



## Ke nako ya go anela mainane!

Batho ga ba bolo go anela mainane ka dingwaga di le dintsi gore ba bone dikakantsho dingwe le gore ba tlhologanye dilo tse di ba diragalelang. Tota e bile, go anela mainane ke selo se se tlwaelegile mo bathong jaaka go ja le go robala! Mangwe a mainane a re a anelang gompiono a ile a fetisediwa mo go rona go tswa mo dikokomaneng di le dintsi tse di fetileng, mme a mangwe ke a masha a re a ithametseng.

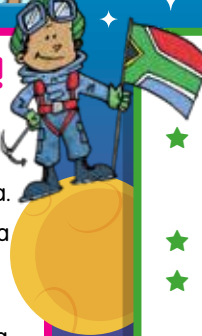


## It's storytelling time!

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.

## Go anela mainane go na le melemo e mentsi!

- ★ Go tlotla ka mainane ke tsela e e molemo ya go ruta bana dithuto tsa botshelo tse o batlang gore ba di ithute. Gape mainane a thusa bana go ithuta le go akanya ka lorato, letlhoo, bopelonomi, maatla, molemo le bosula.
- ★ Go tlotla ka mainane go thusa bana go dirisa bokgoni jwa bone jwa go bona dilo ka leitho la mogopolo le bokgoni jwa bone jwa go dirisa puo.
- ★ Mainane a dira gore bana ba kopane le go itse ka matshelo a batho ba ba iseng ba ko ba kopane le bone, batho ba nako ya bogologolo le ba mafelo a a kwa kgakala.
- ★ Fa o tlotla ka mainane a nako ya fa o ne o le ngwana go thusa bana ba gago go nna le kamano 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 simolola jang go anela mainane?

- ★ Gantsi go motlhofo go simolola ka mainane a o a itseng. Akanya ka mainane a a tla kgatlhang bareetsi ba gago le a a tshwanelang dingwaga tsa bone. Ka sekai, o ka se ka wa anela bana ba dingwaga di le tharo leinane le le tshosang, mme basha ba dingwaga tsa bolesome ba ka le itumelela!
- ★ Ikgobokanyetse mainane a o ka a anelang mme nna o leka go bona a masha ka go a batla mo dibukeng kgotsa mo inthaneteng. Etela [www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org) kgotsa romela lefoko "Stories" ka WhatsApp mo nomorong ya **0600 44 22 54** go bona mainane a mahala a Nal'ibali!
- ★ Ranola o bo o fetole mainane a a ka tswang a le teng fela ka puo e le nngwe.



## 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 Nal'ibali stories!
- ★ Translate and adapt stories that may only be available in one language.

## Dira gore go anela mainane go nne monate!

Ithapise go itlotella leinane go fitlhela o le itse sentle. Gakologelwa gore lentse la gago le mmele wa gago ke didirisiwa tsa konokono! Itlhamela ditshwantsho tsa bareetsi ba gago mo mopologong wa gago ka go dirisa:

- ★ mafoko a a kgatlhang le a a tlhalosang
- ★ ditebego tsa sefatlhago, jaaka go sosobanya sefatlhago go bontsha kafa modiragatsi a galefileng ka teng
- ★ go itshikinya mmele, jaaka go otlolela matsogo a gago go bontsha gore sengwe se bophara jo bo kana kang
- ★ segalo sa lentse la gago se se nayang badiragatsi ba ba farologaneng medumo e e farologaneng ya mantsewe, jaaka lentse le le bonolo go etsa modiragatsi yo o diithong.

Mme, se se botlhokwa le go feta, gakologelwa gore fa o itumelela go tlotla ka leinane, gantsi bareetsi ba gago le bone ba tla itumela go go reetsa!



## 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.

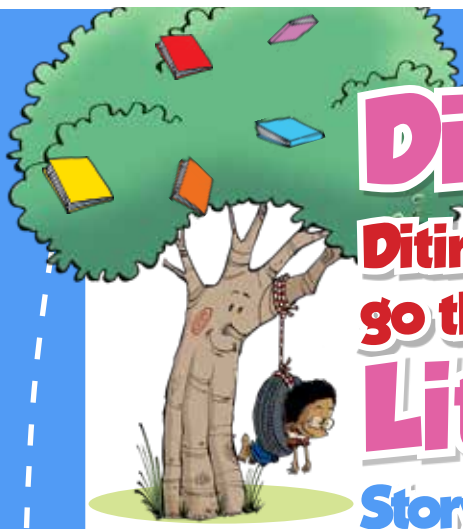
But, most of all, remember that if you enjoy telling a story, there is a good chance that your audience will enjoy listening to it!

IT STARTS WITH  
A STORY.

GO SIMOLOLA  
KA LEINANE.







# Dipeo tsa go lthuta!

Ditiro tsa go anela mainane di tokafatsa le go tlhotlheletsa megopolo ya bana

## Literacy Seeds!

Storytelling activities to enrich and engage young minds



Batsadi le batlhokomedi ba ba rategang ba bana ba bannye, fa tlase fano go na le ditiro dingwe tse di ka nnang monate tota le tse di ka oketsang maitemogelo a bone ka mainane a o ba anelang one. Dingwe tsa dikakantsho tseno di tshwanela bana ba dingwaga tsotlhe, mme tse dingwe di botoka mo baneng ba bagolwane. O ka tswa o rata go tlhopha tiro e le nngwe kgotsa di le pedi tse o ka di dirang fa o anela leinane lengwe le lengwe.

