Develop a reading routine at home

Making literacy part of your home. If you regularly read and write with your children at home, you teach them that reading and writing are important, useful and enjoyable. This helps make literacy learning easier for them. Everyone at home has a role to play in developing young children’s reading and writing. Here are some ideas to make literacy an enjoyable part of everyday family life.

CREATE A STORY ROUTINE

★ Set aside time every day to read and/or tell stories. Many children enjoy listening to stories at bedtime, but some children may find it easier to concentrate at other times in the day. Choose a time of day that works best for all of you.

★ Spend just 15 minutes a day reading storybooks aloud to your children. Make it a relaxed and enjoyable time. When your children realise that stories can be found in books, and that books are full of magical pleasure, they will try to read for themselves. Good readers at school are often the ones who read at home with family and friends.

THINGS TO DO AT STORY TIME

★ Tell your children stories, sing songs and recite poems you know. This stimulates their imagination and develops their language. Listen to their stories and remember to show your appreciation.

★ Use your home language. Firstly, stories should be in your children’s home language. Children should read and write in their home language before they learn to do this in other languages. A strong foundation in their home language is the key to all successful learning – including learning to read and write – because to learn well, they need to understand well.

DIRA NAKO YA TLWAELO YA MAINANE

★ Beetsa kwa thоко nako ya go buisa le Kgotsa go tlhaba mainane letsatsi le letsatsi. Bana ba bantsi ba itumelela go reetsa mainane ka nako ya go robona, mmne bana ba bangwe ba ka tswana ba bana go le bokatanyana go lesiba mogodogo ka dinko tse dinge mo letsatsing. Thophapha nako ya letsatsi e le diafetloga tlho tse tsele e e gaqiong.

★ Dirisa fela metsotso e le 15 ka letsatsi go buisetsa bana ba gago dibuka tsa mainane kwa godimo. E dire nako ya go itapolosa e e itumedisang. Fa bana ba gago ba tekogong gore mainane a kia fihlelela mo dlokoeng, le gore dibuka di fetsa notho ya boshisweng. Bisa buisa go busoetsa. Babuisi ba ba somang kwa sekalong gantsi le ke ba ba busang kwa gae le balelapa le ditsela.

