CHOOSING STORIES

- Take turns choosing books. Sometimes invite your children to choose the storybooks you’ll read together. At other times, you can choose a storybook that you like to read to them.

- Take turns between reading your children’s favourite stories and sharing a book that none of you has read before.

- Take turns telling each other stories. Share “old” stories that you remember hearing before, or new ones that you have made up yourselves!

READING TOGETHER

- As you read books together, take turns “reading” the words. Sometimes invite children who can already read, to read the words of one of the characters in the story. Encourage children to join in when you read repeated phrases or sentences in a story. For example, in the story, The three little pigs, the wolf repeatedly says, “I’ll huff and I’ll puff and I’ll blow your house down.”

- Taking turns is not only for older children. Get babies or toddlers involved in helping you read the story by asking them to turn the pages for you!

- Invite children to share their opinions and ideas while you help them think about the stories you read together. Ask questions like, “What do you think of…?”, “Why do you think they said/did that?” and “What would you have said/done if that were you?”

- Remember to allow your children to ask their own questions about the stories – and then work out the answers to their questions together.

At your reading club

- Sometimes you can choose the book to read aloud to the children and at other times you can ask them to choose.

- Always allow some time during your weekly reading club session for the children to choose books they want to look at and/or read on their own or in pairs.

Kwa sethopheng sa gago sa puiso


- Ka nako ningwe o ka tshwatsheka bana ka gago sa puiso.

- Ka nako ningwe o ka tshwatsheka bana ka gago sa puiso.
Reading club corner

Holiday programmes provide opportunities for reading club members to continue enjoying and exploring stories during the school holidays. They can also introduce other children to the joy of stories! Here’s a countdown checklist to help you prepare for your holiday programme.

6 weeks before
- Find a venue that is safe and has enough space.
- Find volunteers who can help you run the programme.
- Invite different authors, illustrators, storytellers and/or actors who could talk to the children and share stories with them.
- Speak to people at libraries and schools, and to individuals who can lend or donate books, magazines or stationery.

4 weeks before
- Draw up a draft programme of activities for each day.
- Advertise the holiday programme at schools, libraries and local shops.
- Ask shops and members of the community to donate healthy snacks for the children to enjoy each day.

2 weeks before
- Decide which stories will be told or read, which songs and games to use, and which activities and resources are needed for each day.
- With the volunteers, practise reading the stories and doing the programme activities so that you know how much time is needed for each.
- Finalise the programme.
- Have a sign-up day. Make sure that parents/caregivers complete and sign all the necessary forms.
- Once you know how many children will be attending the holiday programme, decide how many resources you need for each activity.
- Start collecting the resources.

1 week before
- Collect the rest of the resources you will need.
- Prepare anything special that you may need for the activities. (For example, staple blank pages together for children to use to create their own storybooks.)

The day before
- Prepare the venue! Put up posters. Create different activity areas, for example, use a blanket and cushions to create a reading area.
- Make sure that you have everything at the venue for the first day’s activities.
- Make sure that you have enough snacks and drinks, toilet paper and bin bags.

The day before
- Prepare the venue! Put up posters. Create different activity areas, for example, use a blanket and cushions to create a reading area.
- Make sure that you have everything at the venue for the first day’s activities.
- Make sure that you have enough snacks and drinks, toilet paper and bin bags.

Beke e le 1 pele ga lenaneo
- Kokona lenaneo kaelela le latho se lo lekane no le kanaka go lela.
- Dirita papato ya lenaneo a kadi le kadi le la sesoletse ke pase no lela.
- Kopa mafelo o dira ditirwana. (Sekao, tshwaraganya motlha a pampiri le la sesoletse la ma lesa lela.)

Dibeke di le 2 pele ga lenaneo
- Tshwa le bhitho ba ba le le la le la sesoletse le lela.
- Dirisa tshwa le bhitho ba ba le le la le la sesoletse le lela.
- Dirisa lela yekalithetable le lela.

