Batho ba tlotla ka mainane a a tla kgatlhang bana ba gago le a a tshwanelang. Seno se ba baakanyetsa go a treka kwa sekoning. Mme a masha a ba bone ba gago ba bone dilo ka leitlho la mogopolo. Seno se ba baakanyetsa go a treka kwa sekoning. Mme a masha a ba bone ba gago ba bone dilo ka leitlho la mogopolo. Seno se ba baakanyetsa go a treka kwa sekoning. Mme a masha a ba bone ba gago ba bone dilo ka leitlho la mogopolo. Seno se ba baakanyetsa go a treka kwa sekoning.

**Benefits of storytelling**

- **When caregivers tell stories to children**, it motivates the children to tell stories too.
- **Stories teach children life lessons.** It helps them to learn about love, jealousy, kindness, good and evil.
- **Storytelling grows children’s imaginations and their use of language.** This prepares them for success at school.
- **Stories can connect children to faraway places, different times and to the lives of people they’ve never known.** This teaches skills like patience, humility and understanding.
- **Sharing stories about your own childhood experiences** helps your children connect with you and helps you to connect with them.

**Easy ways to tell stories to children**

- **Start with simple, short stories** that will interest your children and that suit their ages. Ask them which types of stories they like.
- **Choose stories** that will interest your children and that suit their ages. Ask them which types of stories they like.
- **Create a collection of stories** to tell. Go to www.nalibali.org/stories for hundreds of free stories in all South African languages.
- **Practise telling a story** until you know it well. For tips on telling stories, see Create pictures in your children’s minds below.
- **When you enjoy telling stories**, your children will enjoy listening to them!

**How do I start telling stories?**

- **Create pictures in your children’s minds**
  - Use interesting and expressive words to describe actions and places.
  - Use facial expressions, like frowning to show how angry a character is.
  - Use gestures, like stretching up your arms to show how tall a tree is. Gestures help children to remember and understand a story better.
  - Use expressive words to create a collection of stories to tell. Go to www.nalibali.org/stories for hundreds of free stories in all South African languages.
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**Create pictures in your children’s minds**

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- **When you enjoy telling stories**, your children will enjoy listening to them!

An unexpected adventure on pages 7 to 10 is a wordless picture story. Use the pictures to tell the story in your own words.

This supplement is available in the following newspapers: Eyethu Umlazi, Eastern Cape Rising Sun and Polokwane Observer.
**Dilaeborari di botlhokwa!**

Dilaeborari ke "tsela ya go bona kitsa". Dibuka tsa tsona tsahalá, mokwakologakgona, dimakasine le difitlwa tsa tsona di dira gore mongwe le mongwe a nne ne lefelé le le sireletsegileng la go ithuta. Ka Beke ya Laeborari go tlhutse dilaeborari le badi di dilaeborari ka nthina ya tsela e ba fetolang matsheloa ka teng le tšela e ba nonothang baogai ba rona ka teng. Mme gape ke nako ya go anaanela dibuka le mainane!

**Kafa dilaeborari di thusang bana ka teng**

- Dilaeborari di na le dibuka tsa diphakatwe le tse e seng diphakatwe, dimakasane le mokwakologakgona. Dilaeborari diphakwe di adiminanisa go le ka di-CD, di-DVD di diriswana tsa go ithuta go thuza basa ka difitlwa tsa bone – maeha!
- Dilaeborari tsae di tšenatho ka go le dibuka le dikgatiso ka puo e e fetang e go bone bantšwe dibuka tse di kwedweng ke puo ya gago. Go etela laeborari ka metlha go thuza bana ba gago go bafanele go busa – sengwe se ka be ba lekagwana ke se tseletla bokgolo, tse di pokwa nako ya go tlhelwana mainane, dipontsha tse bopangre le dikgohilagonya tsa malatla a bokhutso a sekalo.
- Dilaeborari ke mofelo a a sireletsegileng, a a didimetseng, a a ka diriswang ke bafanele go dinafeka bokgolo a e le a dikgarela, maebi gore ba kgone go di lebelela ka kgotsa. Go ithuta ka ka diriswana go leokgolo ka go le bokgolo o le bokhutso a sekalo a go bafanele. Bana ba ithuta ka ka bafanele dibuka ka tšenatho ka lemakgadi ya o rileng kgotsa ke go le bokgolo a go tšela ka diphaka le gore e se ka ya tlhola e kgerisiwa ka sekolo.
- Dilaeborari ka mofelo a a sireletsegileng, a a didimetseng, a a ka diriswang ke bafanele go dinafeka bokgolo a le a dikgarela, maebi gore ba kgone go di lebelela ka kgotsa. Go ithuta ka ka diriswana go leokgolo ka go le bokgolo o le bokhutso a sekalo a go bafanele. Bana ba ithuta ka ka bafanele dibuka ka tšenatho ka lemakgadi ya o rileng kgotsa ke go le bokgolo a go tšela ka diphaka le gore e se ka ya tlhola e kgerisiwa ka sekolo.

