

KGATISO YA 196
EDITION 196

Sesotho
English



Ho ithuta pineng, raemeng le papading

Na o sa hopola ha o ne o bapala dipapadi le bana ba bang ha o sa le ngwana? Na o ne o rata ho bina dipina kapa ho pheta diraeme? Eo e tlameha e bile nako e monate, mme le hoja o ne o sa eellwe, o ile wa ithuta dikgopolo le tsebo e ntiha. Bana kaofela ba hloka menyetta e mengata ya ho bapala. Ho bapala ho fepa mehopolo ya bona le ho hahla bokgoni ba ho rarolla mathata, ba ho phedisana le ba bang le ho ba fa tsebo ya puo. Tsebo ena e thusa bana hore e be ba mamellang maemo, ba tsebang ho rarolla mathata hantle.



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.

HOBANENG HO SEBEDISWA DIPINA, DIRAEME LE DIPAPADI?

- ★ Bana ba ithuta ha ba ntse ba bapala mme ba natefetswe.
- ★ Dipina, diraeme le dipapadi di hahla tsebo ya bana ya puo ya lapeng mme ke tsela ya tlhaho ya ho ithuta puo e nngwe.
- ★ Di matlafatsa tsebo ya bana le boiphilelo ba bona, ebile di etsa hore ba be le boitshepo, e leng ntho ya bohlokwa bakeng sa ho ithuta.
- ★ Ha batho ba baholo ba nka karolo ho bina le ho bapala le bana, sena se etsa hore bana ba ba tshepe ebile se matlafatsa maqhama dipakeng tsa bona.
- ★ Dipina le dipapadi di etsa hore bana ba phuthulohe. Bana ba thatafalla ho ithuta ha ba tshwenyehile, ba le tlasa kगतello kapa ba tshohile.



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.

KAMOO O KA SEBEDISANG DIPINA, DIRAEME LE DIPAPADI

- ★ Tsamaisa mmele le ho etsa dintho tse dumellanang le mantswe a pina kapa a raeme.
- ★ Hatisa mantswe a pina kapa o a ngole bakeng sa bana e le hore ba ka a bala ha ba ntse ba bina. Jwale supa mantswe ao ha o ntse o bina kapa o a bitsa. O ka etsa sena esita le haeba hajwale bana ba so tsebe ho bala kapa ho ngola hobane ha ba bona ho sebediswa mantswe a ngotsweng, seo se tla ba thusa ho ithuta mokgwa wa ho bala.



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.

MOO O KA FUMANANG DIPINA LE DIRAEME

- ★ Ruta bana dipina le diraeme tseo o ithutleng tsona ha o sa le ngwana.
- ★ Sebedisa dipina tseo motho e mong le e mong a di tsebang ebe o fetola mantswe a tsona hore a tsamaisane le boiphilelo ba bana ba hao.
- ★ Iqapele dipina le diraeme o itshetlehile ka dipale tseo o di balang.
- ★ Kopa bana hore ba o rute dipina le diraeme tseo ba di tsebang mme o ba tlohelle hore ba iqapele dipina le diraeme.
- ★ Kadima dibuka tsa diraeme tse nang le ditshwantsho laeaboraring ya heno.
- ★ Etela <https://www.youtube.com/@TheNalibaliChannel/videos> bakeng sa mehlala ya dipapadi, dipina le diraeme tseo o ka di sebedisang.

WHERE TO FIND SONGS AND RHYMES

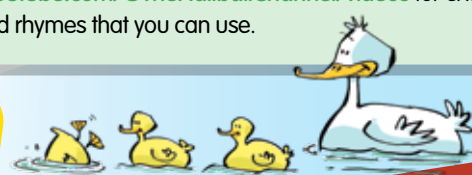
- ★ Teach children the songs and rhymes that you learnt as a child.
- ★ Use songs everyone knows and change the words to reflect your children's experiences.
- ★ Make up your own songs or rhymes based on the stories you read.
- ★ Ask children to teach you the songs and rhymes they know and let them make 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.

