**Ke eng fa go rutiwa go buisa le go kwala go le botlhokwa mo baneng?**

Bana botlhoke ba tshwane se go nna 10 le tshona ya go iihuwa go buisa le go kwala. Go isetsa fa go buisa le go kwala go raya gore motha o kgona go dirisa go buisa le go kwala ka tsele e e masola mo botsheleng iwa gago we ya letseatsi le letetsi. Leoto iwa ngwana iwa go iihuwa go buisa le go kwala go ka simologa ka diktgato le dirisa fa ba ntsa ba itumelela mo nanthe ka leinane kgotsa bokgonj iwa go bolelela ba bangwe ka megopolo ya bone ka go kwala.

**Thuto ya go buisa le go kwala e simolola kwa goe**

Bopa tshoqafoka ya bana ba gago ka go ba buise, o ba bolelela ka mamane le go reetsa mamane le bone. Go mna le tshoqafoka e ntsi le go tshoqaganyana maqofo a a kwaletswa go tshokatisa le la go reetsa, ya go buisa, ya go buisa le ya go kwela.

- Bana ba ba tshoqaganyana maqofo a mante ba dira bota ka sekalong
- Tshoqafoka e thoua ba gona a oka o, go ranaboqo ka matloga le go iihuwa ka lefatshe
- Batsadi ga ba thokwe go tse go buisa le go kwala go ba rofatse tlaewa ya go buisa le go kwala mo goe. Ba thokwe go bolele le go reetsa mamane le go dira gore bana ba bone ba nne le dibuka.

**Kafa batsadi ba ka thusang ka gone**

Fa re thoua bana ga nna labvwa le bakwadi, re ba naya sethsofo sa go kgoma go buisa le ba batho mo letfetsi ka xophara. Fa lase lana go na le dibuka dingwe tse a ka thusang ka tsele.

- **Tlhomose sekao.** Bana ba gago ba iihuwa go tswa mo sekaong sa gago. Ba thokwe go go tse o dirisa go buisa le go kwala ka tsele tsa di falagonge, na falahang iwa gago ya letsete le letetsi.
- **Ba neye dilo tsa go buisa le go kwala.** Tlaeside mo lebogorong gore bana ba gago ba kgone ba bone dibuka tse di falagonge mathata. Dira gore bana ba gago ba mne le dipamputsi, dipenselese, dikerayone gore ba kgone go kwala le go koro ka tsele.
- **Simolola kgotsa tseka mo tlhapi kgwe ya go buisa.** Bana ba thokwe batho ba ba kgone go buisa le go kwala go ma iihuwa go ifontao ba kgona go puise le go kwela.
- **Nna le kgatlhego.** Nako mngwe le mngwe fa bana ba buisa le go kwala, ba kgatlhego ka kgatlhego se ba se dirang.

**Fa bana ba rutiwa go buisa le go kwala go ba bulela dikgoro**

Fa bana ba runtse go buisa le go kwala le go dira gore ba kgona go:

- **Iihuwa dilo tse diha go tswa mo go se batho ba bangwe ba se kwadlo.**
- **Iihuwa le go bolelela ba bangwe ka se ba se okanyang, ba se utleng le se ba se tsele.**
- **Itumelela lefotlo la pu le go iihuwa go dirisa pu le tsele le diha le le diha le di falagongen.**
- **Iihuwa ka maletsebogelo o batho ba bangwe le go iihuwa le go tsele, tla le fa se ba ka ba kgone le bone.**
- **Lemogopa tsele tsa di falagonge tsa go leba lefatshe.**

**Why is literacy important for children?**

All children should have the opportunity to be literate. Being literate means being able to use reading and writing meaningfully in everyday life. A child’s literacy journey can begin with small steps as they experience the excitement of a story or the power of sharing their own ideas in writing.

**Literacy starts at home**

Build your children’s vocabulary by reading to them, telling them stories and listening to stories with them. A good vocabulary and understanding of written words improves listening, speaking, reading and writing skills.

