Ditsela tse bonolo tsa ho phetela bana dipale

Batho ba pheta dipale ho sibolla mehopolo le ho utwisisa lefatše le ha potapotleng. Tse ding tsa dipale tso re di phetang kajeno di reile tsa phetwa ho theosa le meloko mengata, le tse ding e le tse ntha tse oqapetseng tsota. Ho phetela bana ba hao dipale ke ntho le hau tso na monate le e kgotosatsang bohle. Hape ho bonitsa bana ba hao hore a naka mina ena e monate oo e qateqate le bona le ye la bohlohwako.

Melemo ya ho pheta dipale

★ Ha bahlokiirmedi ba phetela bana dipale, se o susumetsa bana hore le bona ba pheta dipale.
★ Dipale di rula bana dipale di phetela baphetheng. Di ba thuwa ho difutha ka lebatlo, mina, mana, bothele bo bothe.
★ Ho pheta dipale ho hodisa monahe. Wa bana le ho sebedisa ha bona puo. Sena se ba loksetse hore ba atlethi sekeleng.
★ Dipale di ka hokhanyana bana le dikatse tse halehole, dinako tse sa tshwaneang hammohlo le bohole ba boma bao ba ba tebeeng. Sena se ba rula dinho tse khun bo ba le memelo, boikokobetsa le kuthwisisa.
★ Ho phetela bana ba hao ka diratsa le bonitsa le dina kajeno di nnile tsa ho utlwisisa lefatshe le ba potapotileng. Tse ding Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipale Dipa...
Dilaeborari ke tsa bohlokwga!


Dilaeborari di na le dibuka tsa dipale tse isapetsweng le tsa sebele, dimokasane le dikoranta. Dilaeborari se ding di bie di adima ma dico, dico le dintho tse fanaeng ka tetaa ya ho ithuta e le ho thusa batjha ka dintho tsa bona – mme sena ke mahata!

Dilaeborari tse ngatla di na le dibuka le dingolewa tse ding ka dipuo tse fethi ka le ngwe re Afrika Bonwa. Kopa mothe ya sebeleleng laeboraring dibuka tsa puo ya hao. Mota a ka mehla a ya ho laeboraring a thusa bana bao hao hore ba tshwae ho bala – e teng nito ebo ba ka e thabeteling bobo ba bana!

Dilaeborari di na le dintho tse thabiseng bana leso tse masead ka tsha heng dipaleng tsa ho pheta dipale, diponthuwa tsa dipalphethle le manane n a ho dikolo di kwetswe.

Dilaeborari ke dibuka tse sileletsheking, tse kugutiseng tse buletseng batho ba alelo le tshoito. Bana ba bangata ba sebedisa dilaeborari ka mma hore sekalo se tse ho hetsa mosebetsi wa bana wa sekalo o etsetswang laeng ho e hetsa dipale tsa letho ka boro la bana!

Dilaeborari ke dipale tse isapetsweng le tsa sebele, ka mme le tsebo ya bohlokwa.

