



## Ke nako ya ho pheta dipale!

Batho ba nnile ba pheta dipale ka dilemo tse makgolo e le ho sibolla dikgopolo le ho utlwisisa dintho tseo ba kopanang le tsona bophelong. Ha e le hantle, ke ntho ya tlhaho hore batho ba phete dipale, e itshwanela feela le ho ja le ho robala! Tse ding tsa dipale tseo re di phetang kajeno di nnile tsa phetwa ho tloha molokong o mong ho fetela ho o mong, ha tse ding e le tse ntiha tseo re iqapelang tsona.



## It's storytelling time!

People have told stories for centuries to explore ideas and make sense of their experiences. In fact, sharing stories is as natural to human beings as eating and sleeping! Some of the stories we tell today have been passed down from generation to generation, while others are new ones that we create ourselves.

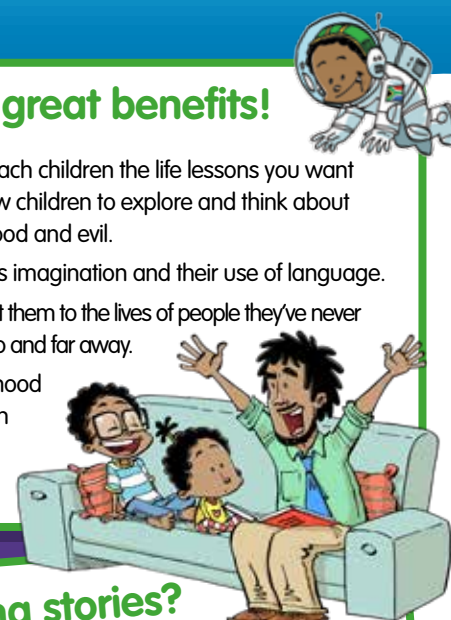
### Ho pheta dipale ho na le melemo e meholo!

- ★ Ho pheta dipale ke tsela e ntle ya ho ruta bana diithuto tsa bophelo tseo o batlang hore ba di tsebe. Hape, dipale di etsa hore bana ba sibolle le ho nahana ka lerato, lehloyo, mosa, matla, botle le bobbe.
- ★ Ho pheta dipale ho susumeletsa bana hore ba nahane le ho sebedisa puo ya bona.
- ★ Dipale di ka nkisa bana ba hao leeto tsa ba tsa ba kopanya le maphelo a batho bao ba sa ba tsebeng, ba kgalekgale le ba holehole.
- ★ Ho pheta dipale tsa bongwaneng ba hao ho thusa bana ba hao hore ba be haufiufi le wena.



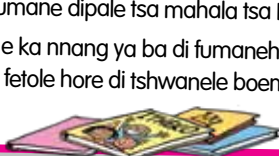
### Storytelling has great benefits!

- ★ Storytelling is a good way to teach children the life lessons you want them to learn. Stories also allow children to explore and think about love, hate, kindness, power, good and evil.
- ★ Storytelling stimulates children's imagination and their use of language.
- ★ Stories can transport and connect them to the lives of people they've never known, who come from long ago and far away.
- ★ Telling stories about your childhood experiences helps your children to connect with you.



### Nka qala ho pheta dipale jwang?

- ★ Ka mehla ntho e bonolo ka ho fetisisa ke hore o qale ka dipale tseo o di tsebang. Nahana hore na ke dipale dife tse tla thahasellisa bamamedi ba hao mme e be tse tshwanetseng dilemo tsa bona. Ka mohlala, o ke ke wa phetela bana ba dilemo di tharo pale e tshosang, empa batjha bona ba ka nna ba e thabela!
- ★ Iketsetse pokello ya dipale tseo o tla di pheta mme o dule o leka ho fumana tse ntiha ka ho sheba dibuka kapa Inthaneteng. Etela [www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org) kapa o romele lentswe "Stories" ka WhatsApp nomorong ya **0600 44 22 54** bakeng sa hore o fumane dipale tsa mahala tsa Nalibali!
- ★ Fetolela dipale tseo e ka nnang ya ba di fumaneha ka puo e le nngwe mme o di fetole hore di tshwanele boemo ba bamamedi ba hao.



### How do I start telling stories?

- ★ It's always easiest to start with stories that you know. Think about which stories will interest your listeners and are appropriate for their ages. For example, you wouldn't tell a scary story to three-year-olds, but teenagers might enjoy it!
- ★ Build up a bank of stories to tell and then keep trying to find new ones by looking in books or on the Internet. Visit [www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org) or WhatsApp "Stories" to **0600 44 22 54** for free Nalibali stories!
- ★ Translate and adapt stories that may only be available in one language.



## Natefelwa ke ho pheta dipale!

Ikwetlise ka ho iphetela pale ho fihlela o e tseba hantle. Hopola hore lentswe la hao le mmele wa hao ke tsona diithulusi tse ka sehloohong! Sebedisa dintho tse latelang ho etsa hore bamamedi ba hao ba bone diithwantsho ka dikelellong tsa bona:

- ★ mantswa a thahasellisang le a hlalosing taba hamonate
- ★ ponahalo ya sefahleho, jwalo ka ho sosobanya sefahleho ho bontsha hore na mophetwa o kwatile hakae
- ★ ho tsamaisa mmele, jwalo ka ho otlolla matsoho ho bontsha hore na ntho e sephara hakae
- ★ tsela eo o buang ka yona ho etsa hore baphetwa ba bue ka tsela e sa tshwaneng, jwalo ka ho bua ka lentswe le bonolo bakeng sa mophetwa ya diithong.

Empa ntho ya bohlokwahadi eo o lokelang ho e hopola ke ya hore haeba wena ka bowena o natefelwa ke ho pheta pale, menyella e tla ba mengata ya hore e natefele bamamedi ba hao!



## Have fun telling stories!

Practise telling a story to yourself until you know it well. Remember that your voice and your body are your main tools! Create pictures in the minds of your listeners by using:

- ★ interesting and expressive words
- ★ facial expressions, like scowling to show how angry a character is
- ★ gestures, like stretching out your arms to show how wide something is
- ★ expression in your voice that gives different characters different voices, like a soft voice for a shy character.

But, most of all, remember that if you enjoy telling a story, there is a good chance that your audience will enjoy listening to it!



Drive your  
imagination



IT STARTS WITH  
A STORY.  
HO QALA  
KA PALE.