- Children who understand many words do better at school.
- Vocabulary helps children to think, solve problems and learn about the world.
- Parents do not have to be literate to build a literacy culture at home. They need to tell and listen to stories and make books available to their children.

**How parents can help**

When we help children become readers and writers, we give them the key to a worldwide community. Here are some of the ways you can help.

- **Be a role model.** Your children learn from your example. They need to see you using reading and writing in different ways in your daily life.
- **Provide materials.** Join the library so that your children can easily find interesting books. Have paper, pencils and crayons available for your children to write and draw with.
- **Start or join a reading club.** Children need people who can read and write to help them until they can read and write on their own.
- **Take an interest.** Every time children read and write, encourage them by showing an interest in what they are doing.

**Late lottery**

It starts with a story

Go simolola ka leinane

This supplement is available in the following newspapers: Eyethu Umlazi, Eastern Cape Rising Sun and Polokwane Observer.
Ngwagama mngwe le mngwe ka September 24, diketeletse tsa batho di no di phuthengla iwa lelitaing la ga Kgai Shaka Zulu go keteka letsatsi la loso iwa gape le le ntileng ka September 24, 1828. Lekoko la Inkatha Freedom Party le le la akahangla gore letsatsi la September 24 le divhe letsatsi la boikitsho le basotho. Ka jalo, ka 1996 Letsatsi la Ngwaoboswa le le la ithemelwa Basarionkana Borwa ba ditso tshothe le ba ditumelo tshothe gore ba kopane mme ba keteka boswa iwa bone.

“Tswe ya rona ra nthia e e tlhophohwe ya ketela ya setemokere ka swetsia go dira Letsatsi la Ngwaoboswa mngwe ya masetshi a rona a basothi, re ne ra dira jalo ka gone ne re re itse gore ngwagama ya rona e e humhiling le e e neng le ditso tse di phologoeng e ka mia le tlhophohwe e e kgo mo go thusieng go ogo setšhaba sa rona se sesho.” – Nelson Mandela

On 24 September each year, thousands of people would gather at King Shaka Zulu’s grave to commemorate his death on 24 September 1828. The Inkatha Freedom Party proposed that 24 September be made a national holiday. So, in 1996, Heritage Day was created for South Africans of all cultures and beliefs to come together and celebrate their heritage.

Enjoy Heritage month!
- Visit a museum, a historic monument or park.
- Read a book about South African history, cultures and places.
- Wear traditional clothes.
- Learn traditional songs and dances.
- Cook and eat traditional foods that you haven’t eaten before.
- Have a braai on Heritage Day.
- Write a list of your favourite South African things.

Celebrate Heritage Day!
- Write a list of your favourite South African things.
- Have a braai on Heritage Day.
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What is heritage?
Heritage is the traditions that are passed on from parents to children about the family, community and place where they live. It can be something quite personal that changes from group to group, like ways of dressing, types of food, music and marriage customs. Sometimes it includes something that people feel belongs to them because of where they live, such as national landmarks, anthems and a flag.

Natural heritage is a country’s environment, like mountains, rivers and natural resources, like gold and trees. Some areas and animals are so special that they are known internationally. Examples of South Africa’s natural heritage include Table Mountain, God’s Window in Mpumalanga, the big yellowwood trees in the Knysna forest and the Orange River.

Cultural heritage is a country’s monuments, buildings, works of art, cave dwellings or anything that is important because of its historic, artistic or scientific value. Examples of South Africa’s cultural heritage include the prison on Robben Island, the Cradle of Humankind site, the rock painting in the uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park and the ancient city of Mapungubwe in Limpopo.

Adapted from “What is Heritage” from South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za

Itumelele kgwedi ya Ngwaoboswa!
- Derek musimane, selokanwe sa history kgotsa phakka
- Bula buka e e buang ka history na Afrika Borwa, ditso le matlalo
- Aparo diafapa tsa setso.
- Tlhute dipina le dikhantho tsa setso.
- Apaya le go ya dii tsa setso tse o tseeng o ka o di je.
- Betsa nama ka Letsatsi la Ngwaoboswa.
- Kwallo lekaana la ditso tse o di ratang thata tsa Afrika Borwa.

