



## Ukufunda ngengoma, imilolozelo nokudlala

Uyakhumbula yini udlala imidlalo nezinye izingane lapho useyingane? Ingabe wawukuthanda ukucula izingoma noma ukusho imilolozelo? Cishe wakujabulela kakhulu, futhi ungaqaphele, wafunda imiqondo namakhono amasha. Zonke izingane zidinga amathuba amaningi ukuze zidlale. Ukudlala kondla imicabango yazo futhi kwakha amakhono azo okuxazulula izinkinga, ezenhlalo kanye nawolimi. La makhono asiza izingane ukuba zibe abaxazululi bezinkinga abaphikelelayo nabahlelekile.



## Learning through song, rhyme and play

Do you remember playing games with other children when you were a child? Did you love to sing songs or say rhymes? You likely had a lot of fun, and without realising it, you learnt new ideas and skills. All children need plenty of opportunities to play. Playing feeds their imaginations and develops their problem-solving, social and language skills. These skills help children become resilient, well-adjusted problem-solvers.

### KUNGANI KUDINGEKA SISEBENZISE IZINGOMA, IMILOLOZELO NEMIDLALO?

- ★ Izingane ziyafunda lapho zidlala futhi zijabula.
- ★ Izingoma, imilolozelo nemidlalo zithuthukisa amakhono ezingane olimi lwasekhaya futhi ziyindlela engokwemvelo yokufunda ulimi lwesibili.
- ★ Zigxilisa ulwazi nesipiliyoni sezingane futhi zakha ukuzethemba, okuyinto ebaluleke kakhulu ekufundeni.
- ★ Lapho abantu abadala behlanganyela izingoma nemidlalo nezingane, kwakha umuzwa wokwethembana futhi kuqinisa izibopho phakathi kwabo.
- ★ Izingoma nemidlalo kwenza izingane zikhululeke. Izingane zidonsa kanzima ukufunda uma zikhathazekile, zicindezekile noma zethukile.



### WHY USE SONGS, RHYMES AND GAMES?

- ★ Children learn when they play and have fun.
- ★ Songs, rhymes and games develop children's home language skills and are a natural way to learn a second language.
- ★ They reinforce children's knowledge and experiences and build self-esteem, which is very important for learning.
- ★ When adults participate in songs and games with children, it builds a sense of trust and strengthens the bond between them.
- ★ Songs and games relax children. Children struggle to learn when they are anxious, under pressure or scared.

### INDLELA YOKUSEBENZISA IZINGOMA, IMILOLOZELO NEMIDLALO

- ★ Sebenzisa iminyakazo yomzimba nezenzo ezihambisana namazwi engoma noma umlolozelo.
- ★ Printa noma ubhale amazwi ezingoma zezingane ukuze ziwafunde njengoba zicula. Bese uyawakhomba amazwi njengoba uwacula noma uwasho. Lokhu ungakwenza ngisho noma izingane zingakakwazi ukufunda noma ukubhala ngoba ukubona amazwi abhalwe esetshenziswa kuzosisiza ukuba zifunde indlela esifunda ngayo.



### HOW TO USE SONGS, RHYMES AND GAMES

- ★ Use body movements and actions that fit the words of the song or rhyme.
- ★ Print or write the words of the songs for children so that they can read them as they sing. Then point to the words as you sing or say them. You can do this even if the children cannot read or write yet because seeing written words being used will help them learn how we read.

### LAPHO ONGATHOLA KHONA IZINGOMA NEMILOLOZELO

- ★ Fundisa izingane izingoma nemilolozelo owayifunda useyingane.
- ★ Sebenzisa izingoma ezaziwa yibo bonke abantu futhi ushintshe amazwi uwenze aveze izinto izingane ezihlangabezane nazo ekuphileni.
- ★ Ziqambe ezakho izingoma noma imilolozelo esekelwe ezindabeni oke wazifunda.
- ★ Cela izingane zikufundise izingoma nemilolozelo eziyaziyo futhi uzivumele ziqambe ezazo izingoma nemilolozelo.
- ★ Boleka izincwadi ezinemifanekiso zemilolozelo elayibhrari.
- ★ Ngena ku-<https://www.youtube.com/@TheNalibaliChannel/videos> ukuze uthole izibonelo zemidlalo, izingoma nemilolozelo ongayisebenzisa.

### WHERE TO FIND SONGS AND RHYMES

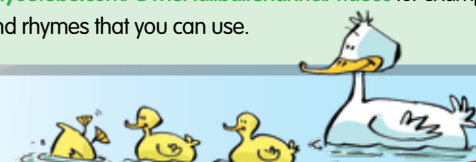
- ★ Teach children the songs and rhymes that you learnt as a child.
- ★ Use songs everyone knows and change the words to reflect your children's experiences.
- ★ Make up your own songs or rhymes based on the stories you read.
- ★ Ask children to teach you the songs and rhymes they know and let them make up their own songs and rhymes.
- ★ Borrow illustrated books of rhymes from your library.
- ★ Visit <https://www.youtube.com/@TheNalibaliChannel/videos> for examples of games, songs and rhymes that you can use.

Ngena kuwebhusayithi yethu ethi  
<https://nalibali.org/stories> ukuze uthole izindaba,  
imilolozelo nezingoma ngezilimi ezihlukahlukene!

Visit our website at  
<https://nalibali.org/stories> for stories, rhymes  
and songs in different languages!



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IT STARTS WITH  
A STORY.  
KUQALA  
NGENDABA  
EXOXWAYO.



# Siza ingane yakho ijwayele ukufunda!

Ezinye izingane zingahlala zithule ngenjabulo phakathi nokuxoxwa kwendaba ende yangesikhathi sokulala, kanti ezinye ziqala ukuyobayoba futhi ziphelelwe uthando ngokushesha. Ezinye izingane ziyazithanda izincwadi, kanti ezinye zidinga isikhuthazo esithile. Lokhu kuvamile futhi kungashintsha njengoba zikhula.



# Help your child connect to reading!

Some children can happily sit still during a long bedtime story, while others start to fidget and lose interest quickly. Some children love books, and others need a bit of encouragement. This is normal and can change as they grow older.



Izingane ezingakuthandi ukufunda ngezinye izikhathi kucatshangwa ukuthi "ziyasokola" ukufunda. Lokhu akulona iqiniso. Kungenzeka azikuthandi ukufunda ngenxa yokuthi azikaze zijwayelane nezincwadi, azinazo izincwadi ngolimi eziluthandayo noma azikhulelanga kuyisiko-mpilo lokufunda.

Izingane zidinga izincwadi nezindaba ngolimi ezingalufunda futhi ziluqonde. Izincwadi kumele zixoxe ngezihloko ezizithandayo noma ezihlobene nokuphila kwazo futhi, okubalulekile, ezijabulisayo! INal'ibali inamakhulukhulu ezindaba zezingane zamahhala, ezinemifanekiso emihle zaseNingizimu Afrika ezitholakala ku-[www.nalibali.org/stories](http://www.nalibali.org/stories).



Children who don't like to read are sometimes thought of as "less able" readers. This is not true. They may not be interested in reading

because they have never connected with the books around them, don't have books in their preferred language or haven't grown up in a reading culture.

Children need books and stories in a language that they can read and understand. The books should be on topics that

they are interested in or that are relevant to their lives and, importantly, that are enjoyable! Nal'ibali has hundreds of free, beautifully illustrated South African children's stories available at [www.nalibali.org/stories](http://www.nalibali.org/stories).



Parents, reading to your children regularly should be an enjoyable time together. Your children will then connect reading with enjoyment and be more likely to read on their own later on. It takes time to develop the habit of reading regularly, but the most important thing is to start!

## 1. Gxila kulokho izingane zakho ezikujabulelayo

Ngokwemvelo abantu zibahlaba umxhwele izindaba futhi bayajwayelana nazo – kungakhathaliseki ukuthi ngamafilimu, izindaba zemindeni noma ukuxoxela othile ngosuku lwakho. Thola izindaba izingane zakho ezizithandayo, kungakhathaliseki ukuthi yizincwadi zamahlaya, opopayi ngisho nezincwadi ezinikeza ulwazi.



## 1. Focus on what your children enjoy

Humans are naturally fascinated and connected to stories – whether it's movies, family stories, or telling someone about your day. Find stories that your children like, whether it's comic books or cartoons, or even information books.

## 2. Ukuchayeka nakakhudlwana

Vakashela umtapo wezincwadi futhi uvumele izingane zakho zikhetho izincwadi ezifuna ukuzifunda. Ukuhlonipha lokho izingane zakho ezifuna ukukufunda kuyazisiza ukuba zikhule njengabafundi.



## 2. Greater exposure

Visit the library and let your children choose books that they want to read. Respecting what your children want to read helps them to grow as readers.