Etela websaete ya rona ya
<https://nalibali.org/stories> bakeng sa
dipale, diraeme le dipina ka dipuo tse
sa tshwaneng!

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



Drive your
imagination



IT STARTS WITH
A STORY.
HO QALA
KA PALE.

Thusa ngwana wa hao hore a tlwaelane le ho bala!

Bana ba bang ba kgona ho itulela ba thabile ka kgutso nako e telele ha ba ntse ba ballwa pale pele ba robala, athe ba bang ba qala ho solasola le ho lahlehelwa ke thahasello kapele. Bana ba bang ba rata dibuka, athe ba bang bona ba hloka hore ba kgothaletswe ho di rata. Sena se tlwaelehile mme se ka fetoha ha ba ntse ba hola.



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.



Ka dinako tse ding bana ba sa rateng ho bala ba nkwa e le "ba sa kgoneng" ho bala. Sena ha se nnete. E ka nna yaba ha ba thahaselle ho bala hobane ha ba so ka ba tlwaelana le dibuka tse ba potolohileng, ha ba na dibuka ka puo eo ba e ratang kapa ha ba a hola ba tlwaetse ho bala.



Bana ba hloka dibuka le dipale tse ngotsweng ka puo eo ba kgonang ho e bala le ho e utlwisisa. Dibuka e lokela e be tse buang ka dintho tseo ba di thahasellang kapa tse amanang le bophelo ba bona, mme ntho ya bohlokwa le ho feta, e lokela e be dibuka tse monate! Nal'ibali e na le dipale tse makgolo tsa bana tsa Afrika Borwa, tse fumanehang mahala, tse nang le diithwantsho tse ntle tse fumanehang ho www.nalibali.org/stories.



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

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

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

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



Batswadi, ho balla bana ba lona kamehla e lokela ho ba nako e monate dipakeng tsa lona. Jwale bana ba lona ba tla bona hore ho bala ho monate mme hamorao ba ka nna ba ipalla ka bo bona. Ho nka nako ho itlwaetsa ho bala ka mehla, empa ntho ya bohlokwa ka ho fetisisa ke hore o qale!

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. Lebisa tlhokomelo dinthong tseo bana ba hao ba di ratang

Ka tlhaho batho ba thahasella dipale mme ba a di rata – ebang ke difilimi, dipale tsa lelapa kapa ho phetela motho e mong hore na o hlotse jwang. Fumana dipale tseo bana ba hao ba di ratang, ebang ke tse qabolang, tsa dipopae kapa tsa dipale tse nang le tlhahisoleseding.



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. Menyetla e Meholwanyane

E ya laeboraring mme o tlhelle bana ba hao hore ba ikgethele dibuka tseo ba batlang ho di bala. Ho hlompha seo bana ba hao ba batlang ho se bala ho ba thusa hore ba hole e le babadi.



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. Etsa hore e be ntho ya lona

Hangata bana ba amahanya ho bala le mosebetsi wa sekolo. Etsa hore ho bala e be ntho e monate, mohlala, ka ho siya melaetsa e menyenyane kapa diithothokiso ka sekhafothining sa ngwana wa hao sa dijo tsa motshehare, kapa ho e siya betheng ya hae. Hang ha o qala ho etsa hore ho bala le dipale e be mosebetsi wa lona wa letsatsi le letsatsi, ngwana o tla qala ho hodisa lerato la ho bala.



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. Ho tshwantshisa pale

Qala ho kenya lerato la dipale baneng ba nang le selemo ho ya ho tse hlano ka ho ba balla. Etsa hore mohopolo wa ngwana wa hao le matla a ho lemoha dintho a hole ka ho tshwantshisa dikarolo tse itseng tsa pale hammoho le ho buisana ka bapphetwa.



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



Dinaledi tsa dipale

Sithembiso Nhlapo – KGALALA ya Na'ibali!

Sithembiso Nhlapo ke mohokahanyi wa Na'ibali wa profensi ya sebeditseng nako e telele ka ho fetisisa. Ke yena sefahleho le lentswe la Na'ibali Gauteng le Foreisetata, moo e leng yena ya hokahanyang mesebetsi yohle eo re e etsang le bao re sebedisanang le bona hammoho le mananeo.