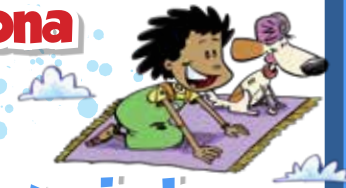


# Dipeo tsa Tsebo ya ho Bala le ho Ngola!

**Dinths tse ka etswang ha ho phetwa dipale ho hodisa dikelello tsa bana le ho hapa thahasello ya bona**

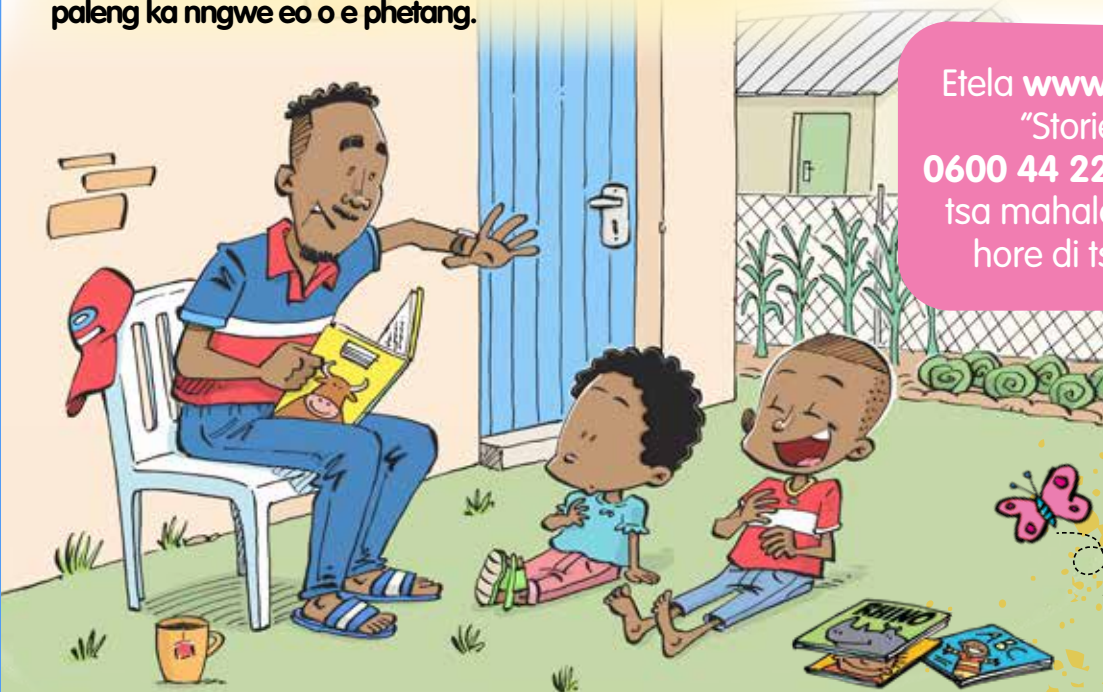
## Literacy Seeds!

**Storytelling activities to enrich and engage young minds**



Batswadi le bahlokomedi ba ratehang ba bana ba banyenyane, tse latelang ke dintho tseo le ka di etsang le bana ba lona tse ka bang monate haholo, tsa ba tsa tebisa le ho hodisa boiphihlelo ba bona ka dipale tseo le ba phetelang tsona. Mehopolo e meng e tshwanela bana ba dilemo tsohle, athe e meng e tshwanela bana ba baholwanyane. O ka nna wa kgetha ntho e le nngwe kapa tse pedi tseo le ka di etsang paleng ka nngwe eo o e phetang.

Dear parents and caregivers of young children, here are some activities you can do with children that can be lots of fun and will deepen and extend their experiences of the stories you tell them. Some of the ideas are suitable for all ages, while others are better suited to older children. You might like to choose one or two activities to do with each story you tell.



Etela [www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org) kapa o romele lentswe "Stories" ka WhatsApp nomorong ya **0600 44 22 54** bakeng sa hore o fumane dipale tsa mahala tsa Nal'ibali! O ka nolofatsa dipale hore di tshwanele dilemo tsa bana ba hao

Visit [www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org) or WhatsApp "Stories" to **0600 44 22 54** for free Nal'ibali stories! You can simplify the stories to suit the ages of your children.



### Dinths tseo o ka di etsang pele o pheta pale

- Bina pina kapa o phete raeme e tsamaisanang le pale kapa e mong wa baphetwa ba paleng.
- Bokella dintho kapa ditshwantsho tsa dintho le diphoofolo tseo pale e buang ka tsona. Buisanang ka ditshwantsho le dintho tsena pele o bala pale, ha o ntse o e bala le ka morao.



- Botsa bana ba hao hore na ba tseba dipale tse ding tse tshwanang le sa baphetwa paleng eo o tlo e pheta. (Ka mohlala: "Ke tlo pheta pale ya moshanyana le ngwanana ba ileng ba lahleha ka morung. Na ho na le dipale tse ding tseo le di tsebang tsa motho ya ileng a lahleha?") E re ba o phetele hore na ho etsahetseng dipaleng tsena.



- Botsa bana ba hao hore na bona kapa motho e mong eo ba mo tsebang ba kile ba hlalhelwa ke ntho e tshwanang le eo o tlo e pheta paleng. (Ka mohlala: "Na wena kapa motho eo o mo tsebang le kile la lahleha? Ho ne ho etsahetseng? O ile wa ikutlwa jwang?")

### Things to do before you tell the story

- Sing a song or say a rhyme linked to the content of the story or one of the characters in the story.
- Collect objects or pictures of objects and animals that feature in the story. Talk about these pictures and objects before, during and after reading the story.
- Ask your children if they know any other stories about the kind of characters in the story you are about to tell. (For example: "I'm going



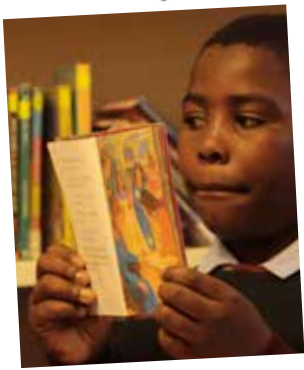
to tell you about a boy and girl who got lost in a forest. Do you know any other stories about someone who gets lost?") Let them tell you what happens in these stories.

- Ask your children if anything like the story you're about to tell has ever happened to them or someone they know. (For example: "Have you, or anyone you know, ever been lost? What happened? How did you feel?")



Drive your imagination





## Dinitho tseo o ka di etsang ha o ntse o pheta pale

\* Ha o ntse o pheta pale, kgefutsa hanyenyane hanngwe kapa habedi, ebe o a botsa, "Le nahana hore ho tlo etsahalang ka mora moo?" Sena se thusa bana hore ba tsebe ho nahanela pele, e leng ntho ya bohlokwa tabeng ya ho bala.

\* Kgothaletsa bana ba hao hore ba nke karolo ha o ntse o pheta pale ka ho etsa medumo (e kang ho kokota fatshe ho etsisa ha motho a kokota monyako kapa ho etsa modumo wa moya o fokang) kapa ho tsamaisa mmele (jwalo ka ho etsisa difate ha di ntse di ya kwana le kwana ha moya o foka).



## Things to do while you tell the story

\* As you tell the story, stop briefly once or twice to ask, "What do you think will happen next?" This helps to develop your children's prediction skills, which are important for reading.

\* Encourage your children to participate in the telling of the story by making sound effects (like knocking on the floor to imitate knocking on a door or making the noise of the wind) or using body movements (like imitating trees swaying in the wind).



## Dinitho tseo o ka di etsang ka mora ho pheta pale

★ Dipale tse ngata di lebisa tlhokomelo tseleng eo ka yona bapphetwa ba sebetsanang le diphephetso tsa bophelo. Thusa bana ba hao hore ba hokahanye diphephetso tseo bapphetwa ba paleng ba kopanang le tsona le diphephetso tseo bona ba kopanang le tsona bophelong. Ba kgothalletse hore ba etse sena ka ho bua dinitho tse kang, "Ha ke pheta pale ena, e nkgopotsa hore na metswalle ke ya bohlokwa hakaakang. Lona e le hopotsa eng?"



★ Bana ba ka boela ba ithuta ho ba le kutlwebohloko ka ho ikenya dieteng tsa bapphetwa. Ba thusa hore ba etse sena ka ho ba botsa hore na ke hobaneng ha ba nahana hore bapphetwa ba ile ba itshwara ka tsela e itseng paleng. Ba thusa hore ba nahane ka boitshwara ka ho ba botsa hore na bona ba ne ba ka bua se builweng

ke mopheta kapa ho etsa seo a se entseng. Ba kope hore ba nahane ka diisela tse fapaneng tseo mophetwa a ka beng a ile a tobana le phephetso ka tsona.

★ Kgothalletsa bana hore ba toroye kapa ba take setshwantsho sa karolo eo ba e ratang ka ho fetisisa paleng.

★ Iketse eka o motho ya botsang dipotso mme o kope bana ba hao hore e be bapphetwa ba sa tshwaneng ba paleng. Jwale ba botse dipotso jwalo ka ha e ka le lenaneong leo batho ba botswang maikutlo a bona. Sena se tla fa bana ba hao monyetla wa hore ba nahane haholwanyane ka botho ba bapphetwa le ka karolo eo ba e phethang paleng.