**Monongwaga Beke ya Laeborari e tla nna go tloka ka March 20 go ya go 26**

- Libraries are gateways to knowledge. Their free books, newspapers, magazines and services offer everyone a safe space to learn. Library Week celebrates libraries and librarians for how they change lives and strengthen our communities. It’s also a time to celebrate books and stories!
- How libraries help children
  - Libraries have fiction and non-fiction books, magazines and newspapers. Some libraries also loan CDs, DVDs and study guides to help teenagers with their studies – for free!
  - Many libraries have books and materials in more than one South African language. Ask your librarian for books in your language.
  - Regular trips to the library help your children to get into the habit of reading – something that they can enjoy for the rest of their lives!
  - Libraries offer fun activities for children (and even babies) such as storytelling times, puppet shows and school holiday programmes.
  - Libraries are safe, quiet spaces open to people of all ages. Many children use libraries after school to do their homework and to research their projects.
  - Learning how to use the library is an important skill. Children should learn how to look for books by a particular author or on a favourite topic. The librarians are there to help them.

**Enjoy different types of books!**

- Realistic stories focus on real-life problems that the characters have to solve, like how one character stopped a friend from being bullied at school.
- Biographies and autobiographies tell the stories of real people, like pop stars or famous leaders.
- Traditional stories tell tales with a message or moral, like what happens if people pollute the water and Mother Earth gets upset.
- Information books contain information and facts, for example, about the beliefs and practices of different religious groups or about the stars and planets.
- The Nal’ibali website [www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org) has hundreds of free stories in all South African languages. The stories are categorised into the latest stories, traditional tales, stories with animals, funny stories, feel-good stories, stories with life lessons, stories based on real life, and fantasy stories. You can find this at Stories > Written stories > Multilingual stories.)
Diphologolo tsa Naga di na le seabe se se botlhokwa mo go bolokeng dikologo tse di farologaneng tsa lefatshe di itekanetse ethe le le dinte. Manongwaga, seithoga go Letsatsi la Lefatshe la Diphologolo tsa Naga ke Ga namola metlho e e bolokhwa ya dikologo go tosoloa tikologo. Seo se ka uitlwa se raraane, mme go raya fela gore phologolo ngwe le ngwe mo tikologong eo na le seabe se se botlhokwa go boloka tikologo eo e itekanetse. Ka jalo, fa mofuta o o rileeng e le o sekaenyana fela kgotsa fa o tlhaela tikologong e na le seabe se se botlhokwa go boloka tikologo eo e itekanetse. Ka jalo, fa mofuta o o rileeng e le o sekaenyana fela kgotsa fa o tlhaela tikologong e na le seabe se se botlhokwa mo go bolokeng dikologo. 

An ecosystem is a network of living plants and creatures that interact with each other and their environment in a balanced way that keeps all the parts healthy. 

Think about this: 
Imagine that the lions (a species of big cat) disappeared from the Kruger National Park (which is an ecosystem)! Soon, there would be too many buck and zebras. They would eat so much grass that the ground would become bare in places. Then the soil would wash away when it rained. This would be bad for the plants and all the animals and insects! 

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

1. Bolelela ngwana wa gaga leineane. Buisa o bo o ithapitsetse go bolela leineane. Dirisa lentsele ta gaga, sedothage le mmole go dira gaga leineane e rre la mmota. 
2. Buiesa ngwana wa gaga leineane. Buisa ka disthwantho. Botsa gare, “O akanya gare go diragang a rona go farologo la?” Kgotsa “O akanya gare ke eng fa mafelo ya a le a buisa se mafelo o dira seka?” 
4. Reetsa ngwana wa gaga fa a buisetsa. Reetsa kwantle go go mo tse ka mma. Bua leineane gore ka tsumela fa bo bota buisesa le ketse la gaga. 
5. Dirsa ditiro tsa Nna le matlhagatlhaga a leineane! Seno e itekanetse go mma sekege se lelo go gaga la lese leikelela.
Go anaanela basadi le maboko ka March!

