng yo o tshwanang le Simphiwe yo o iseng a ko a tswe kwa toropong."

Thabo o ne a ntse a mmatla nako e telele fa ka tshoganyetso a utlwa mongwe a goa mme a tsiboga. O ne a tabogela kwa ntlheng e a utlwang motho a goa mme a bona Simphiwe a le fa gare ga setlhopho sa dintša tsa naga. Dintša tseno di ne di shenne meno a tsone a a bogale mme di ipaakanyetsa go mo garola. Thabo o ne a tshwanelwa ke gore a akanye ka bonako. O ne a tshuba thobane e a neng a tile ka yone mme a kgotlha dintša ka yone.



Ka lobakanyana, dintša di sa ntse di batla go tlhasela basimane, mme kgabagare di ne tsa retologa di kgobakgoba.

Simphiwe o ne a roroma ka ntlha ya letshogo. O ne a thinyegile legwejana fa a ne a leka go tshabela dintša mme o ne a tlhotsa ka ntlha ya botlhoko. Thabo o ne a na le maatla ka ntlha ya tiro yotlhe e e boima e a neng a e dira mo polasing, ka jalo o ne a kuka Simphiwe tsela yotlhe go ya kwa polasing.

Malatsi a sekae moragonyana Simphiwe o ne a fodile, mme go ne go na le sengwe se se fetogileng ka ene. O ne a le pelonomi e bile a sa tlhola a ikgantsha thata. O ne a didimetse mme a le maitseo mo go malomaagwe le badiri botlhe. Fa a bona Thabo, o ne a mo leboga go bo a bolokile botshelo jwa gagwe mme a mo naya founo ya gagwe ya selula e le tsela ya go bontsha kanaanelo ya gagwe, mme Thabo o ne a gana go amogela mpho eno. O ne a nyenya fela mme a re, "bopelonomi ga bo na tlhwatlhwa," mme a tswelela pele a tlhatswa kolotsana ya tonki.

Nna le matlhagathaga a leinane!

- ★ Torowa setshwantsho go tlhalosa karolo eno ya leinane: *Mongwe le mongwe o ne a mo tlhagisa gore go kotsi go dira jalo, ka gonne go ne go na le dintša tse di timetseng tse di nnang mo sekgweng. Di ne di nna di tshwerwe ke tlala e bile di ne di se botsalano le e seng! Mme Simphiwe o ne a tshaga fela.*
- ★ Buisa leinane leno gape. Dira lenaane la dinonono tsothle tse di farologaneng

tse Thabo a nang le tsone o bo o dira lenaane le lengwe la dinonono tse Simphiwe a nang le tsone. Simolola jaana: Thabo o ... Simphiwe o ...

- ★ Buisa manaane a gago a mabedi- lenaane le le buang ka Thabo le lenaane le le buang ka Simphiwe - a buisetse kwa godimo. Dirisa lentswe la gago go bua mafoko a a mo maananeng a gago ka diisela tse di tlhalosang gore a kaya eng.



There is no price for being kind

By Zahida Wahab ■ Illustrated by Heidel Dedekind



Story
corner

In a village far away, there lived a very poor boy who herded sheep to feed his family. He was always kind and helpful to his neighbours and was a blessing to his grandparents who raised him from a little boy. His name was Thabo and he was loved by everyone.

"Aah! Thank you, Thabo, for going to the shop for my bread," Mrs Abbas said. "You can keep the change."



But Thabo knew that Mrs Abbas needed every cent she had. "That's all right, Mrs Abbas," he said, smiling. "There is no price for being kind."

One day, the farmer who Thabo worked for arrived home with his nephew Simphiwe. Simphiwe was dressed in smart clothes and spoke English fluently.

"Thabo, come and meet Simphiwe," said the farmer. "Simphiwe lives in the city but will be visiting us for a while. I hope that you two will get along and be company for each other." Thabo was excited to meet someone his age. Hopefully, they would become good friends.

But Thabo's excitement soon turned to sadness. As it turned out, Simphiwe was rude and arrogant. He showed no respect for his uncle or any of the other workers on the farm. "These people are so old-fashioned," Simphiwe said, laughing loudly at the men who rode to work and back home on donkey carts. "And why would anyone choose to live here in the middle of nowhere, anyway?"

Simphiwe also refused to help out with the daily chores on the farm. "I'm a well-educated person. Do you think I go to school just to end up doing manual labour? I'm not going to do any of these chores!"