Kamoo dilaeboradi di thungang bana

- Dilaeborari di na le dibuka tsa dipale tse isapetsweng le tsa sebele, dimokasane le dikoranta. Dilaeborari tse ding di bie di adima ka dico, dico le dintho tse fanaeng ka tetaa ya ho ithuta e le ho thusa batjha ka dintho tsa bona – mme sena ke mahata!
- Dilaeborari tse ngatla di na le dibuka le dingolewa tse ding ka dipuo tse fethi ka le ngwe re Afrika Bonwa. Kopa mothe ya sebeleleng laeboraring dibuka tsa puo ya hao. Mota a ka mehla a ya ho laeboraring a thusa bana bao hao hore ba tshwae ho bala – e teng nito ebo ba ka e thabeteling bobo ba bana!
- Dilaeborari di na le dintho tse thabiseng bana leso tse masead ka tsha heng dipolente.
- Dilaeborari ke dibuka tse sileletsheking, tse kugutiseng tse buletseng batho ba alelo le tshoito. Bana ba bangata ba sebedisa dilaeborari ka mma hore sekalo se tse ho hetsa mosebetsi wa bana wa sekalo o etsetswang laeng ho e hetsa dipale tsa letho ka boro la bana!
- Ho ithuta ho sebedisa laeboraring le tsebo ya bohlokwa. Bana ba lokela ho ithuta kamoo ba ka batlang buka ka mongodi le di pheta dipale tsa batho ba sebele, dipale tsa bophelo tse ngotsweng ke batho ba bang le tse setso, dipale tsa sebele, dipale tsa setso, dipale tsa diphoofolo, dipale tse tsetso, dipale tse kgutsitseng dikolo di kwetswe.
- Dipale tse iqapetsweng. (O ka fumana dipale tsena ha o ya ho Stories > bunches of 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 babys) 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.

How libraries help children

- Libraries have fiction and non-fiction books, magazines and newspapers.
- 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!

Libraries are important!

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 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.)

Library Week is from 20 to 26 March
Lefatshe la Diphoofoolo se Hlaha – la 3 Hlakubele!

Diphoofoolo se Hlaha di phetla karolo ya bokhloka ha holoka tse sa tshwaneng e phetla hantle. Sefhelo mafuta ya bohlokwa ya bokhloka di phetha karolo ya bokhloka ha holoka tse sa tshwaneng e bohole. Ka hoo, bokhloka ha holoka tse sa tshwaneng e phetla hantle.

Keteka Letatsi la

Celebrate

World Wildlife Day – 3 March!

Wildlife plays an important role in keeping different ecosystems of the world healthy and beautiful. This year, the theme for World Wildlife Day is Recovering key species for ecosystem restoration. That may sound complicated, but it simply means that every animal in an ecosystem plays an important role in keeping that ecosystem healthy. So, when there are too few animals of a certain species or if it is missing from an ecosystem, that species must be brought back so that the ecosystem becomes healthy again.

How can I help?

1. Spread the message to friends and family. Ask an older family member to post comments on Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp and other social media apps about the importance of wildlife. Or make a poster to display at your school or library.

2. Talk about it! Debate issues about wildlife at school.

3. Through your school raise funds and donate it to a dependable organisation that helps wild animals.

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. Do you think they’ll enjoy hearing them read aloud to you.

4. Listen to your child read. Don’t correct their mistakes, and only help if they ask for it.

5. Do the Get story active! activities. This should be fun for you and your child.

Mokgwana ywa ho sebedisa dipale tsa rona ka ditsela tse sa tshwaneng


3. Bala pale le ngwana wa Hao. "Horse" ka bala pale. O se ke wa mo fia ka ditsela tse sa tshwaneng.


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.

**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.
Are antbears real?

Lesley Beake • Tamsin Hinrichsen

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.

Na Dithakadi di fela di le teng?

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?

Melopole ea le ka buang ka yoa: Samuel o ne o bafo buka e mbapiti le dithakadi. Ke molutsa ate wa dibuka tse o ratang ho di bafa? Tsela e msegwe ea Samuel a ka beng a rihilile ka dithakadi ke efeko? Ka thwala o fumana tlhahisoleseding jwang?
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.”
“No.”
“Are they ants?”
“Are they bears?”
“Are ant bears big?”
“Yes.”
“Are they strong?”
“Yes.”

Ant bears only come out at night.
• Ant bears are also called ant-eaters, (which means earth-pigs).
• Ant bears are big – bigger than most dogs.
• Ant bears eat ants and other insects.
• Ant bears make their homes underground.
• Ant bears are good at digging.
• Ant bears live in the grasslands of Africa.
• Ant bears are found in the savannah.
• Ant bears have no teeth.