## 3. Yenza kube okomuntu siqu

Esikhathini esiningi, izingane zihlobanisa ukufunda nomsebenzi wesikole. Ngokwesibonelo, yenza ukufunda kujabulise ngokushiya imibhalo emincane noma izinkondlo esikhafutinini selantshi sengane yakho, noma embhedeni wayo. Lapho nje usuqale ukwenza ukufunda nezindaba kwaba umdlalo wasikhathi sonke ozithinta ngokoqobo, izingane zizoqala ukuba nobudlelwane obuhle nokufunda.



## 3. Make it personal

Most of the time, children associate reading with schoolwork. Make reading fun by leaving little notes or poems in your child's lunch box, for example, or on their bed. Once you start making reading and stories a regular personal activity, children will start developing a positive relationship with reading.

## 4. Ukufundisa ngezindaba

Qala ukuhlakulela uthando ngezindaba ezinganeni ezinonyaka owodwa ukuya kwemihlanu ngokuzifundela. Shukumisa umcabango wengane yakho nokukhulisa amandla ayo okuqaphela izinto ngokuba nizidlale ndawonye izingxenye ezithile zendaba futhi nixoxe ngabalingiswa.



## 4. Storyplay

Start a love of stories in one- to five-year-olds by reading to them. Stimulate your child's imagination and cognitive development by acting out parts of the story together and talking about the characters.



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# Abavelele ezindabeni

## USithembiso Nhlapo – ISIHlabani sakwaNalibali!

USithembiso Nhlapo ungumxhumanisi wesifunda weNal'ibali osesebenze isikhathi eside kunabo bonke. Ungubuso nezwi leNal'ibali eGauteng naseFree State. USithembiso lapho exhumanisa khona yonke imidlalo nezinhlelo zokusebenzisana.

### 1. Yini oye wayifinyelela ngomsebenzi wakho kuze kube manje?

Nguye ngakha ubudlelwano obuhle ezifundeni obuye basiza le nhlango ukuba yandise idumela layo emkhakheni wokuthuthukisa ukufunda nokubhala.

### 2. Yini ongayisho ngendima yezindaba nezincwadi ekuphileni kwethu nasemphakathini?

Indlela esicabanga ngayo nesisingatha ngayo ukuphila ithonywa yilokho esikufundayo nezindaba esizwayo. Umlando womphakathi wethu ubhalwe phansi noma ulandiswa ngomlomo ukuze sazi ukuthi singobani nokuthi sivelaphi. Ikusasa lethu lakhiwa yimiqondo esifunde ngayo noma esitshelwe ngayo.

### 3. Ingabe kubalulekile ukuba sibe nezincwadi ngazo zonke izilimi zaseNingizimu Afrika?

Ukuze sithuthuke futhi sakhe isiko-mpilo lokufunda emphakathini wethu, sidinga ukuba izingane ezengeziwe nabazali bazo bafunde, futhi ayikho indlela engcono yokufunda izindaba kunokuzifunda ngolimi lomuntu lwasekhaya. Lapho izingane zifundelwa ngolimi lwazo lwasekhaya, ziyakwazi ukuqonda nokuzindla ngendaba.

### 4. Ucabanga ukuthi kungani amazinga okufunda nokubhala aseNingizimu Afrika ephansi kakhulu?

Asinalo isiko-mpilo eligxilile lokufunda emphakathini wakithi. Kunezinto eziyisisekelo esingazenzi kahle; kudingeka sibe nemidlalo yokufunda ekhaya, ezikhungweni zama-ECD, ezikoleni, emalayibhrari kanye nasemiphakathini yethu. Ukufunda kufanele kube yingxenye yokuphila kwethu kwansuku zonke.

### 5. Ingabe ukhona umuntu owayekuxoxela izindaba lapho useyingane?

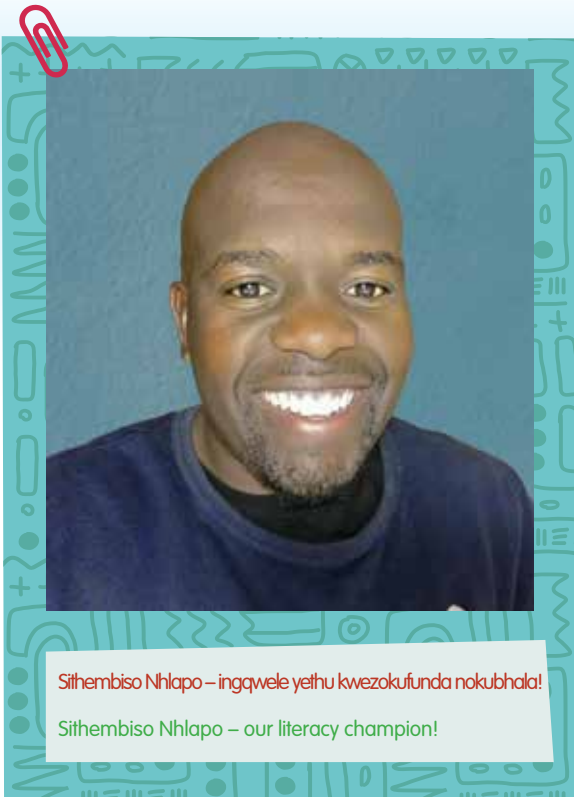
Ugogo wami wayevame ukukwenza kodwa wayengakwenzi njalo.

### 6. Ingabe ukhona umuntu owayekufundela lapho useyingane?

Ngeshwa, akekho owayengifundela. Ukuba kwami nelukuluku lokwazi izinto yikho okwangenza ngazinikela ekufundeni futhi ngafunda ukujabulela izincwadi.

### 7. Kungani kufanele ingane ngayinye ifunde?

Ukufunda kungazithatha kuziyise lapho zingakaze ziye khona. Kungazisiza ukuba zenze izinqumo ezingcono, zakhe izimilo zazo futhi kuzenze zibe nokuzethemba okwengeziwe ukuze zikwazi ukuya nomaphi.



Sithembiso Nhlapo – ingqwele yethu kwezokufunda nokubhala!

Sithembiso Nhlapo – our literacy champion!

# Story stars

## Sithembiso Nhlapo – a Nal'ibali SUPERSTAR!

Sithembiso Nhlapo is Nal'ibali's longest-serving provincial coordinator. He is the face and voice of Nal'ibali in Gauteng and the Free State, where he coordinates all partnership activities and programmes.

### 1. What have you achieved through your work so far?

I have built good partnerships in the provinces that have helped the organisation to grow its reputation in the literacy development sector.

### 2. What is your take on the role of stories and books in our lives and in society?

How we think and approach life is influenced by what we read and the stories we hear. The history of our society is written or narrated orally so that we know who we are and where we are from. Our future is shaped by ideas that we have read or have been told about.

### 3. Is it important that we have books in all South African languages?

In order for us to advance and build a culture of reading in our society, we need more children and their parents reading, and there's no better way of reading stories than in one's mother tongue. When children are read to in their mother tongue, they are able to understand and engage with the story.

### 4. Why do you think South Africa's literacy rates are so low?

We don't have an embedded culture of reading in our society. We are not doing the fundamentals correctly; we need to have reading activities at home, ECD centres, schools, libraries and in our communities. Reading should be part of our everyday life.

### 5. Did someone tell you stories when you were a child?

My grandmother used to do it but it was not consistent.

### 6. Did someone read to you when you were a child?

Unfortunately, I was not read to. It was through my inquisitiveness that I delved into reading and learnt to enjoy books.

### 7. Why should every child read?

Reading can take them to where they have never been. It can help them to make better decisions, build their characters and allow them to have more confidence so that they can go anywhere.

## Indlela yokusebenzisa izindaba zethu ngezindlela ezihlukahlukene

- 1. Xoxela ingane yakho indaba.** Funda futhi ulungiselele ukuxoxa indaba. Bese usebenzisa izwi lakho, ubuso nomzimba ukwenza indaba iphile.
- 2. Fundela ingane yakho indaba.** Xoxa ngemifanekiso. Buza, "Ucabanga ukuthi kwenzekani ngokulandelayo?" noma "Ucabanga ukuthi kungani umlingiswa esho noma enze lokho?"
- 3. Funda indaba nengane yakho.** Fundani indaba ndawonye ngokushintshana. Ungawalungisi amaphutha azo, futhi nikeza usizo kuphela uma zikucela.
- 4. Lalela ingane yakho ifunda.** Lalela ungaphazamisi. Yisho ukuthi uyakujabulela ukuzizwa zikufundela ngokuzwakalayo.
- 5. Dlalani imidlalo ethi Yenza indaba ihlabe umxhwele!** Lokhu kufanele kujabulise kuwe nasenganeni yakho.

