April 23 is World Book Day!

Reading lots of books helps to make children better readers. For your children to keep reading throughout their lives, they must want to read!

If we want to get our children reading and then keep them reading, we need to understand what motivates them to read.

What kinds of books do children like?

1. Children are more likely to read a book that they chose themselves than a book that a teacher or parent chose for them.
2. They like books that match their personal interests.
3. They are more likely to choose books with exciting covers and action-packed plots.
4. They also like books that are funny or scary and have great illustrations.
5. It is important to children that they learn something from reading a book.
6. Libraries give children the opportunity to look at lots of different books before choosing the ones they want to read.

What can motivate them to read?

1. Children’s interest in reading is mostly sparked and encouraged by family members (especially their mothers), teachers and friends.
2. They often find out about books they might want to read by talking to their friends.
3. They enjoy being read to by family members and teachers, even though they can already read!
4. Once they catch the reading bug, they just want to keep reading!

How parents and caregivers can help

1. Make sure that your children have access to a wide variety of books that interest them.
2. Take them to the library and, when you can, buy books for them to own.
3. Let them choose their own books.
4. Speak to your children about books and read to them, no matter their age.
5. Let them join an existing reading club or start one of their own!

This supplement is available in the following newspapers: Eyethu Umlazi and Polokwane Observer.
Dear parents and caregivers of young children, we all have hopes and dreams for our children – that they will live happy, healthy and successful lives. And we know that helping them to achieve these dreams takes effort.

The wisest investment we can make in our children is to give them our time – to listen to them, to talk to them and to do things with them. All of these things happen quite naturally when we tell and read stories together. When we share stories with children, we help to expand their world and we build a firm foundation for their futures.


2. Read what they love. For children to love reading and to want to read every day, they need to enjoy what they are reading! Some children may like stories based on real life while others like fantasy. So, whatever sparks their interest, let them read it!

3. Read printed books. Young children learn a great deal through their senses. It is, therefore, very important for them to have the experience of holding printed books and turning the pages.

4. Read together… or on their own. Choose books to read together that are slightly more advanced than the books your children are currently reading on their own. But, if children prefer to read on their own, encourage this as well.

5. Talk about the pictures and ask your child questions. Point to things in the pictures and name them or ask your child to name them. Ask: “What do you think happens next?” or “Why is the man angry?”

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Kafa lo ka itumelelang go buisa dibuka le go bua ka tsonle le bana ba gago


2. Buisa ka se ba se ratang. Gore bana ba rate go buisa, le go batla se ba se buisang le tlokwa le lesatse, ba thwaneletse go itumela se ba se buisang! Bana bangwe ba ka tswa ba rata mainane a a koga botshelo jwa mmotla mme ba bangwe ba ka tswa ba rata dillo tse e seng tsa mmotla. Ka jalo, le fa e ka tswa e le eng se ba kgathang, dira gore ba se buise!


4. Buisaang mmogo… kgotsa ba ka buisa ba le nosi. Tlhophu dibuka tse di boloko ya se keke go na le tse bana ba gago ba di buisang gone jaanogy ka bobone. Mme, bana ba rata go buisa ka bobone, ba rafoloitse go dira le seno.

5. Bua ka ditshwantsho mme o botse ngwana gago dipotsao. Supa allo dingwe mo ditshwantshong mme o tshakose gore ke eng kgotsa kopa ngwana wa gago gore a di tshakose. Botsa jaana: “O akanya gore go tla diragoa eng morago ga seno?” kgotsa “Ke eng la mona yale a galilefe?”
How do I read wordless picture books?

With wordless picture books, the story is told using pictures only, or there may be a few words. Reading these books creates a wonderful opportunity for sharing ideas about what is happening in the illustrations, why certain features were included in the illustrations, what characters may be thinking or saying and where the story is heading. There is no “right” or “wrong” way to read it, so each child can create a unique story while paging through the book.

1. Spend time talking about the cover and the book’s title, as these give us clues about the main thrust of the story.
2. Page through the book and spend time looking carefully at the illustrations. Notice and talk about the story’s setting and the characters’ facial expressions and body language.
3. Now that you have an idea of the sequence of the story, tell the story using different voices, interesting, descriptive words, and sound effects.
4. Telling a story using a wordless book is an excellent way in which to build your children’s confidence and vocabulary when they tell a story. Ask questions about details in the illustrations to help your children use new words and add depth to their story reading and telling.