★ Kgothaletsa bana ba hao hore ba inahanele, ba iqapele le ho nahana ka tsela e rarolang dinitho ka ho ba tlohella hore e be bona ba etellang pele ho tshwantshisa pale. Haeba ho kgoneha, ba thusa hore ba aparele tshwantshiso kapa ba etse dinitho tseo ba ka di sebedisang tse tla etsa hore karolo eo ba e tshwantshisang eke ke ya sebele.



## Things to do after you have told the story

★ Many stories focus on how characters deal with life's challenges. Help your children make connections between the challenges that the characters in the story face and the challenges that they face in their own lives. Encourage them to do this by saying something like, "When I tell this story, it reminds me of how important good friends are. What does it remind you of?"

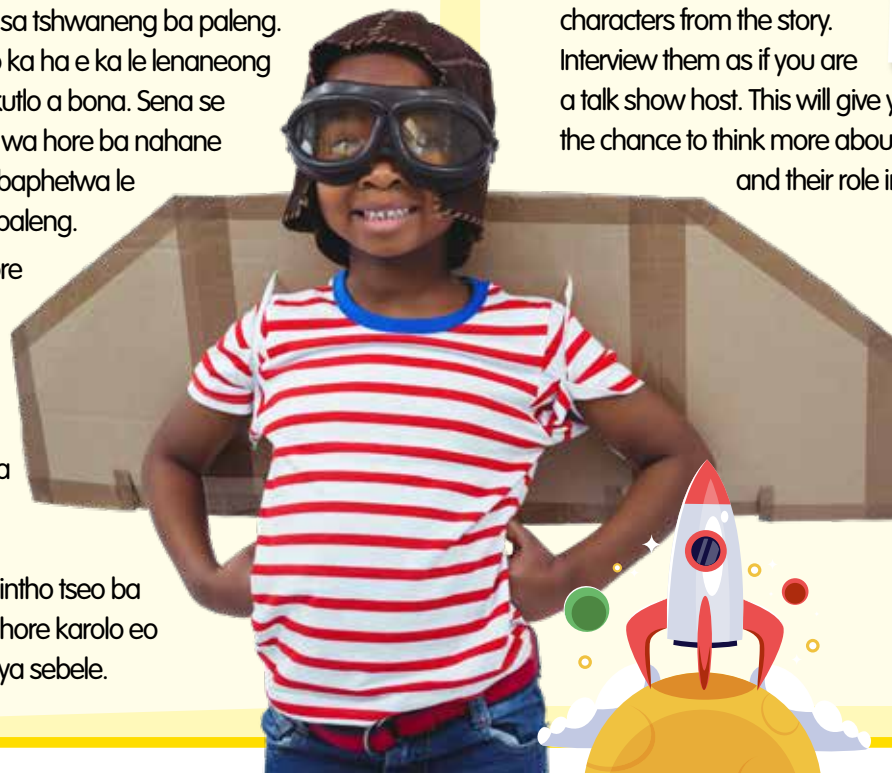
★ Children can also learn to develop empathy by putting themselves in a character's situation. Help them to do this by asking them why they think the characters behave in particular ways in the story. Help them consider values by asking them if they would do or say what the character said or did. Ask them to think of different ways that the character could have faced a challenge.

★ Encourage children to draw or paint a picture of their favourite part of the story.

★ Pretend you are an interviewer and ask your children to be different characters from the story. Interview them as if you are a talk show host. This will give your children the chance to think more about a character's personality and their role in the story.



★ Encourage imaginative, creative and strategic thinking by letting your children take the lead in acting out the story. If possible, help them dress up or make props to use that will make their role play feel more real.





# La 20 Hlakubele – Letsatsi la Matjhaba la Thabo!

## 20 March – International Day of Happiness!

**1** Batho ba thabileng ha ba tshwarwe ke sefuba habonolo.

Happy people are less likely to catch a cold.

**2** Monko wa dipalesa o etsa hore o thabe haholwanyane.

The smell of flowers makes you happier.

**3** Ho bapala kapa ho pholla phoofotswana ya lapeng ho eketsa boikutlo ba thabo.

Playing with or stroking a pet increases feelings of happiness.



**4** Bana ba bapallang kantle ba thabile ho feta ba sa bapalleng ka ntle.

Children who play outside are often happier than children who do not.

**5** Bana ba ikutlwang e le karolo ya sekolo eba ba thabileng haholwanyane mme ba ntlafatsa haholo tabeng ya ho bala le thutong ya dipalo.

Children with a greater sense of belonging at school tend to be happier and progress better in reading and mathematics.

### KE ENG SE ETSANG HORE HO BE LE THABO HAHOLWANYANE MALAPENG LE DIKOLONG?

1. Ha ditlhoko tsa bana di nkwa e le tsona tse tlang pele.
2. Ha bana kaofela ba kgothatswa le ho babatswa kgafetsa.
3. Ha bana kaofela ba nkwa e le ba bohlokwa le ba kgethehileng.
4. Ha bohle ba kgona ho bolella ba bang mehopolo ya bona le maikutlo a bona ntle le ho ahlolwa.
5. Ha bohle ba tshwarwa ka tlhomphe.

### KE TEKELA THABO!

1. Thapolla maoto sebakeng sa tlhaho. Sheba, fofonela, mamela, tshwara le ho latswa dintho e le hore o ikutlwe o le karolo ya sebaka seo o leng ho sona.
2. Bala buka e etsang hore o bososele kapa o tshehele hodimo!
3. Mamela mmimo o etsang hore o thabe. Tantsha!
4. Letsetsa motho eo e leng kgale o qetsetse ho bua le yena ya tla thabela ho utlwa lentse la hao!
5. Bapala dipapadi le ba lelapa la hao.

### WHAT MAKES FOR HAPPIER HOMES AND SCHOOLS?

1. Caring for children's needs is seen as a priority.
2. All children receive encouragement and compliments often.
3. All children are recognised as being valuable and unique.
4. Everyone can share their ideas and feelings without being judged.
5. Everyone is treated with respect.

### CELEBRATE HAPPINESS!

1. Take a walk in nature. Use your sense of sight, smell, sound, touch and taste to connect with the world around you.
2. Read a book that makes you smile or laugh out loud!
3. Listen to happy music. And dance!
4. Call someone you have not spoken to in a while and who would love hearing from you!
5. Play games with your family.

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

#### Goggles to the rescue

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 lion and the monkey

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.



### Haha lae borari ya hao. Iketsetse dibuka tse sehwanng-le-ho-ipolokelwa tse **PEDI**

#### Goggles o ile ho pholosa

1. Ntsha leqephe la 9 la tlatseso ena.
2. Mena leqephehadi ka halofo hodima mola wa matheba a matsho.
3. Le mene ka halofo hape hodima mola wa matheba a matala ho etsa buka.
4. Seha hodima mela ya matheba a mafubedu ho arohanya maqephe.

#### Tau le tshwene

1. Ho etsa buka ena sebedisa maqephe ana 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 le 12.
2. Boloka leqephe la 7 le la 8 ka hara maqephe a mang.
3. Mena maqephehadi ka halofo hodima mola wa matheba a matsho.
4. A mene ka halofo hape hodima mola wa matheba a matala ho etsa buka.
5. Seha hodima mela ya matheba a mafubedu ho arohanya maqephe.



Drive your  
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"I know you are too smart to believe lies told by my enemies," said the lion. "Please, please, help me." In the end, the monkey took pity on the lion and lowered his tail into the pit like a rope. The lion held onto the monkey's tail and climbed up it.

"Ke a o tseba wena hore o bohale, ha o motho wa ho dumela mashano ano a tsamayang a jalwa ke dira tsaka," ha rialo tau. "Nthuse hle ke a o kopa." Qetellong tshwene a utwela tau bohloko mme a theolela mohata wa hae ka mokoting jwalo ka thapo. Tau a itshwarella mohateng wa tshwene mme a hlwella ka hodimo.

