

UITGAWE 196
EDITION 196

Afrikaans
English



Leer deur liedjies, rympies en speletjies

Onthou jy hoe jy saam met ander kinders speletjies gespeel het toe jy 'n kind was? Het jy dit geniet om liedjies te sing of rympies op te sê? Jy het waarskynlik baie pret gehad en het, sonder dat jy dit besef het, nuwe idees ontwikkel en nuwe vaardighede aangeleer. Alle kinders het baie geleenthede nodig om te speel. Spel voed hul verbeelding en ontwikkel hul probleemoplossings-, sosiale en taalvaardighede. Hierdie vaardighede help kinders om veerkragtige, goed aangepaste probleemoplossers te word.



Learning through song, rhyme and play

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

HOEKOM MOET JY LIEDJIES, RYMPIES EN SPELETJIES GEBRUIK?

- ★ Kinders leer wanneer hulle speel en pret het.
- ★ Liedjies, rympies en speletjies ontwikkel kinders se huistaalvaardighede en is 'n natuurlike manier om 'n tweede taal aan te leer.
- ★ Dit versterk kinders se kennis en ervarings en bou selfrespek, wat uiters belangrik is vir leer.
- ★ Wanneer volwassenes saam met kinders sing en speletjies speel, skep dit vertroue en versterk dit die band tussen hulle.
- ★ Liedjies en speletjies laat kinders ontspan. Kinders sukkel om te leer wanneer hulle angstig, onder druk of bang is.



WHY USE SONGS, RHYMES AND GAMES?

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

HOE OM LIEDJIES, RYMPIES EN SPELETJIES TE GEBRUIK

- ★ Gebruik liggaamsbewegings en aksies wat by die woorde van die liedjie of rympie pas.
- ★ Druk die woorde van kinderliedjies uit of skryf dit neer sodat kinders dit kan lees terwyl hulle sing. Wys dan na die woorde terwyl julle dit sing of opsê. Jy kan dit doen selfs al kan die kinders nog nie lees of skryf nie, want as hulle sien hoe woorde wat neergeskryf is, gebruik word, sal dit hulle help om te leer hoe ons lees.



HOW TO USE SONGS, RHYMES AND GAMES

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

WAAR OM LIEDJIES EN RYMPIES TE VIND

- ★ Leer vir kinders die liedjies en rympies wat jy as kind geleer het.
- ★ Gebruik liedjies wat almal ken en verander die woorde om by jou kinders se ervarings te pas.
- ★ Maak jou eie liedjies of rympies op wat gebaseer is op die stories wat jy lees.
- ★ Vra kinders om vir jou die liedjies en rympies wat hulle ken te leer, en laat hulle hul eie liedjies en rympies opmaak.
- ★ Neem geïllustreerde boeke met rympies by jou biblioteek uit.
- ★ Gaan na <https://www.youtube.com/@TheNalibaliChannel/videos> vir voorbeelde van speletjies, liedjies en rympies wat jy kan gebruik.

WHERE TO FIND SONGS AND RHYMES

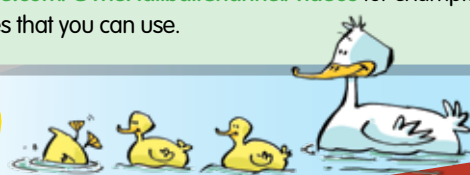
- ★ Teach children the songs and rhymes that you learnt as a child.
- ★ Use songs everyone knows and change the words to reflect your children's experiences.
- ★ Make up your own songs or rhymes based on the stories you read.
- ★ Ask children to teach you the songs and rhymes they know and let them make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

Besoek ons webwerf by
<https://nalibali.org/stories> vir stories,
rympies en liedjies in verskillende tale!

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



Drive your
imagination



IT STARTS WITH
A STORY.
DIT BEGIN MET
'N STORIE.

Help jou kind om lief te word vir lees!

Sommige kinders is dolgelukkig om doodstil na 'n lang slaapydstorie te sit en luister, terwyl ander begin vroetel en gou belangstelling verloor. Sommige kinders is dol oor boeke, en ander het 'n bietjie aanmoediging nodig. Dit is normaal en kan verander namate hulle ouer word.



Help your child connect to reading!

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



Kinders wat nie van lees hou nie, word dikwels as "minder bedrewe" lesers beskou. Dit is nie waar nie. Hulle stel dalk nie belang om te lees nie omdat hulle nog nooit met die boeke om hulle geïdentifiseer het nie, nie boeke in hul voorkeurtal het nie of nie in 'n leeskuiluur grootgeword het nie.

Kinders het boeke en stories nodig in 'n taal wat hulle kan lees en verstaan. Die boeke moet oor onderwerpe handel waarin hulle belangstel of wat op hul lewens van toepassing is. Dit is ook belangrik dat hulle die boeke moet geniet! Nalibali het honderde gratis, pragtig geïllustreerde Suid-Afrikaanse kinderstories beskikbaar by www.nalibali.org/stories.



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

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

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

they are interested in or that are relevant to their lives and, importantly, that are enjoyable! Nalibali has hundreds of free, beautifully illustrated South African children's stories available at www.nalibali.org/stories.



Ouers, wanneer julle gereeld vir jul kinders lees, behoort dit 'n genotvolle tyd te wees wat julle saam deurbring. Julle kinders sal dan dink dat lees met pret gepaardgaan en sal meer geneig wees om later op hul eie te lees. Dit verg tyd om die gewoonte te vestig om gereeld te lees, maar die belangrikste ding is om te begin!