Dibeke di le 3 pele ga lenaneo
- Kopa mafelo o dira ditirwana. (Sekao, tshwaraganya motlha a pampiri le la sesoletse la ma lesa lela.)
- Dirisa tshwa le bhitho ba ba le le la le la sesoletse le lela.
- Dirisa lela yekalithetable le lela.

Dibeke di le 4 pele ga lenaneo
- Tshwa le bhitho ba ba le le la le la sesoletse le lela.
- Dirisa tshwa le bhitho ba ba le le la le la sesoletse le lela.
- Dirisa lela yekalithetable le lela.

Dibeke di le 5 pele ga lenaneo
- Tshwa le bhitho ba ba le le la le la sesoletse le lela.
- Dirisa tshwa le bhitho ba ba le le la le la sesoletse le lela.
- Dirisa lela yekalithetable le lela.

Dibeke di le 6 pele ga lenaneo
- Tshwa le bhitho ba ba le le la le la sesoletse le lela.
- Dirisa tshwa le bhitho ba ba le le la le la sesoletse le lela.
- Dirisa lela yekalithetable le lela.

Kwala lenaneo ka gitshana. Leso ka lela lela lela.
- Dirisa tshwa le bhitho ba ba le le la le la sesoletse le lela.
- Dirisa tshwa le bhitho ba ba le le la le la sesoletse le lela.
- Dirisa lela yekalithetable le lela.

Mokwakwetse le lela.
- Dirisa tshwa le bhitho ba ba le le la le la sesoletse le lela.
- Dirisa tshwa le bhitho ba ba le le la le la sesoletse le lela.
- Dirisa lela yekalithetable le lela.

Letsetsa lela yekalithetable le lela.
- Dirisa tshwa le bhitho ba ba le le la le la sesoletse le lela.
- Dirisa tshwa le bhitho ba ba le le la le la sesoletse le lela.
- Dirisa lela yekalithetable le lela.

Letsetsa lela yekalithetable le lela.
- Dirisa tshwa le bhitho ba ba le le la le la sesoletse le lela.
- Dirisa tshwa le bhitho ba ba le le la le la sesoletse le lela.
- Dirisa lela yekalithetable le lela.

Lefelo ya lela yekalithetable le lela.
- Dirisa tshwa le bhitho ba ba le le la le la sesoletse le lela.
- Dirisa tshwa le bhitho ba ba le le la le la sesoletse le lela.
- Dirisa lela yekalithetable le lela.

Lebaka lela ya lela yekalithetable le lela.
- Dirisa tshwa le bhitho ba ba le le la le la sesoletse le lela.
- Dirisa tshwa le bhitho ba ba le le la le la sesoletse le lela.
- Dirisa lela yekalithetable le lela.

Mananeo a malatsi a boikhutso a fa bana ditlhotlo gore maloko a setlhopha sa puiso a tswelele go itumelela le go sekaseka mainane fa dikolwa a tswelele a tswetse. Ba ka kgana le go ithise bana ba bangwe ka ga monate wa mainane! Se ke lemaene la paleolitse ya go ga thusa go baankanye go thulaganyga ya gago ya malatifi a boikhutso.

O tšile go atša jang maletša wa loroato lwa mainane le go buita? Etela, www.nalibali.org go iponela gore Na‘li‘bali e tša bo e dira eng le gore o ka tšaya jang karolo!
Book displays invite children to try out books! They highlight the books that are available for them to choose from when they want to read.

Display books that you want the children to notice. These may be books related to a particular holiday, celebration or a theme. Or, create a display of books that have been read and reviewed by the children!

Besides using traditional bookshelves or a small, low table, there are other attractive ways to create a book display. For example:
- Hang picture books over a washing line strung low from one side of the classroom to the other.
- Make bookshelves from plastic guttering attached to a wall and display books on these.
- Use an old kitchen dish-drying rack and display some of the books in the slots usually used for plates.

If you are unable to create a permanent display, then create a display area that can easily be packed away. Place a large piece of fabric, a carpet offcut or an old tablecloth on the floor and spread out the books you want to display on this. Make sure the front covers of the books are facing upwards.