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How to use our stories in different ways

1. **Tell the story to your child.** Read and practise telling the story. Then use your voice, face and body to bring the story to life.

2. **Read the story to your child.** Talk about the pictures. Ask, “What do you think happens next?” or “Why do you think the character said or did that?”

3. **Read the story with your child.** Take turns to read the story together. Don’t correct their mistakes, and only help if they ask for it.

4. **Listen to your child read.** Listen without interrupting. Say that you enjoy hearing them read aloud to you.

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

Create TWO cut-out-and-keep books

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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 the sheets in half along the black dotted line.
4. Fold it in half again along the green dotted line to make the book.
5. Cut along the red dotted lines to separate the pages.

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Godisa laeborari ya gago.
Itlele dibuka tsa sega-o-boloke tse PEDI.
Mpho e e kgethegileng ya matsalo
1. Ntsha letlhare la tsebe 9 la lilelela e.
2. Mena letlhare ka bagane go lebagana le mola wa dikhufo tse dintsho.
3. Le mene ka bagane gape go lebagana le mola wa dikhufo tse di tloa go dira buka.
4. Sega go lebagana le mola ya dikhufo tse dikhufo go kgaoanya ditsebe.

Go batla moya wa dikgakologo
1. Go dira buka e dirisa ditsebe 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 le 12
2. Tlogela ditsebe 7 le 8 mo gare go ga ditsebe tse dingwe.
3. Mena matlhare ka bagane go lebagana le mola wa dikhufo tse dintsho.
4. A mene ka bagane gape go lebagana le mola wa dikhufo tse di tloa go dira buka.
5. Sega go lebagana le mola ya dikhufo tse dikhufo go kgaoanya ditsebe.

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Mosa Mahlaba • Selina Morulane • Sibusiso Mkhwanazi
Go batla moya wa dikgakologo Searching for the spirit of spring
Mpho e e kgethegileng ya matsalo
The best birthday present

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The best birthday present
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.

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

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Itirele dibuka tsa sega-o-boloke tse PEDI.
Mpho e e kgethegileng ya matsalo
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Lots more free books at bookdash.org

Nna le matshagatlhaga a leinane!

★ Ke melelo efe e o teng wa itumelela yane mo nakoang e e fefetleng? Torowa setshwetshwa sa mengwe ya melelo emo mme a ba o kwa dele kgotsa dirapa di sekae tse di tla masanang le setshwetshwa sa gago. Lephalale, fafetswees, thusang bana ba leka ba bannye ka go dira gore ba lo bolele gore ba batla gore lo kwale eng, mme lo ba ba kwalela. Ka meltha ba buse setsa se lo se kwatile gore ba tie ba lo bolele gore a ke se ba neng ga se batla!★

Dira leinane la die lo ra ngane go di ja ka melelo wa dikgakologo.

Get story active!

★ Which celebrations have you enjoyed in the past? Draw a picture of one of these celebrations and then write a few sentences or paragraphs to go with your picture. (Parents, please help younger children by letting them tell you what they would like you to write, and then writing it for them. Always read what you have written back to them so they can tell you whether it is what they wanted!)

★ Make a list of foods that you would like to eat at a spring festival.

Nal’ibali ke letholo la bosetšhaba la go buisetsa monate e e le go rolofo le go pla mo wa wa go busa ga ralala Aforika Borwa. Go bana tshedimosetso ka botlalo, etela mo www.nalibali.org kgotsa mo www.nalibali.mobi

Nal’ibali is a national reading-for-enjoyment campaign to spark and embed a culture of reading across South Africa. For more information, visit www.nalibali.org or www.nalibali.mobi

Searching for the spirit of spring

Mosa Mahlabat• Selina Morulane
• Sibusiso Mkhwanazi

Megopoloe e re ka bang ka yana: Ke eng fa bataho ba le bantsei ba itumelela fa nako ya dikgakologo e simologa? O ikutlwa jang ka ngwe le ngwe ya ditlha tse nni? O okanya gore moyo wa dikgakologo o tla rona jang?