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

1. Fokus op wat jou kinders geniet

Mense word van nature gefassineer deur stories en het 'n band met stories – of dit films is, familiestories of wanneer jy iemand van jou dag vertel. Soek stories waarvan jou kinders hou, of dit nou strokiesverhale of strokiesprente, of selfs inligtingsboeke is.

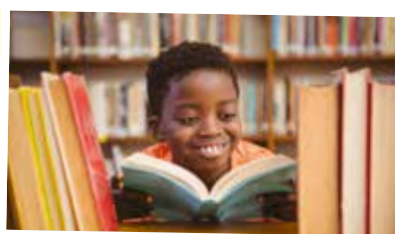


1. Focus on what your children enjoy

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

2. Groter blootstelling

Gaan biblioteek toe en laat jou kinders die boeke kies wat hulle wil lees. As jy respekteer wat jou kinders kies om te lees, laat dit hulle as lesers groei.



2. Greater exposure

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

3. Maak dit persoonlik

Kinders assosieer lees meestal met skoolwerk. Maak lees pret deur byvoorbeeld kort briefies of gediggies in jou kinders se kosblik of op hul bed te sit. Sodra jy begin om lees en stories 'n gereelde persoonlike aktiwiteit te maak, sal kinders 'n positiewe band met lees vorm.



3. Make it personal

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

4. Storiespel

Kweek 'n liefde vir stories by een- tot vyfjariges deur vir hulle te lees. Prikkel jou kind se verbeelding en kognitiewe ontwikkeling deur saam dele van die storie op te voer en oor die karakters te gesels.



4. Storyplay

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



Drive your
imagination

Storiesterre

Sithembiso Nhlapo – 'n Nal'ibali-SUPERSTER!

Sithembiso Nhlapo is die provinsiale koördineerder wat al die langste vir Nal'ibali werk. Hy is die gesig en stem van Nal'ibali in Gauteng en die Vrystaat, waar hy alle vennootskapsaktiwiteite en -programme koördineer.

1. Wat het jy tot dusver deur middel van jou werk bereik?

Ek het goeie vennootskappe in die provinsies gebou wat die organisasie gehelp het om sy reputasie in die geletterdheidontwikkelingsektor te laat groei.

2. Wat is jou mening oor die rol van stories en boeke in ons lewens en in die samelewing?

Die dinge wat ons lees en die stories wat ons hoor, het 'n invloed op die manier waarop ons dink en hoe ons die lewe benader. Die geskiedenis van ons samelewing is opgeskryf of word oortel sodat ons kan weet wie ons is en waar ons vandaan kom. Ons toekoms word gevorm deur die dinge wat ons gelees het of wat vir ons vertel is.

3. Is dit belangrik om boeke in al Suid-Afrika se tale te hê?

As ons 'n leeskuiluur in ons samelewing wil kweek en bevorder, moet meer kinders en hul ouers lees, en die beste manier om stories te lees is in 'n mens se moedertaal. Wanneer daar vir kinders in hul moedertaal gelees word, kan hulle die storie verstaan en betrokke raak daarby.

4. Hoekom dink jy is Suid-Afrika se geletterdheidskoers so laag?

Ons het nie 'n onderliggende leeskuiluur in ons samelewing nie. Ons doen nie die belangrike dinge reg nie; daar moet leesaktiwiteite by die huis, by VKO-sentrums, skole, biblioteke en in ons gemeenskappe wees. Lees behoort deel te wees van ons daaglikse lewe.

5. Het iemand vir jou stories vertel toe jy 'n kind was?

My ouma het, maar nie gereeld nie.

6. Het iemand vir jou gelees toe jy 'n kind was?

Ongelukkig het niemand vir my gelees nie. Ek het in lees en boeke begin belangstel omdat ek so nuuskierig was.

7. Hoekom behoort elke kind te lees?

Lees kan hulle wegvoer na plekke waar hulle nog nooit was nie. Dit kan hulle help om beter besluite te neem, hul karakters bou en hulle meer selfvertroue gee sodat hulle na enige plek toe kan gaan.



Sithembiso Nhlapo – ons geletterdheidskampioen!

Sithembiso Nhlapo – our literacy champion!

Story stars

Sithembiso Nhlapo – a Nal'ibali SUPERSTAR!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Why should every child read?

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

Hoe om ons stories op verskillende maniere te gebruik

- 1. Vertel die storie vir jou kind.** Lees en oefen om die storie te vertel. Gebruik dan jou stem, gesig en liggaam om die storie te laat lewe.
- 2. Lees die storie vir jou kind.** Gesels oor die prente. Vra: "Wat dink jy gebeur volgende?" of "Hoekom dink jy het die karakter dit gesê of gedoen?"
- 3. Lees die storie saam met jou kind.** Maak beurte om die storie saam te lees. Moenie hul foute regmaak nie, en help net as hulle jou vra om te help.
- 4. Luister hoe jou kind lees.** Luister sonder om hulle te onderbreek. Sê dat dit vir jou lekker is om te luister wanneer hulle hardop vir jou lees.
- 5. Doen die aktiwiteite in Raak doenig met stories!** Dit behoort vir jou en jou kind pret te wees.

How to use our stories in different ways

- 1. Tell the story to your child.** Read and practise telling the story. Then use your voice, face and body to bring the story to life.
- 2. Read the story to your child.** Talk about the pictures. Ask, "What do you think happens next?" or "Why do you think the character said or did that?"
- 3. Read the story with your child.** Take turns to read the story together. Don't correct their mistakes, and only help if they ask for it.
- 4. Listen to your child read.** Listen without interrupting. Say that you enjoy hearing them read aloud to you.
- 5. Do the Get story active! activities.** This should be fun for you and your child.