1. O finyeletse eng ka mosebetsi wa hao ho fihlela jwale?

Ke thehile ditshebedisano tse ntle diprofensing tse thusitseng mokgatlo hore o be le botumo bo botle lefapheng la ntshetsopele ya ho tseba ho bala le ho ngola.

2. Maikutlo a hao ke afe ka karolo e phethwang ke dipale le dibuka bophelong ba rona le setjhabeng?

Tsela eo re nahanang ka yona le ho tadima dintho bophelong e susumetswa ke seo re se balang le dipale tseo re di utlwang. Nalane ya setjhaba sa rona e ngotswe kapa e phetwa ka molomo e le hore re itsebe hore na re bo mang le hore na re tswa hokae. Bokamoso ba rona bo thehwa ke dikgopolo tseo re di badileng kapa tseo re di boleletsweng.

3. Na ke ntho ya bohlokwa hore re be le dibuka ka dipuo tsohle tsa Afrika Borwa?

E le hore re hatele pele le ho theha tlwaelo ya ho bala setjhabeng sa rona, re hloka hore bana ba bangata le batswadi ba bona ba bale, mme ha ho tsela e molemo ho feta ho bala dipale ka puo ya letswele. Ha bana ba ballwa ka puo ya bona ya letswele, ba kgona ho utlwisisa le ho tsamaisana le pale.

4. O nahana hore ke hobaneng ha palo ya batho ba tsebang ho bala le ho ngola e le tlase hakale Afrika Borwa?

Ho bala ha se ntho e mading setjhabeng sa rona. Ha re etse dintho tsa motheo ka nepo; re lokela ho ba le mesebetsi ya ho bala lapeng, diitsing tsa ECD, dikolong, dilaaboraring le setjhabeng sa rona. Ho bala e lokela ho ba karolo ya bophelo ba rona ba letsatsi le letsatsi.

5. Na ho na le motho ya neng a o phetela dipale ha o le ngwana?

Nkgono wa ka o ne a mphetela tsona, empa e ne e se ka mehla.

6. Na ho na motho ya neng a o balla ha o le ngwana?

Ka bomadimabe, ha ke a ballwa. Ke bohelehele ba ka feela bo ileng ba etsa hore ke ithukgubetse ho baleng le ho ithuta ho thabela dibuka.

7. Ke hobaneng ha ngwana e mong le e mong a lokela ho bala?

Ho bala ho ka ba isa dibakeng tseo ba esong ho ka ba ya ho tsona. Ho ka ba thusa hore ba etse diqeto tse molemo, ha hahle botho ba bona le ho etsa hore ba be le boitshepo haholwanyane e le hore ba ka ya le ha e le kae.



Sithembiso Nhlapo – mmampodi wa rona wa tsebo ya ho bala le ho ngola!

Sithembiso Nhlapo – our literacy champion!

Story stars



Sithembiso Nhlapo – a Na'ibali SUPERSTAR!

Sithembiso Nhlapo is Na'ibali's longest-serving provincial coordinator. He is the face and voice of Na'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.

Mokgwa wa ho sebedisa dipale tsa rona ka ditsela tse sa tshwaneng

- 1. Phetela ngwana wa hao pale.** Bala pale le ho ikwetlisetsa ho tla e pheta. Jwale sebedisa lentswe, sefahleho le mmele wa hao ho phedisa pale.
- 2. Balla ngwana wa hao pale.** Qoqang ka ditshwantsho. Botsa, "O nahana hore ho tlo latela eng?" kapa "O nahana ke hobaneng ha mophetwa eo a buile tjee kapa a entse tjee?"
- 3. Bala pale le ngwana wa hao.** Fapanyetsanang ka ho bala pale. O se ke wa mo lokisa ha a etsa diphoso, mo thuse feela ha a kopa hore o mo thuse.
- 4. Mamela ha ngwana wa hao a bala.** Mamela ntle le ho mo kena hanong. Mo bolelle hore o thabela ho utlwa ha a ntse a o balla ka lentswe le phahameng.
- 5. Etsang mesebetsi ya Eba mahlahlaha ka pale!** Sena se lokela ho natefela wena le ngwana wa hao.