Idea tsatalk: Why do many people get excited when spring comes around? How do you feel about each of the four seasons? What do you think the spirit of spring could be?
The winter cold had passed. Spring was coming to the village of Ndlovu. Soon the villagers would gather to celebrate the new season. Nkanyezi looked forward to the Spring festival more than any other day in the year.

Serame sa mariga se fertile. Setlha sa dikgakologo se a simologa mo motsaneng wa Ndlovu. Go ise go ye kae baagi ba motsana ono ba tla simolola go keteka setlha se sesha. Nkanyezi o ne a lebeletse pele go keteka moletlo wa Dikgakologo go gaisa letsatsi le fa e le lefe le lengwe mo ngwageng.

Ka nthla ya bopelotshwe jwa bahlo ba bangwe le bopelokgale jwa ga Nkanyezi, bahlo ba motsana oo ba ne ba boa ba nna le mmala, mmino le motantsho, le dijo tse di monate mo botsheleng jwa bone. Ka jalo, moya wa go keteka o ne o tsoelositse mo motsaneng wa Ndlovu.
Fa Nkanyezi a goroga kwa gae, batho ba motsana wa gaabo ba ne ba phuthega ba mo dikologa ba barla go aritha ka maitemogelo a gagwe. O ne a ba bolelela dikgang tsa se a se boneng, a se utwileng le se a se jeleng. Morago ga foo, o ne a bula kgetsi ya gagwe mme a ba abela dimpho tse a di filweng. Batho ba ne ba itumelela go amogela matloalo ano.

When Nkanyezi arrived home, the villagers gathered around her to hear of her adventures. She told them the tales of what she had seen, heard and eaten. Then she opened her bag to share the gifts given. The people rejoiced to receive these treasures.

Through the generosity of others and the courage of Nkanyezi, the villagers once again found colour, music and dance, and good food in their lives. And so the spirit of celebration was restored to the village of Ndlovu.
One warm morning, Nkanyezi overheard two village elders talking about the festival.

“The people of Ndlovu have lost their spirit of celebration,” one sighed.

“How can we have a Spring festival in a village that has forgotten how to celebrate?” asked another.

Moso mongwe o o mogote, Nkanyezi o ne a urhwa bagolo bangwe ba motsana ba bsa ka moledlo. Mongwe wa bone o ne a hemela kwa godimo a bo a re: “Barho ba motsana wa Ndlovu ga ba tlihole ba na le moya wa go keteka.”

Yo mongwe a bota a re: “Re ka nna jang le molerlo wa Dikgakologo mo motsaneng o o lebetseng tsela ya go keteka?”

The next day, the council of cooks gave her a secret spice blend.

“Our daughter,” they said, “with these spices, happy tummies are guaranteed! We give you the gift of good food.”

Nkanyezi thanked the council of cooks and put the spices in her bag. She knew she had everything she had been searching for. With new energy she started the long journey back to the village of Ndlovu.
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Mpho e e kgethegileng ya matsalo

The best birthday present

Zaheera Jina Asvat
Chantelle and Burgen Thorne

Leinane le ke phetoletle ya Mpho e e kgethegileng ya matsalo e e phasaladitsweng ke Cadbury ka tirisanomogo le NaFibali jaka karolo ya porojeke ya Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords. Leinane lengwe le e phasaladitsweng ke 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

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Get story active!

Find these things in the story: two noises that animals make, three colour names, one number, two things we see in the sky, the name of a meal.

Pretend that you are Zakariyya and retell the story without using any words. Use only body actions to show what happened on your birthday.
Zakariyya woke as the sun peeped through the gaps in the curtain. It was Zakariyya’s birthday and he was very excited. Mum had promised him a very special birthday present. After breakfast and dressing, Mum helped Zakariyya into the back seat of the car.

The car stopped. Zakariyya could hear dogs barking and cats meowing. “Mummy, where are we?” Zakariyya asked.

Zakariyya said, “We have come here to adopt two kittens.”