Drive your imagination

Gelukkige Moedersdag 14 Mei Happy Mother's Day 14 May



Hierdie jaar vier ons Moedersdag op Sondag 14 Mei. Vier saam met ons op hierdie dag ons ma's en ook die vroue wat vir ons soos ma's is. Volg die instruksies om 'n kaartjie vir jou ma of die ma-figuur in jou lewe te maak!



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

Maak 'n Moedersdagkaartjie

1. Knip die kaartjie op die rooi stippellyn uit.
2. Vou die kaartjie op die swart stippellyn.
3. Plak die twee dele aan mekaar vas.
4. Skryf 'n boodskap aan die persoon vir wie jy die kaartjie wil gee aan die kant met die prent. Kleur die prent in.
5. Teken 'n prent van jou en hierdie persoon saam aan die ander kant. Of skryf 'n gedig of paragraaf oor hoekom jy dink ma's belangrik is.



Make a Mother's Day card

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



Bou jou eie biblioteek. Maak TWEE knip-uit-en-bêreboekies

The story of the golden rhino

1. Skeur bladsy 9 van hierdie bylae af.
2. Vou die bladsy in die helfte op die swart stippellyn.
3. Vou dit weer in die helfte op die groen stippellyn om die boek te maak.
4. Knip op die rooi stippellyne om die bladsye te skei.

Die onthou-boom

1. Om hierdie boek te maak, gebruik bladsye 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 en 12.
2. Hou bladsye 7 en 8 binne-in die ander bladsye.
3. Vou die velle in die helfte op die swart stippellyn.
4. Vou dit weer in die helfte op die groen stippellyn om die boek te maak.
5. Knip op die rooi stippellyne om die bladsye te skei.



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

The story of the golden rhino

1. Tear off page 9 of this supplement.
2. Fold the sheet in half along the black dotted line.
3. Fold it in half again along the green dotted line to make the book.
4. Cut along the red dotted lines to separate the pages.

The memory tree

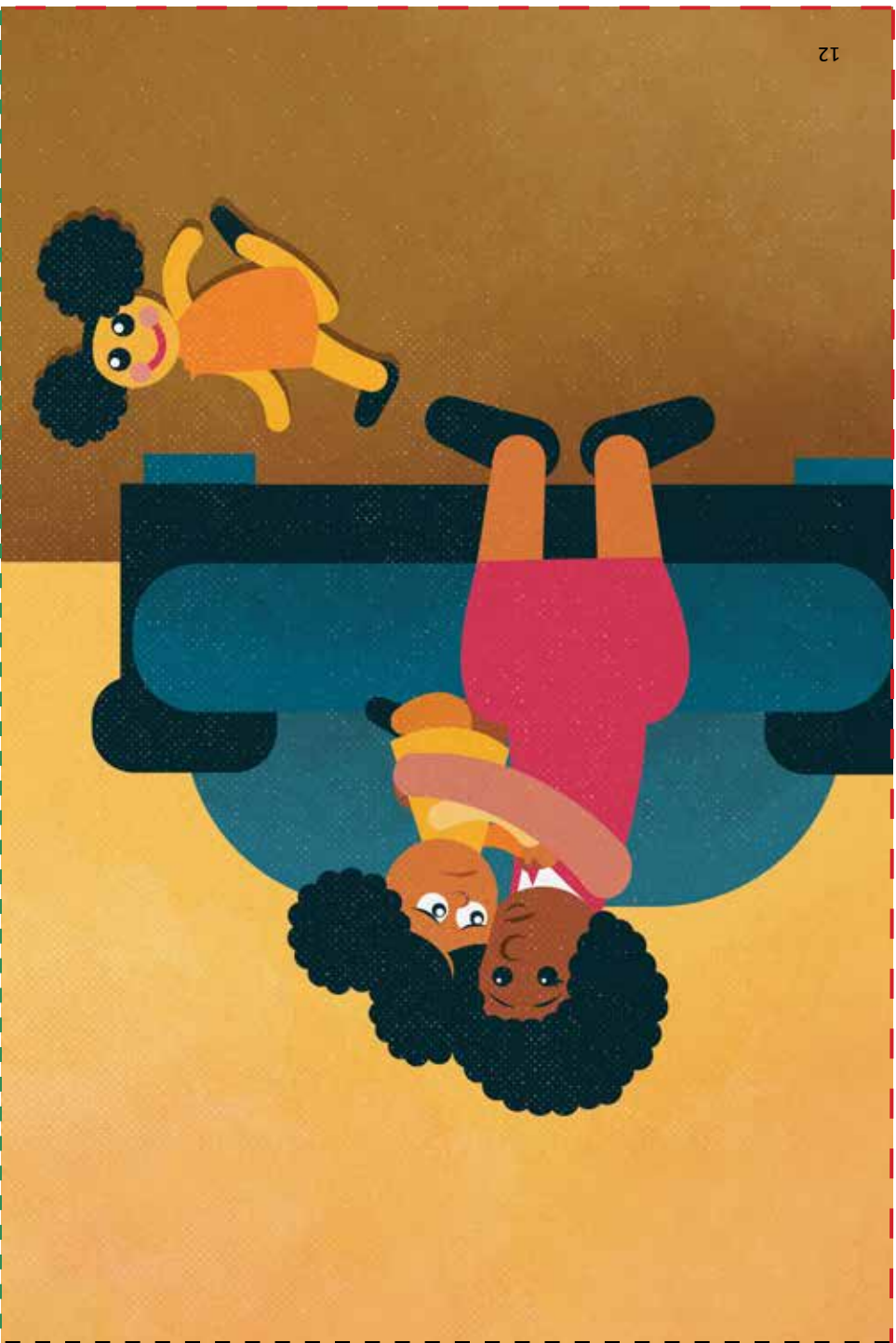
1. To make this book, use pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12.
2. Keep pages 7 and 8 inside the other pages.
3. Fold the sheets in half along the black dotted line.
4. Fold them in half again along the green dotted line to make the book.
5. Cut along the red dotted lines to separate the pages.