*The lion and the monkey* was first published in Edition 30 of the supplement. The story was first featured as a reading performance by the author, Ikeogu Oke, at the 2012 South African Literary Awards held at the University of the Free State, Bloemfontein.



Pale ya *Tau le tshwene* e phatlaladitswe ka lekgetlo la pele Kgatisong ya 30 ya tlatseso. Pale ena e ile ya qala ho hlaliswa e le pale e phetwang ke sengodi, Ikeogu Oke, Dikgaung tsa Tsebo ya ho Bala le ho Ngola Afrika Borwa ka 2012, tse neng di tshwaretswe Yunivesithi ya Foreisetata, Bloemfontein.

### Get story active!

- ★ Draw a picture of a family member telling you a story.
- ★ Use playdough or clay to make figures of a lion, a monkey and an old woman.
- ★ Use the clay figures to retell the story of the lion and the monkey in your own words.
- ★ Make up a song about the story and sing it after you tell the story.

### Eba mahlahlaha ka pale!

- ★ Taka setshwantsho sa e mong wa lelapa a o phetela pale.
- ★ Sebedisa hlama ya ho bapala kapa letsopa ho bopa dintho tse kang tau, tshwene le mosadimoholo.
- ★ Sebedisa dintho tseo o di bopileng ho pheta pale ya tau le tshwene hape ka mantswa a hao.
- ★ Qapa pina ka pale eo mme o e bine ka mora hore o phete pale eo.

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)



Nal'ibali ke letsholo la naha la ho-balla-boithabiso bakeng sa ho tsoseletsa le ho jala tlwaelo ya ho bala Afrika Borwa ka bophara. Bakeng sa tlhahisoleseding e nngwe, etela [www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org)



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## The lion and the monkey



## Tau le tshwene

*Ikeogu Oke*

**Ideas to talk about:** Do you know any stories about lions and monkeys? What characteristics do lions have? What characteristics do monkeys have? What do you think this story is about?

**Mehopolo eo le ka buang ka yona:** Na ho na le dipale tseo o di tsebang ka ditau le ditshwene? Ditau di mekgwa e jwang? Ditshwene di mekgwa e jwang? O nahana hore pale ye e bua ka eng?





One day, Grandpa wanted to teach us a lesson about trust and gratitude, so he told us a story about the lion and the monkey.

The lion and the monkey lived in a thick jungle. The lion roamed the jungle floor, while the monkey lived in the treetops.

Sometimes, the monkey came down to the jungle floor while foraging for food or while moving between trees that were far from each other.

Ka letsatsi le leng, Ntatemoholo o ne a batla ho re ruta thuto e mabapi le ho tshepa le ho bontsha teboho, kahoo, a re qoqela pale ya tau le tshwene.

Tau le tshwene ba ne ba dula morung. Tau o ne a lalasa fatshe morung, athe tshwene yena o ne a iphelela hodimo difateng.

Ka dinako tse ding, tshwene o ne a theohela fatshe ha a ntse a selasela dijo kapa ha a ntse a tloha sefateng sena ho ya ho se seng se thokwana mane.







Grandpa paused and looked at our faces that had suddenly lit up at the happy ending for the monkey.

Ntatemoholo a kgefutsa ho se hokae mme a sheba difahleho tsa rona tse neng di se di kganya thabo ka lebaka la qetello e monate ya tshwene.

“What is the royal one doing in such a deep, dark place?” asked the monkey, looking into the pit.  
“I fell in,” said the lion in a weak voice. “I have been here all day. Please help me.”  
The monkey hesitated and started to walk away, but the lion begged him again.  
Then the monkey said, “I am told that all the animals that ever did you a good turn, never lived to tell the story.”  
“Ekaba morena o etsang ka mokoting o tebileng, o lefti hakana?” ha botsa tshwene, a nyaretse ka mokoting.  
“Ke wetse kamona,” tau a rialo ka lentšwe le kgathetšeng. “Ke bile ka mona letsatsi lohle. Ako mpo nthuse hle ke a o kopa.”  
Tšwene a qeaqea mme a qala ho itsamaela, empa tau a mo kopa hape.  
Yaba tšwene o re, “Ke boleletswe hore diphoofole kaofela tse kileng tsa o thusa ha di a ka tsa phela hore di tlo pheta pale eo.”

But even when he was out of the pit, the lion hung onto the monkey's tail.  
“Let me go! Haven't I helped you out of the deep pit as you begged me to?” the monkey asked the lion.  
But the lion tightened his grip on the monkey's tail even more, and when the monkey looked into the lion's eyes, he saw the look of hunger.  
“Please let me go!” the monkey cried. But the lion's grip only got tighter.  
Empa le ha tau a se a tswile ka mokoting, yaba o ntse a ngaparetse mohala wa tshwene.  
“Ntlohele he ke tsamayel! A ke re ke o thusitse ho tswa ka mokoting o tebileng jwalo ka ha o ne o nthapela?” ke tshwene eo a kopa tau.  
Empa tau a tisa mohala wa tshwene le ho feta, mme ha tshwene a sheba tau ka mahlong, a bona hore e lapile.  
“Ke kopa o ntlohele hle!” ha lla tshwene. Empa tau a nna a tisa le ho feta.



The pit was so narrow that the lion could only stand upright on his hind legs. He frantically tried to climb out of the deep pit, but with each attempt the red soil crumbled under his claws, and he sank back to the bottom of the pit.

The exhausted lion was still there at dusk when suddenly he saw a tail pass by. The tail belonged to a monkey who had jumped over the pit.

The lion desperately called for help.

Mokoti o ne o le mosesane hoo tau a neng a lokela ho ema feela ka maoto a morao. A tshohile, a leka ka matla ho tswa ka mokoting oo o tebileng, empa lekgedlo le leng le le leng ha a leka ho tswa, mobu o mofubedu o ne o theleha ka tlasa maro a hae, ebe o kgutlela fatsheng mokoting.

Tau ya kgathetseng o ne a ntse a le mokoting ka shwalane ha ka tshohanyetso a bona mohatla o re pote! Mohatla oo e ne e le wa tshwene e neng e geta ho tlola mokoti oo.

Tau a hweletsa ka lentswa la hae kaofela ho kopa thuso.



Suddenly, an old woman appeared. She was on her way to her farm when she saw the animals arguing. She stopped and asked them why they were quarrelling.

The monkey told her how he had helped the lion out of the deep pit. "But now he is holding onto my tail and he won't let me go," he complained.

Crestfallen, the lion looked back at the spot where they had seen the old woman, but she was no longer there.

Ka ho nyahama hohle, tau a hetla morao moo mosadimoholo a neng a le hona teng, empa o ne a se a le siyo.





This story is an adapted version of **Goggles to the rescue**, published by Cadbury in partnership with Na'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>.

Pale ena ke kgatiso e fetotsweng ya **Goggles o ilo pholosa**, e phatlaladitsweng ke Cadbury, e sebedisana le Na'ibali e le karolo ya bohato bo nkilweng ke Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords. Pale ka nngwe e fumaneha ka dipuo tse leshome le motso o le mong tsa semolao tsa Afrika Borwa. E le ho fumana ho eketsehileng ka dihlooho tsa bohato bo nkilweng ke Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords e ya ho <https://cadbury.one/library.html>.

### Get story active!

- ★ Reread the paragraph on page 4 in which Jay explains how rubbish lands up in our rivers and seas, and on our beaches. Create a diagram to show how this happens. Draw small, labelled pictures and arrows between the pictures.
- ★ Write a newspaper article about the different ways in which Goggles helped to make Earth beautiful again. Don't forget to give the article a catchy title! Draw picture to go with it.
- ★ Reuse materials like tins, plastic jars and cardboard boxes that often get thrown away. Decorate them using paper, glitter, paint and/or crayons to make things that you and other family members can use, like pencil holders, vases and storage containers.