Mum signed the adoption papers and paid the adoption fees.

Later, when the moon waved goodbye to the sun, Zakariyya cuddled in bed with his kittens. “Ginger and Liquorice are the best birthday presents ever, Mum!” Zakariyya laughed.
The elders gave the young girl their blessing for the journey. They also gave her a bag to carry the things she would find.

As she set out, Nkanyezi felt a bit afraid, but she wanted to help her village.

Mo mosong kgosana e ne ya bitsa Nkanyezi. A bo a re: “Ngwanake, tsaya moropa ono o o kgethegileng. O dira pina e ntšha nako nngwe le nngwe fa o o letsa.”

Nkanyezi o ne a leboga kgosana mme a tsenya moropa mo kgetsing ya gagwe. O ne a wela mo tseleng gape, a itumeletse mpho eno ya mmino le ya motantsho.

In the morning the chief called on Nkanyezi.

"My child," he said, "here is a special drum. It plays a new song every time you beat it."

Nkanyezi thanked the chief and put the drum in her bag. She went on her way again, delighted with this gift of music and dance.

Bagolo ba ne ba eleletsa mosetsanyana yono masego mo loetong lwa gagwe. Ba ne ba mo naya gape le kgetsi e a ka tsenyang dilo tse a tla di bonang. Fa Nkanyezi a simolola loeto lwa gagwe, o ne aikutlwa a boifa go sekaenyana, mme o ne a batla go thusa batho ba motsana wa gaabo.

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things she would find.
Nkanyezi was worried.

“How will the sun shine again unless we sing to wake it from its winter slumber?” she asked herself.

Then Nkanyezi thought for a long time.

“I must find what we have lost,” she decided.

“I must go in search of things that will bring back the spirit of celebration to my village.”

On the third day of her journey, as Nkanyezi passed a field of fat cows, her nose started to tingle. An aroma tickled her taste buds and her mouth started to water. She followed the scent, and arrived in a village to find people standing over steaming pots of stew.

This village was famous for its feasts. Nkanyezi had never ever tasted such wonderful flavours. After she had eaten her fill, she told the village elders about her journey to bring back the spirit of celebration to her people.
South Africa’s national symbols

Porothia • Protea
Setlhare sa Aforika Borwa sa logong lo lo setlha • African yellowwood tree
Mogolodi • Blue crane
Tshepe • Springbok
Folaga ya Aforika Borwa • South African flag
Galjoen • Galjoen
Sekano sa naga • Coat of arms

Contact us in any of these ways:
Jabu e ne le e mosimane yo o ratang go batla dilo tse disa. O ne a nna kwa motsaneng mongwe a menny le Kapa Botlhoba le mme&mogolo wa gawge, remogolo, bokragadi, bomaoro le bontsalalae bao le bantsi. Le la ganisi Jabu a ne a le shakema le bontsalalae le ditsela tsa gawge, setso a neng a se rata thata, a ne e go ithuta dilo tse disa kwa sekgweng se se gau e le legae la gaabo.

Go ne go na le dilo tse dirigisi tse a ka di dirang kwa sekgweng. O ne a file a leblela dinonyane, a batla dikgopa le go leblela kafo mofithwa o bopang diolo tsa one.

Jabu o ne a ilumelela naka ya gawge kwa sekgweng letsatsi le letsatsi, mme ganisi go ne go mo huotsalatse go bo a re a sa kgone go bolelela botsadi ba gawge ka diolo tse disa tse o di boneng. Mmaga gawge le maqwe.

Jabu ba na ba nna kwa Mossel Bay kwa Kapa Bophirima. Ba ne ba mo founela beke ngwwe le ngwwe, mme ganisi Jabu o ne a fwa metsona se sekayaena fela ya go bua le bone ka gonne mongwe le mongwe o ne a batla sebaka sa go bua.

Mongwe wa bontsalalae o ne a fia re: “Mpho founa. Ke tlhoka go botsa Raktangi sengwe.”

Malome mongwe a bo a goa a re: “Ke na le molaetsa o o bothokwana o go kwala go leinaeng leno.”