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) kgotsa romela lefoko "Stories" ka WhatsApp mo nomorong ya **0600 44 22 54** go bona mainane a mahala a Nal'ibali! O ka tlhofofatsa mainane gore a tshwanele dingwaga tsa bana ba gago.

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.



### Dilo tse o ka di dirang pele ga o anela leinane

- Opela pina kgotsa bolela poko ya bana e e amanang le se se buiwang mo leinaneng kgotsa ke mongwe wa badiragatsi mo leinaneng.
- Kgobokanya dilo kgotsa ditshwantsho tsa dilo le tsa dipologolo tse go buiwang ka tsone mo leinaneng. Bua ka ditshwantsho tseno le dilo tseno pele ga o buisa leinane, ka nako ya fa o le buisa le morago ga foo.



- Botsa bana ba gago gore a ba itse mainane a mangwe a a nang le mefuta ya badiragatsi ba ba tshwanang le ba ba mo leinaneng le o tla tlogang o ba tlotella lone. (Ka sekai: "Ke tlele go lo tlotella ka mosimanyana le mosetsanyana ba ba ileng ba timela mo sekgweng. A lo itse mainane a mangwe a a buang ka mongwe yo o timetseng?") Dira gore ba go bolelele gore go diragala eng mo mainaneng ano.



- Botsa bana ba gago gore a go na le sengwe se se tshwanang le se se diragetseng mo leinaneng le o tla tlogang o ba tlotella lone se se kileng sa ba diragalela kgotsa sa diragalela mongwe yo ba mo itseng (Ka sekai: "A wena, kgotsa mongwe yo o mo itseng, o kile a timela? Go diragetse eng? O ne wa ikutlwa jang?")

### 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.



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?")







## Dilo tse o ka di dirang fa o ntse o anela leinane

\* Fa o ntse o anela leinane, ema go sekaenyana gangwe kgotsa gabedi gore o botse jaana, "O akanya gore go tla diragala eng morago ga seo?" Seno se thusa go tokafatsa bokgoni jwa bana ba gago jwa go bonela dilo pele, e leng selo se se botlhokwa gore motho a kgone go buisa.

\* Rotloetsa bana ba gago go nna le seabe mo go tlotleng ka leinane ka go dira medumo e e tlhalosang se se diregang (jaaka go kokota fa fatshe go dira eketse o kokota mo kgorong kgotsa go dira modumo wa phefo) kgotsa go dirisa go itshikinya ga mmele (go go jaaka go bontsha ditlhare tse di phailwang kwa le kwa ke phefo).

## 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).



## Dilo tse o ka di dirang morago ga go anela leinane

★ Mainane a mantsi a tlhoma mogopolo mo go reng badiiragatsi ba lebana jang le dikgwetlho tsa botshelo. Thusa bana ba gago go bona kafa dikgwetlho tse badiiragatsi ba ba mo leinaneng ba lebanang le tsone di amanang ka teng le tse bone ba lebanang le tsone mo matshelong a bone. Ba rotloetse go dira seno ka go bua sengwe se se jaaka, "Fa ke tlotla ka leinane leno, go nkgopotsa kafa ditsala tse di siameng di leng botlhokwa ka teng. Lona go lo gopotsa eng?"



## 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.



★ Gape bana ba ka ithuta go nna le kutlwebotlhoko ka go ipaya mo seemong sa modiragatsi. Ba thuse go dira seno ka go ba botsa gore ba akanya gore ke ka ntlha yang fa badiiragatsi ba ne ba itshwara ka ditsela tse di rileng mo leinaneng. Ba thuse go akanya ka dithuto tse di botlhokwa ka go ba botsa gore a ba ne ba

tla dira kgotsa go bua dilo tse modiragatsi a di buileng. Ba kope go akanya ka ditsela tse di farologaneng tse modiragatsi a ka bong a ile a lebana le kgwetlho ka teng.

★ Rotloetsa bana go torowa kgotsa go penta setshwantsho sa karolo e ba e ratang thata mo leinaneng.

★ Itire eketse o mmotsolodi mme o kope bana ba gago go nna badiiragatsi ba ba farologaneng mo leinaneng. Ba botsotse e kete o mogasi wa dipuisano mo motsweding wa dikgang. Seno se tla dira gore bana ba gago ba nne le tshono ya go akanya thata ka botho jwa modiragatsi le seabe se a nnileng le sone mo leinaneng.

★ Ba rotloetse go bona dilo ka leitlho la mogopolo, go tlhama dilo mo mogopolong le go kgona go akanyetsa dilo ka kelotlhoko ka go dira gore ba etelele pele mo go diragatseng leinane. Fa go kgonega, ba thuse go apara diaparo kgotsa o dira dirisiwa tse ba ka di dirisang go dira gore karolo e ba nnang le yone e utlwale e le ya mmatota.





# March 20 – Letsatsi la Boditšhabatšhaba la Boitumelo!

## 20 March – International Day of Happiness!

**1** Gantsi batho ba ba itumetseng ga ba tshwarwe ke mofikela.

Happy people are less likely to catch a cold.

**2** Monko wa malomo o dira gore o itumele le go feta.

The smell of flowers makes you happier.

**3** Go tshameka kgotsa go solasola seruiwa sa mo gae go oketsa boitumelo jwa gago.

Playing with or stroking a pet increases feelings of happiness.