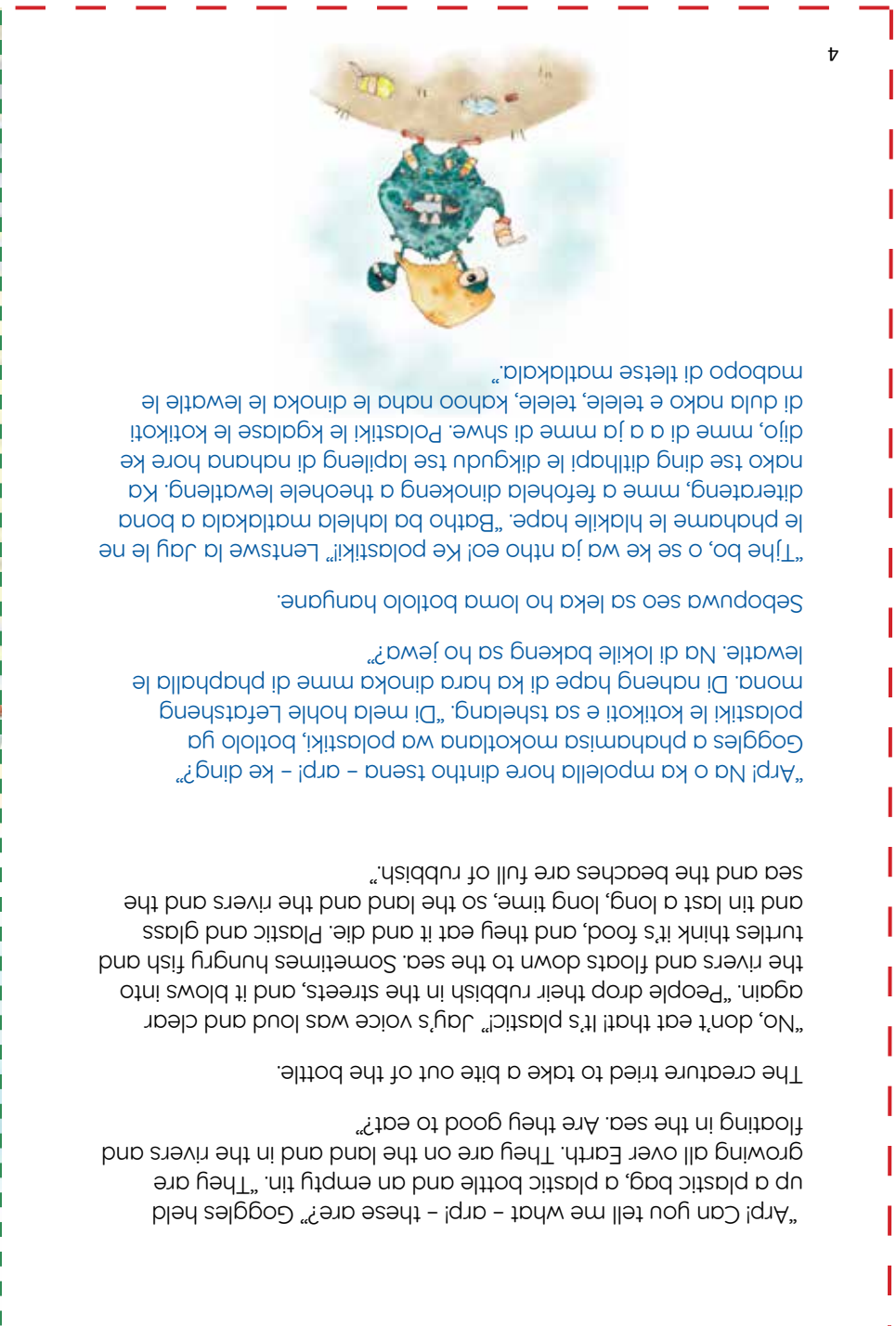
### Eba mahlahlaha ka pale!

- ★ Bala hape serapa se leqepheng la 4 moo Jay a hlalasang kamoo matlakala a qetellang a kene dinokeng le mawatleng a rona, le mabopong a mawatle a rona. Etsa daekramo ho bontsha ka moo sena se etsahalang. Taka ditshwantsho tse nyane, tse leibotsweng le tse nang le metsu dipakeng tsa ditshwantsho.
- ★ Ngola sengolwa sa koranta se mabapi le ditsela tse fapaneng tseo ka tsona Goggles e thusitseng ho etsa hore Lefatše le be letle hape. Se ke wa lebala ho fa sengolwa sehlooho se hohelang! Taka setshwantsho se tsamayang le sengolwa sa hao.
- ★ Sebedisa hape disebediswa tse jwalo ka makotikoti, dibotlolo tsa polasetiki le mabokose a khateboto tse atisang ho lahlwa. Di kgabise ka ho sebedisa pampiri, mabenyanane, pente le/kapa dikerayone ebe o di fetola dintho tseo wena le diitho tsa lelapa leno le ka di sebedisang, jwalo ka ditshelo tsa dipensele, divase le ditshelo tsa polokelo.

Na'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)



Na'ibali ke letsholo la naha la ho-balla-boithabiso bakeng sa ho tsoseletsa le ho jala tlwaelo ya ho bala Afrika Borwa ka bophara. Bakeng sa tlhahisoleseding e nngwe, etela [www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org)



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## Goggles to the rescue



## Goggles o ilo pholosa

Liz Sparg • Megan Vermaak

**Ideas to talk about:** What does littering do to our environment? What can you do to take care of your environment?

**Mehopolo eo le ka buang ka yona:** Ho lahlaka matlakala ho etsang tikolohong ya rona? O ka etsang ho hlokomela tikoloho ya heno?





One night, Jay woke up and saw a bright light in the sky. Something was flying extremely fast towards the window. Suddenly, it stopped. A door slid open, and a funny-looking creature got out.

“Arp! Hello, my name is Goggles. Arp,” the creature said.

Jay tried to talk but no sound came out.

Ka bosiu bo bong, Jay a tsoha mme a bona kganya e benyang hodimo sepakapakeng. Ho ne ho ena le ntho e fofang ka potlako e kgolo e lebile fenstereng. Hanghang, ya emisa. Lemati la buleha, mme sebopuwa se makatsang sa tswa ka moo.

“Arp! Dumela, lebitso la ka ke Goggles. Arp,” sebopuwa sa rialo.

Jay a leka ho bua empa ha se ke ha tswa modumo ka hanong.



But nobody changed how they lived. They still threw their rubbish into the streets. In a very short time indeed, the streets and the rivers and the beaches looked just as bad as before.

Jay decided to call Goggles for help.

“Arp! This time I’m going to try my dream dust,” Goggles told Jay. “Everyone on Earth will dream that they are picking up rubbish, arp! and planting trees, arp! And recycling, arp! and doing all the things that help keep Earth beautiful. They will feel so happy in their dreams that they will want to carry on doing those things when they wake up. Arp.”

And that’s just what happened.

They made Earth beautiful again.

Empa ha ho motho ya ileng a fetola tsela ya ho phela. Ba ile ba nna ba lahlela matlakala a bona diterateng. Ka nako e seng kae, diterata le dinoka le mabopo di ne di silafetse jwaloka pele hape.

Jay a etsa qeto ya ho bitsa Goggles a kope thuso.

“Arp! Kgetlong lena ke tla leka lerole la ka la toro,” Goggles a bolella Jay. “Batho bohle ba Lefatsheng ba tla lora eka ba phutha matlakala, arp! mme ba jala difate, arp! ba a resaekela, arp! mme ba etsa dintho tsohle tse thusang ho boloka Lefatshe le le letle. Ba tla ikutlwa ba thabile ditorong tsa bona hoo ba tla batla ho dula ba etsa dintho tseo ha ba tsoha. Arp.”

Mme seo sa etsahala jwalo feela.

Ba etsa hore Lefatshe le be letle hape.