DILO TSE O KA DI DIRANG KA NAKO YA MAINANE

★ Thabaeta bana ba gago mainane, opela dipina le go bua maboko a o a itengo. Se se phaphamiso kakanyo ya bone le go godisa puo ya bone. Le wena reetsa mainane a bone, mmne o gakologelwe go bontsha boitumelo ja gago. Bana ba gago ya fise ya go buisa le go kwala ka puo ya bone ya fise pele ba ihiuta go dira se ka dipo e tebisa tingwe. Motlhelo o a teleng mo puo ya bone ya go buisa le go kwala ka puo ka fise ya fise pele ba ihiuta go dira se ka dipo e tebisa tingwe. Motlhelo o a teleng mo puo ya bone ya go buisa le go kwala ka puo ka fise ya fise pele ba ihiuta go dira se ka dipo e tebisa tingwe. Motlhelo o a teleng mo puo ya bone ya go buisa le go kwala ka puo ka fise ya fise pele ba ihiuta go dira se ka dipo e tebisa tingwe. Motlhelo o a teleng mo puo ya bone ya go buisa le go kwala ka puo ka fise ya fise pele ba ihiuta go dira se ka dipo e tebisa tingwe. Motlhelo o a teleng mo puo ya bone ya go buisa le go kwala ka puo ka fise ya fise pele ba ihiuta go dira se ka dipo e tebisa tingwe. Motlhelo o a teleng mo puo ya bone ya go buisa le go kwala ka puo ka fise ya fise pele ba ihiuta go dira se ka dipo e tebisa tingwe. Motlhelo o a teleng mo puo ya bone ya go buisa le go kwala ka puo ka fise ya fise pele ba ihiuta go dira se ka dipo e tebisa tingwe. Motlhelo o a teleng mo puo ya bone ya go buisa le go kwala ka puo ka fise ya fise pele ba ihiuta go dira se ka dipo e tebisa tingwe. Motlhelo o a teleng mo puo ya bone ya go buisa le go kwala ka puo ka fise ya fise pele ba ihiuta go dira se ka dipo e tebisa tingwe. Motlhelo o a teleng mo puo ya bone ya go buisa le go kwala ka puo ka fise ya fise pele ba ihiuta go dira se ka dipo e tebisa tingwe. Motlhelo o a teleng mo puo ya bone ya go buisa le go kwala ka puo ka fise ya fise pele ba ihiuta go dira se ka dipo e tebisa tingwe. Motlhelo o a teleng mo puo ya bone ya go buisa le go kwala ka puo ka fise ya fise pele ba ihiuta go dira se ka dipo e tebisa tingwe. Motlhelo o a teleng mo puo ya bone ya go buisa le go kwala ka puo ka fise ya fise pele ba ihiuta go dira se ka dipo e tebisa tingwe. Motlhelo o a teleng mo puo ya bone ya go buisa le go kwala ka puo ka fise ya fise pele ba ihiuta go dira se ka dipo e tebisa tingwe. Motlhelo o a teleng mo puo ya bone ya go buisa le go kwala ka puo ka fise ya fise pele ba ihiuta go dira se ka dipo e tebisa tingwe. Motlhelo o a teleng mo puo ya bone ya go buisa le go kwala ka puo ka fise ya fise pele ba ihiuta go dira se ka dipo e tebisa tingwe. Motlhelo o a teleng mo puo ya bone ya go buisa le go kwala ka puo ka fise ya fise pele ba ihiuta go dira se ka dipo e tebisa tingwe. Motlhelo o a teleng mo puo ya bone ya go buisa le go kwala ka puo ka fise ya fise pele ba ihiuta go dira se ka dipo e tebisa tingwe. Motlhelo o a teleng mo puo ya bone ya go buisa le go kwala ka puo ka fise ya fise pele ba ihiuta go dira se ka dipo e tebisa tingwe. Motlhelo o a teleng mo puo ya bone ya go buisa le go kwala ka puo ka fise ya fise pele ba ihiuta go dira se ka dipo e tebisa tingwe. Motlhelo o a teleng mo puo ya bone ya go buisa le go kwala ka puo ka fise ya fise pele ba ihiuta go dira se ka dipo e tebisa tingwe. Motlhelo o a teleng mo puo ya bone ya go buisa le go kwala ka puo ka fise ya fise pele ba ihiuta go dira se ka dipo e tebisa tingwe. Motlhelo o a teleng mo puo ya bone ya go buisa le go kwala ka puo ka fise ya fise pele ba ihiuta go dira se ka dipo e tebisa tingwe. Motlhelo o a teleng mo puo ya bone ya go buisa le go kwala ka puo ka fise ya fise pele ba ihiuta go dira se ka dipo e tebisa tingwe. Motlhelo o a teleng mo puo ya bone ya go buisa le go kwala ka puo ka fise ya fise pele ba ihiuta go dira se ka dipo e tebisa tingwe.

Be a role model

Children learn more from watching what we do than from what we tell them to do! Let your children see you reading for pleasure and to find information, for example, when you read books, recipes, school notices, magazines and newspapers.

Nna sekao

Bana ba ihiuta go le gantsi mo go lebelelegeng se re se dirang go le na le re ba balelelang gore ba se dira! Bana ba gago ba go bone o buisetsa monate le go ba lla tshedomaseitsa, sekai, go buisa dibuka, dresiri, dikotsi na tse sekalo, dikosane le matshabaleng.
Mpuisetse letsatsi le letsatsi!

Read to me every day!

Contact us in any of these ways:
Ikgologanye le rona ko ngwe ya ditsela tse.

www.nalibali.org   www.nalibali.mobi   nalibaliSA   @nalibaliSA   @nalibaliSA   info@nalibali.org
What makes a good children's book?

You can't discover the joy of reading without having good books to read! And the more books that children have around them, the more likely they are to pick one to try.