**4** Gantsi bana ba ba tshamekelang kwa ntle ba itumetse thata go gaisa bana ba ba sa direng jalo.

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

**5** Bana ba ba ikutiwang thata ba le karolo ya sengwe kwa sekolong ba bonala ba itumela thata e bile ba dira kgatelopele botoka mo go buiseng le mo dipalong.

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



### KE ENG SE SE DIRANG GORE GO NNE LE MAGAE LE DIKOLU TSE DI ITUMETSENG THATA?

1. Go tlhokomela bana ka dilo tse ba di tlhokang go tsewa e le selo se se tlang pele.
2. Bana botlhe ba rotloediswa le go akgolwa ka metlha.
3. Bana botlhe ba tsewa ba le botlhokwa e bile ba tlhomologile.
4. Mongwe le mongwe a ka kgona go bolelela ba bangwe ka dikgopolo tse ba nang le tsone le maikutlo a bone kwantle ga go atholwa.
5. Mongwe le mongwe o a tlotliwa.

### KETEKANG BOITUMELO!

1. Iphokise phefo ka go lebelele tlhago. Dirisa ditemosi tsa gago tsa go bona, tsa monko, tsa modumo, tsa go ama le tsa go latswa gore o nne le kamano le lefatshe le le go dikologileng.
2. Buisa buka e e dirang gore o nyenye kgotsa o tshegele kwa godimo!
3. Reetsa mmimo o monate. Mme o bine!
4. Founela mongwe yo o feleditseng bogologolo go bua le ene yo a tla itumelang fa o mo founela.
5. Tshameka metshameko le balelapa la gago.

### 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.



### Godisa laeborari ya gago. Itirele dibuka tsa sega-o-boloke tse **PEDI**

#### Goggles mosireletsi

1. Ntsha letlhare la tsebe 9 la tlaleletso e.
2. Mena letlhare ka bogare go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse dintsho.
3. Le mene ka bogare gape go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse di tala go dira buka.
4. Sega go lebagana le mela ya dikhutlo tse dikhibidu go kgaoganya ditsebe.

#### Tau le kgabo

1. Go dira buka e dirisa ditsebe 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 le 12.
2. Tlogela ditsebe 7 le 8 mo gare ga ditsebe tse dingwe.
3. Mena matlhare ka bogare go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse dintsho.
4. A mene ka bogare gape go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse di tala go dira buka.
5. Sega go lebagana le mela ya dikhutlo tse dikhibidu go kgaoganya ditsebe.



“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 itse gore o botlhale tota go ka dumela maaka a a buiwang ke baba ba me,” tau a rialo. “Tswetswee, a ko o nthuse tlhe.”

Kgabagare, kgabo a utlwela tau botlhoko mme a folosa mogadla wa gagwe mo teng ga mosima jaaka mogala. Tau e ne ya itsihwarelela ka mogadla wa ga kgabo mme a tswa ka one.

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.



Leinane la *Tau le kgabo* le ile la gatisiwa la ntlha mo Kgatisong ya bo30 ya tlaleletso eno. Leinane leno le ne la bontshiwa la ntlha e le pontsho e e buisiwang ke mokwadi, e bong Ikeogu Oke, kwa molelong wa go abiwa ga Diawate tsa Dibuka wa 2012 wa Aforika Borwa o o neng o tshwerwe kwa Unibesithing ya Foreisetata, kwa Mangaung.

### 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.

### Nna le matlhagatlhaga a leinane!

- ★ Torowa setshwantsho se mo go sone leloko lengwe la lelapa le go anelang leinane.
- ★ Dirisa taka kgotsa letsopa go dira dipopego tsa tau, kgabo le mosadimogolo.
- ★ Dirisa dipopego tsa letsopa go anela gape leinane la tau le kgabo le mosadimogolo o dirisa mafoko a gago.
- ★ Tlhama pina e e kaga leinane leno mme o bo o e opela fa o sena go anela leinane.

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 bosetšhaba la go buisetsa monate e le go rotloetsa le go jala mowa wa go buisa go ralala Aforika Borwa. Go bona tshedimosetso e e oketsegileng, etela mo [www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org)



## The lion and the monkey



## Tau le kgabo

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?

**Megopolo e re ka buang ka yona:** A go na le mainane a a buang ka ditau le bokgabo a o a itseng? Tau e na le mekgwa efe? Bokgabo bone ba na le mekgwa efe? O akanya gore leinane leno le 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 lengwe, Rremogolo o ne a batla go re ruta thuto nngwe malebana le go ikanya motho le go leboga, ka jalo o ne a re tlotlela ka leinane la tau le kgabo.

Tau le kgabo di ne di nna mo sekgweng se se kitlaneng. Tau e ne e kaila fa tlase mo sekgweng mme kgabo yone e ne e nna kwa godimo ga ditlhare.

Ka dinako tse dingwe, kgabo e ne e fologela kwa tlase mo sekgweng go tsoma dijo kgotsa fa e ntse e tlola mo gare ga ditlhare tse di bapileng.







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

Rremogolo o ne a didimala go sekae  
mme a leba difatlhego tsa rona tse di neng  
tsa simolola go itumela fa re utlwa phelelo  
e monate ka kgabo.

“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.”

“Kgosi e dirang mo lefelong le le boteng jaana e bile le le lefti?” kgabo a botsa jalo, a leba mo teng ga mosima. “Ke wetse mo teng ga lone,” tau ya rialo ka lentšwe le le bokoa. “Ke ntse fano letsatsi lo!lhe. Nthuse tlhe.” Kgabo e ne ya etsaetsesga mme ya simolola go tsamaya, mme tau e ne ya mo kopa gape. Mme kgabo a re, “Ke utlwa go twe dipholologo tso!lhe tse di kileng tsa go direla molemo, ga di a ka tsa tshela go tlhalosa se se diragetseng morago ga foo.”