Rather than helping, Simphiwe spent his days lazing under a tree, refusing to help prepare the breakfast or lunch or to do any of the chores. Thabo was very disappointed that a boy his age could be so lazy and unkind. "I attend the local village school. There we are taught the value of kindness and hard work. Simphiwe hasn't learnt these basic things," thought Thabo. "He is foolish to think that he can go through life like this."

One day, Simphiwe was bored and decided that he would like to go for a

walk in the bush surrounding the farm. Everyone warned him that this was dangerous, as there were stray dogs living in the bush. They were always hungry and not friendly at all! But Simphiwe just laughed. "What do you know?" he said rudely. "I'm smart enough to look after myself."

Thabo had gone out with the farmer to buy supplies. When he got back, the workers told him that Simphiwe had decided to go for a walk in the bush all by himself. Thabo immediately grabbed a stick and a box of matches and ran to look for Simphiwe.

"He doesn't realise how much danger he is in," Thabo whispered to himself while moving through the bush as quickly as possible. "The others told me to leave the rude city boy to learn a lesson, but I don't want anything bad to happen to Simphiwe. Soon it will be dark, and the bush is a dangerous place, especially for a boy like Simphiwe who has never been out of the city before."

Thabo had been searching for a long time when suddenly he heard a scream that jolted him. He ran in the direction of the scream and saw Simphiwe in the middle of a pack of stray dogs. The dogs were baring their sharp teeth and getting ready to pounce. Thabo had to think fast. He lit the stick that he had brought and charged at the dogs.



For a while, the dogs still threatened to attack the boys, but eventually they turned around and trotted away.

Simphiwe was shivering with fear. He had twisted his ankle trying to run away from the dogs and was limping in pain. Thabo was strong from all the hard work on the farm, so he carried Simphiwe all the way back to the farm.

Simphiwe was back on his feet a few days later, but something was different about him. He was kinder and less boastful. He was quieter and more respectful to his uncle and all the workers. When he saw Thabo, he thanked him for saving his life and offered him his cellphone as a token of his appreciation, but Thabo refused to accept this gift. He just smiled and said, "There is no price for being kind," and carried on washing the donkey cart.

Get story active!

★ Draw a picture to illustrate this part of the story: *Everyone warned him that this was dangerous, as there were stray dogs living in the bush. They were always hungry and not friendly at all! But Simphiwe just laughed.*

★ Read the story again. Make a list of all the different qualities that Thabo has and make a separate list of Simphiwe's qualities. Start like this: Thabo is ... Simphiwe is ...

★ Read your two lists – the list about Thabo and the list about Simphiwe – aloud. Use your voice to say the words on your lists in ways that put across what they mean.

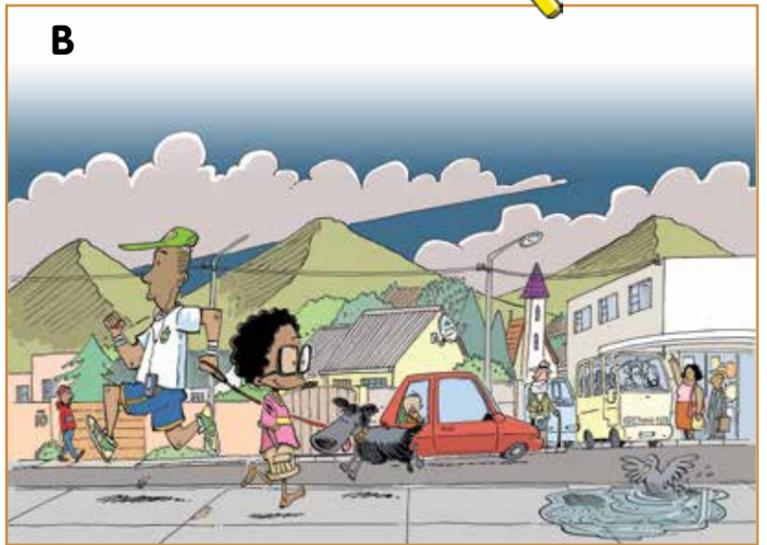
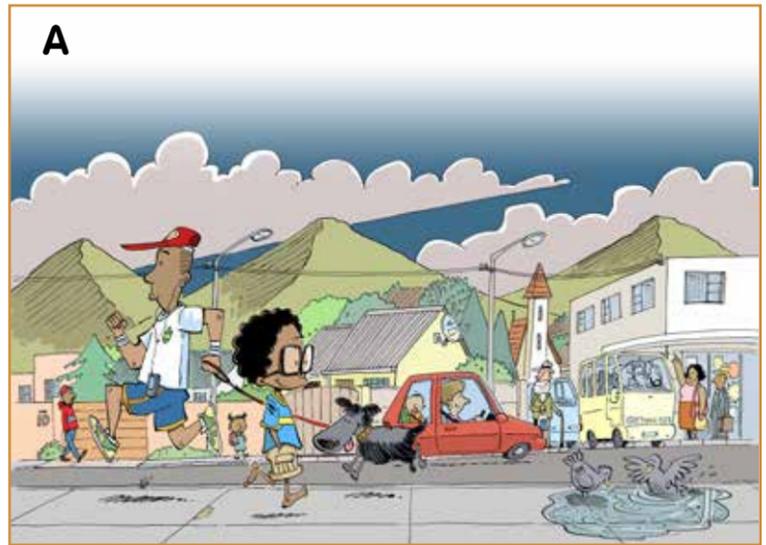
Monate wa Na'ibali