## 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.



Drive your imagination

# Jabulelani USuku Lomama 14 Meyi Happy Mother's Day 14 May



Kulo nyaka, uSuku Lomama luzogujwa ngeSonto, 14 Meyi. Hlanganyela nathi ekubungazeni omama bethu, kanye nabesifazane abanjengomama kithi, ngalolu suku. Landela iziyalezo zokumenzela ikhadi umama wakho noma umuntu odlala indima kamama ekuphileni kwakho!



This year, Mother's Day will be celebrated on Sunday, 14 May. Join us in celebrating our mothers, as well as the women who are like mothers to us, on this day. Follow the instructions to make a card for your mother or the mother figure in your life!

## Yenza ikhadi loSuku Lomama

1. Khipha ikhadi ngokusika emgqeni obomvu onamachofchofo.
2. Songa ikhadi emgqeni omnyama onamachofchofo.
3. Namathisela nge-glue izingxenye ezimbili ndawonye.
4. Ohlangothini olunesithombe, bhala umyalezo oya kumuntu ozomnika ikhadi. Sifake umbala isithombe.
5. Kolunye uhlangothi, dweba isithombe sakho ukanye nalo muntu nindawonye. Noma, bhala inkondlo noma isigaba mayelana nokuthi kungani ucabanga ukuthi omama babalulekile.



## Make a Mother's Day card

1. Cut out the card along the red dotted line.
2. Fold the card along the black dotted line.
3. Glue the two parts together.
4. On the side with the picture, write a message to the person you will give the card to. Colour in the picture.
5. On the other side, draw a picture of you and this person together. Or, write a poem or a paragraph on why you think mothers are important.



**Khulisa ilayibhrari yakho. Zenzele ezakho izincwadi EZIMBILI ozozisika uzikhiphe bese uzigcina**

### Indaba kabhejane wegolide

1. Dabula ikhasi lesi-9 lalesi sithasiselo.
2. Songa iphepha libe nguhhafu ngokulandela umugqa wamachashazi amnyama.
3. Lisonge libe nguhhafu futhi ulandele umugqa wamachashazi aluhlaza okotshani ukuze wenze incwadi.
4. Sika ulandele imigqa yamachashazi abomvu ukwehlukanisa amakhasi.

### Isihlahla senkumbulo

1. Ukuze wenze le ncwadi sebenzisa amakhasi 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 nele-12.
2. Gcina ikhasi lesi-7 kanye nelesi-8 ngaphakathi kwamanye amakhasi.
3. Songa amaphepha abe nguhhafu ngokulandela umugqa wamachashazi amnyama.
4. Asonge abe nguhhafu futhi ulandele umugqa wamachashazi aluhlaza okotshani ukuze wenze incwadi.
5. Sika ulandele imigqa yamachashazi abomvu ukwehlukanisa amakhasi.



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

### The story of the golden rhino

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.

### The memory tree

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 them in half again along the green dotted line to make the book.
5. Cut along the red dotted lines to separate the pages.

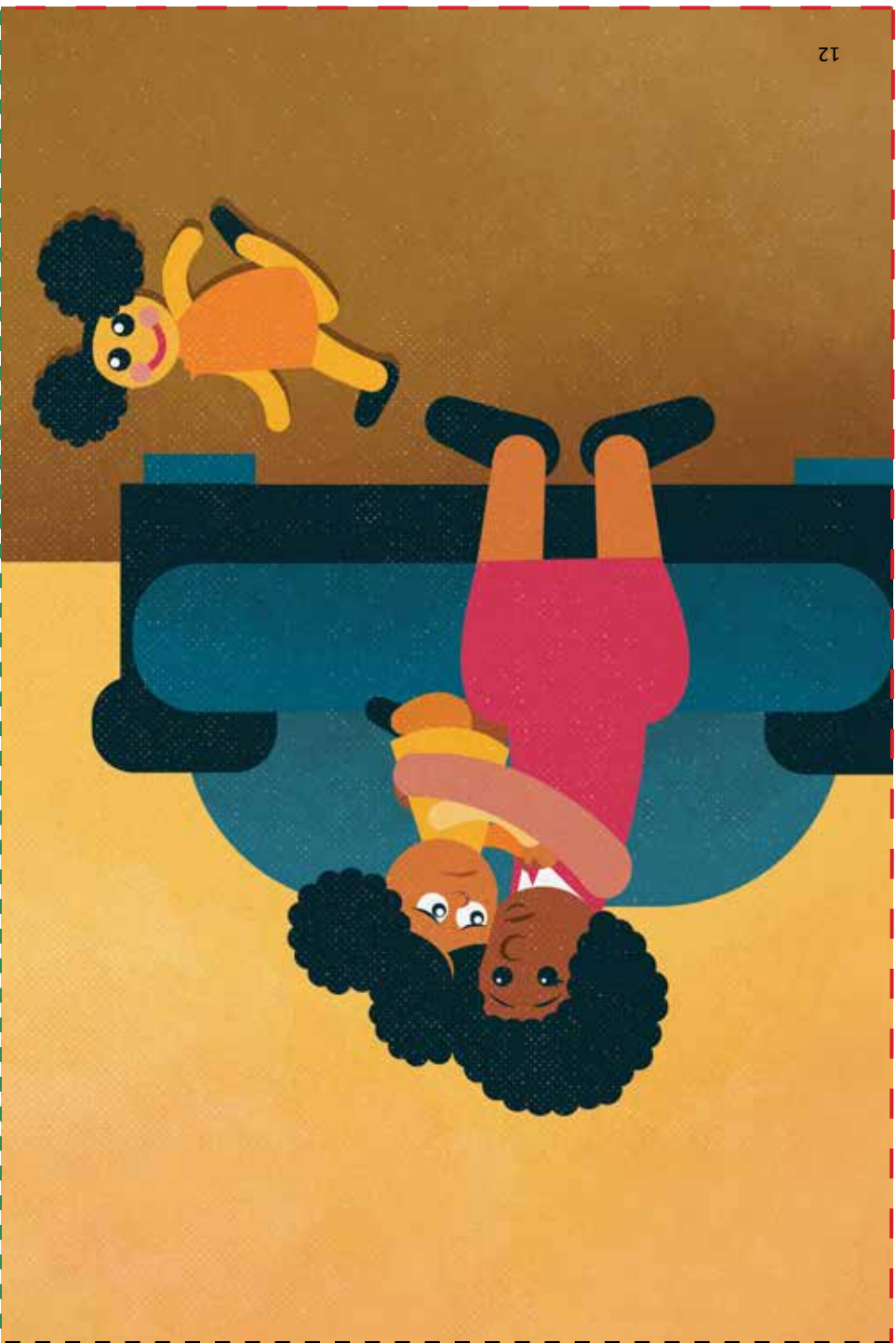


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Thembi is angry and throws her doll. “Why did Grandpa Nathi have to die!” Mommy pulls Thembi close on her lap. “It’s okay to be angry,” says Mommy. “I miss Grandpa Nathi too.”

UThembi ucasukile futhi ulahla udoli wakhe. “Kungani nje uMkhulu uNathi eshonile!” U Mama udonsa uThembi ambeke ethangeni lakhe. “Kuyaqondakala ukuthi ucasuke,” kusho uMama. “Nami ngiyamkhumbula uMkhulu uNathi.”



Lots more free books at [bookdash.org](http://bookdash.org)



### Get story active!

- ★ What do you enjoy doing with your grandpa or grandma? Draw a picture of you and your special grandparent doing your favourite things together.
- ★ Write a short note or a letter to your special grandparent to tell them how much you love them.
- ★ Thembi and Thulani were very sad when Grandpa Nathi died. Have you lost someone special? How did you feel, and what made you feel better?

### Yenza indaba ihlabe umxhwele!

- ★ Yini othanda ukuyenza nomkhulu/nogogo wakho? Dweba isithombe sakho unomkhulu/unogogo wakho okhethekile nenza izinto enizithandayo ndawonye.
- ★ Bhala umbhalo omfushane noma incwadi eya kumkhulu/kugogo wakho okhethekile, umtshele indlela omthanda ngayo.
- ★ UThembi noThulani badumala kakhulu lapho uMkhulu uNathi eshona. Ingabe wena wake washonelwa ngumuntu okhethekile? Wazizwa kanjani, futhi yini eyakwenza wazizwa ungcono?

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](http://www.nalibali.org)



UNal'ibali umkhankaso kazwelonke wokufundela ukuzithokozisa wokokhela inhlansi nokuzinzisa isiko lokufunda eNingizimu Afrika yonkana. Ukuze uthole eminye iminingwane, vakashela ku-[www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org).