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.

Mme le fa a setse a tswele mo mosimeng, tau e ne ya na e ingangatsetse ka mogatla wa ga kgabo. “Ntoge!e! A ga ke a go thusa go tswa mo mosimeng o o boteng jaaka o nkopile?” kgabo a botsa tau jalo. Mme tau e ne ya ngangatlela mogatla wa ga kgabo thata le go feta, mme fa kgabo a lebelela mo mathlong a ga tau, a bona tebeego ya tlala. “Ao tlhe ntoge!e!” kgabo a tlhaaletsa jalo. Mme tau ya gagamatša le go 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.

Mosima o ne o le mosesane jaana mo e leng gore tau e ne e kgona fela go ema ka maoto a yone a kwa morago mo go one. E ne ya leka ka natla go tswa mo mosimeng o o boteng, mme nako le nako fa a leka go dira jalo mmu o mohibidu o ne o gosomana kafa tlase ga maroo a yone, mme a bo a kofomela gape kwa tlase ga mosima.

Tau e lapileng e ne e sa ntse e le moo fa ka tshoganyetso fela e bona mogata o feta. E ne e le mogata wa ga kgabo yo o neng a dola a ralala mosima. Tau e ne ya kopa thusa e tlaletswa.



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.

E kgobegile marapo, tau e ne ya lebelela kwa morago mo lefelong le ba neng ba bone mosadimogolo gone, mme o ne a sa tlhole a le teng foo.





Goggles looked sad. "What if ... arpi! ... what if I beam all the litter into space?"

Jay watched the spaceship rise higher and higher. It was beaming up litter off the streets, out of the rivers, off the beaches and out of the sea.

The next day, everyone woke up to a bright, shiny new Earth. No litter anywhere. Clean water, clean streets, clean everything.

Goggles o lebega a tlhonaame. Fa nka ....aphi!... fa nka dira gore matlakala a othe a a

iponatsa kwa loaping go ka ma jang?"

Jay a tlhoma sesutlhalafaurau matho fa se ntse se tlhatlogela kwa godimodimo. Se ne se phepheulela matlakala othe a mo mebleng, mo dinokeng, mo mabopong le mo lewateng kwa loaping.

Mo letsatsing le le latelang fa batho boitha ba tsoga ba fitlhela lefatsheng le galalela. Go ne so se le fa le matlakala. Metsi, mebila le dilo tsotlhe fela di ne di le phepa.

This story is an adapted version of **Goggles to the rescue**, 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>.

Leinane le ke phetolelo ya **Goggles mosireletsi** e phasaladitsweng ke Cadbury ka tirisanommogo le Nal'ibali jaaka karolo ya itshimololelo ya porojeke ya Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords. Leinane lengwe le lengwe le ka fitlhelwa ka dipuo tsa semmuso di le lesomenngwe tsa Aforika Borwa. Go bona tshedimosetso ya tlaletso ka ga maina a mainane a porojeke ya Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords o ka ya go <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.

### Nna le matlhagatlhaga a leinane!

- ★ Buisa gape serapa se se mo tsebing 4 e mo go yone Jay a tlhalosang gone gore matlakala a fitlha jang mo dinokeng le mo mawatleng a rona, le mo matshitshing a rona a lewatle. Dira tayakeramo go bontsha gore seno se direga jang. Torowa ditshwantsho tse dinnye, tse di nang le dileibole le metsu mo gare ga ditshwantsho tseno.
- ★ Kwala setlhogo sa lekwadikgang se se buang ka ditsela tse di farologaneng tse Goggles e thusitseng ka tsone go dira gore Lefatsheng e nne lefelo le lentle gape. O se ka wa lebala go dira gore setlhogo sa teng e nne se se gogelang! Torowa setshwantsho se se tsamaisanang le setlhogo seno.
- ★ Dirisa gape dilo tse di jaaka dithini, dibottolo tsa polasitiki le mabokoso a gantsi a latlhwang. Di kgabise o dirisa pampiri, bophatsiphatsi, pente le/kgotsa dikerayone mme o dire gore e nne dilo tse wena le maloko a mangwe a lelapa lo ka kgonang go di dirisa, jaaka dikhontinara tse di bayang diphensele, di-vase le dikhontinara tse go bolokelwang dilo mo go tsone.

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 bosetshaba la go buisetsa monate e le go rotloetsa le go jala mowa wa go buisa go ralala Aforika Borwa. Go bona tshedimosetso e e oketsegileng, etela mo [www.nalibali.org](http://www.nalibali.org)

"Arpi! Can you tell me what - arpi! - these are?" Goggles held up a plastic bag, a plastic bottle and an empty tin. "They are floating all over Earth. They are on the land and in the rivers and floating in the sea. Are they good to eat?"

The creature tried to take a bite out of the bottle.

"No, don't eat that! It's plastic!" Jay's voice was loud and clear again. "People drop their rubbish in the streets, and it blows into the rivers and floats down to the sea. Sometimes hungry fish and turtles think it's food, and they eat it and die. Plastic and glass and tin last a long, long time, so the land and the rivers and the sea and the beaches are full of rubbish."