- Babies and toddlers often like books with big, bold, colourful pictures and few words in them. They also like simple stories with pictures and short sentences, and books with rhymes. Flap books and books with different textures, or that make a sound when you press something, will lead to many fun moments when you read together. Books made of cloth and board are often the most practical because babies like to chew, pat, hit, drop, and even occasionally throw books!

- Children aged 2 to 5 years mostly enjoy picture books – stories that have pictures and accompanying text that can be read in one sitting. Stories can be about everyday life or about the imaginary worlds of kind or cruel queens, fairies, dragons and animals that talk and act like people. Children in this age group also often enjoy simple informative books with lots of clear and interesting photographs.

- Most children learn to read between the ages of 6 and 11 years. Many still enjoy picture books and especially enjoy trying to read books that were read to them when they were younger! As they begin to read books, children often find particular authors whose books they enjoy – and then like to read all the books by this author! Recipe books, craft books, other "how to" books, joke books and fact books seem to be popular with this age group.

- Children who are regular readers have usually developed an ability to choose books for themselves by the time they are twelve. Children who are regular readers have usually developed an ability to choose books for themselves by the time they are twelve.

- Many teenagers enjoy books that focus on the challenges they have already read and enjoyed. Suggest new authors to children of this age or suggest authors who write books on similar topics or in a similar style to the ones that they have already read and enjoyed.

- Many teenagers enjoy books that focus on the challenges of growing up, while others prefer to escape into the world of fantasy!

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**Get creative!**

**Nna le boithamedi!**

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**Make paper plate animal masks**

*Dira mmamatlhwana wa phologolo ka polete ya pampiri*

1. Choose which animal mask you want to make.
2. Itlhaphelo gone o bata go dina mmamatlhwana wa phologolo efe.

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**1.** Cut out the holes for the eyes and mouth.
2. Segolela mesima go dina matla le motlomo.
3. Use paint, crayons or kokis to colour in the animal mask.
4. Segolela, khalaro o be o manenetsa ditsebe, nka kgotsetse setlopo le ditloko tsa mmamatlhwana wa phologolo.
5. Make holes on the side of the mask. Thread some wool or string through each hole so that you can tie the mask around your head.
6. Dira masoba mo matlhakoreng a mmamatlhwana. Logolela wulu kgotsetse thepo mo kedi kenyeng le le ungwe gore o kgane go bafaganya mmamatlhwana mo thagonya ya ungwe.

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**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.

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**Itirele dibuka tsa sega- o-boloke tse PEDI**

1. Ntsha ditsebe 5 go filha ka 12 tsa tleletse e.
2. Letlhare la ditsebe 5, 6, 11 le 12 le dina buka e le ningwe. Letlhare la ditsebe 7, 8, 9 le 10 le dina buka e ningwe.
3. Diri sega le ungwe le leungwe ka matlhare a go dina buka. Letlela ditlalo tse di la filae go dina buka ningwe le ningwe.
   a) Mena letlhare ka bagare go lebagana le mola wa dikhubo tse dikhelo.
   b) Le mene ka bagare gape go lebagana le mola wa dikhubo tse di tla.
   c) Sego go lebagana le mola ya dikhubo tse dikhbuli.
Tselane’s mother always sings to her when she arrives home so that Tselane knows it’s safe to open the front door. But a horrible giant tricks Tselane into opening the door, then stuffs her into his sack and steals her away. Luckily for Tselane, the giant stops at a neighbour’s party to drink some beer. The hostess hears Tselane’s voice from inside the bag, and comes up with a wonderful plan to rescue the girl and punish the nasty giant!

This version of the traditional African story, Tselane and the giant, is retold by Joanne Bloch.

The giant was so pleased with himself that when he passed a party being held in a neighbour’s house, he decided to take a break to celebrate.

“Give me some beer!” he boomed at the hostess, placing his sack carefully next to him.

“Certainly,” she said, but while he was guzzling the drink down, she heard a sweet, sad voice coming from his sack.

“There’s someone in there!” the hostess said to herself. “We must help her!”