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## The memory tree

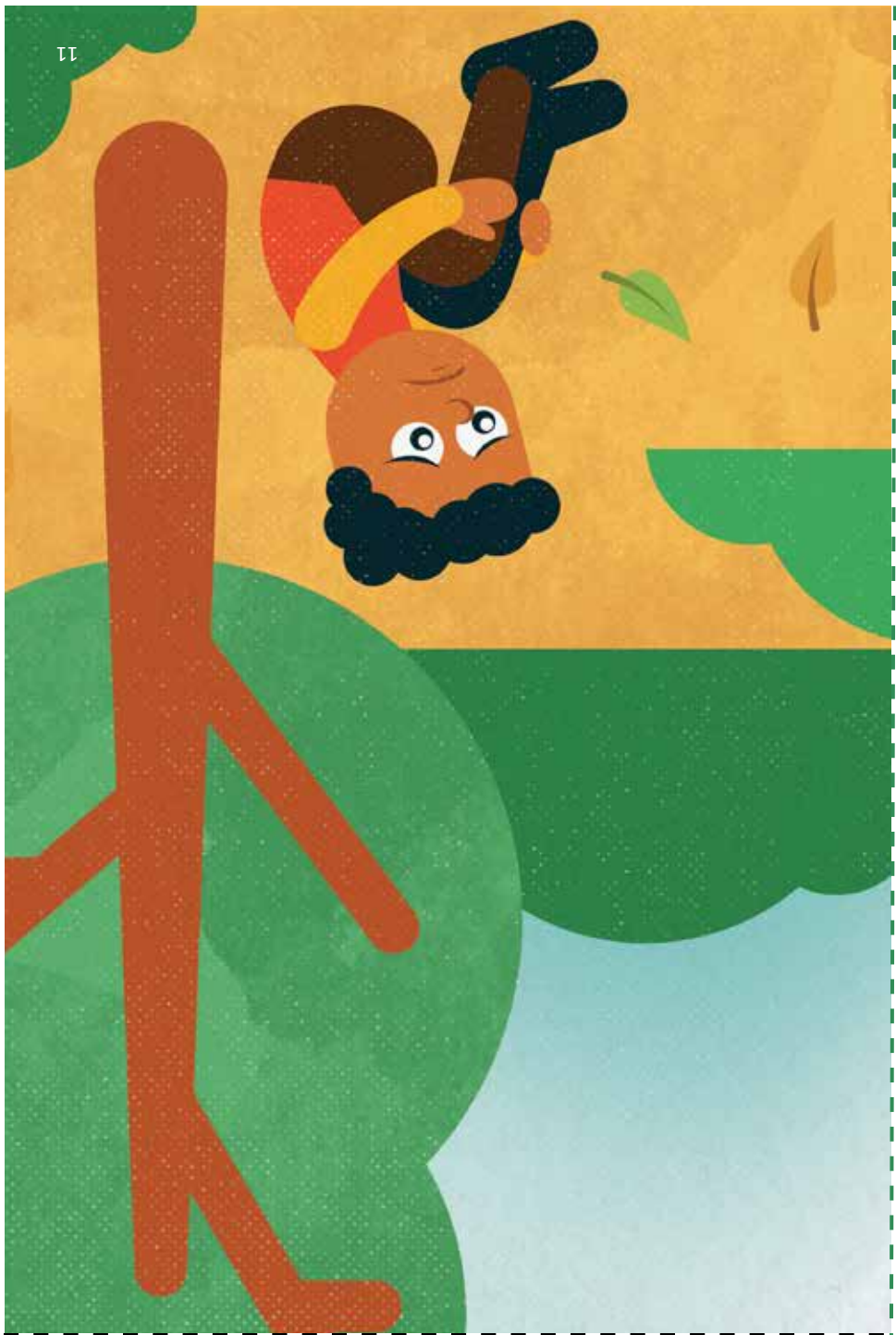


## Isihlahla senkumbulo

Savnola Goldridge • Agrippa Mncedisi Hlophe • Jason Given

**Ideas to talk about:** What can you see on the memory tree? Who do you think is in the photos? Why do you think the tree is called a memory tree?

**Imibono okungaxoxwa ngayo:** Yini oyibona esihlahleni senkumbulo? Ucabanga ukuthi kunobani ezithombeni? Ucabanga ukuthi kungani lesi sihlahla sibizwa ngokuthi isihlahla senkumbulo?



Today Mommy, Daddy, Thulani and  
Thembi are wearing their best clothes to go to  
church for Grandpa Nathi's funeral.  
Everyone is coming to remember Grandpa.  
Mommy holds Thembi's hand as they sing.  
Grandpa Nathi's favourite songs.  
Everybody sings and dances too.  
Namuhla uMama, uBaba, uThulani  
noThembi bagqoke bayaconsa ukuze baye  
esonweni emngcwabeni kaMkhulu uNathi.  
Bonke abantu bayeza ukuzokhumbula  
uMkhulu.  
UMama ubambe isandla sikaThembi  
njengoba becula izingoma ezazithandwa  
nguMkhulu uNathi.  
Bonke abantu bayacula futhi bayadansa.

Thembi and Thulani like to visit the park  
with Grandpa Nathi.  
They love their Grandpa Nathi.

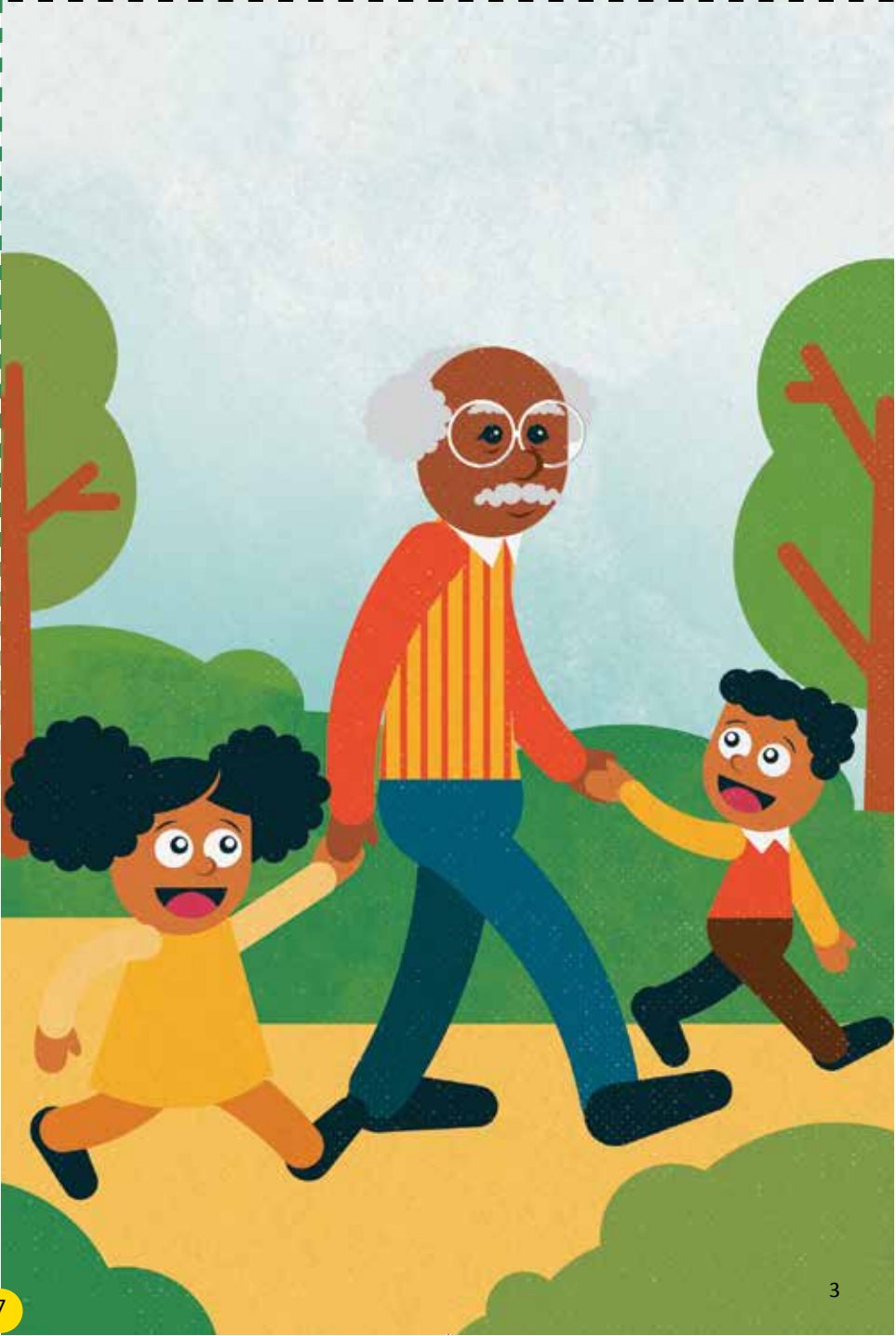
UThembi noThulani bayathanda  
ukuvakashela epaki noMkhulu uNathi.  
Bayamthanda uMkhulu wabo uNathi.