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

Letsatsi le Monate la Bomme ka la 14 Motsheanong Happy Mother's Day 14 May



Selemong sena, Letsatsi la Bomme le tla ketekwa ka Sontaha sa la 14 Motsheanong. Eba mmoho le rona letsatsing lena ho keteka bo mme ba rona, hammoho le basadi bao re ba nkang jwalo ka bomme ba rona. Latela ditaelo tse na ho etsa karete bakeng sa mme wa hao kapa motho eo o mo nkang e le mme bophelong ba hao!



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!

Etsa Karete ya Letsatsi la Bomme

1. Seha karete melaneng e mofubedu.
2. Koba karete melaneng e metsho.
3. Kgomaretsa dikarolo tse na tse pedi hammoho.
4. Ka lehlakoreng le leng la setshwantsho, ngolla motho eo o tlo mo fa karete molaetsa. Kenya mekala setshwantshong.
5. Ka lehlakoreng le leng, taka setshwantsho sa hao le motho eo le le hammoho. Ho seng jwalo, ngola thothokiso kapa seratswana se bolelang hore na ke hobaneng ha o nahana hore bomme ke batho ba bohlokwa.



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.



Hodisa laeborari ya hao.

Iketsetse dibuka tse sehswang-le-ho-opolokelwa tse **PEDI**

Pale ya tshukudu ya kgauta

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

Sefate sa ho hopola

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



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 o kwatile mme o lahlela popi ya hae fatsho. "Hobaneng Ntatemoholo Nathi a hlokaheise!"
Mme o tshwarela Thembi haufi le yena. "Ho kwata ha se phoso," ho rialo Mme. "Le nna ke hopotse Ntatemoholo Nathi."
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."



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?

Eba mahlahlaha ka pale!

- ★ O thabela ho etsang le ntatemoholo kapa nkgono wa hao? Taka setshwantsho sa hao le ntatemoholo kapa nkgono wa hao eo e leng wa bohlokwa haholo ho wena moo le etsang ntho eo le e ratang haholo le le hammoho.
- ★ Ngolla ntatemoholo kapa nkgono wa hao eo o mo nkang e le wa bohlokwa haholo ditaba tse kgutshwanyane kapa lengolo ho mo bolella kamoo o mo ratang kateng.
- ★ Thembi le Thulani ba ne ba utlwile bohloko haholo ha Ntatemoholo Nathi a hlokahe. Na ho na le motho ya hlokahe seng eo e neng e le wa bohlokwa haholo ho wena? O ile wa ikuthwa jwang, mme ke eng e ileng ya etsa hore o be betere?

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 letsholo la naha la ho-balla-boithabiso bakeng sa ho tsoseletsa le ho jala tlwaelo ya ho bala Afrika Borwa ka bophara. Bakeng sa tlhahisoleseding e nngwe, etela www.nalibali.org