“Is this true?” the old woman asked the lion.  
The lion nodded in agreement.  
Then the old woman said to the monkey, “Clasp your hands  
and say, ‘I am about to die for my kindness. I am about to die  
for my kindness.’”  
So the monkey did this.  
Ka tshohanyetso, ha hlaha mosadimoholo e mong. O ne  
a le tseleng e lebang polasing ya hae ha a bona diphoofofo  
tsena di ntse di qhwebeshana. Yaba o a ema mme o bota  
hore na ekaba ho tsekwang.  
Tshwene a mo bolela kamoo a thusitseng tau kateng ho  
tswa ka mokoting o tebileng. “Empa jwale o ngaparetse  
mohatla wa ka mme o hana ho ntlohela,” a tletleba.  
“Na see ke nnete?” mosadimoholo a bota tau.  
Tau a dumela ka ho oma hlooho.  
Yaba jwale mosadimoholo o re ho tshwene, “Mpo  
kopanye diafela tsa hao mme o re, ‘Ke tlo shwela mosa  
waka. Ke tlo shwela mosa waka.’”  
Yaba tshwene e etsa sena.

The lion chased the monkey until the monkey  
climbed up a nearby tree.



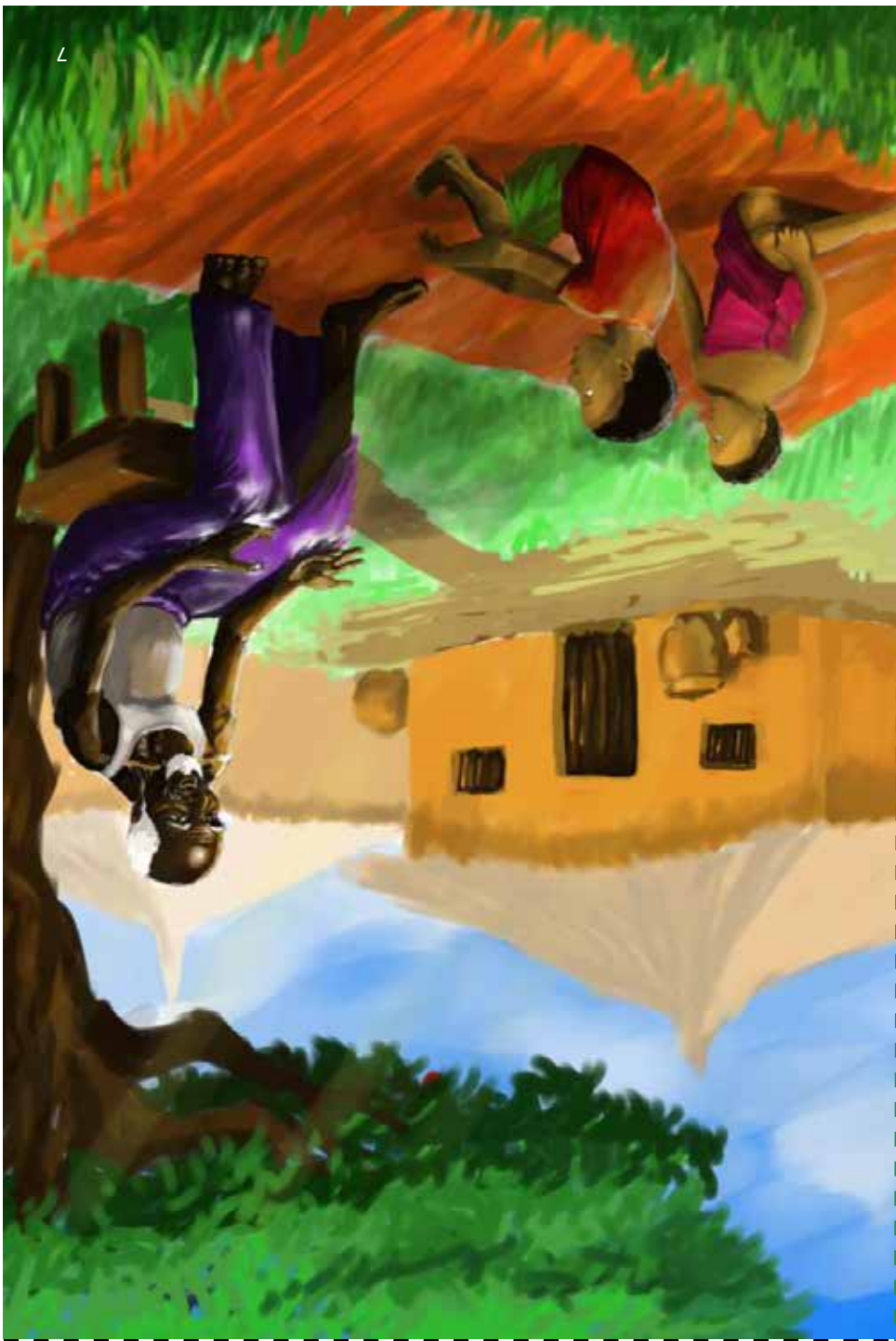
Tau a lelekisa tshwene ho fihlela tshwene a re lai!  
sefateng se haufi.



One day, the lion saw some meat on a banana leaf on  
the jungle floor.  
“There’s a free and easy meal for me,” he thought.  
The lion moved towards the middle of the banana leaf,  
but as he sunk his teeth into the meat, the ground gave  
way beneath him. Together with the meat and the  
banana leaf, he fell into a deep pit.

Ka letsatsi le leng, tau a bona nama e dutse hodima  
lekhasi la panana fatshe morung.  
“He banna, ka iphumanela nama ya mahala,” a rialo ka  
pelong.  
Tau a leba bohareng ba lekhasi la panana, empa yare  
moo a kenyang leino nameng, ha buleha ka tlasa hae.  
Yena hammoho le nama le lekhasi la panana ba wela ka  
mokoting o tebileng.





“How was the lion to have known that a free meal is not always free; that an easy meal is not always as easy as it seems?” commented Grandpa. “How could the king of the jungle have known that a hunter had dug a deep pit and covered it with the banana leaf, then placed the meat in the middle of the leaf and covered the leaf with sand to disguise it?”

“Tau o ne a tla tseba jwang hore ha ho na nama ya mahala; hore kamehla ha nama e shebahala eka e fumaneha habonolo, ha ho hlile ha ho jwalo?” ha rialo Ntatemoholo. “Morena wa morung o ne a tla tseba jwang hore setsomi se tjhekile lemena yaba se le kupetsa ka lekhasi la panana, sa ntano beha nama bohareng ba lekhasi le ho kwahela lekhasi leo ka mobu hore se pate mokoti?”

The old woman then turned to the lion and said, “Clasp your paws and say, ‘Someone is about to die for his kindness.’” The lion raised his free front paw and repeated the old woman’s words. “No!” said the old woman, “I said clasp your paws, and I mean your two front paws, and then say the words.” As the lion obeyed her command and clasped his paws, the monkey escaped and ran away.

“Tjhe bo!” ha rialo mosadimoholo, “Ke itse o kopanye maro a hao, mme ke bua ka maro a maoto a hao a ka pele, ebe o pheta mantsewe ana.”

Ha tau a latela taelo ya hae mme a kopanya maro a hae, tshwene a tjhophola mme a baleha.





# 5

## ya mabaka a hore ke hobaneng ha ho le bohlokwa ho ithuta puo ya hao ya letswele

## reasons why learning your mother tongue is important



### 1

Bana ba ithutang ka puo ya bona ya letswele ba kgona ho beha mabaka haholwanyane, ho hopola, ho ba le boqapi hammoho le ho ba le tsebo ya ho rarolla mathata. Ba ka ithuta puo e nngwe habonolo hobane ba se ba ithutile hore na puo e sebetsa jwang.

Children who learn in their mother tongue have better reasoning, memory, creative and problem-solving skills. They can learn a second language more easily because they have developed the literacy skills to learn how language works.



Bana ba buang puo ya bona ya letswele hantle lapeng ba kgona ho sebetsa hantle haholwanyane sekolong le univesithing.. Ba utlwisa puo haholwanyane mme ba kgona ho hlalosa mehopolo ya bona hantle le ho utlwisa dithuto tsohle tse rutwang.