Ka March 8, batho go ralala lefatšhe ba keteka Letsatsi la Basadi la Bodišhabathišaba mme ka March 21 ke Letsatsi la Lefatšhe la Maboko. Mma re ke mopanyeng dîtse pedi tseo mme re kwale poko e e bontšang kafa re anaanelang basadi ka teng!

Celebrate women and poetry in March!

On 8 March, people all over the world celebrate International Women’s Day, and on 21 March it is World Poetry Day. Let’s put the two together and write a poem to celebrate women!

a) On a sheet of paper, write down all the words or phrases you think of when you hear the word “women”.

b) Choose which of these words or phrases you want to use in your poem.

c) Each line of your poem has to start with a letter from the word WOMEN. For example, you could write “Mothers to living things” on the line that starts with the letter “M”.

W…………………………………………………………………………………..
O…………………………………………………………………………………..
M…………………………………………………………………………………..
E…………………………………………………………………………………..
N…………………………………………………………………………………..
I…………………………………………………………………………………..

d) Add in any other words you need to complete your poem.

e) Give your poem a title.

f) Read your poem aloud to an important woman in your life, like a mother, gogo, sister or aunt!

You could also write a poem for Human Rights Day, the start of autumn, World Water Day or about any other topic that is important to you!

Send your poems to us and stand a chance of having them published in the Nal’ibali Supplement! Email them to stories@nalibali.org and remember to put “Poetry Nal’ibali Supplement” in the subject line. Or post them on one of our social media sites – Facebook nalibaliSA or Twitter and Instagram @nalibaliSA.

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.
This story is an adapted version of Are antbears real?, published by Cadbury in partnership with Nal’ibali as part of the Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords initiative. Each story is available in the eleven official South African languages. To find out more about the Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords initiative titles go to https://cadbury.one/library.html

Leinane le ke phetolelo ya A dithakadu ke dipologolo tsa nnete? e e phasaladitsweng ke Cadbury ka tirisanommogo le Nal’ibali jaaka karolo ya itshimololelo ya porojeke ya Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords. Leinane lengwe le lengwe le ka fitlhelwa ka dipuo tsa semmuso di le lesomenngwe tsa Aforikaborwa. Go bona tshedimosetso ya tlaleletso ka ga maina a mainane a porojeke ya Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords o ka ya go https://cadbury.one/library.html

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

Get story active!

★ What is your favourite wild animal? Draw a picture of it. Write the name of the animal under the picture or ask someone to help you to do this.

★ Can you use the information in the story to write a “true” and “false” list about antbears?

★ Use clay or playdough to make an antbear.

★ Act out the conversation between Samuel and Maryanne in the part of the story before they get to the library.

Nna le matlhagathhaga a leinane!

★ Phologolo ya naga e o e ratang frate ka e? Tawo sehswantsho sa yone. Kwalu lemo le phologolo eo kaloo basa ga sehswantsho sa phologolo kgotsa kopa mongwe gare o go thuse go dira sena.

★ A ka kgona go dirisa tshedo Modisatse e e mo lenaeng leno go kwala lenaane la “bohomaarou” kgotsa “maaka” mafedilwe ka bohokadu?

★ Dirisa letoo ga kotsa taka ga dira tshakadu.

★ Diragatsa mofatto o a fa gare go Samuel le Maryanne mo karoake ya lenaane la nokana ya e teke go ba filifha kwa tshesionongi.

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A Dithakadu ke dipologolo tsa nnete?

Lesley Beake • Tamsin Hinrichsen

Ideas to talk about: Samuel was looking for a book about ant bears. What kind of books do you like to read? How else could Samuel have found out about ant bears? How do you usually find information?

Mepopole e le ka buang ka yona: Samuel o ne o nisa o batlana le buka e e buang ka dipologolo tsa di bidwaw dithakadu. Ke dibuka dife tse o ratang go di bota? Samuel a ka bo a utfwe jang gape ka dithakadu? Gantsi o bona jang tshedinometsa?
School is finished. It is time to go home. Samuel and Maryanne are walking along, walking along.