Joanne Bloch

Jiggs Snaddon-Wood

Tselane and the giant

Joanne Bloch

Jiggs Snaddon-Wood
A long time ago, when giants roamed about and chickens talked, a poor woman lived with her daughter, Tselane, in a little house. Since she had nobody to look after Tselane, the woman was forced to leave the child alone when she went to plough her fields each day.

Of course, Tselane’s mother wanted her to be safe, so every morning when she left home, she reminded Tselane never to open the door for anyone. And every time she came home, she sang this song to her, “Tselane, my child, Tselane, my child, come and open the door!”

Then Tselane, who was waiting to hear her mother’s sweet voice, answered with her own little song, “Yes, Mama, I hear you! Yes, Mama, here I come!” she sang, unlocking the door with a big smile and hugging her mother tightly.

Bogologolotla, fa bodimo ba ne ba tselelere le dikoko di ise go bua, mosadi wa mofelo o ne a mma le morwadi wa gagwe, Tselane, mo mokgwaaafiheng. Ka goine go se ope yo o ka tlhokomelang Tselane, mosadi a pateletsega go mo tselela le a e se ka a ya go jala dijalo kwa ramong le tsetse, mo tsetse le letselesetse.

O, buommuniti ke gore mmaagwe Tselane o ne a ba la morwadi wa gagwe gore a re a boltselegi, ka jalo letsele le tselela le gore a re a lotho Tselane, o ne a galahelo Tselane gore a seke a boldo a ope. Mme letsele le tsetse le gore a goroga mo gae, o ne a mo opela pina e, “Tselane, ngwana, Tselane ngwana, Tselane ngwana, rea o mpulele mojako!”

Ka jalo Tselane, yo o reeng a letle go urthu letswwe le le modi la ga mmaagwe, a rathu la pina e khwanhwe ya gagwe. “O, Mama, ke a go urthu! O, Mama, ke a go urthu!” a opela a bula lebati ka monenyego a monetyelo a bula a atlarela mmaagwe.

Turning to the giant, she said, “Please go and fetch me some water at the stream. In return I’ll give you a whole bucket of beer.”

“Ho ho!” said the greedy giant, grabbing the calabash she gave him. How could he know it had a little hole in it? At the stream, he tried again and again to fill it with water – but somehow, it never quite filled up.

Back at the house, the woman and her husband quickly helped Tselane out of the sack and hid her in their house. Then they filled the sack with snakes, bees, lizards, wasps, crickets and frogs.

长期很久很久以前，巨人和鸡在谈论时，一位贫穷的妇女与她的女儿塞兰恩住在一个小房子里。由于没有人可以照顾塞兰恩，这位妇女在每天去耕田时不得不把她一个人留在家里。

当然，塞兰恩的母亲希望她能安全，所以每天早晨她离开家时，她会提醒塞兰恩不要为任何人开门。每次她回家时，她都会唱这首歌给她听，“塞兰恩，我的孩子，塞兰恩，我的孩子，来打开门吧！”

然后塞兰恩，她等待着听到母亲的甜美声音，用她自己的小歌回答她，“是的，妈妈，我听见了！是的，妈妈，我来了！”她打开门，用一个大大的笑容和拥抱她的母亲。

她转向巨人，说，“请去河边给我取一些水。作为回报，我将给你一大桶啤酒。”

“呵呵！”巨人贪婪地说，他握着她给他的罐子。他怎么会知道它有一个小洞呢？在河边，他一次又一次地试着装满水——但不知为何，它永远装不满。

回到家后，这名妇女和她的丈夫迅速帮助塞兰恩从麻袋中出来，并将她藏在房子里。然后他们将麻袋装满了蛇、蜜蜂、蜥蜴、黄蜂、蟋蟀和青蛙。

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Serapana was created as part of the Dithakga tša Gobala project (2017). The aim of the project was to create wordless picture books based on stories sourced from parents and children in the Mamelodi community in Pretoria, South Africa. Wordless picture books allow readers to use the illustrations to create a story in a language of their choice. In this way, the project hopes to foster a love of books, reading and storytelling regardless of literacy levels, language preference and age.

www.collaboratecommunityprojects.org

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

Nal’ibali ke letsholo la bosetšhaba la go buisetsa monate e le go rafloetsa le go jala mowa wa go busa go ralala Aforika Borwa. Go bona tshedimosetsa ka bofalo, etela mo www.nalibali.org kgotsa mo www.nalibali.mobi
The giant felt very angry. He decided to go to the sangoma for help. “Eat this,” said the sangoma, giving him a piece of hot metal. “It will change the sound of your voice.”