Drive your imagination

The memory tree

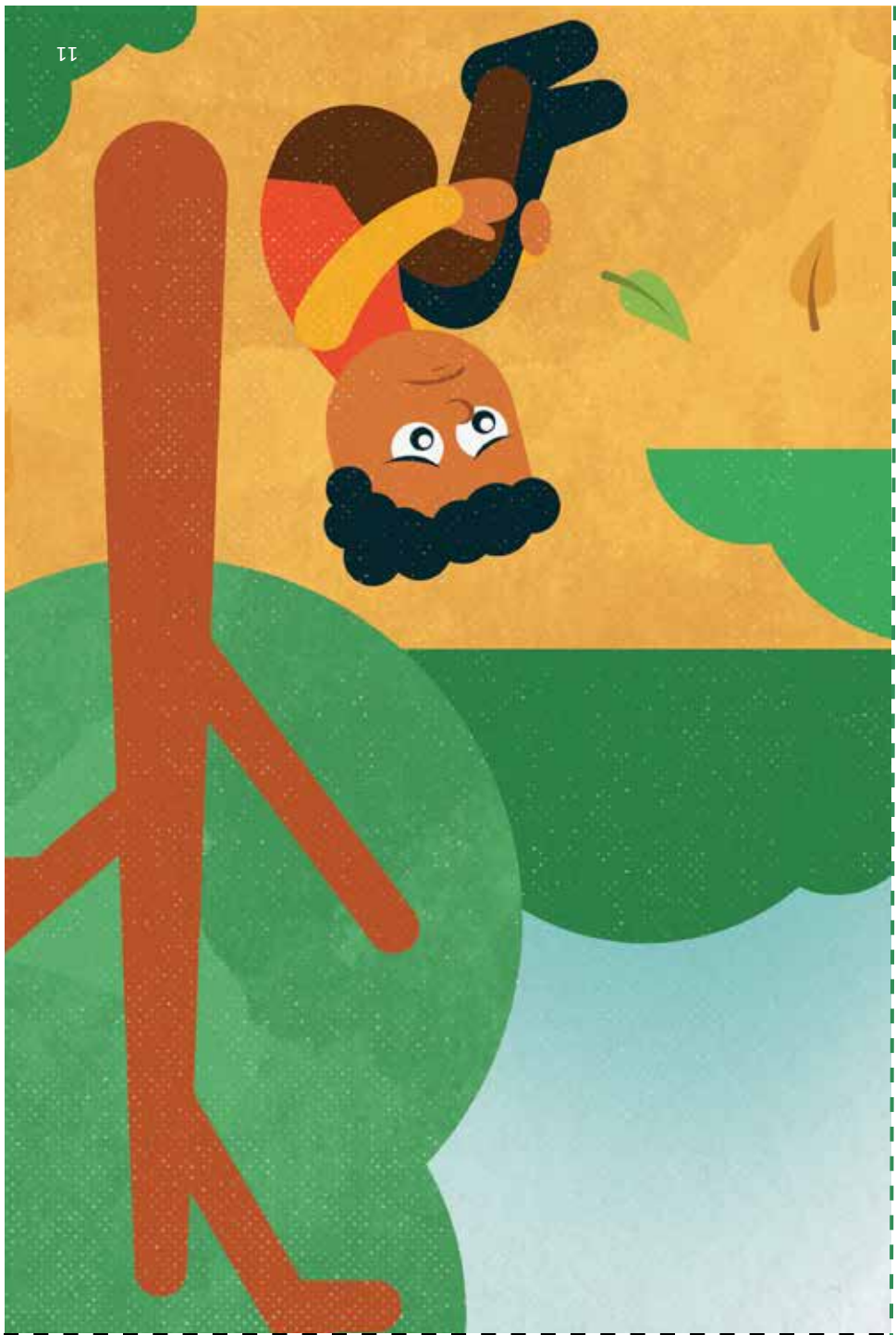


Sefate sa ho hopola

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?

Mehopolo eo le ka buang ka yona: O bona eng sefateng sa ho hopola? O nahana hore ke mang difotong? O nahana hore ke hobaneng sefate see se bitswa sefate sa ho hopola?



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.
Kajeno Mme, Ntate, Thulani le Thembi
ba apere diaparo tsa bona tse ntlehadi ho leba
kerekeneng bakeneng sa lepatro la Ntatemoholo
Nathi.
Batho kaofela ba a tla ho tla hopola
Ntatemoholo.
Mme o tshwara Thembi ka letsoho ha ba
bina dipina tseo Ntatemoholo Nathi a neng a
di rata haholo.
Bohle ba a bina le ho tantssha.

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

Thembi le Thulani ba rata ho ya serapeng
sa boikgathollo le Ntatemoholo Nathi.
Ba rata Ntatemoholo Nathi, e leng
ntatemoholo wa bona.