“Are ant bears real?” Samuel asked Maryanne.

“Yes.”

“Are they ants?”

“No.”

“Are they bears?”

“No.”

The children are walking along, walking along.

“Are ant bears big?”

“Yes.”

“Are they strong?”

“Yes.”
An unexpected adventure

Emma Bosman • Carina Jooste • Nadene Kriel

Get story active!

★ Make up names for the boy and his mother on pages 2 and 3. Where do you think they’re going?

★ Where did the boy go on his adventures? Which of those places do you like best?

★ Why did the boy go to these places in his adventures? Look at pages 12 and 13 for a clue.

★ Page through the booklet again and tell the story in your own way.

Nna le mathagathhaga a leinane!

★ Tlhakela mosimane mo tsebeng 2 le 3 le mmaagwe maina. O akanya gore ba ya ka’e?

★ Mosimane o ne a ya ka’e ma maetong a gagwe? Ke lela la mafelo ano le o le ratang thata?

★ Ke eng fa mosimane a le a ya ka’wa mafelo ano ma maetong a gagwe? Lebelela tsebe 12 le 13, go bana nthethana e e ka thusang.

★ Phetlha bukana ga’pe mme o lefole ka leinane ka tsele ya gago.

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Nal’ibali ke letsho Thabo la bosetšhaba la go buisetsa monate e le go rotlaketsa le go jala mowa wa go buisa ga raala Aforika Borwa. Ga bana tshedimogetsa ka bafitho, etela mo www.nalibali.org

Lots more free books at bookdash.org

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Lots more free books at bookdash.org

More info...
TSW

Sekolo se tswile. Ke nako ya go ya gae.
Samuel le Maryanne ba tsamaya mmogo, ba
tsamaya mmogo.
“A dithakadu ke diphologolo tsa nnete?”
Samuel a botsa Maryanne.
“Ee.”
“A ke ditshoswane?”
“Nnya.”
“A ke dibera?”
“Nnya.”
Bana ba tsamaya mmogo, ba tsamaya
mmogo.
“A dithakadu di dikgolo?”
“Ee.”
“A di tiile?”
“Ee.”

The children are walking along, walking
along.
“Do ant bears live with people?”
“No.”
“Do ant bears like honey?”
“No.”
Maryanne stops walking. She looks cross.
Maryanne shows Samuel a small building.
“STOP ASKING QUESTIONS!”
Maryanne holds up her hand.
“STOP!”
Maryanne shows Samuel stops
walking, but not fast enough. He walks into
Maryanne’s face.
Maryanne stops walking. Samuel stops
walking, but not fast enough. He walks into
Maryanne’s face.
Maryanne shows Samuel a small building.
“STOP!”
Maryanne shows Samuel a small building.
“STOP!”
The children are walking along, walking along.
“Will they eat us?”
“No.”
“What do they eat?”
“Ants.”
The children are walking along, walking along.
“Do ant bears live in trees?”
“No.”
“Do ant bears fly like birds?”
“No.”

Samuel is thinking. The kind man makes a photocopy of a picture of an ant bear. He gives it to Samuel. Samuel is still thinking.

“Ant bears only come out at night,” Samuel says.
“Yes.”
“So how do we know about them?”

The kind man smiles.

“Researchers watch them very carefully. People set up cameras to take pictures of them at night. People write books that tell us all about them.”

Samuel thinks about that.

“But how do children know about ant bears?”

“They ask questions!”

They ask questions. The kind man knows about ant bears. He makes a photocopy of a picture of an ant bear. He gives it to Samuel. Samuel is still thinking.

“Dithakadu di tlhagelela fela bosigo,”
Samuel a rialo.
“Ee.”
“Jaanong re itse jang ka tsona?”
Monna yo o bonolo a nyeba.
“Babatlisisi ba di lebelethe senle ka kelothoko. Batho ba ne ba seka dikhemera go di tsaya ditshwantsho bosigo. Batho ba kwala dibuka moo ba re bolelelang ka ga tsona.”
Samuel a akanya ka se. “Fela bana bona ba itse jang ka ga dithakadu?”
“Ba botsa dipotsi!”
Batho botlhë ba na le tšhwanelo ya go newa seriti!