Some questions to guide your children’s thinking...

* What is happening in this picture?
* What do you think the character is thinking/saying? What makes you say that?
* What is the character hoping to do?
* What do you think the character is going to do next? How will it affect the story?
* What is the setting of the story? What do you notice about the setting?
Dear Nal’ibali

I am a Geography teacher. Our school has started a Drop Everything And Read (DEAR) programme to improve the children’s literacy rates. Please can you give me some ideas for making stories interesting given my subject area.

Thanks,
Kgosi, Driefontein

Dear Kgosi

Traditional stories are a great starting point to explore different places and time periods and different ways people live. Choose stories set in other countries and then let the children use the internet and information books to find out more about these countries. You can also encourage the children to use maps and/or atlases to find the places they read about in stories or to trace the journey of a story character.

The Nal’ibali Team
Get story active!

🌟 Draw a picture of a tree and some of the creatures that need trees for food or shelter.

🌟 Write a poem or song about trees. You can write about how it looks, how important trees are and how people should look after trees.

🌟 See page 13 for a lovely project that you and your family or friends can do to celebrate Earth Day on 22 April.

Nal’ibali ke leinane!

🌟 Torowa sethwanthsho sa sethare le dingvse tsa ditshedhi tse di thokang dithlhare gore di bane djo kgotsa bonno.

🌟 Kwala poko kgotsa pina ka dithlhare. O ka kwala ka gore se lebega jang, gore ke jang dithlhare di tshing bothlokwa ka teng le kala batho ba tshwenetseng go thokomela dithlhare ka gone.

🌟 Bona tsebe 13 go bona kafa wena le balelapa la gaemo kgotsa ditselelo lo ka dirang porajek e ntle ya go anazela Letswa la Lefatshe ka April 22 ka teng.

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.

Nal’ibali ke lehloko la basetsaba la go busetsa monate e le go rilisoetsa le go jola mowa wa go busa go raloka Aforika Borwa. Go bona tshedinisetso e e oketsegileng, etela www.nalibali.org.

Lots more free books at bookdash.org

A Very Important Tree

Liam Longland • Elana Bregin

Heniz Creative Studio • Carla Lever

Setlhare se se Botlhokwa Thata

Ideas to talk about: Do you think trees are important? Why or why not? What are some ways we use trees? What are some ways animals and insects use trees?

Megopolo e go ka buiwang ka yona: A o akanya gore dithlhare di bothlokwa? Ka nthla yang kgotsa ke ka nthla yang go sa re na jalo? Ke ditsele dingwse dife tse re ka ditsang dithlhare ka tshone? Ke ditsele dingwse dife tse diphologolo le dithenekegi di ditsang dithlhare ka tshone?
She climbed onto some rocks that jutted out of the sea.

Could this be the perfect place to nap?

The rocks grew hot and one poked Baby Otter's back.

She couldn't nap here!

She slid back into the sea and turned on her back.

Baby Otter wants a nap

Get story active!

★ Draw a picture of yourself, a family member or your pet taking a nap. Under your drawing, write a sentence that describes what you have drawn.

★ Make a list of the places where Baby Otter tried to nap and what was wrong with each place.

★ Make up your own story about places where a child wants to nap and what goes wrong. For example, the child wants to nap on a table and nearly falls off! Draw a picture to show your favourite part of your story.

Nna le matlhagatlhaga a leinane!

★ Torowa setshwantsho sa gago, leloko la lelapa la gaeno kgotsa la seruiwa sa gago sa kea gae sa robalanyana. Kafa fane sa setshwantsho sa gago, kwalos e se se tsholosang gore o tswelope eng.

★ Dia le fane sa leinane a Otter e Nnye e lekileng go robalanyana ma go one le gore ke eng se se neng se se saona ka lefelo lango ang se tshwee.

★ Ithamele leinane la gago matelela sa leifie sa ngeqwana a bafanggo robalanyana mo go one le gore ke eng se se sa simang ka one. Ke sekha, ngeqwana a bafango robalanyana mo bafanggo, mme a bafango a wo le go yone! Torowa setshwantsho se se bontshang karala e e e latang thuta mo lefelo leinaeng la gago.