Samuel le Maryanne ba leba lapeng.
Samuel o kgutsitse haholo. O nahanne ka dithakadi. O nahana ka dintho tsohle tseo a di tsebang ka tsona.
O lakatsa eka a ka bona thakadi.
“Maryanne?” a riao.
“Ehe?”
“Tjhe.”
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.

Eba mahlahahlaha ka pale!

- Qapa lebibo la moshanyana le la mme wa hae leqepeheng la 2 le la 3. O nahana hore ba ya hokae?
- Moshanyana a lle hokae bakeng sa ho sibolla dintho? Ke sefete sebaa se o se ralong ka ho letsiea ho tsa?
- Ke hobaeng ha moshanyana ea a lle dibokeng tsee ho ya sibolla ho itseng? Shetha leqepe la 12 le la 13 ho lumana lesedi.
- Phelile bukana ena hape mme o phete pale ka mantswe a hao.

An unexpected adventure

Ho sibolla se sa lebellwang

Emma Bosman • Carina Jooste • Nadene Kriel

Ideas to talk about: Read the story title. Have you ever been on an unexpected adventure? Where did you go and what did you do? Look at the picture on the cover. Why do you think there’s a big open book in the picture?

Ho mopolo ea le ka bong ka yona: Bala sibolla se sa pale. Na o se o kile wa sibolla se sa lebellwang? O ne o le hokae mme o le wena etsego? Shetha setshwantsho se sekwahelong. O nahana hore ke hobaeng ha ho na le buka e lebelo e butsweng setshwantsho?
Sekolo se tswile. Ke nako ya ho ya hae.
Samuel le Maryanne ba tsamaya mmoho, ba tsamaya mmoho.
“Na dithakadi di fela di le teng?” Samuel a botsa Maryanne.
“E.”
“Na ke bohlwa?”
“Tjhe.”
“Na ke dibere?”
“Tjhe.”
Bana ba ntse ba tsamaya, ba tsamaya mmoho.
“Na dithakadi di kgolo?”
“E.”
“Na di matla?”
“E.”

Samuel and Maryanne are walking home. Samuel is very quiet. He is thinking about ant bears. He is thinking about all the things he knows about them. He is wishing he could see an ant bear.
“Maryanne?” he says.
“Yes?”
“Can we stay up late and look for ant bears? Can we take a torch and go and see if there are any ant bears around here?
Can we find out if there are any ant bear holes where they live? Can we? Can we?”
“No.”
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.”

The kind man makes a photocopy of a picture of an ant bear. He gives it to Samuel. Samuel is 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!”
All humans have a right to dignity!

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

21 Hlakubele | 21 March

Batho bohle ba na le tokelo ya ho sielwa seriti!

Ho sielana seriti ke ha motho e mong a nka hore motho e mong ke wa bohlokwa le ho mo hlompfa, ho sa tolelele hore na ke mang.

All humans have a right to dignity!

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

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.

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.


Hukung ya Gape

Lebaka leo Kwena e dulang nokeng

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

Ka letsatsi le leng, kgalekgale kwana, Tau o ile a kgethwa hore e be morena wa ka morung. Letsatsing leo, Qwaha a bokella diphoofolo tsohle mme a re, “A re etseng moketjana ho thabela morena wa rona e motlha.”

“Oo ke mohopolo o motle hakaakang!” ha rialo Nikwe. “Ke nahana hore Kwena ke yena ya lokelang ho tantsha le morena letsatsing la moketjana.”

“Ke la ka leo,” ha rialo Mokgodutswane. “Empa haeba Kwena o tla tantsha le morena, o lokela ho hlapa nokeng e le hore letlalo la hae le hlweke, le benye jwalo ka lena la ka.”

Diphoofolo tsohle tsa dumellana le Mokgodutswane. Letlalo la Kwena le ne le le mahwashe haholo le bile le thothofetse. O ne a lokela ho hlapa nokeng e le hore letlalo la hae le hlweke le be le benye bakeng sa ho tla tantsha le morena e motlha.