The next day, when the giant sang to Tselane, his voice sounded sweet and beautiful. Thinking that her mother was home, the girl sang her song and joyfully opened the door. As quick as lightning, the evil giant seized her and threw her into a sack. Then he slung the wriggling sack over his shoulder and stomped off.

“Let me see you!” he growled, peering into the sack. But guess what? All the horrible creatures shot out and started stinging and biting him at the same time! Roaring, the giant leapt up and ran to the door, but it was locked. When he finally unlocked it, he ran screaming to the river and plunged his head into the muddy river bank. There he got stuck and turned into a tree.

Look out for a tree with two trunks on the river bank – it is still there to this day. And as for Tselane, she was soon safely back home with her mother.

“Nte ke go bone!” a roorola, a lebile ka fa gate ga kgetse. Alanya fela! Dibopiswa nothle tse di masee tsa tswa moe lepotsoeng, tsa mo lema ka nako e le negwe! A tswa a bokola le dimo a taboga a lebile kwa mojaakong, fela o ne e letsegwane. Fa jaanong a fetsa go o lolohloa, a tswa a taboga a lebile kwa nokeg a frilha a wela ka tlhogo mo seunse se lebo hwa noka. A palelwa ke go tova rime a fetsa go rina setlhare.

Leba setlhare sa dikute di le pedi mo losing hwa noka – se sa le teng le gompieno. Mme fa e le Tselane ene, o ne a goroga ka pabaleso kwa go mmaapwe kwa gae.
One day, a horrible, greedy giant who lived close by heard the two singing to each other. “Mmmm,” he said, drooling and licking his lips, “that child sounds like a delicious, tender snack!”

A few days later, when the giant was particularly hungry, he trundled off to Tselane’s house. At the front door he took a deep breath, opened his mouth and sang, “Tselane, my child, Tselane, my child, come and open the door!”

But Tselane just laughed. “Go away!” she said. “Your rough, ugly voice is nothing like my mama’s beautiful voice!”

After a long time, the giant came back with a little bit of water. He flung the leaking calabash down, glared at the woman, grabbed his beer and the sack and stormed off, grumbling and rumbling. At his house, he dropped the sack and went inside.

“WHERE’S MY SACK?” shouted the giant. “Bring it immediately!”

Now, his wife rushed outside, but a snake darted out and bit her hand. “YAAAA!” she howled, running indoors. “YAAAA!”

By now the giant was fuming. “Get out!” he shouted at his family. He jumped up, grabbed the sack and locked the door.

“KGETSE YA ME E KAE?” ga omana Dimo. “E diseng kwano ka bonako!”

Jaanong, mosadi wa gagwe a tabogela kwa tšo, noga ya tšo la mo kgetseng wa mo loma mo nkong. “WAAAA!” a bokolela, a tshabela mo nkong. “WAAAA! WAAAA!”

Morago ga nako e telele, dimo a goroga a tšhore mersi a mannyo mo nkogwaneng. A kolopela nkogwana fa fanthe, a leba mong-gae, a phamola bojadwa jwa gagwe a naya le kgotse a wela tiela, a nguqangana e bile a halabala. Fu a goroga kwa gagwe, a baya kgotse mme a tšem o nkong.

“This kgotse eo ya ma mo nkong!” a baa a omama moa wa gagwe, fele e tile mosimane a nebelela kgotse, motha wa tsha a kgotse gwa mo loma mo nkong. “WAAAA!” a bokolela, a tshabela mo nkong. “WAAAA! WAAAA!”