Thulani is sitting outside under Grandpa  
Nathi's favourite tree.  
He doesn't feel like playing with Thambi. He  
wishes Grandpa Nathi could read him a story.  
UThulani uhleli ngaphandle ngaphansi  
kvesihlahla esasithandwa nguMkhulu uNathi.  
Akazizwa ethanda ukudlala noThambi. Ufisa  
ngathi ngabe uMkhulu uNathi ubengamfundela  
indaba.



Daddy smiles. “Now, anytime we want to  
remember Grandpa Nathi, we can come to  
our memory tree.”  
“We will never forget Grandpa Nathi. He  
will always be in our hearts.”

UBaba uyamamatheka. “Manje, noma nini  
lapho sifuna ukukhumbula uMkhulu uNathi,  
singeza esihlahleni sethu senkumbulo.”  
“Asisoze simkhohlwe uMkhulu uNathi.  
Uyohlale esezinhliziyweni zethu njalo.”

Mommy and Daddy are very sad. “What’s wrong?” asks Thembi. Her tummy feels sore. Mommy’s voice is very quiet. “Grandpa Nathi was old and sick. The doctors couldn’t make him better.” Her eyes fill with tears. “We won’t be seeing Grandpa Nathi again.”

UMama noBaba badumele kakhulu. “Kwenze njani?” kubuza uThembi. Wavale waphathwa yisisu. Izwi likaMama lisholo phansi. “UMkhulu uNathi ubeseguge kakhulu futhi egula. Odokotela bahlulekile ukumenza abe ngcono.” Amehlo akhe agcwala izinyembezi. “Ngeke sisaphinde simbone uMkhulu uNathi.”



Together they all stick pictures of Grandpa Nathi onto the tree. They remember the fun times they had. Thembi claps excitedly. “This is my new favourite tree!”

Bendawonye, bonke banamathisela izithombe zikaMkhulu uNathi esihlahleni. Bakhumbula izikhathi ezimnandi ababenazo. UThembi ushaya ihlombe ngenjabulo. “Lesi sihlahla sesiyintandokazi yami entsha!”





Umbuso waqhubeke ngokukhula emakhutwini  
eminyaka. Bakha idolobha eduze koMfula ilimpopo.  
Abahwebi babegibela izikebhe behla nomfula,  
indlela yonke ukuya eNingizimu Afrika, banqamule  
naseMozambique, baze bathe olwandle lwaseNdiya.  
Ulwandle lwaseNdiya lwatuthele kakhulu  
ekuhambeni ngesikebhe. Abahwebi bamaswabili abavela  
eKenya kanye nase Tanzania babehamba ngemikhumbi  
behla benyuka nogu lwase-Afrika, beqoqa izinto  
abazohweba ngazo namanye amazwe ase-Asia. Amantosi  
avela eMiddle East, kanye naseChina nawo  
ayehamba ngemikhumbi olwandle.  
Amakhosi kanye nezindlovukazi zaseMapungubwe  
babehebelana ngegolide kanye namazinyo endlovu  
ukuze bathole amaseramikhhi, ubucwebe bengilazi kanye  
nezindwangu ezinhle zase-Asia.  
Babengamacko ngegolide labo. Abantu ababenza izinto  
zegolide babebizwa ngababumbi begolide.

The kingdom kept growing for hundreds of  
years. They built their city near the Limpopo River.  
Traders rode on boats down the river, all the way  
through South Africa and across Mozambique, until  
they reached the Indian Ocean.  
The Indian Ocean was wonderful for sailing.  
Swahili merchants from Kenya and Tanzania  
sailed up and down the coast of Africa, collecting  
things to trade with other countries in Asia. Sailors  
from the Middle East, India, and China also sailed  
across the ocean.  
The kings and queens from Mapungubwe would  
trade their gold and ivory for ceramics, glass jewelry  
and beautiful cloth from Asia.  
They were very creative with their gold. The  
people who make things from gold are called  
goldsmiths.

This story is an adapted version of **The story of the golden rhino**, published by Cadbury in partnership with Nal'ibali as part of the Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords initiative. Each story is available in the eleven official South African languages. To find out more about the Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords initiative titles go to <https://cadbury.one/library.html>.

Le ndaba isuselwe ngobuciko oshicilelweni lwendaba ethi **Indaba kabhejane wegolide** eshicilelwe ngabakwaCadbury ngokubambisana nabakwaNal'ibali njengohlelo lwe-Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords. Indaba ngayinye iyatholakala ngezilimi eziyishumi nanye ezisemthethweni zaseNingizimu Afrika. Ukuthola kabanzi mayelana nezihloko zezinwadi zohlelo lwe-Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords yiya ku-<https://cadbury.one/library.html>.

### Get story active!

- ★ Draw a picture of a king and queen in the royal court at the top of the hill.
- ★ Which five facts from the story do you find the most interesting?
- ★ What questions do you have after reading the story? Write these down.
- ★ Use clay to make a rhinoceros small enough to fit into your hand.
- ★ Imagine finding a secret staircase. Where do you think it might lead? Climb to the top and when you get there, describe what you see.

### Yenza indaba ihlabe umxhwele!

- ★ Dweba isithombe senkosi nendlovukazi esigodlweni esiphezu kwentaba.
- ★ Yimaphi amaqiniso amahlanu asendabeni owathanda kakhulu?
- ★ Yimiphi imibuzo onayo ngemva kokufunda indaba? Yibhale phansi.
- ★ Sebenzisa ubumba ukuze wenze obhejane abancane abanganela esandleni sakho.
- ★ Zicabange uthola isitezi esikuyisa endaweni eyimfihlo. Ucabanga ukuthi singase sikuyise kuphi? Gibela uze ufike phezulu futhi uma ufika lapho, chaza lokho okubonayo.

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](http://www.nalibali.org)



UNal'ibali umkhankaso kazwelonke wokufundela ukuzithokozisa wokokhela inhansi nokuzinzisa isiko lokufunda eNingizimu Afrika yonkana. Ukuze uthole eminye iminingwane, vakashela ku-[www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org).

## The story of the golden rhino



### Indaba kabhejane wegolide

Griffin Shea • Elizabeth Sparg

**Ideas to talk about:** Were the kings and queens of Mapungubwe richer than other people living there? Is that fair? Why/why not? What is your understanding of the role of kings and queens in communities?

**Imibono okungaxoxwa ngayo:** Ingabe amakhosi nezindlovukazi baseMapungubwe babecbebe ukwedlula abanye abantu abahlala lapho? Ingabe kuwubulungisa lokho? Kungani kulungile/kungalungile? Ucabanga ukuthi iyiphi indima yamakhosi nezindlovukazi emphakathini?



Drive your  
imagination





The goldsmiths had to build very hot fires to melt the gold. The fire needed to heat the gold to more than 1 000 degrees Celsius to melt it.

Then the goldsmiths might pour out the melted gold and beat it with a hammer to make a very thin foil. Or they might make gold drops into beads, or stretch out pieces into coils for jewellery.

After the goldsmiths made the gold foil, the woodworkers helped them. The woodworkers carved wood into shapes, and then the goldsmiths shaped the gold foil around it.

This way they could shape the gold into animals, or bows, or sceptres.

That's how the goldsmiths made the famous golden rhino.

The kings and queens didn't leave any writing behind. They left behind their gold. Like the pharaohs in Egypt, they were buried with their gold treasures.

Ababumbi begolide babebasa imililo eshisa kakhulu ukuze bancibilikise igolide. Umlilo kwakudingeka ukuthi ushise uze ube ngaphezu kwamazinga ayi-1 000 Celsius ukuze lincibilike.

Emva kwalokho ababumbi begolide kwakungenzeka balithulule igolide elincibilikile bese belishaya ngesando lize libe ifoyili elulana. Kokunye babengenza amaconsi egolide abe sabuhlalu, noma banwebe izicucu zobucwebe obusongekile.

Ngemva kokuthi ababumbi begolide sebenze ifoyili yegolide, ababazi babebasiza. Ababazi babebaza ukhuni lube yimimo ethile, bese ababumbi begolide babumbe igolide phezu kwayo.

Yile ndlela eyayibenza bakwazi ukubumba imimo ibe yizilwane, noma izindishi, noma izinduku zobukhosi.

Ababumbi begolide bawenza ngale Ndlela ubhejane wegolide wodumo.

Kodwa amakhosi kanye nezindlovukazi abazange bashiye lutho olubhaliwe. Babeshiye igolide labo. NjengoFaro baseGibhithe, babengcwatshwe nomcebo wabo wegolide.



Did you know that 1 000 years ago, the most powerful kings and queens in South Africa lived on top of a hill?

Today we call the hill Mapungubwe. That means "hill of the jackal". It is a very big hill, large enough for the kings and queens to have lived with all of their royal families, their guards, and their servants. All of these people together were called the royal court.