Otter e Nnye e batla go robalanyana

Desirée Botha • Clyde Beech

Megapolo a go ka buiwang la yona: Ke eng fa o akanya gore go kotsi gore pholatswana e robalanyana gomwe la gomwe e bafanggore? Diphologolo dingeve di thirilelala pang fa di robalanyana? Lefelo le o le latang thuta la go robalanyana ma go lone ke lele?
Baby Otter was very tired. She went off in search of a good place to sleep.

The first place Baby Otter saw was the kelp forest where her mom used to leave her when she was very little.

Could this be the perfect place to nap?

She tried to curl up in the kelp. The kelp was too slippery.

This was not the perfect place to nap.

Baby Otter had to look for another place.

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Otter e Nnye e ne e lapile thata. E ne ya tsamaya e ya go batla lefelo le le siameng le e ka robalang gone.

Lefelo la ntha le Otter e Nnye e neng ya e bona e ne e le sekgwa sa di-kelp mo mmaagwana a neng a thola a mo tlogela gone fa a a ne a le monnye thata.

A lENO le ka tswa e le lefelo le le siametseng sentle go ka robalanyana?

O ne a leka go ikhutaganya mo teng ga dimela tsa kelp. Dimela tsa kelp di ne di le boreledi thata.

E ne e le lefelo le le siametseng go robalanyana.

Otter e Nnye o ne a tshwanela go ya go batla lefelo le lengwe.

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Eno e ne e le lefelo le le siametseng tšhe go robalanyana! Otter e Nnye e ne ya tsvala matlhho a yone mme ya nyenya, mme e re ka Mama a ngaparetse leroo la yone thata, e ne ya simolola go thulamela.
**Dira metswako ya ditshwantsho tsa setlhare**

**Make a tree collage**

Ditlhare di nă le seso se se bathokwa thela mo go bolokeng lefatshe la rona le le phepa e bile le itekanetse. Ditlhare di phepane tsa mo ywa ka go morya khabonetaeokosaete (gase e kotse) mmē di bo di ntshā okosejene, e leng gase e ditshedisi tsothe, go aketsele le bato, ba e tinokang go nna ba tshela.

**Tree facts**

A single oak tree can shelter and feed

- 532 types of caterpillars
- 147 types of birds
- 120 types of mammals
- 60 types of reptiles and amphibians
- 280 types of insects

Trees play a very important role in keeping our world clean and healthy. Trees clean the air by taking in carbon dioxide (a poisonous gas) and giving off oxygen, a gas that all creatures, including humans, need to stay alive.

Trees draw water from deep under the ground and release it as water vapour into the atmosphere, where it can form life-giving water. Trees provide food and shelter, shade and firewood, and they stop the soil from being washed away by rain.

Make a tree collage

**Setlhare se le sengwe sa moakere se kgona go sinelsetse le go tšepa**

- Mefuta e le 532 ya dibokwana
- Mefuta e le 147 ya dinonyane
- Mefuta e le 120 ya diemisi
- Mefuta e le 60 ya digagabi le ditshedisi tsa mo metshing
- Mefuta e le 280 ya ditsemenyeni

**Dinthsitho tse di ka ga Ditlhare**

Ditlhare di gopa metsi go tswa kwa tlhose ga lefatshe le bo di a ntshā e le mowere mo a temesefereng, mme e bo e nna metsi a a re nayag botshelo. Ditlhare di re tlamaelaa ka dijo, bonno, moritha le dikgāng tsa mōlela, mme di thibela mmo go gogolwā ke puia.

The Nalibali Trust

nalibaliSA

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Nako ningwe, go kile ga go ba na le dimo e e neng e nna kwa thabeng e kgolo kwa godimo ga dipalos tse dintle tse ditla. Ke maswabi, dimo ene e ne e le basukgala thata. Letsetsi tengwe le kengwe e ne e ya kwa polasing e ningwe e tsaya sengwe se se e ba baling kwante ga go kopa! E ne e tsaya dipalos le diphalogologo tlafthe gore balemirui ba sale ba sera se se ba ka lepang bamilapane a bone ka sone.

"Go same," di mo tshahe jalo. "Nina ke labelo e bile ke nonofile go gaisa mongwele go mongwe! Ke fia fana kgweltho eno!"

Kopano o ne a tshahe le na le dimo e a tsela le mo gaisa la mpatloago a folaogela kwa fise go ba baling kwante go gore di mo ene a monne.