Mo nakong e, dimo a ne a gafelie. “Tswang mo nkong!” a baa a omama haletapa la gagwe. A tša ka bonako, a naya kgotse mme a koletla moajwa.
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: Tselane and the giant (pages 5, 6, 11 and 12), Serapana (pages 7 to 10) and The mirror in the bushveld (page 14).

Tselane and the giant

★ Play a game with older children. Ask them to describe a monster that steals children while you draw what they describe. Then swap roles and let them draw a monster you describe.
★ What other stories do you know about a person or animal that pretends to be someone else so that they can catch children?
★ Tselane and the giant is a traditional African tale that has been retold to be more modern. Choose a traditional story that you know and change it into a modern story.

Serapana

★ Put the pictures below in the correct order.
★ Look at the pictures and make up your own story about what is happening.
★ Make up your own story about how animals can help you. Write down or tell your story to a friend. Draw pictures to go with your story.

The mirror in the bushveld

★ Sit opposite a friend. Copy everything that your friend does as if you are a reflection in a mirror. Take turns to play the reflection in the mirror.
★ Make animal masks like the ones on page 4. Act out the story The mirror in the bushveld with some friends or family members.
★ Write or tell a story with the title The shadow in the city.

Seipone mo sekgweng

★ Nna go lebaga le tsula ya gago. Kopisa sengwe le sengwe se tsula ya gago e se dirang e kele o tshupatshwano mo seipone. Wena le tsula fetlong diabe tse tshupatshwano ya tshupatshwano wa seipone.
★ Diragatsa mohotlhogwa bao phologolo jaaka tse ditsbe 4. Dragatsa leinane Seipone mo sekgweng le ditsela dingwe tsa gago kgotsa mme o le fetolele go mma le segompieno.
★ Kwala kgotsa o anele leinane ka setlhogo Moriti mo toropong.
It was a hot day in the African savannah when Rabbit decided to walk down to the stream to drink some water. She was hopping along slowly in the heat along an open dusty path when she saw a mirror flashing in the sunlight. Rabbit had never seen a mirror before, so she wondered what the strange animal was. As she got closer, to her surprise, she saw the veld inside it and a little white rabbit just like herself looking back. Rabbit ran as fast as she could to call for help.

"Help! Somebody please help me!" she cried.

Jackal was resting in the shade of a big tree after hunting. When he heard Rabbit's calls for help, he pretended he had not heard anything and hoped that other animals would help her because he was tired. But before he knew it, Rabbit ran towards where he was resting.

"Jackal, help! A monster, a monster!" cried the little white rabbit.

"A monster? Where?" asked Jackal, yawning.

"Down by the path on the way to the river. It has swallowed the whole veld and a little white rabbit like me," sobbed Rabbit.

At first Jackal chased Rabbit away because he could not believe such a thing had happened. "If the monster has swallowed the veld, why are we here and not inside the monster?"

Rabbit could not answer that question, but she kept on asking for help. Jackal went to call Leopard so that all three of them could go together to see the strange monster.

Jackal and Leopard followed Rabbit to where the monster was. Slowly, they crept up to the mirror. When they got up close, they saw three animals looking at them. The animals inside the monster's stomach looked just like them! They screamed in fright and ran down to the river to call Hippo.

"Hippo, please come and help us. A monster has swallowed the veld and three animals just like us!" said Jackal, talking as fast as possible.

Hippo didn't pay much attention to them and continued to enjoy her swim because she thought the animals were trying to trick her. But when she saw how terrified they were, she got out of the water. Then Hippo, Leopard, Jackal and Rabbit rushed to the place where the mirror was.

"Hippo, please come and help us. A monster has swallowed the veld and three animals just like us!" said Jackal, talking as fast as possible.

When they got there, Rabbit and Jackal stayed behind because they were scared that the strange animal would swallow them too. Leopard and Hippo ran forward to attack the strange animal ... but when they saw another hippo and leopard running towards them, they ran away screaming, "A monster! A monster!"

The four animals ran to find Lion and told him the story of the strange animal.

"It swallowed a rabbit, a jackal, a leopard and a hippo," explained the animals, all talking at the same time.