Children who are fluent in their mother tongue at home tend to perform better at school and university. They have a better understanding of the language and are better able to express their ideas and understanding across all subjects.

### 2

### 3

Ho tseba puo ya bona ya letswele ho ba thusa hore ba se lahlehelwe ke botjhaba le setso sa bona. Puo ya letswele ke ntho ya bohlokwa e re tsebahatsang. Ho ithuta puo ya rona ya letswele ho re thusa ho utlwisa haholwanyane hore na re tswa hokae ebile e etsa hore re ikutlwe ho na le moo re welang teng.

Knowing their mother tongue helps children to connect with their heritage and culture. Our mother tongue is an important part of our identity. Learning about your mother tongue can help you better understand where you come from and have a sense of belonging.



Ho bua puo ya letswele ho thusa bana hore ba buisane le ba lelapa le batho ba bang motseng. Ba kgona ho bolella ba bang tsela eo ba ikutlwang ka yona le ho pheta dipale tsa motseng wa habo bona hammoho le ho tlwaelana le batho ba ba potolohileng.

Communicating in their mother tongue helps children to communicate with their family and community members. They are better able to share their emotions, the stories of their community and to connect with the people around them.

### 4

### 5

Ho bua puo ya letswele ho ka ntlafatsa boitshepo le kgodiseho ya bana. Ho kgona ho bua puo ya letswele hantle ho ka etsa hore bana ba be motlotlo ba be ba ikutlwe e le karolo ya ntho ya bohlokwa eo e leng kgale e le teng molokong wa batho.

Speaking their mother tongue can improve self-esteem and confidence. Being able to communicate well in their mother tongue can give children a sense of pride and being part of something meaningful that has been around for generations.



Contact us in any of these ways: • Ikopanye le rona ka e nngwe ya ditsela tse latelang:

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*Nalibali*





# Ha ho mohla batho ba kgotsotalang

Ka Nosiselo Daryl Dongwana ■ Ditshwantsho ka Heidel Dedekind



Motseng o mong o neng o le moeding wa moru, ho ne ho dula moshanyana e monyenyanane ya bitswang Ntando. O ne a rata ho ya ka morung mme e le motswalle wa diphoofole tsohle tse dulang moo. Ntando o ne a tlwaetse ho tihakela motswalle ya hae ya diphoofole. Moshanyana enwa e monyenyanane le diphoofole tsa morung ba ne ba utlwana haholo mme ba thabela ho ba mmoho.



Ka letsatsi le leng, diphoofole tsa utlwa hore ho na le motho ya ntseng a lla, yaba di lo sheba hore na ho etsahalang. "Ao hle! Ke motswalle wa rona Ntando," tsa rialo. "O ntso lilelang?" ha botsa Ntsu.

"Ha ke bone hantle mme sena se etsa hore ke phothasele ha ke tsamaya. Ka dinako tsohle ha ke kgotjwa mme ke wela fatshe, bana ba bang ba a ntsheha," ha hlalosa Ntando.

"Boo ke bothata," ha rialo Ntsu, "empa he o se ke wa kgathatseha, ke tla o thusa." Yaba Ntsu o fa Ntando mpho ya ho bona hantle. Jwale Ntando o ne a kgona ho bona hantle mme a thaba haholo. O ile a leboha Ntsu mme ha a ka a wela le ha nngwe feela ha a kgutlela hae. Diphoofole le tsona di ne di thabile hore di thusitse motswalle wa tsona.

Matsatsi a mmalwa hamorao, Ntando a kgutlela morung a shebahala a hloname. "Hobaneng o hloname?" ha botsa Sephooko.

"Ha ke motho ya bohlale mme ka lebaka la seo, ha ho motho ya mamelang ntho leha e le efe eo ke e buang," ha rialo Ntando, a batla a hlajwe ke dihlontje.

"Boo ke bothata," ha rialo Sephooko, "empa he o se ke wa kgathatseha, ke tla o thusa." Yaba Sephooko se fa Ntando mpho ya bohlale. Ntando a thaba haholo. A leboha Sephooko mme o ne a tatetse ho kgutlela hae hore a lo bua le motswalle ya hae. O ne a tseba hore jwale ba tla mo mamela! Diphoofole le tsona di ne di thabile hore di thusitse motswalle wa tsona.

Lekgetlong le latelang ha Ntando a etela morung, a kopana le Tau. "Dumela hle Tau," ha rialo Ntando. "Na o ka nthusa? Ke dula ke tshohile mme ke tshaba hore motswalle yaka e ka nna ya nahana hore ke lekwal."

Tau a se ke a qaqea ho thusa Ntando. "Ha ho bothata, ke tla o thusa. Ke tla o fa mpho ya ho ba sebeti," a rialo. Ntando o ne a thabile haholo. A leboha Tau mme a kgutlela hae a ikutlwa a le sebeti haholo.

Ha dibeke di ntse di ya, Ntando a dula a kgutlela morung ha a hloka thuso. Mme motswalle ya hae ya diphoofole e ne e dula e ikemiseditse ho mo thusa. "Ha ke na matla a lekaneng," Ntando a tletleba. Tlou a ithaopela ho fa Ntando mpho ya ho ba matla.

"Ha ke na lebelo mme ha ho mohla ke tla hlola peisong," ha lla Ntando. Ka potlako Lengau a fa Ntando mpho ya lebelo.

"Ha ke tsebe ho sesa mme ke tshaba hore ke tla kangwa ke metsi," ha tletleba Ntando. Kwena a bososela mme a ruta Ntando ho sesa nokeng.

Ka dinako tsohle ha Ntando a kopa thuso, diphoofole di ne di ikemiseditse ho mo thusa. Empa ha nako e ntse e ya, yaba Ntando ha a sa leboha ha a thusitswe, a ba a se ke a hlola a thusa diphoofole ha di hloka thuso. Yaba o se a hloka motswalle mme a bonahala ho se ho sena ntho eo a e kgotsotalang.

Ka letsatsi le leng, Sephooko sa epa pitso. "Diphoofole mmoho le nna, motswalle yaka," ha rialo Sephooko, "re file moshanyana enwa ntho e nngwe le e nngwe eo a e kopileng, empa o se a sa lebohe ebile o dula a kopa dintho tse eketsehileng. Ha a na kananelo ebile ha ho mohla a kgotsotalang. Ha hae feela ke ho dula a tletleba. Ebile ha ho mohla a re thusang ha re hloka thuso." Diphoofole tse ding tsa dumellana le yena. Yaba di etsa qeto ya hore di ke ke tsa hlola di thusa Ntando hape ho fihlela a kopile tshwarelo bakeng sa mokgwa oo wa hae o mobe, le ho fihlela a boetse a leboha ha a thusitswe, a bile a ikemiseditse hore le yena a di thusa.

Lekgetlong le latelang ha Ntando a kgutlela morung, a tletleba ka hore ha a kgahle ka ho lekaneng. A dula tlasa sefate mme a lla, empa ha ho phoofole e ileng ya tla mo thusa.

Ka mora nako, Monwang a fihla mme a bobola ho potapota hlooho ya Ntando. "O ntso lilelang?" ha botsa Monwang. O ne a utlwela Ntando bohloko ho se hokae.

"Ke batla ho ba ya kgahlang, empa ha ho phoofole e nthusang," ha lla Ntando.

"Diphoofole di se di o file dintho tse ngata haholo, empa o ntse o sa kgotsotala," ha rialo Monwang. "Mohlomong ke nako ya hore o buseletse mosa wa bona pele o ka kopa dintho tse eketsehileng."

Ha Ntando a utlwa sena, a halefa haholo. "Tsa mo wela kwana wena!" a kgaruma. Ha a bua jwalo, a tsoka letsoho mme a batla a phesela Monwang!