For a chance to win some Book Dash books, write a review of the story, "Small Bird’s big adventure" (pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12), and email it to team@bookdash.org, or take a photo and tweet us at @bookdash. (Your review could be published in a future Nal’ibali Supplement!) Remember to include your full name, age and contact details.
Get creative!

Audio stories are a wonderful way to keep your children entertained, especially when you are busy with something else or they have to sit still for a long time, like when you’re on a long journey in a bus or car!

You can download audio stories in different languages from the “Story resources” section of the Nal’ibali website (www.nalibali.org), but you can also use your cellphone to create your own stories together with your children! Here’s how:

1. Choose a story that you all enjoy.
2. Together, practise reading it aloud. Make sure that there is something for everyone to read or do.
   - Decide who will read or say which bits of the story. Will they do this on their own or with someone else?
   - Use different voices for different characters.
   - Add sound effects, like someone walking along a path, thunder or the wind blowing.
3. Practise reading the story with sound effects several times until everyone is comfortable with their part.
4. Use a cellphone to record you and your children reading the story.
5. Enjoy listening to it again and again!

Easy sound effect ideas

A bird’s wings flapping: Flap some sheets of paper.
Rain falling: Hit your thighs lightly with your hands.
Walking through tall grass: Put thin strips of newspaper in a plastic packet and gently hit or press the packet.

Mainane a a reediwang ke tsela e ntle e e itumedisang bana, segolobogolo fa e le gore o na le tiro e a tshwaragangeng le yona kgotsa bana ba tshwanetse go nna ka tidimalo nako e telele, jaaka fa le le mo leoteng le le telele ka bese kgotsa kolo!

O ka kgona go thagolola mainane a a reediwang ka dipuo tse di farologaneng go tswa mo karlong ya webase ya Nal’ibali ya “Story resources” (www.nalibali.org), o ka nna wa dirisa selefouno go tširela mainane a gago mmogo le bana ba gago! O ka dina pana:

1. Tlhopha leinane le lo le ratang lothe.
2. Mmogo, itlhase go le buisetsa golema. Nefetsho gore mongwe le mongwe o a buso lkgotsa o na le se o se dirang.
   - Tsaya tlhakwota ya gore ke mang ya o tla busi bang kgotsa o tshwaledi karolo efe ka leinane. A ba fira dia se ka bobo lkgotsa le mohlo mongwe?
   - Dirisa metwate o a farologaneng le basadzogata ka go farologanaga.
3. Tsanya medumo, jaaka mongwe a tšamaya mo mmileng, medumo wa legaladima kgotsa phela o faka.
   - Ikotse go buso leinane ka medumo e e diragalang maqetla a mantsi go fitlhela mongwe le mongwe a kgona go diragatsa karolo ya gagwe.
4. Dirisa selefounou go reloko tširangata ya gagwe le bana lo buso leinane.
5. Itumeleleng go le reetsa gangwe le gape!

Create TWO cut-out-and-keep books

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

Small Bird’s big adventure
1. To make this book use pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12.
2. Keep pages 7 and 8 inside the other pages.
3. Fold them in half again along the green dotted line to make the book.
4. Cut along the red dotted lines to separate the pages.
Small Bird’s big adventure
Bopelokgale jwa ga Talanyane

Small Bird landed in a huge forest, filled with trees and flowers and treasure. He loved playing with the shiny jewels! But where was the giant?

Talanyane o ne a tsurama mo sekgweng se segolo thata, se se tletseng ka ditlhare le dithunya le letlotlo. O ne a rata go tshameka ka mekgabiso e mentle e! Fela dimo o ne a le ka?
Small Bird was a small bird. He was very small and very birdy.

Talanyane e ne le nonyane e nnye. O ne a le monnye thata ka maitseo le mekgwa ya dinonyane.

The giant held Small Bird close to her. “I love you too,” the giant said.

Dimo a atlarela Talanyane gaufi le ene. “Le nna ke a go rata,” dimo a rialo.
Small Bird walked into a vast field of snow. The snow was white and soft. Small Bird loved rolling around on the cool ground. But where was the giant?

cool ground. But where was the giant?