"It also swallowed the whole veld," added Rabbit.

"And the animals in its stomach wanted to attack us!" said Hippo.

Lion had never heard of such a thing, so he immediately called his pride of lions together and they rushed off to attack the monster. Rabbit, Jackal, Leopard and Hippo followed closely behind.

On their way, they came across Monkey, who looked like he was searching for something. He jumped in front of Lion.

"Oh Lion, I am so glad to see you," he said. "Please help me find my mirror. I think someone has stolen it."

"Out of the way, Monkey. We have something more important to do. We are rushing to attack a monster that has swallowed animals and the veld," said Lion impatiently.

The monkey moved out of the way but decided to follow the animals because he wanted to see what this monster looked like.

When the animals got near to where the mirror was, the lions, Hippo and Leopard stood still and prepared to attack. Then they ran towards the mirror! But when they saw a group of angry animals running towards them, they all scattered into the long grass. Then some of them lay flat on the ground, some hid behind bosbies and some climbed into the trees.

When the monkey realised that what the animals were terrified of was his mirror, he burst out laughing. He ran to it and, looking at himself laughing, said, "I have been looking for you the whole day, my mirror."

When the other animals saw Monkey in front of the strange animal and how friendly the monster was to him, they crept out from where they were hiding and started asking Monkey questions about the strange animal.

"This is a mirror, it's not an animal. You look at yourself in it. See, that's me in the mirror," explained Monkey, holding up the mirror.

When the animals heard this, they all had a good laugh and spent a long time just looking at themselves in the mirror.
Seipone mo sekgweng

Ka Melody Ngomane  Dithwantsho ka Magriet Brink le Leo Daly

E ne e le letsatsi le le mogate mo sekgweng sa Aforika fa Mmutla a tsaywa tshwetsa ya go gwotlha e ka monatla go ya go na metsi. O ne o tshamaya ka bonya mo mogateng mo tsheleng e e difhole fa a bono seipone se nedi mature mo leseding fa leletsatsi. Mmutla o ne o a se a bone seipone mo botsheleng ywa gagwe ka jalo o ne o akabetsi gore ke phologolo ya molapo mang. Fa a rite o atemela, a gakamola, go bona sekgweng ka fa gare ga seipone gomago le mmutla o monnye o mosweu o a tshwetso ya go e ka lebile. Mmutla a taboga ka lebela ya go ya go bafina thugs.

"Thisanga! Bafhong thusang t'hene!" a goa.

Phokojwe o ne o a khuditse mo mantion wa selhero se segolo morago ga letsono. E rite ka o ulwa Mmutla o apaa molokos, a litwa a eke ka o ulwa sepe mme o ekelo a ke o tshologolo diweng di ka mo thusa ka gonne e ne o a tshwetse ke letsoa. Fela ka ponyo ya lelihlo, Mmutla a tshabela mo o neng o atapokola gone.

"Phokojwe, thine nhuse! Ke serabu, ke serabu!" ga goa Mmutla o monnye o mosweu.

"Serabu? Koie?" ga botsa Phokoea a edimola.

"Mo tshologong Phokojwe o leka. Mmutla ka gonne o ne o a sa dumele gore se o sa bong se diraletse. "Ya o le gore serabu se meditse sekgwa, goreng re sanse re le fa, re se o monnye ya serabu?"

Mmutla o ne o sa a kgone go ara atsa po rate, fela a tswetela ka go kopa thusa. Phokojwe ka ya go bafina Lengau gore boraro ya ya go koo go konce ya go serabu serabu ya se gakgamsang.

Phokojwe le Lengau ba letela Mmutla go ya go kwa serabu se leng gona. Ba tsamaya ka kelto, ba banabela seipone. E rile fa ba le gubu halfa, ba bona dipholoago ka le baforo di ba lebile. Dipholoago tse di ka fa gore ga mpa ya serabu di tshwana le bora! Ba goa ka letsegogi ba tshabela kwa molapong go bafina Kuba.