Drive your
imagination

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

Thembi is kwaad en gooi haar pop eenkant toe. "Hoekom moes Oupa Nathi doodgaan?" Mamma tel vir Thembi op haar skoot. "Jy mag maar kwaad wees," sê Mamma. "Ek verlang ook na Oupa Nathi."



Lots more free books at bookdash.org



Get story active!

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

Raak doenig met stories!

- ★ Wat doen jy graag saam met jou oupa of oma? Teken 'n prent van jou en jou spesiale oma of oupa wat saam julle gunstelingdinge doen.
- ★ Skryf 'n kort nota of 'n briefie vir jou spesiale oma of oupa om vir hulle te sê hoe lief jy vir hulle is.
- ★ Thembi en Thulani was baie hartseer toe Oupa Nathi dood is. Het jy al iemand spesiaal verloor? Hoe het jy gevoel en wat het jou laat beter voel?

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 is 'n nasionale lees-vir-genotveldtog. Dit wil 'n leeskultuur regoor Suid-Afrika laat vlamvat en vaslê. Vir meer inligting, besoek www.nalibali.org



Drive your imagination

The memory tree

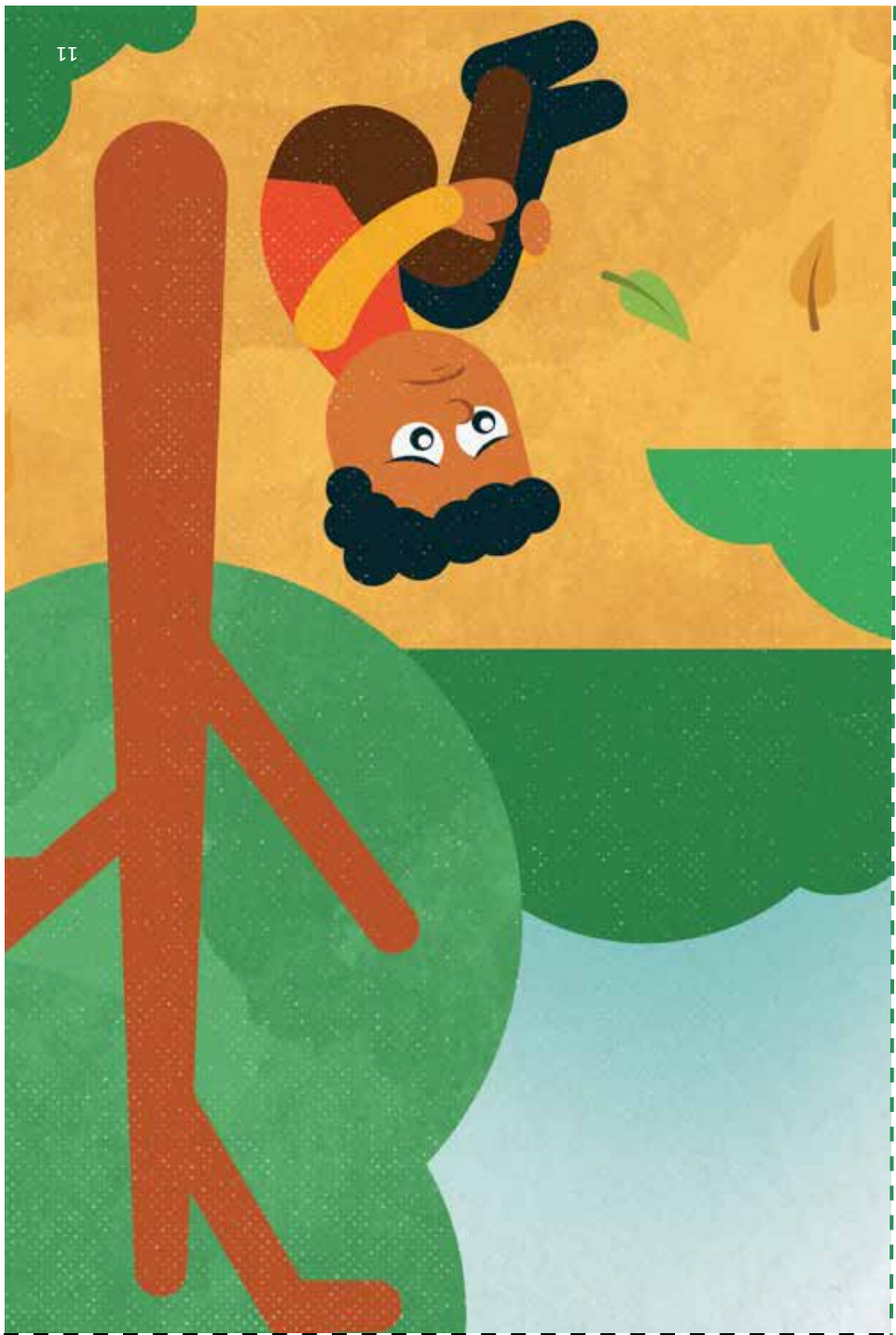


Die onthou-boom

Savnola Goldridge • Agrippa Mncedisi Hlophe • Jason Given

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

Idees om oor te praat: Wat sien jy aan die onthou-boom? Wie dink jy is in die foto's? Hoekom dink jy word die boom 'n onthou-boom genoem?