"Nngaa, o se ka wa ja selo seoi! Ke polasetiki!" Lentswe la ga Jay le ne le kwa godimo mme e bile le tlhapile. "Batho ba latlhela matlakala a bona fela mo mebleng, mme a feleletsa a tsewa ke phefo e a gogolela mo dinokeng a bo a kokobala mo lewateng. Nakomngwe dithapile le dikgadubane di a aja ka jaana di ithaa di re ke dijo mme di feleletse di sule. Dipolasetiki, digalase le meteme di nna seboka se seleele tota, ka jalo seno se dira gore lefatsheng, dinoka, lelwatle le mabopo di tletse matlakala."

Sebopiwa sa leka go kuma lebotlolo.

"Aph! A ke o mpoelele gore tota fa o ntse o re - aph! - jaana o kayang?" Goggles a tsholetsa kgetšana ya polasetiki, lebotlolo la polasetiki le moteme o o senang sepe. "Di a ntsifala go ralala lefatsheng. O di fitlhelwa mo lefatsheng le mo dinokeng mme e bile di kokobala le mo lewateng. A di siametse go jewa?"

## Goggles to the rescue



## Goggles mosireletsi

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?

**Megopolo e re ka buang ka yona:** Go latlhela matlakala gongwe le gongwe go dirang mo tikologong ya rona? Ke eng se o ka se dirang go tlhokomela tikologo ya lona?





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.

Letsatsi lengwe bosigo e ne ya re Jay a thanya a bona lesedi le le phatshimang mo looping. Sengwe se ne se fofa ka lebelo le legolo tota mme se tla se lebile letlhabaphefo. Ka ponyo ya leitlho sa ema. Lebatlaba la bulega mme ga tswa sebopiwa se se maswe e le ruri.

“Aph! Madume, leina la me ke Goggles, Aph,” ga bua sebopiwa.

Jay a leka go bua mme lentsewe la gana go tswa.

Le fa go ntse jalo, batho ga ba a ka ba fetola tsela e ba tshelang ka yona. Ba ne ba tswela go latlhela matlakala mo mebileng. Go ise go ye kae, ke fa mebila, dinoka le mabopo di tletse matlakala fela jaaka di ne di ntse pele.

Jay a swetsa go bitsa Goggles go kopa thusa.

“Aph! Jaanong key a go leka go dirisa toro ya me ya lerole,” Goggles a itsise Jay. Ke ya go dira gore batho

botlhe mo lefatsheng ba lora ba sela matlakala, aph! Le go jala ditlhare. Aph! Le go dirisa dilo gape, aph! Le go dira dilo tsotlhe fela tse di ka dirang gore lefatshe le nne le le phepa ka dinako tsotlhe. Ba tlaa itumela thata mo ditorong tsa bona moo ba tlaa ratang go tswela ba dira seno fa ba tsogile. Aph.”

Ka go dira jalo, ba ne ba dira gore lefatshe le nne lentle thata le le phepa gape.





“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.

Ba sa lebelela, ga tlhaga mosadimogolo. O ne a feta a ya kwa polaseng ya gagwe fa a bona diphologolo di ngangisana. O ne a ema mme a botsa gore ke eng fa di ngangisana.

Kgabo e ne ya mmolelela gore o thusitse tau go tswa mo mosimeng o o kwa teng. “Mme gone jaanong o ngangatsetse mogatla wa me mme o gana go nlogela,” a ngongorega jalo.

“A ke boammaaruri?” mosadimogolo a botsa tau jalo.

Tau ya dumela ka tlhogo.

Go tswa foo mosadimogolo a raya kgabo a re, “Phaphatha diatla tsa gago o bo o re, ‘Ke tla tloga ke swa ka nthla ya bopelonomi jwa me. Ke tla tloga ke swa ka nthla ya bopelonomi jwa me.’”

Ka jalo, kgabo a dira seno.

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



Tau e ne ya lelekisa kgabo go fitlhela kgabo e palama setlhare se se gaufi.



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.