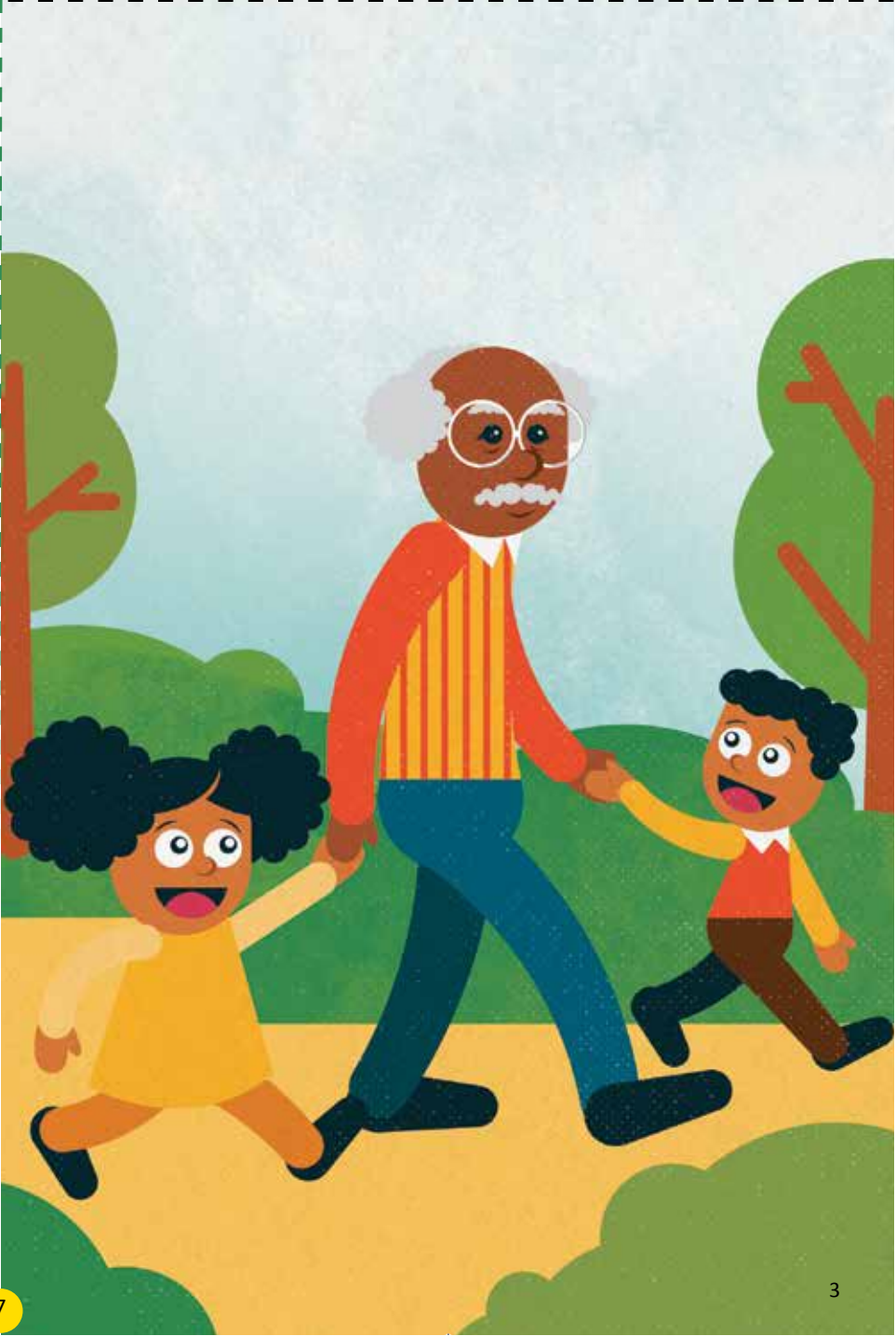




Thulani is sitting outside under
Grandpa Nathi's favourite tree.
He doesn't feel like playing with
Thembi. He wishes Grandpa Nathi could
read him a story.
Thulani o dutse ka ntle tlasa sefate
seo Ntatemoholo Nathi a neng a se rata
haholo.
O utwa a sa batle ho bapala le Thembi.
O lakatsa eka Ntatemoholo Nathi a ka be
a mo balla pale.