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

Thembi en Thulani hou daarvan om
saam met Oupa Nathi park toe te gaan.
Hulle is baie lief vir hul Oupa Nathi.



Today Mommy, Daddy, Thulani and
Thembi are wearing their best clothes to go to
church for Grandpa Nathi's funeral.
Everyone is coming to remember Grandpa.
Mommy holds Thembi's hand as they sing
Grandpa Nathi's favourite songs.
Everybody sings and dances too.

Vandag het Mamma, Pappa, Thulani
en Thembi hul netjiesste klere aan want
hulle gaan kerk toe vir Oupa Nathi se
begrafnisdien.

Almal kom om Oupa te onthou.
Mamma hou Thembi se hand vas terwyl
hulle Oupa Nathi se gunstelingliedjies sing.
Al die ander mense sing en dans ook.



Thulani is sitting outside under Grandpa
Nathi's favourite tree.
He doesn't feel like playing with Thembi. He
wishes Grandpa Nathi could read him a story.
Thulani sit buite onder Oupa Nathi se
geliefkoosde boom.
Hy is nie lus om met Thembi te speel nie. Hy
wens Oupa Nathi kon vir hom 'n storie lees.

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

Pappa glimlag. "Nou kan ons enige tyd na
ons onthou-boom toe kom as ons aan Oupa
Nathi dink."
"Ons sal Oupa Nathi nooit vergeet nie. Hy
sal altyd in ons harte wees."



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

Mamma en Pappa is baie hartseer. “Wat’s fout?” vra Thembi. Haar maag voel seer oud en siek. Die dokters kon hom nie gesond maak nie.”

Haar oë skiet vol tranes. “Ons gaan Oupa Nathi nie weer sien nie.”



Together they all stick pictures of Grandpa Nathi onto the tree. They remember the fun times they had.

Thembi claps excitedly.

“This is my new favourite tree!”

Saam plak hulle almal foto’s van Oupa Nathi op die boom vas. Hulle onthou al die lekker tye wat hulle gehad het.

Thembi klap haar hande opgewonde.

“Dis die boom waarvan ek nou die meeste hou!”



Die koninkryk het honderde jare lank aanhou gebou. Handelars het met hul bote in die rivier afgevaar, deur die hele Suid-Afrika en deur Mosambiek, totdat hulle by die Indiese Oseaan uitgekam het. Die Indiese Oseaan was ideaal vir seevaart. Swahili-handelaars uit Kenia en Tanzanië het op en af met die kus van Afrika gevaar en dinge versamel waarmee hulle met ander lande in Asië kon handel dryf. Matrose uit die Midde-Ooste, Indië en China het ook oor die oseaan gevaar. Die konings en koninginne van Mapungubwe het hul goud en ivoor verruil vir keramiek, glasjuwele en pragtige lap uit Asië. Hulle was baie kreatief met hul goud. Mense wat dinge van goud maak, word goudsmede genoem.

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

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

Hierdie storie is 'n aangepaste weergawe van **Die verhaal van die goue renoster**, uitgegee deur Cadbury in vennootskap met Nal'ibali as deel van die Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords-inisiatief. Elke storie is beskikbaar in die elf amptelike Suid-Afrikaanse tale. Om meer uit te vind oor die titels wat deel is van die Cadbury Dairy Milk #InOurOwnWords-inisiatief, gaan na <https://cadbury.one/library.html>.

Get story active!

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

Raak doenig met stories!

- ★ Teken 'n prentjie van 'n koning en koningin in die koninklike hof bo-op die heuwel.
- ★ Watter vyf feite uit die storie vind jy die interessantste?
- ★ Watter vrae het jy nadat jy die storie gelees het? Skryf dit neer.
- ★ Gebruik klei om 'n renoster te maak wat klein genoeg is om in jou hand te pas.
- ★ Stel jou voor dat jy 'n geheime trap vind. Waar dink jy gaan dit heen? Klim tot bo en wanneer jy daar kom, beskryf wat jy sien.

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 is 'n nasionale lees-vir-genotveldtog. Dit wil 'n leeskultuur regoor Suid-Afrika laat vlamvat en vaslê. Vir meer inligting, besoek www.nalibali.org

The story of the golden rhino



Die verhaal van die goue renoster

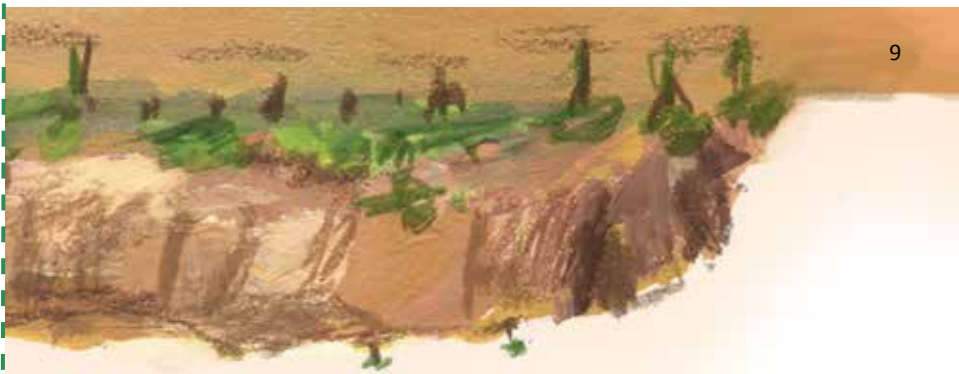
Griffin Shea • Elizabeth Sparg

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

Idees om oor te praat: Was die konings en koninginne van Mapungubwe ryker as ander mense wat daar gewoon het? Is dit regverdig? Hoekom/hoekom nie? Wat verstaan jy van die rol van konings en koninginne in gemeenskappe?