Small Bird walked into a vast field of snow. The snow was white and soft.
Small Bird lived in a beautiful house with the giant. Small Bird loved the giant very much. She was a kind giant. She gave Small Bird lots of toys.

Small Bird landed right in the giant’s hands! He was so happy to see her. “I love you, Giant!” he shrieked.

Talanyane o ne a nna mo ntlng e ntle thata e nna mmogo le dimo. Talanyane o ne a rata dimo thata. E ne e le dimo yo o pelonolo. O ne a fa Talanyane ditshamekiswa tse dintsi.

Talanyane a wela mo diatleng tsa ga dimo! O ne a itumetse thata go mmona. “Ke a go rata, Dimo!” a tswirinya.
Non-English text:

Growing biliteracy and multilingualism

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

This is an adapted version of Hippo and his friends, published by Jacana Media and available in bookstores and online from www.jacana.co.za. This story is available in all official South African languages. Jacana publishes books for young readers in all eleven official South African languages. To find out more about Jacana titles go to www.jacana.co.za.

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“Lion loves to ROAR. Do you?”

We publish what we like

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“Zebra loves to play. Do you?”

“Rhino loves to sleep. Do you?”

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Nal’ibali ke letšhola la boseni lela la go buisetso monate e le go rolloetsa le go jaka mowwa wa go busa go rolala Alofika Borwa. Go bona tshedinamoseto ka bafalo, etela mo www.nalibali.org kgotsa mo www.nalibali.mobi

Hippo and his friends

Kubu le ditsala tsa gagwe


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“Elephant loves to drink. Do you?”

Tuelo Gabonewe
Alzette Prins
Mmatsie Mpshane

Tulao e rata go RORA.

Wena?

Pitse e tilodi e rata go tshameka.

Wena?

Tshukudu e rata go robala. Wena?
Monkey loves to swing.
Do you?

Thutlwa e rata go-i-ko-tlo-lo-la.
Wena?

Giraffe loves to stretch.
Do you?

Hippo loves to splash.
Do you?

Kgabo e rata go akgega.
Wena?

Kubu o rata go thuma.
Wena?
Next, Small Bird flew even higher into the sky. He flew among the stars and galaxies! He saw the moon! He saw a comet! But where was the giant?

Small Bird dived down, down, down. Where would he land?

Talanyane a kodumela go ya tlase, tlase, tlase. O tla tsrama kae?
Small Bird was sad when the giant wasn't around. So one day Small Bird flew off to find the giant.

Talanyane o ne a tlhoafala fa dimo a ne a se teng. Ka letsatsi lengwe Talanyane a fofa go ya go batla dimo.

From way up high, with his sharp birdy eyes, Small Bird saw something! What could it be?

Go tswa kwa godimo kwa lefaufaung, ka matlho a gagwe a a bogale a nonyane, Talanyane a bona sengwe! E ka nna eng?
Get story active!

Here are some activities for you to try. They are based on all the stories in this edition of the Nal’ibali Supplement: Small Bird’s big adventure (pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, and 12), Hippo and his friends (pages 9 and 10) and The cat with the trombone (page 14).

Small Bird’s big adventure

★ Use paper, cardboard, feathers and any other scrap materials you can find to create your own Small Bird character.

★ Use Plasticine or playdough to make the characters and objects in the story. Then use these to retell the story in your own way—and to make up your own stories.

Hippo and his friends

Create your own ending to the story by adding some text to the last page. Write something in each of the speech bubbles below and then write a sentence or two under the picture. (You might need to go back and read the story first.)

The cat with the trombone

★ Create a poster to advertise a concert by the animal band.

Think about the information people will need about the concert. You could also make up a clever and interesting name for the band and include this on your poster.

★ Write a letter or an email to the animal band to ask them to sing at a wedding. Remember to include details, like the wedding venue, time, how the animals should be dressed and what kinds of songs they should play.

Katse le lepatata la gagwe

★ Itirele phousetare go bapatsa khonsarata ya bente ya diphologolo. Akanya ka tsedimoatsa e batho ba ka e tsholong ka go khonsarata. O ka ithamele leina le le go kgaliwa le bente mme wa tsenya ntho e mo phousetareng ya gagwe.