Fa Jabu a ntle a lefela sebaka sa gawge sa go bua, o ne a akanya ka dilo tsotho tse di itumedisang tse a di boneng tse a batlang go di bolelela botsadi ga gawge. “Ke fla ba bolelela ka nako ya fia ka ne ke bono noranye e tona e thswana paba ya kwa nangweb. Nnyaa! Ke fla ba bolelela ka dikgopa tse ke di boneng di ja mathare mosong ona. Nnyaa! Ke fla ba bolelela ka matlhwa o a neng wa gagaebela mo teng ga borokgwe jwa mo johobAthwane. Nnyaa! ...” o ne a nna a tswelela a akanya ka dilo tse dintsi.

Fa e ne le nako ya gawge ya go bua le botsadi ba gabwe. Jabu o ne a fia e ne le dilo tse dintsi tse a batlang go di bua mo e leng gore o ne a leleletsela a didimalo mo founong a sa itse gore e bue ka kgang efe.

Mme morago go moo, beke ngwwe, morutabana wa gawge, e bong Mm€ Nako, o ne a bolelela fiala ka buka e ntle e e bidwana. Mm€ Nako  o ne a ra fia re: “Ke ra kgang eno, Nkoko,” ga rialo Jabu. “Ke ra kgang eno, Nkoko. Ke go boleletse gore o se ka wa itlhaganela botsadi ba gawge e lekake. Go tshwa Morago a matsatsi le lebona ba dilo tse e e lefela ya gawge le gawge le yone. O ne e le pucudu mme e na le leleng mo gare go yone. Mm€ Nako o ne a re a ka dirisa lente eno jaaka letshwao go tshwana tsebe e a batlang go phethlha kwa gawge go yone.”

“Nkoko, bona tayari ya me e ntilha!” Jabu a goa jalo a le kwa heka ngwe a fia futha kwa gae e tswa sekolog. O ne a itumelelela thata jaana mo e leng gore o ne a sa bone mogobe e mogolo wa seretsi mo pele ga gawge. O ne a gato me teng ga one mme a phatshaganya mo fatho! Mongwe le mongwe e ne a sa kwa ka ditshego — tla le Jabu o ne a simolda go litshe. Nkok a re: “Hawu, Jabu, ke go bolelelela gore o se ka wa itlhaganela jaana ya fia itumelela. Bonaga jaanong a khephutse le se seretsi! Mme ka lesegog tayari ya gago e ntilha ya ka ya koloba.”

“Ke a ise Nkoko,” Jabu a rialo fa a fia re a ema: “Mme seko ke boitemogelo jwa ntilha ya ke ileng go kwala ka jone mo taying!”

Fa Jabu a sena go thapa mme a ihitsitsi mora ga dilo tse matseboa, o ne a nna gaufla le Nkoko mme a simolda go kwala.

Moroga ga matsatsi le mmoloka, Jabu o ne a itumelelela thata ka gonne o ne a kwadile ka maltemogelo a mantsi a nnileng le one mo taying ya gawge e ntilha. O ne a baya lebela ka lemo go kgoneng ya ka kafano go wetseng mo seretseng ke teng. “Ke ra kgang eno, Nkoko,” ga rialo Jabu. “Ke ra kgang eno, Nkoko. Ke go boleletse gore o se ka wa itlhaganela botsadi ba gawge e lekake. Go tshwa Morago a matsatsi le lebona ba dilo tse e e lefela ya gawge le gawge le yone. O ne e le pucudu mme e na le leleng mo gare go yone. Mm€ Nako o ne a re a ka dirisa lente eno jaaka letshwao go tshwana tsebe e a batlang go phethlha kwa gawge go yone.”

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Jabu was a very adventurous boy. He lived in a small village in the Eastern Cape with his grandmother, grandfather, aunts, uncles and many cousins. Although Jabu often played with his cousins and friends, what he loved most, was to go on adventures in the bush around his home.

There were many things to do in the bush. He could watch the birds, he could search for snails, or he could watch the termites as they built their nests.