Drive your imagination



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

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

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

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

That's how the goldsmiths made the famous golden rhino. The kings and queens didn't leave any writing behind. They left behind their gold. Like the pharaohs in Egypt, they were buried with their gold treasures.

Die goudsmede moes baie warm vure maak om die goud te smelt. Die vuur moes die goud tot meer as 1 000 grade Celsius verhit om dit te smelt.

Dan kon die goudsmede die gesmelte goud uitgooi en dit met 'n hamer slaan om 'n baie dun foelie te maak. Of hulle kon goue druppels in krale vorm of stukke in spirale uitrek vir juwele.

Nadat die goudsmede die goudfoelie gemaak het, het die houtwerkers hulle gehelp. Die houtwerkers het hout in vorms gekerf, en dan het die goudsmede die goudfoelie daarom gevorm.

Op hierdie manier kon hulle die goud in diere of bakke of septers vorm.

Dis hoe die goudsmede die beroemde goue renoster gemaak het.

Die konings en koninginne het geen geskifte agtergelaat nie. Hulle het hul goud agtergelaat. Soos die farao's van Egipte is hulle saam met hul goue skatte begrawe.



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

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

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

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

Het jy geweet dat die magtigste konings en koninginne in Suid-Afrika 1 000 jaar gelede bo-op 'n heuwel gewoon het? Vandag noem ons die heuwel Mapungubwe. Dit beteken "heuwel van die jakkals". Dit is 'n baie groot heuwel, groot genoeg sodat die konings en koninginne en al hul koninklike gesinne, hul wagte en hul dienaars daar kon woon. Al hierdie mense saam is die koninklike hof genoem.

Op die grond, aan die voet van die heuwel, het die res van die stad gewoon. Duisende mense het daar gewoon. Party het kos gekweek. Party het klere gemaak. Party het hout gekerf. En party het goud gesmelt om pragtige juwele te skep.

Die konings en koninginne was baie ryk. Hulle het goud ontgin en ivoor van olifantande versamel. Hulle was ook baie slim. Hulle het 'n geheime trap geskep om die koninklike hof te bereik. Die trappe was weggesteek sodat mense op die grond nie kon sien wie op en af gaan nie.

Thembu kan nie slaap nie. Sy roep vir Mamma.
“Ek verlang na Oupa, Mamma. My hart is so seer!”

Thembu kan’t sleep. She calls out to Mommy.
“Mommy, I miss Grandpa. My heart is so sore!”



But Grandpa Nathi is very sick in the hospital. His eyes are closed.
The machine next to Grandpa Nathi goes beep, beep, beep.
“Mommy, why won’t Grandpa Nathi sing with me?” asks Thembu.
Mommy says, “Grandpa Nathi can still hear you. His heart is singing with you.”

Maar Oupa Nathi is baie siek en is in die hospitaal. Sy oë is toe.
Die masjien langs Oupa Nathi maak biep, biep, biep.
“Mamma, hoekom wil Oupa Nathi nie saam met my sing nie?” vra Thembu.
Mamma sê: “Oupa Nathi kan jou nog hoor. Sy hart sing saam met jou.”



Thembi and Thulani are eating breakfast when Daddy walks in with a big, big, big cardboard tree.
 “This is a memory tree,” says Daddy. He sticks the cardboard tree on the wall. Mommy has a box of photos. “Take your favourite pictures of Grandpa Nathi and stick them on the tree.”
 Thembi en Thulani is besig om ontbyt te eet toe Pappa met 'n baie groot kartonboom instap.
 “Dit is 'n onthou-boom,” sê Pappa. Hy plak die kartonboom teen die muur vas. Mamma het 'n boks vol foto's. “Kies julle gunstelingfoto's van Oupa Nathi en plak dit op die boom vas.”

At home, Thembi and Thulani are waiting at the window.
 Mommy and Daddy are taking so long at the hospital.
 Then Thembi sees Mommy and Daddy walk up the driveway.
 “They are back!”

By die huis wag Thembi en Thulani by die venster.
 Mamma en Pappa draai so lank by die hospitaal.
 Dan sien Thembi vir Mamma en Pappa met die inrit opgestap kom.
 “Hulle's terug!”



Ongelooftlike Afrika!



Amazing Africa!



Afrika is bekend vir sy pragtige landskappe en ryk natuurlewe. Dit is die tuiste van die wêreld se oudste beskawings en is ryk aan lewendige kulture en uiteenlopende mense. Kom ons verken 'n paar feite oor die tweede grootste vasteland in die wêreld!

25 Mei is Afrika-dag!
25 May is Africa Day!

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

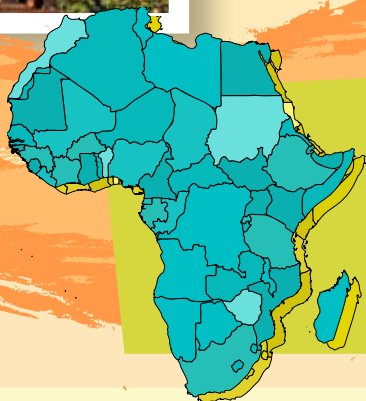


Sun City in die Pilanesberg is die grootste tematiese park in die wêreld.