Moso o a lelaling, pele ga letsetsi le thaba, Kopano o ne a simolola go ego moselele ka fholo go gaisa. Go tswa foa go kagobakana mafho a ditsho le a le makago a mo a ka kagongang ka tseg. O ne e a baya mafho a ditsho ka bonolo mo moselele, a thomamimanga gore a se a ka kwa tshegwo ditsho. Morago foa go, o ne e rema dikalo tse dikalo mme a di matsegwa go ra moselele gore se. O se bofele a ne e khorunsweta sengwe le sengwe ka mmo gore gaisa le lebange leka le ne re le tse pele.

Go ise go ye ka, di mo a ne a orogaca, o ne a lebega a tshahe tona. O ne a tshahe tona fa a bona kafa Kopano a leng monnye ka tseg. "O molemirui yo monnye tona," a riela. "Ke a itse gore ke nonofile e bile ke labelo thata go gaisa!"

Le fa Kopano a ne a ikutlwa a bofola go sekaeneyana, o ne a itse gore a tle go gaisa dimo a re, "Gompompo, kgweltho ke go bona gore ke mane yo o labelo go gaisa. Re simolola go setlhareang se setlela se ne mme mo sekeka ka kwa kagongang ka re mo ra lefela le ka. Kopano o ne a thomamimanga gore ditsho tse pedi tsediso se di mo ditsho tse di ka kwa go gaisa o a fithleng gore o a dikung.

Dimo o ne a tshahe thata juana mo e leng gore lefatshe le ke la roromo. "Ke same," a riela. "Lelelyanang lono go se kgweltho mo go mme. Rina ke fia fana gompompo.

Kopano le dimo ba ne ba ema go bapo le setlhare. Go tswa foa Kopano a re, "Tsaya manono go gago, apaqanye, a re yeng!"

Dimo o ne a simolola go tabogo mme o ne e le kwa pele thata ka Kopano ga ka tsega dikago le ka pedi fela. O ne a lebela le kwa morago mme a bona molemirui yo monnye a le kagongang kwa gaisa ka morago. Mme e ne e le phoso e kgolo e bile a nonofile go ba gaisa. Ke mabaka afe a mangwe a re a di kgweltho e bile a kgweltho mo gaisa. Ke mabaka lehoare a nonofile go e kgweltho e gore ka morago e gore e kgweltho.

Moso o o latelang, pele ga lelelo go gaisa se kaeneyana, o ne a itse gore a tle go gaisa dimo a re, "Gompompo, kgweltho ke go bona gore ke mane yo o labelo go gaisa. Re simolola go setlhareang se setlela se ne mme mo sekeka ka kwa kagongang ka re mo ra lefela le ka. Kopano o ne a fithleng gore o a dikung.

Dimo o ne a tshahe thata juana mo e leng gore lefatshe le ke la roromo. "Ke same," a riela. "Lelelyanang lono go se kgweltho mo go mme. Rina ke fia fana gompompo.

Kopano o ne a kgerisa balemirui ka gonne a ne a le dirang gore batho bangwe ba bangwe? "A o akanya gore Kopano a ne e le baling kwante thata? A o ka akanya ka tsele e ningwe nga go kopa dimo?"

Dimo o ne a itse gore a tle go gaisa dimo a re, "Go same," di mo tshahe jalo. "Nina ke labelo e bile ke nonofile go gaisa mongwele go mongwe! Ke fia fana kgweltho eno!"

Kopano o ne a tshahe le na le dimo e a tsela le mo gaisa la mpatloago a folaogela kwa fise go ba baling kwante go gore di mo ene a monne.
Once upon a time, there was a giant who lived on a mountain high above beautiful green farmlands. Unfortunately, the giant was very mean. Every day he would go from farm to farm and take whatever he wanted without even asking! He took all the crops and animals so that the farmers did not have anything left to feed their families.

The farmers were getting very angry at the giant’s behaviour, but they were too scared to stop him. Luckily there was one farmer, named Kopano, who decided to be brave. “I am very clever, and I will make a plan to get rid of the giant,” he said to the other farmers. They were all very grateful but trembled at the thought of trying to fight a giant!

The next morning, Kopano packed some food, a spade and an axe and headed towards the mountain to find the giant. After many hours, Kopano found a small cave. He crawled inside and made sure that he was well hidden so that the giant would not see him.

Not long after, he heard heavy footsteps as the giant stomped up the mountain.