Na'ibali fun



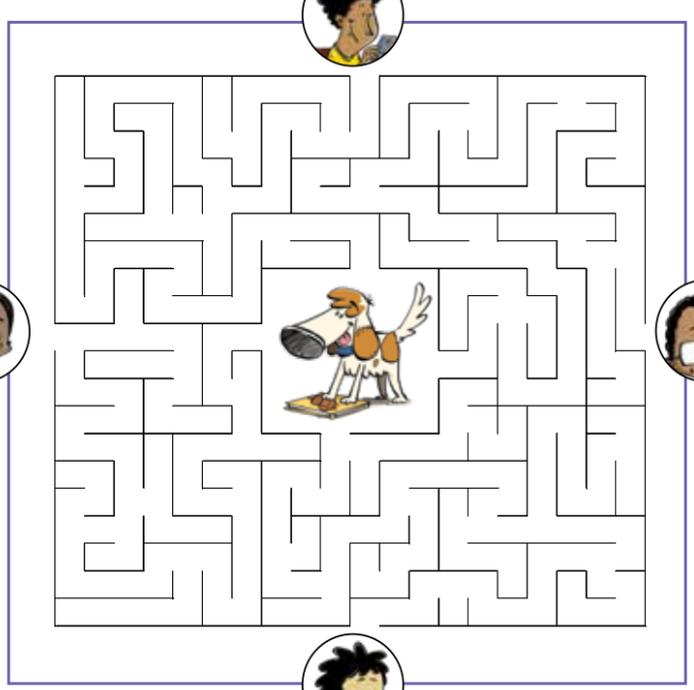
1. A o ka kgona go bona dilo di le **8** tse di farologaneng gare ga ditshwantsho tse pedi tseno?

Find 8 differences between these two pictures.



2. **Noodle o timetse! Thusa batsayakarolo ba rona ba Na'ibali go bona tsala ya bone e e bobowa.**

Noodle is lost! Help our Na'ibali characters to find their furry friend.



3. Mbali ke nnaakagwe Neo, mme o na le dingwaga di le pedi. O rata dibuka tse di nang le dipoko tsa bana, mme o rata gape go dira ekete o buisa dibuka tsa ga Neo. Gantsi o buisetsa *teddy bear* le ntša ya ga Bella e leng Noodle. O akanya gore setlhogo sa buka e Mbali a e buisang mo sentshwantshong sa reng? Kwala se a se buang mo puduleng ya puo o bo o torowa setshwantsho kgotsa kwala sengwe mo puduleng ya kakanyo go bontsha se *teddy bear* ya gagwe e se akanyang.

Mbali is Neo's sister, and she is two years old. She loves books with rhymes in them, but she also enjoys pretending to read Neo's books. She often reads to her teddy bear and to Bella's dog, Noodle. What do you think the title of the book is that Mbali is reading in the picture? Write what she's saying in the speech bubble and then draw a picture or write something in the thought bubble to show what her teddy bear is thinking.



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

- www.nalibali.org
- www.nalibali.mobi
- [nalibaliSA](https://www.facebook.com/nalibaliSA)
- [@nalibaliSA](https://twitter.com/nalibaliSA)
- [@nalibaliSA](https://www.instagram.com/nalibaliSA)
- info@nalibali.org

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