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

Meer as 25% van die wêreld se tale word slegs in Afrika gepraat. Nigerië, met 502 gesproke tale, het die meeste lewende tale in Afrika!

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



Daar is 54 lande in Afrika.

There are 54 countries in Africa.



Afrika is die tuiste van die wêreld se grootste, langste en vinnigste diere! Die Afrika-olifant is die grootste landdier in die wêreld. Dit kan meer as ses ton weeg en kan tot sewe meter lank word.

Die kameelperd is die langste dier in die wêreld. Kameelperdbulle kan tot 6 meter lank word en die -koeie kan tot 4,6 meter lank word.

Die jagluiperd is die vinnigste landdier. Dit kan 'n spoed van tot 96,5 kilometer per uur bereik.

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

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

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

Die Blyderivier-canyon in Mpumalanga is die grootste groen canyon in die wêreld.

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

Die vroegste mense kom uit Afrika. Afrika word soms die Wieg van die Mensdom genoem, want volgens baie van die fossiele het die vroeë menslike lewe hier ontstaan.



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



Die grootste migrasie van diere vind in Afrika plaas! Elke jaar migreer meer as 750 000 sebras en 1,2 miljoen wildebeeste oor die Serengeti in Tanzanië.

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

Afrika produseer 70% van die wêreld se kakaobone. Kakaobone word gebruik om sjokolade te maak.

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



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Buffeltjie en die grom-brom

Deur Marilize de Wet ■ Illustrasies deur Heidel Dedekind

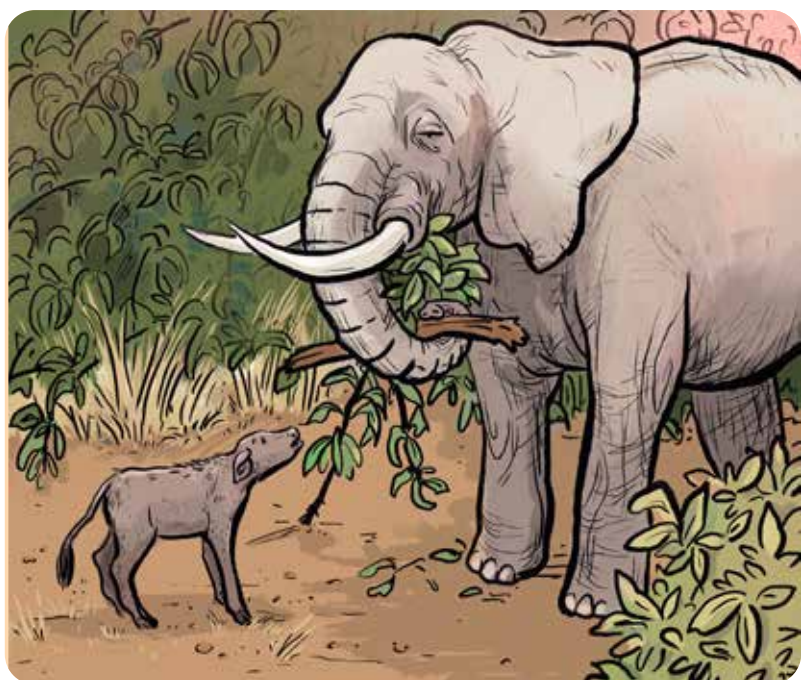


Buffeltjie word die oggend aan die verkeerde kant van die lappie gras wakker. Hy het laasnag glad nie lekker geslaap nie. Hy het heel lank die vreesaajaendste geluide in die bosveld gehoor.

Eers was die geluide ver weg, maar toe het dit al hoe nader gekom. Dit het nes die grom-brom-geluid geklink wat Oupa Olifant se maag maak wanneer hy honger is! Vanoggend lyk dit asof nie een van die ander buffels dit gehoor het nie. En al is Buffeltjie die jongste buffel in die trop, gaan hy nie vir die ander jong buffels oor die geluid uitvra nie! Sê nou hulle dink hy is 'n lafaard en terg hom.

Die hele oggend wonder Buffeltjie wat die grom-brom-geluide was.

Oupa Olifant staan rustig aan 'n paar mopanieblare en kou toe Buffeltjie by hom verbystap op pad watergat toe. "Oupa Olifant, is dit jou maag wat gisteraand sulke harde grom-brom-geluide gemaak het dat ek dit heel aan die ander kant van die bosveld kon hoor?" vra Buffeltjie.



"Nee, Buffeltjie. Dit was nie ek nie. My maag het eers vanoggend ná sonop begin grom en brom," antwoord Oupa Olifant. Toe draai hy om en kies koers na die hoë bome toe.

By die watergat kry Buffeltjie vir Tant Seekoei wat in die son lê en bak.

"Tant Seekoei, het jy gisteraand daardie grom-brom-geluide gehoor?" vra Buffeltjie.

"Nee, Buffeltjie. My ore was onder die water. Ek het niks gehoor nie," antwoord Tant Seekoei. Toe gee sy 'n groot seekoeigaap en maak haar oë toe vir 'n middagslapie.

Die hele middag wonder Buffeltjie wat die aardige grom-brom-geluide gemaak het. Hy vra almal wat hy teëkom of hulle dit gehoor het, maar dit klink of niemand dit gehoor het nie.