"Kuba, tswetsewe e la go re thusa. Serabu se meditse sekgwa le dipholoago di ka baforo di di tshwana le fela jaka rona!" ga bua Phokojwe, a bua ka bonako jo ka bokgona kgong.

Kuba o ne o sa a reetse, a tswetela ka ngapane ka go thuma gonne a akany a gore dipholoago di dipholoago go ya go tsotho. Fela fa a bono ka mo di tshologeng ka teno, a fawsa mo tsheleng. Joaoang Kuba, Lengau, Phokojwe le Mmutla ba tabogela kwa leleng le seipone se leng gona.

Fa bo goroga koo, Mmutla le Phokojwe ka eraa kwa morago ka gonne ba ne bo tshogile gore dipholoago e e makatsang e ka bokometsa. Lengau ka Kubu ba tabogela kwa pele ga tshabela dipholoago e e makatsang... fela e rile ba bona Kubu le Lengau tse dingwe di fa di taboga kwa go bona, ba boela morago ka lebela ba biele bo goa, "Sera! Sera!"

Dipholoago tse tsha taboga go ya go ba bafina Tau mme tsa mmelelo dia ngang tsa phologolo e e sa tlwaeleng.

"E meditse mmutla, phokojwe, leungau le kubu;" ga thaloa dipholoago tse tsha bafina ka noks a le ngwe.

"E biele e meditse sekgwa;" ga faloletsa Mmutla.

"Mme e biele dipholoago tse di ne mmpeng ya sona di ne di bafina go re tshasele!" ga bua Kuba.

 Tau o ne o ise a ulwa ka tshologo e e ntseya amal, a jalo a ba a bota setlhotse sa ditso tse tsha taboga go ya ya ba tshasele serabu Mmutla, Phokojwe, Lengau le Kubu ba mo sola morago. Mo tsheng, ba kopana le Kgabo, ya o o neng a lebega e e kete o bota sengwe. Fela ka friletse ka fele ka Tau.

"Ao Tau, ke itumelela go go bona," a bua jalo. "Tswetsweke ke kopa o mpatliso seipone sa me. Ke akanya gore mmpeng o e se tswitse!"

"Tloga mo tsheng ya me, Kgabo. Go sengwe se se botlhokwa se re tshwetsenseng go se dira. Re mo lebeleng go ya ya bafina serabu se se meditse dipholoago se sekgwa," ga bua Kuba o helo a fele.

Kgabo o tloego mo tsheng fela a saetsa go tshwana di dipholoago tse dingwe ka gonne o ne o a bafina go bona serabu se lebega teng. Fa dipholoago di goroga go life se fe seipone se leng gona, ditau, Kubu le Lengau tsa etsa o eka kwa selhoedietsa go tshasele. Tsa tloego tsa taboga kwa seipone! Fela e rile di fa di bono setlhotse sa dipholoago tse sa tshologo di taboga kwa go tsoa, tshogo tsa phatshhalo o bo janeng o bo bolele. Dingwe tsa tsoa ra rapalaka fa fatse, dingwe tsa phitla mo ditlheshang, mme dingwe tsa palama ditlha.

Fa Kgabo o lemba gore se dipholoago se se tshabang ke seipone se gagwe, ya wa ka ditsheng. Ya taboga kwa go sona, ya iteba mo go sona ya tshega, ya re "Ke ne ke go bafina letsatsi lothe, seipone sa me."

Fa dipholoago di bina Kgabo a rite fa pele go phologolo e e makatsang le ka mo serabu se le botsolo le le yone, tsa tsho mo di mmpeng di rite di iphithile teng mme tsa simolalo go botsa Kgabo dipotso malebana le phologolo e e sa tlwaeleng.

"Se ke seipone, ga se phologolo. O iteba mo go sona. Bonang ke nna mo seipone!" ga thaloa Kgabo, a tsholetse seipone.

Fa dipholoago di ulwa se, le tsina ra khebe ke kasetshe mme tsa nina sebaka se selele di tsebile mo seipone.
1. Find the following things from the story, *The mirror in the bushveld*, in the wordsearch block.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANIMAL</th>
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2. Find 8 differences between the two pictures.

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