All humans have a right to dignity!

Seriti ke go aoanela le go fofita moho mongwe le mongwe go so kgathalesege gore ke mang.

Dignity is valuing and respecting each person, no matter who they are.

LETSA TSISTSA LA DITSHWANELO TSA BATHO
HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

Go diragetseng ka March 21?

Ka March 21 1960, setshopho se matšušetšhui a banna, basadi, le bana ba batho ba bantšho ba Bafokeng Botswana ba ne ba phuthega ka kwa ntle go setšhenene sa mapodise ke aha Sharpeville go ya ka go ngongongetla meloa ya dipase. Meloa ya dipase e ne e le ya gore banna ba batho ba bantšho ba tšhwanelo go tšhwara le tšwabelele (kgotsa bukana ya pasetsi e) e neng e tšhôsa gore ba ka nna le go bereka mo metšeletšoeng. Diktekete tsa banna ba ne ba ya kwa setšhenene sa mapodise ba sa tšhwara ditšukana tsa bane tsa pase mme ba kopa mapodise gore ba ba tšwane le tšwane. Mapodise a ne a bale bontšintši jano iwa batho go tšmaya, mme ba ka bšhela ka gase ya dikeli mme ba thuthaša matšušetšhui a batho ka marumo a ditšהhela. Go ne go bolawo batho ba le 69 mme ba ba fetang 180 ba ne ba gbola. Bontši iwa batšwalelelelo ba ne ba thuthsha fa ba ba bše le bale ba leka go sia.

Why is Human Rights Day important?

Human Rights Day is a reminder of how important it is to protect the rights of all humans regardless of their race, gender, religion, nationality or sexual orientation. We commemorate it on 21 March to remind us that many people gave up everything that they had, including their lives, for South Africa to be a free, democratic country where every person is treated with respect and dignity.


What happened on 21 March?

On 21 March 1960, a large crowd of black South African men, women and children gathered outside a police station in Sharpeville to protest the pass laws. The pass laws meant that black men always had to carry a permit (or passbook) that said they could live and work in an urban area. Thousands of men went to the police station without their passbooks and called on the police to arrest them all. The police ordered the crowd to leave, then sprayed teargas and shot bullets into the crowd. Sixty-nine people were killed and more than 180 were wounded. Many of the victims were shot in their backs while trying to run away.

Molaotlhomo wa Ditshwanelo a ka fetšwana lela ta 67% ya maloko a Palametse le bobotšana dipotšwana di le tšotharo di bontšho Molaotlhomo wa Ditshwanelo o mosha.

Lebaka la go bo Kwena e nna mo nokeng

Ka L.R. Mashigo  Ditshwantsho ka Chantelle le Burgen Thome

Ka letsatsi lengwe, bogologolo tala, Tau e ne ya tlhophiwa go nna kgosi ya sekgwa. Ka letsatsi leo, Pitse ya Naga e ne ya phutha dipholologo tsothi mme ya re, “A re direng moletlo wa go keteka go tlhommiwa ga kgosi ya rona e nts’ha.”

“Abo e le kgopolo e e molemo jang ne,” ga rialo Lengau. “Ke akanya gore Kwena ke ene a tshwanetseng go bina le kgosi ka letsatsi la moletlo.”

“Ke dumalana le se,” ga rialo Mokgantitshwane. “Mme fa e le gore Kwena o tla bina le kgosi, o tshwanetseng go tlhapa mo nokeng gore letlalo la gagwe le nne phepa le bo le phatshime, fela jaoka la me.”

Dipholologo tsothi di ne tsa dumalana le Mokgantitshwane. Letlalo la ga Kwenena le magwata thata e biele le swabile. O ne a tlhoka go tlhapa mo nokeng gore letlalo la gagwe le nne phepa le go phatshima fa a ya go bina le kgosi e nts’ha.

Mme Kwenena wa batho o ne a sa dumalane le se. “Nka se kgone go tlhapa mo nokeng!” Kwena a thlaseletsa jalo. “Ga ke ise ke ko ke tsene mo nokeng. Ga ke kgone go tlhuma!” Mme ga go na ope wa dipholologo yo o neng a reetsa Kwenena. Botlhe ba ne ba tswa mo kokoanong mme ba ya gae.