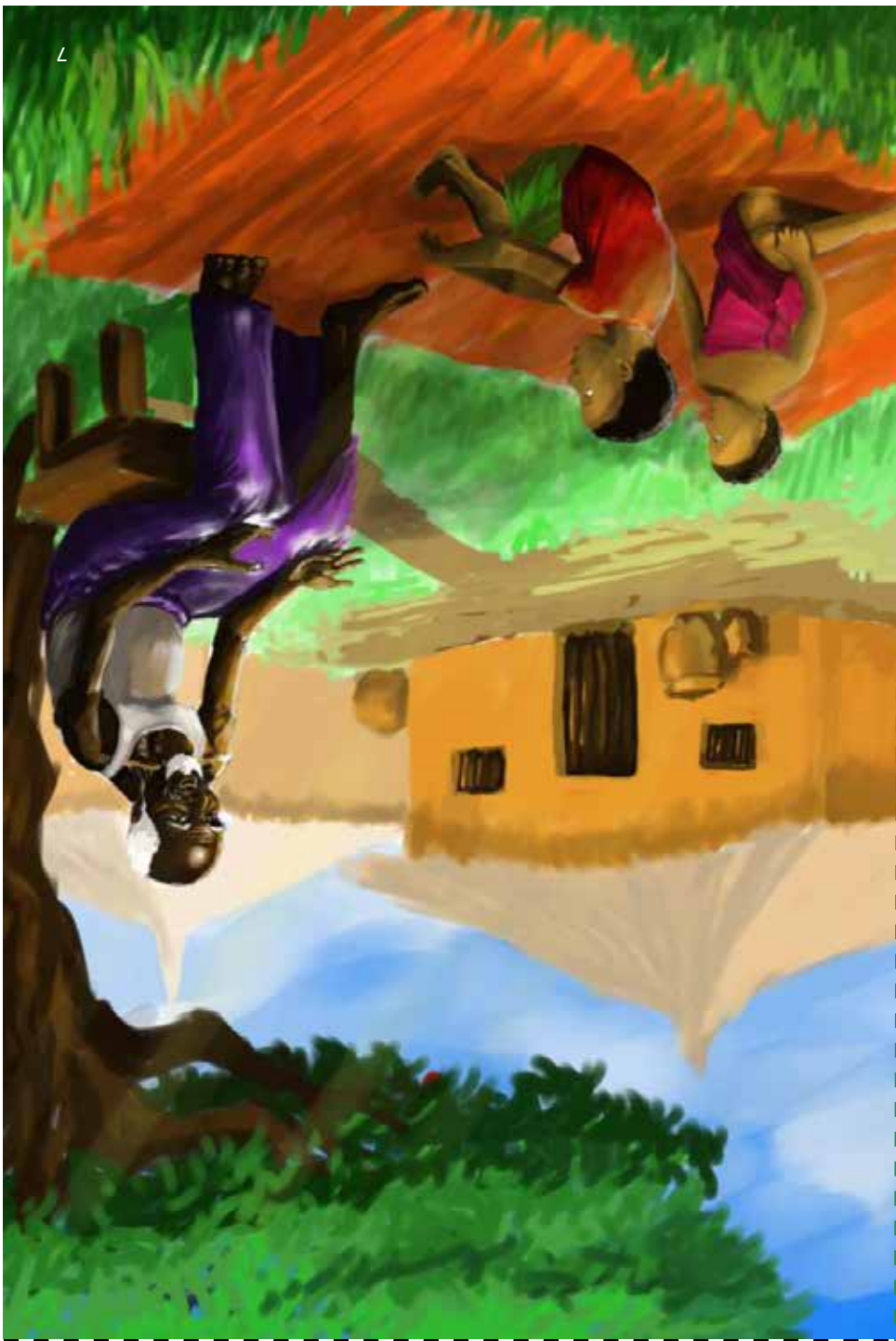
The lion moved towards the middle of the banana leaf, but as he sunk his teeth into the meat, the ground gave way beneath him. Together with the meat and the banana leaf, he fell into a deep pit.

Ka letsatsi lengwe, tau e ne ya bona nama mo godimo ga letlhare la panana fa fatshe mo sekgweng.

“Nama ya mahala le e nka e bonang motlhofo ke ele,” a akanya jalo.

Tau e ne ya tsamaela kwa gare ga letlhare la panana, mme fa e tsenya meno a yone mo nameng, mmu o ne wa gosomana kafa tlase ga gagwe. O ne a wela kwa teng ga mosima o o boteng, mmogo le nama le letlhare la panana.





“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 e ne e tla itse jang gore dijo tsa mahala ga se tsa mahala ka metlha; le gore dijo tse di bonwang motlhofo ga di bonwe motlhofo ka metlha jaaka go lebega?” Rremogolo a akgela jalo. “Kgosi ya sekgwa e ne e tla itse jang gore motsomi o ne a epile mosima o o kwa teng mme a o khurumetsa ka letlhare la panana, go tswa foo a baya nama mo gare ga letlhare mme a tswala letlhare leo ka motlhaba gore le se ka la bonala?”

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.

“Nnyaya!” mosadimogolo a rialo, “Ke rile phaphatha maroo a gago, mme ke raya maroo a gago a mabedi a fa pele, mme o bo o bua mafoko ao.” Fa tau e ikobela taelo ya gagwe mme e phaphatha maroo a yone, kgabo e ne ya falola ya tshaba.





# 5

## ya mabaka a go bo go ithuta puo ya gaeno go le botlhokwa reasons why learning your mother tongue is important



### 1

Bana ba ba ithutang ka puo ya gaabone ba nna le bokgoni jwa go baya mabaka botoka, bokgoni jwa go gopola dilo botoka, bokgoni jwa go itlhamela dilo le jwa go rarabolola mathata botoka. Ba kgona go ithuta puo ya bobedi motlhofo ka gonne ba ithutile kafa puo e berekang ka teng.

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.



### 2

Bana ba ba buang puo ya gaabone ka thelelo kwa gae gantsi ba dira botoka kwa sekolong le kwa yunubesithing. Ba tlhaloganya puo botoka e bile ba kgona go tlhalosa megopolo ya bone botoka mme ba tlhaloganya ditlhogo tsoitlhe.

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.



### 3

Go itse puo ya gaabone go ba thusa go itse ka boswa le setso sa bone. Dipuo tsa rona ke karolo e e botlhokwa ya gore re itse gore re bomang. Go ithuta ka puo ya rona go ka re thusa gore re tlhaloganye botoka gore re tswa kae le gore re ikutlwe gore le rona re wela gongwe.

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.



### 4

Fa bana ba bua ka puo ya gaabone go ba thusa gore ba kgone go bua le bamalapa a bone le maloko a tikologo ya bone. Ba kgona go bua botoka ka maikutlo a bone le ka mainane a tikologo ya bone le go tlwaelana le batho ba ba ba dikologileng.

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.



### 5

Go bua puo ya gaabone go ka tokafatsa go itlotla ga bone le go itshepa. Go kgona go buisana sentle le ba bangwe ka bua ya gaabone go ka dira gore bana ba ikutlwe ba le motlotlo ka go bo ba le karolo ya sengwe se se nang le bokao se se sa bolong go nna gone dikomane di le dintsi.