★ Kwaleta bente ya diphologolo leka ka kgatlhwa mobility go kopa gare di fše go leka koa molelela go tsheleng. Golokgolwe go tsenya ditiona, jacka lela ko molelo go tsheleng, raka, ko mo diphologolo di tshwanetseng go apara ka teng le melula ya dipino tse ba tshwanetseng go di tshamelekgane.

Nna le matlhagatlhaga a leinane!

Tse ke ditirwana dingwe tse o ka di lekang. Di ikaegile ka mainane othe a kgatiso e ya Tlaletlento ya Nal’ibali: Bopelokgale jwa ga Talanyane (ditsebe 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 le 12), Kubu le ditsala tsa gagwe (ditsebe 9 le 10) le Katse le lepatata la gagwe (tsebe 15).
Once upon a time a farmer in Molete, Limpopo, held music auditions. The farmer was looking for a great singer who could also play music very well. He wanted the winner of the audition to perform at his wedding.

The farmer called the animals together. "Please listen carefully to everything I say," he said. "Tomorrow, I want you to come to the community hall to try out in the music audition. I want you to be clean and look good. You must be able to sing and play music well, and I want you to be interested in what you are doing. Come and show me how good you are."

All the animals listened to him and nodded.

The next day the first animal to audition, was the dusty donkey who had brought his guitar with him. Donkey was given a song sheet to follow. He started playing his guitar:

**Twin! Twin! Taar!**
**Twn! Twng! Tuu!**
**Blng! Blng! Beee!**

Then he started singing too:

**Oooh! Oooh!**
**Oooh! Ooooh!**

The farmer liked the donkey’s music, but he was not happy that the donkey was dirty and dusty. "I like your music. You are a very good guitar player, but you are too dusty to sing at my wedding. You must be able to sing and play music very well," the farmer said. "Tomorrow, I want you to come to the community hall to try out in the music audition. You must look good and clean. You must be able to sing and play music very well, and I want you to be interested in what you are doing. Come and show me how good you are."

The donkey, the cow and the pig thanked the cat for helping them and they all became great friends.

Next to come to the stage was the cat. She had brought a trombone with her. The cat wanted to make sure that she was very clean. Before she went on stage, she licked her fur until it shone.

The cat started playing her beautiful trombone:

**Meaaaaaaaau! Meaaaaaaaau! Meaaaaaaaau!**
**Grrrrrrrrrraaau! Meaaaaaaaau! Grrrrrrrrrraaau!**
**Meaaaaaaaau! Meaaaaaaaau! Meaaaaaaaau!**

Sometimes she would play the trombone very high and sometimes very low. Sometimes she played the trombone very fast and sometimes very slow.

"You must always look clean and show interest. You must also show that you enjoy your own performance. Make sure you follow the song sheet and look professional when you perform," the cat said.

The donkey, the cow and the pig looked so sad that they had not been selected to sing at the farmer’s wedding. They had stopped being cheeky and dusty. "I like your music. You have a great talent. You also showed great interest in your music. I choose you to play at my wedding in Polokwane next week."

The donkey, the cow and the pig were very happy because he had found the animal who would perform at his wedding.

"You look very clean," said the farmer. "I like the way you played your trombone. You have a great talent. You also showed great interest in your music. I choose you to play at my wedding in Polokwane next week."

The donkey, the cow and the pig wanted to know what the cat had done to be chosen.

The band started their first song:

**Oooh! Oooh! Oooh! Ooooh! Prrrrrrrrrrr!**
**Mooooo! Mooooo! Mooooo! Mooooo!**

The farmer was so happy with the music the band played, that he invited the animals to sit at the table next to him for the wedding feast. Everyone at the wedding enjoyed the music. They clapped their hands and danced to the music until the sun came up the next morning.