Kwena a sala a le mong. O ne a tshwenyehile haholo hore bohle ba tla mo tsheha haeba a sitwa ho sesa. Letlalo la hae le ne le tla hlweka le ho benya jwag haeba a ke ke a ya hlapa nokeng? Yaba o tlewa ke lehloka. “Ke tla ya nokeng bosiu ha bohle ba robetse. Ka tselo ea, ha ho ya tla bona ha ke leka ho sesa.”

Bosiung boo, ha diphoofolo tsohle di robetse, Kwena a theosetsa nokeng. O ne a nahana hore ha ho ya mo bonang, empa o ne a lebetse hore Sephooko o phaphame bosiu! Yaba Sephooko o shebella ha Kwena a kena ka hloko ka nokeng mme a ithuta ho sesa. Empa Sephooko a se ke a etsa modumo.


Yaba Sephooko o re, “Ke nahana hore ke a tseba hore na o hokae. Ntshaleng morao!”

Diphoofolo tsohle tsa latela Sephooko ha a fofela nokeng. Ha ba fihla nokeng, ba fumana Kwena a shebahala a kwatile a bile a saretse. O ne a bile moo nokeng malsatsitsatsi, empa letlalo la hae le ne le ntsé le le mahwashe, le sa hlweka le bile le sa benye ho hang.

“Re kopa o tswe ka metsing hle,” ha hweletsu diphoofolo tsohle. “Moketjana o so e tla qala mme o lokela ho tantsha le morena!”

“Ha se ntho eo ke tla e etsa eno, le kgale!” ha araba Kwena. “Mme haeba e mong wa lona a ka atamel a noka mona, ke tla mo harola. Kaofela ha lona le nkwatisisile haholo.”

Ke ka lona lebaka leo le ka le ho dimo lena, Kwena a phelang nokeng. Letlalo la hae le ntsé le le mahwashe mme o ntsé a kwatile haholo. Ha ho diphoofolo tse mo atamelang. Kaofela di a tshaba hore Kwena o tla di harola!

Eba mahlahahlaha ka pale!

任何形式的续编

Kwena a ne o tshaba hore diphoofolo tse ding di tla mo tsheha, yaba o ya nokeng a le mong. Na o nahana hore ke ntho e nepahetseng ho ya sebakeng se seng o le mong o a bolela motswalle kapa setho sa lelapa lena hore na a ya hokae?

Kwena a sa a le mong. O ne a tshwenyehile haholo hore bohle ba tla mo tsheha haeba a sitwa ho sesa. Letlalo la hae le ne le tla hlweka le ho benya jwag haeba a ke ke a ya hlapa nokeng? Yaba o tlewa ke lehloka. “Ke tla ya nokeng bosiu ha bohle ba robetse. Ka tselo ea, ha ho ya tla bona ha ke leka ho sesa.”

Bosiung boo, ha diphoofolo tsohle di robetse, Kwena a theosetsa nokeng. O ne a nahana hore ha ho ya mo bonang, empa o ne a lebetse hore Sephooko o phaphame.

“Ha se ntho eo ke tla e etsa eno, le kgale!” ha araba Kwena. “Mme haeba e mong wa lona a ka atamel a noka mona, ke tla mo harola. Kaofela ha lona le nkwatisisile haholo.”

Ke ka lona lebaka leo le ka le ho dimo lena, Kwena a phelang nokeng. Letlalo la hae le ntsé le le mahwashe mme o ntsé a kwatile haholo. Ha ho diphoofolo tse mo atamelang. Kaofela di a tshaba hore Kwena o tla di harola!
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?
1. You are caught in the maze with Crocodile. Find the way out as quickly as you can!

O tshwasehile ka hara matswedintsweke le Kwen. Fumana tsele ya ho tswo kapele kamoo o ka kgonang!

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.