"Dalk was dit net 'n droom, Buffeltjie," antwoord Mamma Buffel toe hy haar vra. En Mamma sal tog weet, want Buffeltjie slaap reg langs haar.

Toe die laaste sonstrale wegraak, is dit tyd vir Buffeltjie en al die ander buffels om vir die nag hul lê op die sagte gras te kry.

Buffeltjie het net aan die slaap geraak toe hy skielik wakker skrik. Hy hoor die grom-brom-geluide so wrintiewaar weer! Aan die begin klink dit asof dit nog ver weg is, maar dan kom dit al hoe nader. En dit word al hoe harder! Buffeltjie se hart slaan tamboer. Hy kyk rond om te sien of die ander buffels ook die geluid gehoor het, maar hulle is almal vas aan die slaap. Selfs Mamma Buffel roer nie.

Buffeltjie voel bang. Dit grom-en-brom en grom-en-brom oral rondom hom. En toe ... *PLOEP!*, val iets nats op Buffeltjie se neus. *Ploep, ploep, ploep!* Daar is al hoe meer waterdruppels.



Buffeltjie kyk op. Groot waterdruppels val in vlae uit die lug uit. Buffeltjie lag hardop vir homself. Natuurlik, dit moet reën wees. Sy heel eerste reënbui! En die grom-brom-geluide wat hy gehoor het, is net die donderweer! Daar is niks om voor bang te wees nie.

Met 'n geruste hart skuif Buffeltjie styf teen Mamma Buffel se warm lyf in. Hy luister nog 'n rukkie na die geluid van die reën op die gras en blare en toe raak hy vas aan die slaap sonder om hom oor enigiets te kwel.

Raak doenig met stories!

- ★ Kan jy aan 'n keer dink toe jy 'n geluid gehoor het wat jou bang gemaak het? Wat het jy gedoen? Waar het die geluid vandaan gekom?

- ★ Teken 'n prent van Buffeltjie en Tant Seekoei. Teken 'n praatborrel by Buffeltjie en nog een by Tant Seekoei. Skryf die woorde wat elke karakter in die storie sê in die praatborrels.
- ★ Dink aan reën. Skryf 'n gedig wat sê hoe reën klink, ruik en hoe dit op jou vel voel



Drive your
imagination



Little Buffalo and the rumble-grumble

By Marilize de Wet ■ Illustrations by Heidel Dedekind

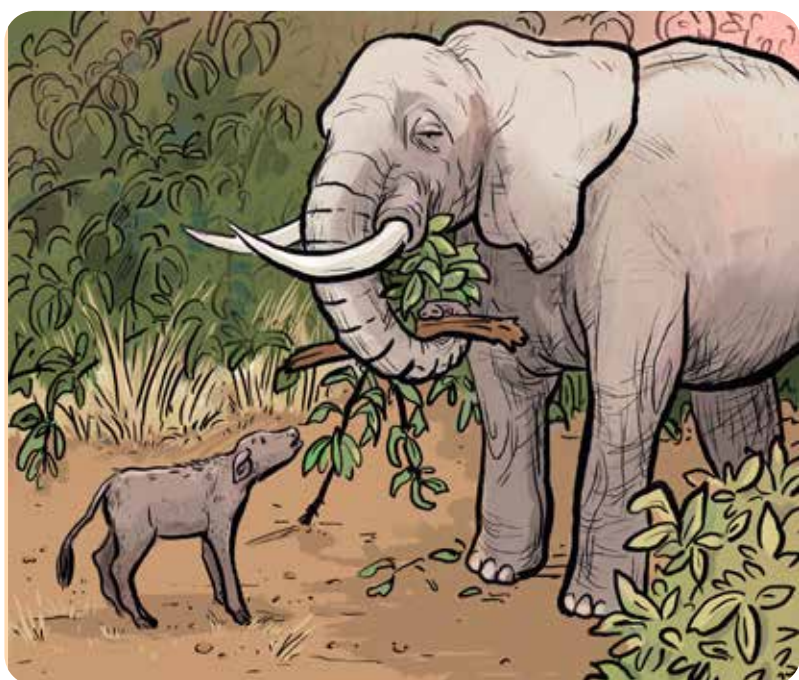


Little Buffalo woke up on the wrong side of the grassy patch that morning. He had not slept well last night. All night long he had heard the most frightful sounds in the bushveld.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Get story active!

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

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

Nal'ibali-pret

Nal'ibali fun



1.

Soek agt verskille tussen hierdie twee prente.

Find eight differences between these two pictures.



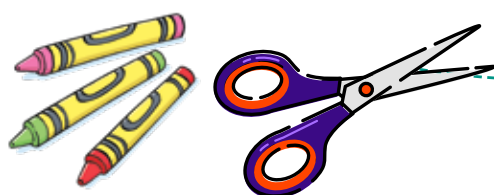
2.

Maak 'n Word betrap terwyl jy lees in Mei!-plakkaart

- Knip die prent van Neo uit en kleur dit in. Plak dit dan op 'n groot vel papier.
- Skryf die naam van die boek wat Neo lees, neer en teken 'n prent op die voorblad.
- Voltooi die prent om te wys waar Neo sit en lees!
- Maak 'n plakkaat met die opskrif **Word elke dag betrap terwyl jy lees!**

Make a Get caught reading in May! poster

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



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Produced by The Nal'ibali Trust. Translation by Anita van Zyl. Nal'ibali character illustrations by Rico.

UMLAZI
EYETHU

EASTERN CAPE
RISING SUN

POLOKWANE
OBSERVER



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imagination