From that day on, the band received lots of invitations to perform at other weddings around Limpopo. The donkey, pig and cow thanked the cat for helping them and they all became great friends.
Halong ya teko ya bokgoni jwa mmino. O e utlwile botlhoko, segolo ka gonne tonki le kgomo di ne di sule ka ditshego fa e tswa mo Morago molemirui a leboga kolobe mme le ene a mo laela gore a tsamaye. Kolobe e ne Morago ga go wetsa pina ya gagwe, molemirui a re, “O tshamekile moropa wa gago ka Grooor! Gruuur! Grrrrr! Ooiiiooiiooiiii! Ooiiiooiiooiiii! Ooiiiooiiooiiii! Ooiiiooiiooiiii! Morago kolobe e e makgakga, e e kgamathetseng seretse le yone ya simolola go opela:

Baah! Boom! Baaah!

Kolobe ya simolola go letsa moropa:

Kopa tonki le kgomo gore ba tsamaye ba tlogele go itshenyetsa nako.

Mme e bile e tlile go tlhophiwa go opela kwa lenyalong la molemirui. Jaanong kolobe ya simolola go ba bolelela gore ke yone kgeleke Yo o latelang ya nna kolobe e e makgakga, e e tletseng seretse ka moropa o mogolo.

Tlang lo ntse lo opela.” Molemirui a leboga kgomo mme a e bolelela gore e ka tsamaya bua molemirui. “Fela o itshupa o sa tlhoafala fa o dira tiro ya gago. Ga o a tshwanela go setswerere sa simolola, e e le kgomo e e tlhafunang.

Mo letsatsi la te latela phologolo ya ntlha go diragatsa, o e le lekma e e kgamosetseng tekele mme e tshobengana go tla go bokgoni jwa mmino.


Molemirui o ne a rata mmino wa ga tonki, fela o ne a teneke ga tonki go lesele e bie e lifetse dithi. "Ye rato mmino wa gago. O fie go lelo katara ka manonthlho, fela e lesele fa lela gore e kga go apela ka lela eletla ka mo. "Moletle lehlobo tonki mm e a lefela go bokgoni.

Phologolo ya babadi e neng e tshwenene go diragatsa e ne e lekgomo e e thlunang. O e a tshobeng sa mme. Le ene a tle lepape ya pina gore a thammele.

Kgomo ya simolola go thammele mmele.

Donk! Donk! Daah!

Dong! Daah!

Pong! Pong! Pilih!

Goape ya letela ka go apela:

Moaaaaa! Moaaaaa! Oooh!

Moaaaaa! Moaaaaa! Oooh!

Moaaaaa! Moaaaaa!

Molemirui o ne e tshwenene kga lekma e e leboga mmele, fela o ne a tenane ke go lekgomo e e lethlukasa fiwa e lekgomo. Fela o tshwenene lelo tonki la gago. Ga o a tshwenene go fela ka fela ka tse lepale. "Moletle lehlobo tonki mm e a lefela go bokgoni. "Moletle lehlobo tonki mm e a lefela go bokgoni."

Mo letetsa sa mmele ka tsho e lela e tle tle o tle "Moletle lehlobo tonki mm e a lefela go bokgoni." "Moletle lehlobo tonki mm e a lefela go bokgoni.

Bente ya simolola ka pina ya ntlha:

Oooh! Oooh! Oooh! Ooooh! Prrrrrrrrrrr!

Mooooo! Mooooo! Mooooo! Mooooo!

Oooh! Oooh! Oooh! Ooooh! Prrrrrrrrrrr!

Tonki, kgomo le kolobe di ne di rato go itse gore ke eng se katse e se diketla legwe gore e lepatata la gago.

"O tshwenene go ma phepa o ba o ka kgagalela se o se dirang. O tshwenene go bonthla gore e itselegwe e lepatata la gago. O tshwenene go tlaletla rato tse le pina ma pampiring mme o dea ka bolelela o bo ga kgatlhego lo lepatata la gago. O kgama lekgomo e kgomo e kgolo ya mmino ka matsetsele sa lempo ya mmo. Tonki, kgomo le kolobe di ne tsa kgatlhego e tla go itselegwe e lepatata la gago. "Moletle lehlobo tonki la gago. Ga o a tshwenene go fela ka fela ka tse lepale. "Moletle lehlobo tonki mm e a lefela go bokgoni."