Kwenena o ne a le nosis. O ne a tshwenyegile thata gore mongwe le mongwe a tla mo tshega fa a sa kgone go thuma. Letlalo la gagwe le ne le tla nna phepa le go phatshime jang fa a sa kgone go tlhapa mo nokeng? Mme a akanya ka leano. “Ke tla ya kwa nokeng bosigo fa mongwe le mongwe a robotse. Mme ga go na ope yo o tla mopano ke leka go thuma.”

Bosigong joo, fa dipholologo tsothi di ne di robotse, Kwenena o ne a ya kwa nokeng. O ne a akanya gore ga go na ope yo o mmongang, mme o ne a lebetse gore Morubisi o nna a thantse bosigo! Morubisi o ne a lebeletse fa Kwenena a relela ka kelothoko mo teng ga noka mme a ithutsa go thuma. Mme Morubisi o ne a didimala a re tu.

Kgabagare letsatsi la moletlo le ne la goroga. Dipholologo tsothi di ne tsa phutha mo lefelo le kokoan. “A go na le mongwe yo o itseng gore Kwena o ka?” Mokgantitshwane a botsa jalo a ntsa a lebaleba. “Ke solofela gore o phepa e biele o a phatshima gore a tle go bina le kgosi.” Mme go ne go sena ope yo o itseng gore Kwena o ka.

Mme Morubisi o re, “Ke akanya gore ke itse gore o ka. Ntatele!”

Dipholologo tsothi di ne tsa latela Morubisi fa a ntsa a fofo go ya ntlheng ya noka.

Fa ba filthla kwa nokeng, ba ne ba filthela Kwenena a lebega a galefle e biele a hustafetse. O ne a ntse mo nokeng ka malatsi a le mantsi, mme letlalo la gagwe ga le tse le nne phepa e biele ga le phatshime le esseng.

“Tweetswee tswa mo nokeng,” dipholologo tsothi tsa goa jalo. “Moleto o tla foga o simologa mme o tshwanetseng go bina le kgosi!”

“Nnya, nka se kai!” ga araba jalo Kwena. “Mme fa go na le bangwe ba ba ka atamangel mo nokeng, ke tla ba ja. Lo nkgaletesilsa thatha loutlhe.”

Mme ke ka lebaka leo, le gompiego, Kwenena a nanga mo nokeng. Letlalo la gagwe le sa ntsa le le magwata mme o sa ntsa a galefle. Mme ga ga go na ope wa dipholologo yo o mo atamangel. Botlhe ba boifa tata gore Kwenena a ka nna a ba ja!

Nna le matlhagatlhaga a leinane!

⭐️ Kwenena o ne a tshaba gore dipholologo tse dingwe di tla mo tshega, ka jalo o ne a ya kwa nokeng a le noisi. A o akanya gore go siame go ya gangwe o le noisi o sa bolelele tseba kgoatsi lelako lengwe la lelapa gore o tla bo o le kaie?

Ke eng fa Kwenena a ne o galetse dipholologo tse dingwe? A o akanya gore o ne o na le lebaka le le ulwetlanga ga galefle? Ke eng fa ga sa siame go nna o galetse bathe ba bangwe ka noka e telile?
One day, long ago, Lion was chosen to be the king of the forest. That day, Zebra gathered all the animals and said, “Let’s have a party to celebrate our new king.”

“What a good idea,” said Leopard. “I think Crocodile should be the one to dance with the king on the day of the party.”

“I agree,” said Lizard. “But if Crocodile is going to dance with the king, he should bathe in the river so that his skin is clean and shiny, just like mine.”

All the animals agreed with Lizard. Crocodile’s skin was much too rough and dull. He needed to bathe in the river so that his skin would be clean and shiny for his dance with the new king.

But poor Crocodile didn’t agree. “I can’t bathe in the river!” cried Crocodile. “I’ve never been in the river before. I don’t even know if I can swim!” But none of the animals listened to Crocodile. They all left the meeting and went home.

Crocodile was all alone. He was very worried that everyone would laugh at him if he could not swim. How would his skin become clean and shiny if he could not bathe in the river? Then he thought of a plan. “I will go to the river at night when everyone is sleeping. Then no one will see me try to swim.”

That night, while all the animals were sleeping, Crocodile went down to the river. He thought no one was watching, but he forgot that Owl was awake at night! Owl watched as Crocodile slid cautiously into the river and learnt how to swim. But Owl did not make a sound.