Jabu had a wonderful time in the bush every day, but it always made him sad that he would not be able to share his adventures with his parents.

Jabu's mother and father lived in Mossel Bay in the Western Cape. They phoned every week, but Jabu usually got only a few minutes to speak to them because everyone wanted a turn.

“Give me the phone. I need to ask Aunty something,” one cousin would say.

“I have an important message for your father,” an uncle would call out.

While he was waiting for his turn, Jabu's mind would race to think of all the exciting adventures he wanted to tell his parents about. "I will tell them about the time I saw a big bird catch a field mouse. No! I will tell them about the snails I saw eating the leaves this morning. No! I will tell them about the termite that crawled into my shorts. No! …" and so his thoughts went on and on.

When it was his turn to speak to his parents, Jabu would have so many things to say that he would end up freezing on the phone, not knowing which story to tell.

Then, one week, his teacher, Mrs Nako, told the class about a wonderful book called a diary.

“A diary is a book with many pages to write on,” said Mrs Nako to the class. “It is special because each page is for one day of the year from January to December. You can use it to write important things that happened during your day. You can also make a note of certain days, like your birthday, so that you can remember to do things on that day.”

Jabu was excited!

“This is what I need!” he thought happily. “I need a diary so that I can write down all my adventures. Then I can sit down and decide which adventures I want to tell my parents about the next time they phone!”

Immediately after class, Jabu ran to Mrs Nako and asked her if she had a diary, even an old one, that he could use.

Luckily, Mrs Nako had brought some small diaries to class in case some of the students wanted them. Jabu was very happy. “Thank you, Mrs Nako. You don't know how important this is for me!” he said smiling.

His new diary was small enough to fit in his pocket, so he could carry it everywhere. It was blue and had a ribbon inside. Mrs Nako said he could use the ribbon as a marker to mark the page he wanted to turn to.

“Gogo, look at my new diary!” Jabu called out from the gate as he arrived home from school. He was so excited that he did not see the big puddle of mud right in front of him. He stepped right into it and fell down with a big splash! Everyone laughed and laughed — even Jabu started laughing at himself.

“How, Jabu,” said Gogo, “I told you that you must slow down when you are excited. Now you are covered in muddy water! But luckily your new diary didn't get wet.”

“I know, Gogo,” said Jabu as he picked himself up. “But this is the first adventure I am going to write about in my diary!”

When Jabu was all cleaned up and resting after supper, he sat down near Gogo and started to write.

After a few days, Jabu was very happy because he had written down many adventures in his new diary. He put the ribbon marker on the story of how he had fallen in the mud puddle.

“I like this story, Gogo,” said Jabu. “This story helps me remember the day I got my diary. And my writing skills are also getting better, Gogo, because I write every day.”

“That is very good, Jabu,” Gogo said, smiling at him. “Now, fetch your diary because your parents will phone soon.”

Jabu took the diary out of his pocket. He felt happy and excited because he finally knew exactly what he was going to say when it was his turn to talk on the phone!
1. Tsenya mebala mo folageng e e fa tlase. Lebelela tsebe 13 go bona mebala e e siameng.
Colour in the flag below. Look at page 13 to see the correct colours.

2. Ke buka ya ga mang?
Letale mogala o o tshwenweng ke motsamekei mongwe le mongwe wa Na’libali rme o bone gore buka e e mo gore ke ya ga mang!
Whose book is it?
Follow the string that each Na’libali character is holding to find out who the book in the middle belongs to!

3. O ka bopa mafoko a le kae a masha go tswa mo lefokong RUTIWA?
How many new words can you make from the word LITERACY?

Mo pokóng eo, kwala sele se le sengwe mme sengwe sa sone se bue ka gore seftho sa dikgakologo se ríse jang, go ufhwala jang ka dikgakologo, go ngkga jang, ke medumo efe e e ufhwalang le gore go na le meutlwalo efe.
Write a poem about spring.
In your poem, write one sentence each about what spring looks like, how spring feels, how it smells, what it sounds like and how it tastes.