On the ground, at the bottom of the hill, lived the rest of the city. Thousands of people lived there. Some farmed the land to grow food. Some made clothing. Some carved wood. And some melted gold to create beautiful jewellery.

The kings and queens were very rich. They mined gold and gathered ivory from elephant tusks. They were also very clever. They created a secret staircase to reach the royal court. The stairs were hidden so that people on the ground couldn't see who was going up and down.

Ngabe bewazi ukuthi eminyakeni eyi-1 000 eyedlule, amakhosi kanye nezindlovukazi ezazinamandla

kakhulu eNingizimu Afrika babehlala phezu kwegquma? Namhlanje sibiza lelo gquma ngeMapungubwe. Lokhu kuchaza ukuthi "igquma lempungushé". Yigquma elikhulu

kakhulu, elikhulu kangangokuthi amakhosi kanye nezindlovukazi ayekwazi ukuhlala nayo yonke imindeni yawo yasebukhosini, abaqaphi bawo, kanye nabasebenzi bawo. Bonke laba bantu ndawonye babebizwa ngokuthi bayinkumda yasebukhosini.

Phansi, ezansi negquma, kwakuhlala bonke abanye abantu basedolobheni. Kwakuhlala izinkulungwane zabantu lapho. Abanye babengabalingi betshale ukudla. Abanye babenza

izingubo. Abanye babengababazi.

Kanti-ke abanye babencibilikisa igolide ukuze bakhe ubucwebe obuhle.

Amakhosi nezindlovukazi babecede kakhulu. Babemba

igolide, baqongelele amazinyo endlovu. Futhi babehlakaniphe kakhulu. Babenze izitebhisi ezinyimfihlo ezinyelela enkundleni yasebukhosini. Izitebhisi zazifihlekile ukuze abantu phansi

bangaboni ukuthi ubani okhuphukayo nowehlayo.



Thembi can't sleep. She calls out to Mommy.  
"Mommy, I miss Grandpa. My heart is so sore!"  
UThembi uyahluleka ukulala. Ubiza uMama.  
"Mama, ngikhubula uMkhulu. Inhliziyo yami  
ibuhlungu kakhulu!"



But Grandpa Nathi is very sick in the hospital. His eyes are closed.  
The machine next to Grandpa Nathi goes beep, beep, beep.  
"Mommy, why won't Grandpa Nathi sing with me?" asks Thembi.  
Mommy says, "Grandpa Nathi can still hear you. His heart is singing with you."  
  
Kodwa uMkhulu uNathi ugula kakhulu esibhedlela. Amehlo akhe avalekile.  
Umshini oseduze kukaMkhulu uNathi uthi pi, pi, pi.  
"Mama, kungani uMkhulu uNathi engaculi kanye nami?" kubuza uThembi.  
UMama uthi, "UMkhulu uNathi usakuzwa. Inhliziyo yakhe iyacula kanye nawe."



Thembi and Thulani are eating breakfast when Daddy walks in with a big, big, big cardboard tree.

“This is a memory tree,” says Daddy. He sticks the cardboard tree on the wall. Mommy has a box of photos. “Take your favourite pictures of Grandpa Nathi and stick them on the tree.”

UThembi noThulani badla ibhulakufesi lapho kungena uBaba ephethe isihlahla esikhulukazi sekhatoni.

“Lesi yisihlahla senkumbulo,” kusho uBaba. “Uchoma isihlahla sekhatoni odongeni. UMama uphethe ibhokisi elinezithombe. “Thathani izithombe zikaMkhulu uNathi enizithanda kakulu bese nizinamathisela esihlahleni.”

At home, Thembi and Thulani are waiting at the window.

Mommy and Daddy are taking so long at the hospital.

Then Thembi sees Mommy and Daddy walk up the driveway.

“They are back!”

Ekhaya, uThembi noThulani balindile ewindini.

UMama noBaba bayephuza ukubuya esibhedlela.

UThembi ube esebona uMama noBaba bengena ngendlela engenayo.

“Babuyile!”





# I-Afrika Eyisimanga!



# Amazing Africa!



I-Afrika idumile ngezindawo zayo ezimi ngendlela ebukekayo kanye nenqwaba yezemvelo. Iyikhaya lezimpucuko ezindala kunazo zonke emhlabeni futhi igcwele amasiko-mpilo anobungqabavu nabantu abaphila ngezindlela ezihlukahlukene. Ake sihlale amaqiniso athile ngaleli zwekazi elingalesibili ngobukhulu emhlabeni!

**U-25 Meyi wuSuku Lwe-Afrika!**  
**25 May is Africa Day!**

Africa is well known for its beautiful landscapes and abundant wildlife. It is the home of the world's oldest civilisations and is rich in vibrant cultures and diverse peoples. Let's explore some facts about the second-largest continent in the world!



**ISun City** eziNtabeni zasePilanesberg iyisikhungo sokuphumula sokuzijabulisa esikhulu kunazo zonke emhlabeni.

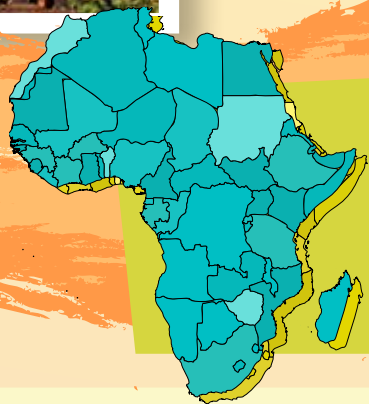
**Sun City** in the Pilanesberg Mountains is the world's biggest themed resort.



**Izilimi ezingaphezu kwamaphesenti angama-25 kwezikhona emhlabeni zikhulunywa e-Afrika kuphela.**

ENigeria, kunezilimi ezikhulunywayo ezingama-502, okwenza ibe nezilimi ezisakhulunywa ezingaphezu kwawo wonke amazwe e-Afrika!

**Over 25% of the world's languages are spoken only in Africa.** Nigeria, with 502 spoken languages, has the most living languages in Africa!



**Kunamazwe angama-54 e-Afrika.**

**There are 54 countries in Africa.**



**Izilwane ezinkulu kunazo zonke, ezinde kunazo zonke nezinesivinini esikhulu kunazo zonke zivela e-Afrika!** Indlovu yase-Afrika iyisilwane esikhulu kunazo zonke kweziphila emhlabeni. Ingaba nesisindo esingaphezu kwamathani ayisithupha futhi ikhule ize ifike emamitheni ayisikhombisa ubude (okungukuthi, ukusuka ekhanda ukuya emsileni).

Isilwane eside kunazo zonke emhlabeni yindulamithi. Izindulamithi zesilisa zingakhula zibe zinde zifike emamitheni ayisi-6, kanti ezesifazane zingafika emamitheni angaba ngu-4,6.

Isilwane esinejubane kunazo zonke kweziphila emhlabeni yingulule (cheetah). Ifinyelela ejubaneni elingamakhilomitha angu-96,5 ngehora.

**The world's largest, tallest and fastest animals come from Africa!** The African elephant is the world's largest land animal. It can weigh over six tonnes and grow up to seven metres long.

The world's tallest animal is the giraffe. Male giraffes can grow as long as 6 metres, while females can reach about 4,6 metres.

The fastest land animal in the world is the cheetah. It reaches speeds of up to 96,5 kilometres per hour.

**IBlyde River Canyon** eMpumalanga ingumhoshu oluhlaza omkhulu kunayo yonke emhlabeni.

**The Blyde River Canyon** in Mpumalanga is the world's largest green canyon.

**Abantu bokuqala ngqa bavela e-Afrika.** I-Afrika ngezinye izikhathi ibizwa ngokuthi yi-Cradle of Humankind (Umsuka Wesintu) ngenxa yenqwaba yezinsalela zakudala ezibonisa ukuthi ukuphila kwesintu kwasekuqaleni kwavela lapha.



**The earliest humans originated from Africa.** Africa is sometimes called The Cradle of Humankind because of the many fossils that suggest that early human life originated here.



**Ufuduko olukhulu kunalo lonke lwezilwane lwenzeka e-Afrika!** Minyaka yonke amadube angaphezu kuka-750 000 nezinkonkoni eziyizigidi ezingu-1,2 kuhamba kunqamule iSerengeti eTanzania.

**The largest migration of wildlife takes place in Africa!** Every year more than 750 000 zebras and 1,2 million wildebeest trek across the Serengeti in Tanzania.