As the giant came closer, Kopano could hear that he was singing a happy song while he carried vegetables, fruit, three fat cows and two strong horses that he had stolen from the farmers. This made Kopano furious. Kopano knew that the giant was too big to find him in his hiding place. So, while the giant danced and sang, Kopano disguised his voice and said, “You think you are strong and smart, but I am much stronger and smarter than you are. I am also faster than you are and could beat you in any race.”

The giant could not believe his ears. “Who dares to challenge me?” he shouted as he spun around trying to find where the voice was coming from. But Kopano had hidden well, and the giant could not find him anywhere.

Kopano laughed and said, “You see, even now I have fooled you. You will never find me, but perhaps you are brave enough to accept my challenge.”

“Of course,” laughed the giant. “I’m faster and stronger than everyone! I will win this challenge.”

Kopano smiled to himself and then snuck out of the cave and down the mountain without the giant noticing.

The next morning, before sunrise, Kopano started digging a long trench in the field. Then he collected as many beehives as he could find. He gently put the hives in the trench, making sure not to disturb the bees. Next, he chopped down some big branches and laid them across the trench. Lastly, he covered everything with soil so that the field looked as it always had.

Soon enough, the giant arrived, looking very confident. He laughed and laughed when he saw how small Kopano was. “You are a small farmer;” he said. “I know that I am much stronger and faster than you are!”

Although Kopano felt a bit scared, he knew that he was going to outwit the giant and so he said, “Today, the challenge is to see who is the fastest. This green tree is the starting point and that tree in the distance is the finish.” Kopano made sure that the two trees were on opposite sides of the hidden trench he had made.

The giant laughed so much that the ground shook. “I’m ready,” he said. “This little race is no challenge to me. I will surely win today.”

Kopano and the giant stood next to the tree. Then Kopano said, “On your marks, get set, go!”

The giant started running and was way ahead of Kopano within two steps. He looked back and saw the little farmer far behind him. But this was the giant’s big mistake because, when he looked back, he stepped right into the hidden trench. The soil and branches crumbled under his weight and when he fell, he broke open all the hives and out came swarms of angry bees. The bees began to sting the giant, and soon he was crying in pain. The giant was terrified. He jumped up and ran as far away as he could, never to return.

Kopano dusted himself off and started walking back towards his farm. Along the way, he met all the other farmers and their families. They clapped and sang and thanked Kopano.

Kopano smiled happily because he knew that today a small farmer had outwitted a giant, and that is not something that happens every day, not even in stories!

Get story active!

Do you think Kopano was very clever? Can you think of another way to get rid of the giant?

Make a poster with the title: STOP BULLIES! Write a list of things to do if you are being bullied.

In this story, the giant bullied the farmers because he was bigger and stronger than they were. What other reasons can you think of that some people bully others?
Monate wa Nal’ibali

Nal’ibali fun

In the story A Very Important Tree the little girl stops the man from cutting down the tree. What do you think is happening in this picture? In the speech bubble, write what you think the little girl is saying to the man. Then write a few sentences about why you think trees are important.

Ke setshwantsho sefe se sennye se Neo le rraagwe ba buisang mo go sone se se tshwanang tse le setshwantsho se segolo?
Which little picture of Neo and his dad reading is exactly the same as the big picture?

O ka kgona go bona le go umaka dilo di le koe mo setshwantshong seno?
How many of these things can you find and name in the picture?

How many of these things can you find and name in the picture?

• something to eat with _________________________________________
• something that helps you to see better ____________________________
• something to sit on ____________________________________________
• something to drink ____________________________________________
• somewhere to cook food _________________________________________
• something to tell what time it is ___________________________________

Answers: 2. a; 3.

Dikarabo: 2. a; 3. fork, glasses/spectacles, chair, cooldrink/juice, braai, watch

Answers: 2. a; 3.

Mo leinaneng la, Sethare se se Bothokwa Thata, mosetsanyana ya monnye o thibela monna mongwe go rema sethore. O akanja gore go direga eng mo setshwantshong seno? Mo puleng ya puo, kwala gore o akanja gore mosetsanyana o raya monna yole a reng. Go tawa foo kwala diele di sekae tse di malebana le gore ke eng fa o akanja gore dithare di bothokwa.

In the story A Very Important Tree the little girl stops the man from cutting down the tree. What do you think is happening in this picture? In the speech bubble, write what you think the little girl is saying to the man. Then write a few sentences about why you think trees are important.

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