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: • **Ikgolaganye le rona** ka nngwe ya ditsela tse:

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# Le ka motlha batho ga ba ke ba kgotsofala

Ka Nosiselo Darly Dongwana ■ Ditshwantsho ka Heidel Dedekind



Mo motseng mongwe kwa bofelong jwa sekgwa, go ne go nna mosimanyana mongwe yo o bidiwang Ntando. O ne a rata sekgwa mme o ne a le tsala ya diphologolo tsothe tse di nnang koo. Gantsi Ntando o ne a ya go etela di sala tsa gagwe tsa diphologolo. Go ne go na le boitumelo le kutlwano fa gare ga mosimanyana yono le diphologolo tsa sekgwa.



Ka letsatsi lengwe, diphologolo di ne tsa utlwa mongwe a lela mme tsa ya go bona gore go diragala eng. "Ija! Ke tsala ya rona, Ntando," ba rialo.

"O lelela eng?" Ntsu a botsa jalo.

"Ga ke kgone go bona sentle, mme seo se dira gore ke se ka ka kgona go tsamaya sentle. Nako le nako fa ke kgopega ke bo ke wa, bana ba bangwe ba ntshega," Ntando a tlhalosa jalo.

"Seo ke bothata," ga rialo Ntsu, "mme o se ka wa tshwenyega, ke tla go thusa." Ka jalo Ntsu a naya Ntando mpho ya go bona sentle. Morago ga foo, Ntando o ne a kgona go bona sentle thata. Ntando o ne a itumetse tota. O ne a leboga Ntsu mme ga a ka a wa le fa e le gangwe fa a ya gae. Diphologolo le tsone di ne di itumetse ka gonne di kgonne go thusa tsala ya tsone.

Malatsi a sekae moragonyana, Ntando o ne a boela kwa sekgweng a lebega a hutsafetse. "Ke eng fa o hutsafetse jaana?" ga botsa jalo Morubisi.

"Ga ke botlhale thata, mme ga go na ope yo o ntheetsang fa ke bua sengwe," Ntando a rialo a lebega a le ditlhong go sekaenyana.

"Seo ke bothata," ga rialo Morubisi, "mme o se ka wa tshwenyega, ke tla go thusa." Go tswa foo, Morubisi a naya Ntando mpho ya botlhale. Ntando o ne a itumetse thata. O ne a leboga Morubisi mme o ne a tlhaganelela go fitlha kwa gae gore a bue le di sala tsa gagwe. O ne a itse gore ba ne ba tla mo reetsa! Diphologolo le tsone di ne di itumetse ka gonne di thusitse tsala ya tsone.

Lekgetlho le le latelang fa Ntando a etela kwa sekgweng, o ne a kopana le Tau. "Dumela, Tau," ga rialo Ntando. "A o ka nthusa tlhe? Gantsi ke ikutlwa ke boifa mme ke tshwenyega gore di sala tsa me di ka nna tsa akanya gore ke legatlapa."

Tau ga a ka a etsaetsege go thusa Ntando. "Ebu, ke tla go thusa. Ke tla go naya mpho ya go nna le bopelokgale," a rialo. Ntando o ne a itumetse tota. O ne a leboga Tau mme a tsamaya a boela gae a ikutlwa a le bopelokgale tota.

Fa dibeke di ntse di feta, Ntando o ne a nna a ntse a boela kwa sekgweng fa a tlhoka thuso. Mme di sala tsa gagwe tsa diphologolo di ne di ikemiseditse ka metlha go mo thusa. "Ga ke a nonofa thata," Ntando a ngongorega jalo. Tlou o ne a atamela mme a naya Ntando mpho ya nonofo.

"Ke bonya thata mme ga nke ke fenya mo kgaisanong ya lobelo," Ntando a tlhaletsa jalo. Letlotse le ne la naya Ntando mpho ya lobelo ka bonako.

"Ga ke kgone go thuma mme ke tshaba gore ke tla nwela," Ntando a ngongorega jalo. Kwen a nyenya mme a ruta Ntando go thuma mo nokeng.

Nako le nako fa Ntando a kopa thuso, diphologolo di ne di ikemiseditse go mo thusa. Mme fa nako e ntse e tsamaya, Ntando o ne a sa tlhole a lebogela thuso e a e fiwang, mme o ne a sa tlhole a thusa diphologolo fa di tlhoka thuso. O ne a simolola a sa tlhole a le botsalano mme a bonala a sa kgotsofalele sepe.

Ka letsatsi lengwe, Morubisi o ne a bitsa kokoano. "Di sala tsa me tsa diphologolo," Morubisi a simolola jalo, "re file mosimanyana yono sengwe le sengwe se a se kopileng, mme ga a tlhole a leboga e bile o nna a kopa mo go oketsegileng. Ga a leboge e bile ga a ke a kgotsofala. Se a se dirang fela ke go ngongorega. Mme ga a ke a re thusa le rona." Diphologolo tse dingwe di ne tsa dumalana le ene. Di ne tsa swetsa gore di ka se tlhole di thusa Ntando go fitlha a kopa maitshwarelo ka ntlha ya boitshwaro jwa gagwe jo bo sa siamang, go fitlha a leboga fa di mo thusa, e bile a ikemiseditse go di thusa le tsone.