**I-Afrika ikhiqiza amaphesenti angama-70 ama-cocoa beans omhlaba.** Ama-cocoa beans asetshenziselwa ukwenza ushokoledi.

**Africa produces 70% of the world's cocoa beans.** Cocoa beans are used to make chocolate.



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# UNyathi Omncane Nokuduma

NguMarilize de Wet ■ Imifanekiso nguHeidel Dedekind

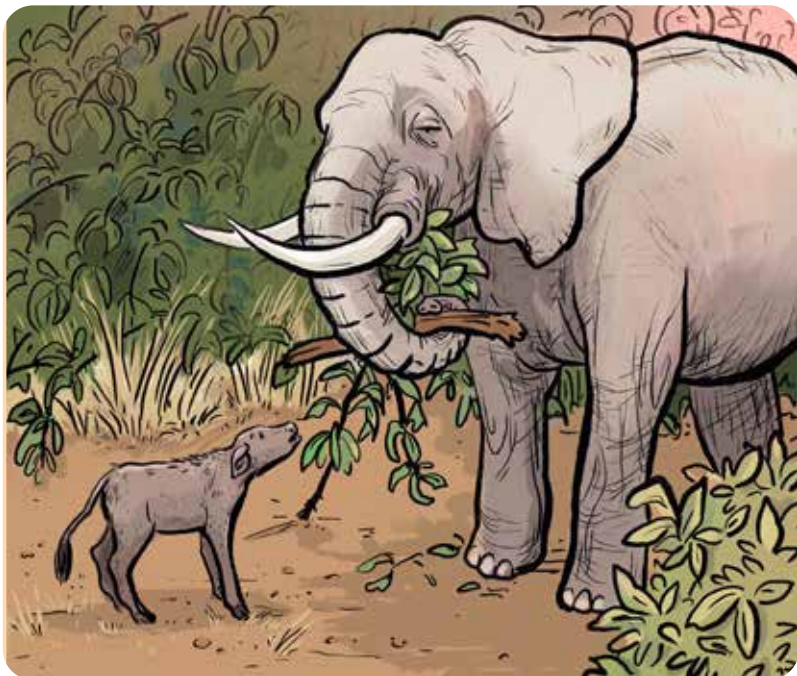


UNyathi Omncane wavuka kabi esiqeshini sotshani ekuseni ngalelo langa. Wayengalalanga kahle ngayizolo ebusuku. Ubusuku bonke, wayezwe imisindo eyesabeka kakhulu ehlanzeni.

Ekuqaleni, le misindo yayizwakala kude, kodwa yabe isilokhu isondela kancane kancane. Yayizwakala njengokuduma kwesisu sikaMkhulu uNdlovu lapho elambile! Namuhla ekuseni kwakubukeka sengathi akekho konyathi oyizwile. Nakuba uNyathi Omncane wayemncane kunabo bonke emhlanjini wonyathi, wayengeke alokothe abuze abanye onyathi abancane ngalo msindo! Kuthiwani uma becabanga ukuthi uyigwala bese bemgcona?

Ngaso sonke isikhathi sasekuseni, uNyathi Omncane wayezibuza ukuthi kwakungumsindo wani lo wokuduma.

UMkhulu uNdlovu wayezihlafunela ngokuthula amaqabunga esihlahla samacimbi lapho uNyathi Omncane edlula ngakuye eya emthonjeni. "Mkhulu Ndlovu, bekuyisisu sakho yini lesi ebesiduma kakhulu izolo ebusuku ngaze ngasizwa ngikude ehlanzeni?" kubuza uNyathi Omncane.



"Cha, Nyathi Omncane. Bekungesona esami. Isisu sami siqale ukuduma kuphela ngemva kokuphuma kwelanga namuhla ekuseni," kuphendula uMkhulu uNdlovu. Wabe esephenduka futhi ehamba eya ngasezihlahleni ezinde.

Emthonjeni, uNyathi Omncane uthola u-Anti Mvubu ezeneke elangeni.

"Anti Mvubu, kungenzeka yini ukuthi ukuzwile ukuduma izolo ebusuku?" kubuza uNyathi Omncane.

"Cha, Nyathi Omncane. Izindlebe zami bezingaphansi kwamanzi. Angizwanga lutho," kuphendula u-Anti Mvubu. Wabe esezamula ngomzamlukazi omkhulu wezimvubu futhi wavala amehlo akhe ethi ukuthatha isihlathi santambama.

Ngayo yonke leyo ntambama uNyathi Omncane wayezibuza ukuthi lo msindo wokuduma wawuvelaphi. Wabuza wonke umuntu ayehlangana naye ukuthi wayewuzwile yini lowo msindo, kodwa akekho omunye okwabonakala ngathi uwuzwile.

"Mhlawumbe ubuphupha, Nyathi Omncane," kuphendula uMama Nyathi lapho embuza. Futhi ngokuqinisekile uMama wayezokwazi ngoba uNyathi Omncane wayelele eceleni kwakhe.

Lapho imisebe yelanga yokugcina isinyamalele, kwakuyisikhathi sokuba uNyathi Omncane kanye nabo bonke abanye onyathi bazinze otshanini obuthambile ebusuku.

UNyathi Omncane wayesanda kuzumeka lapho nje evuka egxuma. Ngokuqinisekile, wayephinde wakuzwa ukuduma! Ekuqaleni, ukuduma kwazwakala kukude, kodwa kwabe sekusondela kancane kancane. Futhi kwaza kuzwakala kakhulu nakakhulu! Inhliziyo kaNyathi Omncane yashaya njengesigubhu. Waqalaza ukuze abone ukuthi nabanye onyathi bawuzwile yini lo msindo, kodwa bonke babelele ngathi bafile. Ngisho noMama Nyathi wayengabhekile.

UNyathi Omncane wethuka. Laduma, laduma, laduma yonke indawo ngakuye. Kwabe sekuthi, ... *THACA!* Okuthile okumanzi kwahlala ekhaleni likaNyathi Omncane! *Thaca, thaca, thaca!* Kwavela amathonsi amanzi engeziwe.



UNyathi Omncane wabheka phezulu. Kwabe sekuwa amathonsi amanzi amakhulu ngokulakanyana esibhakabhakeni. UNyathi Omncane wazihleka kakhulu ... yebo ... le yimvula. Yimvula yokuqala ngqa ayibonayo! Futhi ukuduma ayekuzwile kwakumane nje kuwukuduma kwezulu! Ayikho into okwakumele ayesabe.

Ngenhliziyo enokuthula, uNyathi Omncane wazisonga wasondela emzimbeni ofudumele kaMama Nyathi. Walalela umsindo wemvula iwela emaqabungeni nasotshanini isikhathi esijana, wabe esezumeka elala zwi engagqize qakala.

## Yenza indaba ihlabe umxhwele!

- ★ Uyasikhumbula yini isikhathi lapho wawuzwe khona umsindo owethusayo? Yini owayenza? Wawuvelaphi lowo msindo?

- ★ Dweba isithombe sikaNyathi Omncane kanye no-Anti Mvubu. Dweba isiyingi senkulumo esivela kuNyathi Omncane kanye nesinye esivela ku-Anti Mvubu. Kopisha amazwi asendabeni ashiwo ngumlingiswa ngamunye uwafake eziyingini zabo zenkulumo.

- ★ Cabanga ngemvula. Bhala inkondlo echaza indlela umsindo wemvula ozwakala ngayo endlebeni, onuka ngayo futhi ozwakala ngayo esikhunjeni sakho.



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# Little Buffalo and the rumble-grumble

By Marilize de Wet ■ Illustrations by Heidel Dedekind

Story  
corner

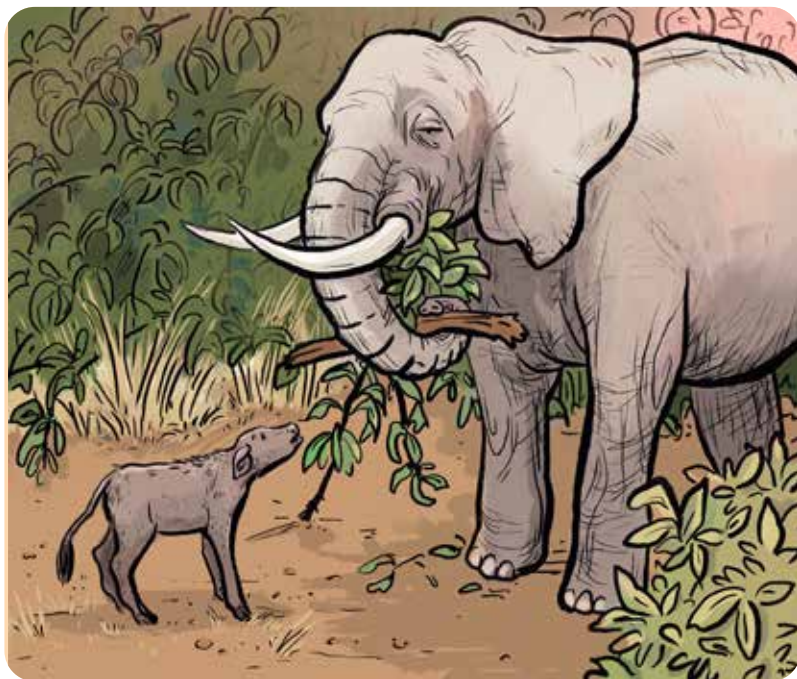


Little Buffalo woke up on the wrong side of the grassy patch that morning. He had not slept well last night. All night long he had heard the most frightful sounds in the bushveld.