Bente ya simolola ya pina ya ntlha:

Oooh! Oooh! Oooh! Ooooh! Prrrrrrrrrrr!

Mooooo! Mooooo! Mooooo! Mooooo!

Oooh! Oooh! Oooh! Ooooh! Prrrrrrrrrrr!

Baah! Boom! Baaah!

Boom! Boom! Boom!

Bom! Bom! Bom!

Moleta lehlobo e e lepatata, e e kgamosetseng seretse le yane ya simolola go apela: Ooiiiooiiooiiii! Ooiiiooiiooiiii! Ooiiiooiiooiiii!

Grooo! Gruuu! Grrrrrrrrrr!

Moategi ga go vetse pina ya gago, molemirui a re, "O thammele mmele wa gago ka manonthlho, fela e lethlukasa fiwa e lekgomo. Fela o tshwenene e bie e o lekgomo." Moletle lehlobo tonki lekgomo e lele e ma fela e lela e tshwenene. "Moletle lehlobo tonki lekgomo e lele e ma fela e lela e tshwenene."
Can you complete this story?

1. Write a word or a few words in each space below to make the beginning of the story more exciting to read.

2. Continue the story by telling it or writing it.

One afternoon, Neo and Priya went to the park to do their homework. They had to find out about the homes that different insects live in. Neo was walking ___________________________.

“Hurry up, Neo,” said Priya. “We have a lot to do!”

As soon as they reached the park, Priya ran over to a ___________________________ pile of rocks.

She ___________________________ picked up one of them and looked under it, but there was nothing there. Then she looked in the clump of ___________________________ bushes.

“Nothing here either,” shouted Priya to Neo who was standing under a ___________________________ tree.

Then ___________________________, Priya shouted, “Come and see, Neo! I’ve found a ___________________________ songololo!”

But Neo did not move. He did not know how to tell Priya that he was scared of insects! "Don’t worry. I’ll wait for you here,” said Neo still standing under the tree.

Suddenly, the leaves on one of the branches moved. Neo got a huge fright and ran over to Priya, but he tripped over a ___________________________ stick and fell onto the ___________________________ grass with a thump – right next to a ___________________________ grasshopper!

“Eek!” Neo screamed ___________________________.

A o ka feleletsa leinane le?

1. Kwa lo leka lo go kgotho matla o se ka lo mo phathheng e e fa tla se go dira mattea lo leinane e nne o a buseng ang monate.

2. Tswelate ka leinane ka go la a a leinane ka go le kwa lo.

Ka tsatsi lengwe go le mosotheng, Neo le Priya ba ya kwa phakeng go dira tiro ya gae. Bo le ba thswanetsa go bafisa ka matlo a a farogogang a mo go ona go fitlhekwang ditshenekegi. Neo o ne a tsamoya ___________________________.

“Thakenile, Neo,” ga bua Priya. “Rile na le tiro e ntsi e ne thswanetseng go e dira!”

E tla ba se na go goroga kwa phakeng, Priya o tabagela kwa ___________________________ mo kowa wa matlapa. O ne a ___________________________ sela lengwe sa ona mme a leba ka fa tla se go lona, fela go ne go se sepe moo. Morago a leba mo setlhopheng sa ditlhatshana ___________________________.

“Ga go na sepe le fa,” ga goa Priya a bolela Neo ya o neng a ene ka fa tla se go setlhare se ___________________________.

Joanong ___________________________ Priya a goa, “Tla o bone, Neo! Ke bana megolodi le _________!”

Fela Neo a se ka a suta. O ne a sa itse gore a boleleka Priya jaong gore a tshaba ditshenekegi! “O seke wa thwanyeng,” ka tla ga emela fa,” ga bua Neo a ntsi ka fa tla se go setlhare.

Ka thoganye, matlhare mo dikaleng a thshinyeng. Neo a thshoga thata mme a tshabela kwa go Priya, fela a reletse a kgotswana ke ___________________________ mme a wela mo godimo go bojang jo bo ___________________________ ka go betsagana – fela gautli le tse e ___________________________!

“Ipo!” Neo a goa ___________________________.

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