Finally the day of the party arrived. All the animals gathered at the meeting place. “Does anyone know where Crocodile is?” Lizard asked looking around. “I hope he is clean and shiny for his dance with the king.” But no one knew where Crocodile was.

Then Owl said, “I think I know where he is. Follow me!” All the animals followed Owl as she flew towards the river.

At the river, they found Crocodile looking angry and miserable. He had been in the river for days, but his skin was still rough, and not shiny at all.

“Please get out of the river,” shouted all the animals. “The party is about to begin and you have to dance with the king!”

“No, I won’t!” answered Crocodile. “And if anyone comes near the river, I will eat them. You have all made me very angry.”

And that is why, to this day, Crocodile lives in the river. His skin is still rough and he is still very angry. And none of the animals go near him. They are all too afraid that Crocodile might eat them!

Get story active!

★ Crocodile was afraid that the other animals would laugh at him, so he went to the river alone. Do think it’s a good idea to go somewhere alone without telling a friend or family member where you will be?

★ Why was Crocodile angry at the other animals? Do you think that he had a good reason to be angry? Why is it not good to stay angry with others for a long time?
**Monate wa Nal'ibali**

**Nal'ibali fun**

1. **Ithamele le go tlolta ka mainane a gago!**
   **O ha thoha:**
   - ditlwamatho go tswa mo dimakasininge le mo matwalodi/kgannyaeng a bagolagola
   - dil o tse dinyane tse di jaoka mafoka, dikalotho tsa pola/setile le kgotso dikosapo
   - sekere le sekgomarenetsi
   - khaletlebo kgotso mabokosoa o khaletlebo
   - kgotse e o sa kgoneng go bana se se mo teng ga yane

2. **Create and tell your own stories!**
   **You will need:**
   - pictures from old magazines and newspapers
   - small objects like feathers, bits of plastic/material or buttons
   - scissors and glue
   - cardboard or cardboard boxes
   - a bag that you can't see through

**What to do:**
1. Cut pictures and words out from magazines and newspapers that might make a story interesting. Using the glue, stick them onto cardboard. Look for small objects that you could include in a story.
2. Place the pictures, words and objects into the bag.
3. If only one child is doing the activity, ask them to close their eyes and to take out five items from the bag. They must then use these items to build their own story. You can write down the story your child tells you and then read it together afterwards.
4. If a group of children is doing the activity, let them sit in a circle. Give one of the children the bag and ask them to select an item from the bag and start the story with the item they chose. Pass the bag around the circle so that each child has a chance to choose an item and add to the story. Write down the story that the children tell and then read it back to the group afterwards.

**Se o tshwanetseng go se dira:**
1. Segolola ditlwamatho le matlako a o ka dirang gare leinane le kgatlhise go tswa mo dimakasininge le matwalodi/kgannyaeng. O dirisa sekgomarenetsi, di kgomaretse mo Khatebotong. Batha dikwana tse dinyane tse o ka dikoroaanga mo kemonang.
2. Tsera ditlwamatho, matlako le dikwana tse dinyane mo teng ga kgotse.
3. Fa e le gore ke nwana le le mpongwe lela o dirang tro eno, mo kope gore a tswa le mafoko mo ngwana. O dirisa ke kgotso mo kgomarenetsi, di kgomaretse mo khatebotong. Batha dikwana tse dinyane tse o ka dikoroaanga mo kemonang.
4. Fa e le gore ke setlhopha sa bana se se dirang tro eno, dira gore ba dule ba dirile medikologo. Naya mpongwe wa bana kgotse, mafoko a o kope gore a tshopho sengwe go tswa mo kgetsing, nwana le bo a simo / mafoko le kgatlhise. Naya mpongwe wa bana kgotse, mafoko a o kope gore a tshopho sengwe, nwana le bo a tswa mo kgatlhise. Naya mpongwe wa bana kgotse, mafoko a o kope gore a tshopho sengwe, nwana le bo a tswa mo kgatlhise.

**You are caught in the maze with Crocodile. Find the way out as quickly as you can!**

**O iphitlhela o le mo ditselaneng tsa mafarathatha le Kwen. Leka go tswana mo ka bonako ka moo ka kgonang ka teng!**