Diphoofole tse ding tsa haroha letswalo. "Ntando, na o tiile o a re tella ebile o re tshwara ka bokgopo?" ha botsa Sephooko. "Haesale re o bontša mosa re bile re o thusa. Ha o kopa, re ile ra o fa mokgwa wa ho bona hantle, ra o fa bohlale, sebeti, matla, lebelo, ra ba ra o ruta ho sesa. Empa ho e na le hore o bontshe teboho, o nnile wa re tella wa ba wa re tshwara hampe. Hobaneng ha ho se mohla o kgotsotalang?"

"Ke dula ke na le ntho e eketsehileng eo ke e batlang," ha arabela Ntando. "Ke lebetse hore le nthuse."

Diphoofole di ne di sa dumele hore ke Ntando ya di tshwarang jwalo, kahoo tsa bokana hammoho mme tsa leleka Ntando morung. Tsa boela tsa dumellana hore di ke ke tsa hlola di thusa Ntando kapa motho le ha e le ofe hobane di ithutile hore ha ho mohla batho ba kgotsotalang!

## Eba mahlahahlaha ka pale!

- ★ Haeba phoofole e ne e ka o fa mpho, o ne o ka rata hore e be mpho ya eng?
- ★ Etsa phousetara e nang le ditshwantsho tsa diphoofole mme o kgothaletse batho hore ba be mosa ho diphoofole. Ngola melaetsa e mekgutshwanyane phousetareng eo. Ka mohlala, ngola melaetsa e kang, "E ba mosa ho diphoofole. Di fe metsi a phodileng, a hlwekileng ha ho tihesa."

- ★ Nahana ka motho ya nnileng a o fa dintho ka lerato le ya bileng mosa ho wena. Ngolla motho eo molaetsa ho mo leboha bakeng sa mosa oo a o bontshitseng ona le tlhokomelo ya hae. Kgabisela molaetsa oo ka dipaterone le metako e mebalabala.



Drive your  
imagination





# Humans are never satisfied

By Nosiselo Daryl Dongwana ■ Illustrations by Heidel Dedekind

Story  
corner



In a village on the edge of a forest, there lived a young boy named Ntando. He loved the forest and was friends with all the animals who lived there. Ntando often went to visit his animal friends. There was happiness and harmony between the young boy and the forest animals.



One day, the animals heard someone crying and went to look. "Oh no! It's our friend, Ntando," they said.

"Why are you crying?" asked Eagle.

"I cannot see very well, and it makes me clumsy. Every time I trip and fall, the other children laugh at me," explained Ntando.

"That's a problem," said Eagle, "but don't worry, I will help you." So Eagle gave Ntando the gift of good eyesight.

Now, Ntando could see very well. Ntando was very happy. He thanked Eagle and didn't fall once on his way home. The animals were also happy because they had helped their friend.

A few days later, Ntando returned to the forest, looking sad. "Why are you sad?" asked Owl.

"I am not very wise, and so no one listens to anything I say," said Ntando, looking a bit shy.

"That's a problem," said Owl, "but don't worry, I will help you." Then, Owl gave Ntando the gift of wisdom.

Ntando was very happy. He thanked Owl and couldn't wait to get home to talk to his friends. He knew that they would listen to him! The animals were also happy because they had helped their friend.

The next time Ntando visited the forest, he met Lion. "Hallo, Lion," said Ntando. "Can you please help me? I often feel scared and I'm worried that my friends might think I am a coward."

Lion didn't hesitate to help Ntando. "Of course, I will help you. I will give you the gift of courage," he said.

Ntando was very excited. He thanked Lion and walked back home, feeling very brave.

As the weeks passed, Ntando kept returning to the forest when he needed help. And his animal friends were always there to help him.

"I am not strong enough," Ntando complained. Elephant stepped forward and gave Ntando the gift of strength.

"I am too slow and never win a race," Ntando cried. Cheetah swiftly gave Ntando the gift of speed.

"I can't swim and I'm worried I will drown," whined Ntando. Crocodile smiled and taught Ntando to swim in the river.

Every time Ntando asked for help, the animals were willing to help him. But as time passed, Ntando no longer said thank you for the help, and he no longer helped the animals when they needed it. He became unfriendly and did not seem satisfied with anything.

One day, Owl called a meeting. "My animal friends," Owl began, "we have given this boy everything he asked for, but he no longer says thank you and keeps asking for more. He is ungrateful and is never satisfied. All he does is complain. He also never helps us in return."

The other animals agreed. They decided that they would not help Ntando again until he apologised for his bad behaviour, said thank you when they helped him, and was willing to help them too.

The next time Ntando returned to the forest, he complained that he was not graceful enough. He sat under a tree crying, but none of the animals came to help him.

After some time, Mosquito arrived and buzzed around Ntando's head. "Why are you crying?" asked Mosquito. He felt a bit sorry for Ntando.

"I want to be graceful, but none of the animals will help me," cried Ntando.

"The animals have already given you so much, but you are still not satisfied," said the Mosquito. "Perhaps you should repay their kindness before you ask for more."

When he heard this, Ntando became very angry. "Go away!" he shouted. And with that he waved his hand and almost squashed Mosquito!



The other animals were shocked. "How can you be so rude and cruel, Ntando?" asked Owl. "We have always been kind and helpful to you. When you asked, we gave you good eyesight, wisdom, courage, strength, speed, and we even taught you how to swim. But instead of being grateful, you have been rude and unkind to us. Why are you never satisfied?"

"There is always one more thing that I want," answered Ntando. "I expect you to help me."

The animals could not believe that Ntando was treating them this way, so they all got together and chased Ntando out of the forest. They also agreed never to help Ntando or any other human ever again because they had learnt that humans are never satisfied!

## Get story active!

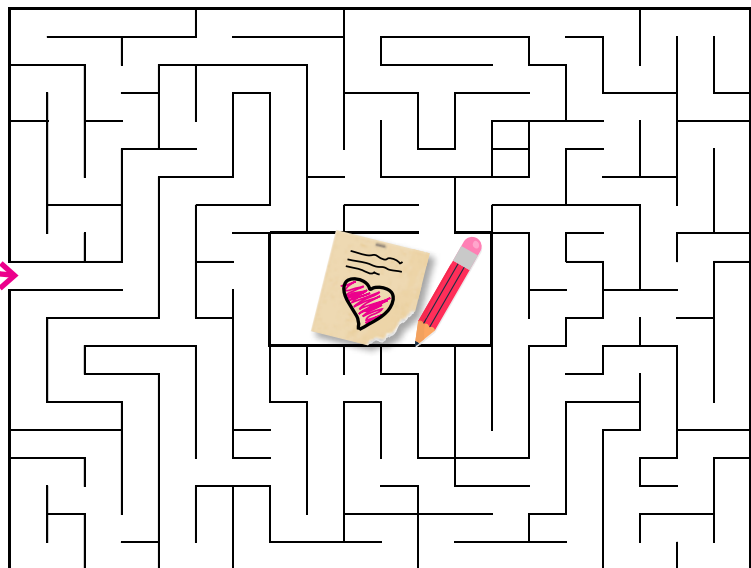
- ★ If you could get a gift from an animal, what would you like it to be?
- ★ Make a poster with pictures of animals on it to encourage people to be kind to animals. Write short messages on the poster. For example, "Be kind to animals. Give them cool, fresh water on a hot day."

- ★ Think of someone who has been generous and kind to you. Write the person a note to say thank you for the kindness and care. Decorate the note with colourful patterns and drawings.





give it to her on 8 March, International Women's Day. But he lost it! Help him to find it before Noodle does!



A cartoon illustration of a young girl with dark skin and curly hair, wearing a pink and blue striped shirt and blue pants, sitting on the ground and looking up at the lined paper.

[illegible]

A stylized illustration of a white rocket ship with red fins and a red flame at the base, launching a green book into the air. The book is shown in two positions: one falling and one flying upwards, suggesting a launch. The background is a light blue sky with a green horizon line.

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