Lekgetlho le le latelang fa Ntando a boela kwa sekgweng, o ne a ngongorega gore ga a na seriti ka mo go lekaneng. O ne a dutse kafa tlase ga setlhare a lela, mme go ne go sena epe ya diphologolo e e neng ya tla go mo thusa.

Morago ga nakwana, Monang o ne wa fitlha mme wa fofafofa go dikologa tlhogo ya ga Ntando. "O lelela eng?" Monang wa botsa jalo. O ne wa utlwa Ntando botlhoko go sekaenyana.

"Ke batla go nna le seriti, mme ga go na ope mo go lona diphologolo yo o batlang go nthusa," Ntando a ngongorega jalo.

"Diphologolo di ne di setse di go file dilo tse dintsi, mme o sa ntse o sa kgotsofala," Monang wa rialo. "Gongwe o ka di lebogela bopelonomi jwa tsone pele ga o kopa sengwe gape."

Fa a utlwa seno, Ntando o ne a galefa thata. "Tloga fa!" a goa jalo. Mme fa a rialo a phaila seatla sa gagwe mme a batla a tshwatla Monang!



Diphologolo tse dingwe di ne di gamaregile. "Ke eng o tlhoka maitseo jaana e bile o le setlhogo jaana, Ntando?" Morubisi a botsa jalo. "Ka metlha re ne re le pelonomi mo go wena e bile re go thusa. Fa o ne o kopa, re ne ra dira gore o bone sentle, ra go naya botlhale, bopelokgale, nonofo, lobelo, mme e bile re ile ra go ruta go thuma. Mme go na le gore o leboge, o ntse o re direla makgakga le go re utlwa botlhoko. Ke eng o se nke o kgotsofala?"

"Ka metlha go na le selo se sengwe se ke se batlang," Ntando a araba jalo. "Ke lebeletse gore lo nthuse."

Diphologolo di ne di sa dumele gore Ntando o di tshwara ka tsela eno, ka jalo di ne tsa kopana tsothe mme tsa leleka Ntando kwa sekgweng. Mme gape di ne tsa dumalana gore di ka se tlhole di thusa Ntando kgotsa motho ope o sele gape ka gonne ba ne ba ithutile gore batho ga ba ke ba kgotsofala!

## Nna le matlhagatlhaga a leinane!

- ★ Fa o ne o ka fiwa mpho ke phologolo, o ne o ka rata gore e nne eng?
- ★ Dira posetara e e nang le ditshwantsho tsa diphologolo go rotloetsa batho go nna kutlwelobotlhoko mo diphologolong. Kwala melaetsa e mekhutshwane mo posetareng. Ka sekai, "Nna kutlwelobotlhoko mo diphologolong. Di neye metsi a a tsididi, a a phepa ka letsatsi le le mogote."

- ★ Akanya ka mongwe yo o ileng a nna pelotshweu mo go wena le go nna kutlwelobotlhoko. Kwalela motho yoo lekwalonyana la go mo lebogela bopelonomi jwa gagwe le go bo a amega ka wena. Kgabiso lekwalonyana leo ka dipopego le ditshwantsho tse di mebalabala.





# Humans are never satisfied

By Nosiselo Darly 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!

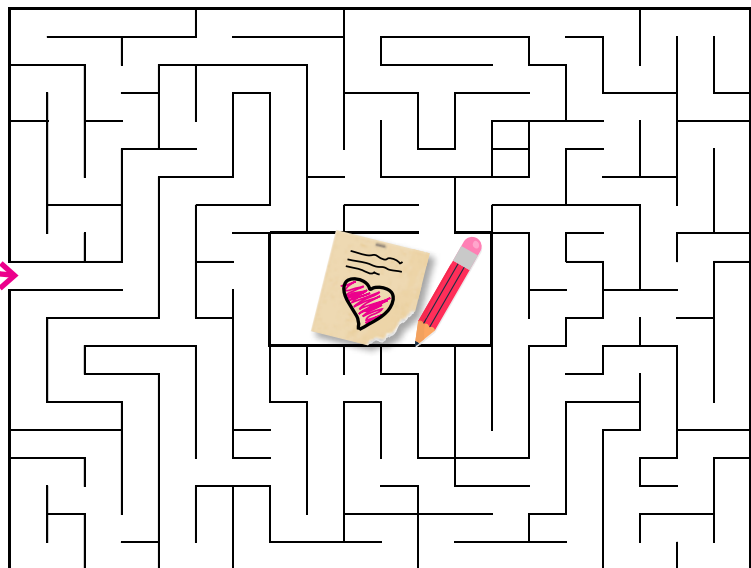
## Get story active!

- ★ 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!

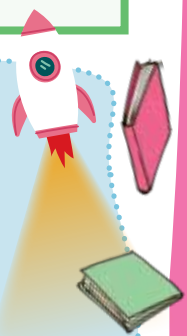


A cartoon illustration of a young girl with dark skin and curly hair, wearing a pink and blue striped shirt and blue pants, sitting on the ground and looking up at the lined paper.

[illegible]

Morago ga foo, romela emeile ya khopi ya leinane la gago mo atereseng ya [stories@nolibali.org](mailto:stories@nolibali.org). Mongwe le mongwe wa bakwadi ba mainane a ntlha a mararo ba tla amogela buka ya mainane mme mainane a bone a tla gatisiwa mo tlateletsong eno. 

Then email a copy of your story to [stories@nalibali.org](mailto:stories@nalibali.org). The writers of the top three stories will each receive a storybook and have their stories published in the supplement.



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