At first the sounds were far away, but then they came closer and closer. It sounded just like the rumble-grumble of Grandpa Elephant's stomach when he is hungry! This morning it seemed as if none of the other buffaloes had heard it. And even though Little Buffalo was the youngest in the buffalo herd, he was not about to ask the other young buffaloes about the sound! What if they thought he was a coward and teased him?

All morning Little Buffalo wondered what the rumble-grumble sound could have been.

Grandpa Elephant was peacefully chewing some mopane leaves when Little Buffalo walked past him on his way to the waterhole. "Grandpa Elephant, was it your stomach that rumble-grumbled so loudly last night that I could hear



it all the way across the bushveld?" asked Little Buffalo.

"No, Little Buffalo. It wasn't me. My stomach only started rumble-grumbling after sunrise this morning," answered Grandpa Elephant. Then he turned around and walked towards the tall trees.

At the waterhole, Little Buffalo found Aunt Hippo basking in the sun.

"Aunt Hippo, did you perhaps hear the rumble-grumble sound last night?" asked Little Buffalo.

"No, Little Buffalo. My ears were under the water. I heard nothing," answered Aunt Hippo. Then she gave a big hippo yawn and closed her eyes for an afternoon nap.

All afternoon Little Buffalo wondered what the rumble-grumble sound could have been. He asked everyone he met if they had heard the sound, but no one else seemed to have heard it.

"Perhaps it was only a dream, Little Buffalo," answered Mama Buffalo when he asked her. And surely Mama would know because Little Buffalo had slept right next to her.

When the last sunbeams had disappeared, it was time for Little Buffalo and all the other buffaloes to settle down on the soft grass for the night.

Little Buffalo had just fallen asleep when he woke up with a jolt. Without a doubt, he heard the rumble-grumble again! At first the rumble-grumble sounded far away, but then it came closer and closer. And it got louder and louder! Little Buffalo's heart beat like a drum. He looked around to see if the other buffaloes heard the sound too, but they were all fast asleep. Even Mama Buffalo was not stirring.

Little Buffalo felt scared. It rumbled and grumbled and rumble-grumbled all around him. And then ... *SPLASH!* something wet landed on Little Buffalo's nose! *Splash, splash, splash!* More and more waterdrops appeared.



Little Buffalo looked up. Big drops of water fell in sheets from the sky. Little Buffalo laughed out loud at himself ... of course ... this had to be rain. His very first rain shower! And the rumble-grumble he had heard, was only thunder! There was nothing to be scared of.

With a peaceful heart Little Buffalo snuggled up close to Mama Buffalo's warm body. He listened to the sound of the rain falling on the leaves and grass for a little longer, and then he fell fast asleep without a care in the world.

## Get story active!

- ★ Can you remember a time when you heard a scary sound? What did you do? Where did the sound come from?

- ★ Draw a picture of Little Buffalo and Aunt Hippo. Draw a speech bubble that comes from Little Buffalo and another that comes from Aunt Hippo. Copy the words from the story that each character says into their speech bubbles.
- ★ Think about rain. Write a poem that tells how rain sounds, smells and feels on your skin.





# Okokuzithokozisa kwakwaNal'ibali

## Nal'ibali fun



1.

Thola umehluko oyisishiyagalombili phakathi kwale mifanekiso emibili.

Find eight differences between these two pictures.



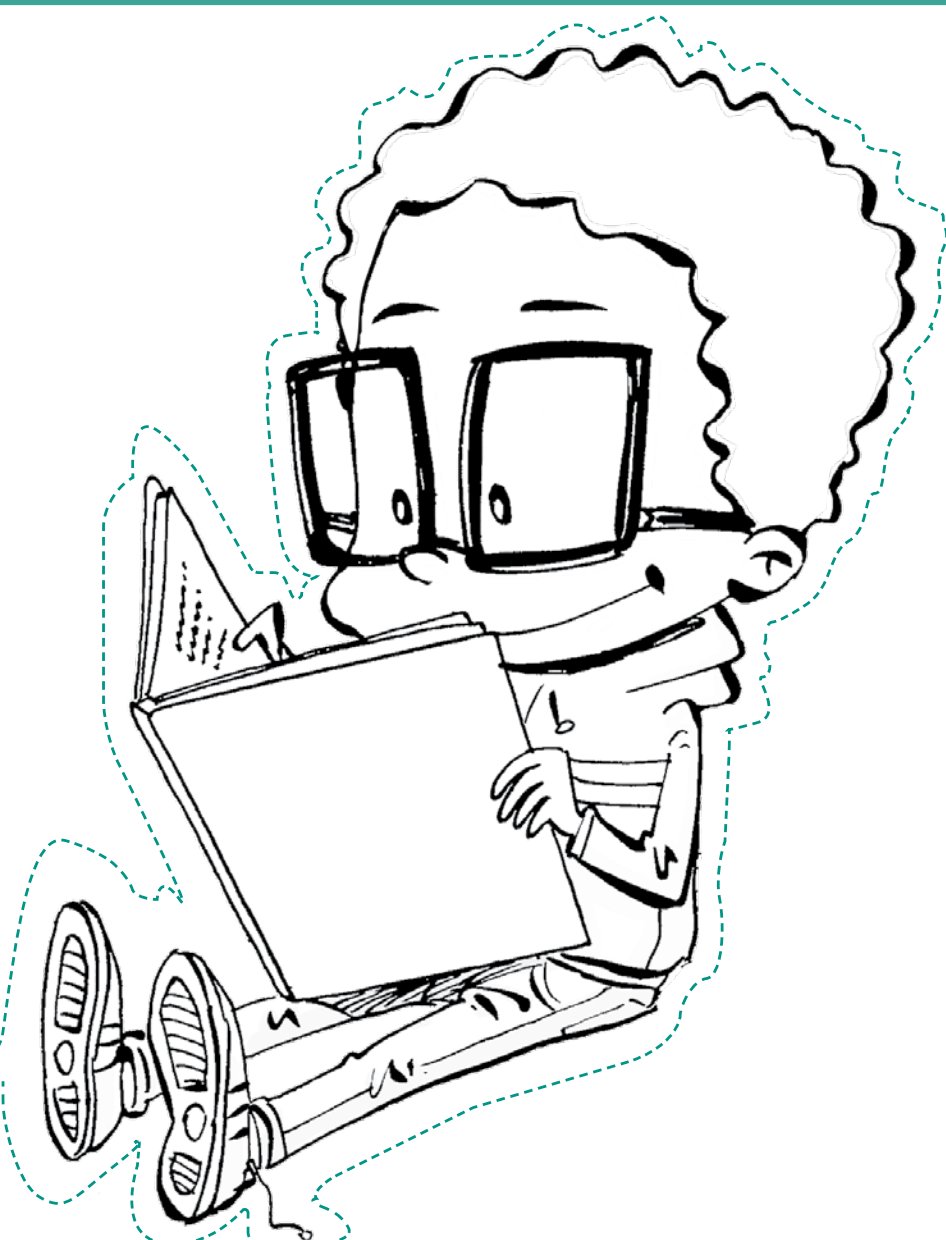
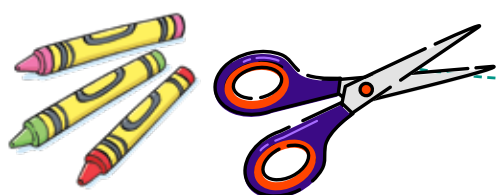
2.

**Yenza iphosta ethi Tholakala ufunda ngoMeyi!**

- ☉ Sika ukhiphe futhi ufake umbala esithombeni sikaNeo bese usinamathisela ekhasini elikhulu lephepha.
- ☉ Bhala igama lencwadi uNeo ayifundayo bese udweba isithombe ekhaveni engaphambili.
- ☉ Qedela isithombe ukuze ubonise lapho uNeo ehlezi futhi efundela khona!
- ☉ Yenza iphosta enesihloko esithi **Tholakala ufunda nsuku zonke!**

**Make a Get caught reading in May! poster**

- ☉ Cut out and colour in the picture of Neo and then paste it on a large sheet of paper.
- ☉ Write in the name of the book Neo is reading and draw a picture on the front cover.
- ☉ Complete the picture to show where Neo is sitting and reading!
- ☉ Make a poster with the heading **Get caught reading every day!**



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EYETHU

EASTERN CAPE  
RISING SUN

POLOKWANE  
OBSERVER



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imagination