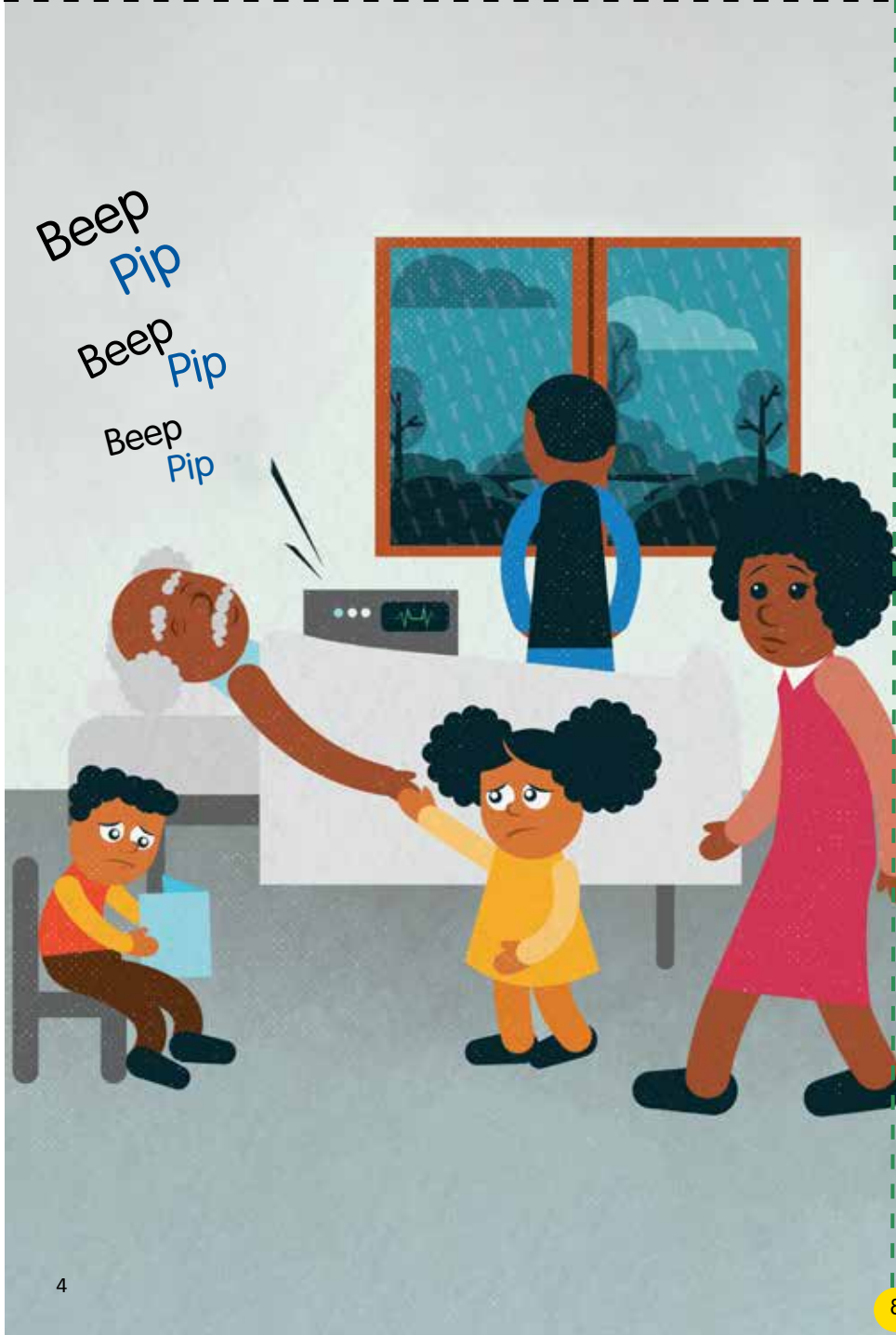
Daddy smiles. "Now, anytime we want to remember Grandpa Nathi, we can come to our memory tree."
"We will never forget Grandpa Nathi. He will always be in our hearts."

Ntate o wa bososela. "Jwale he, neng kapa neng ha re batla ho hopola Ntatemoholo Nathi, re ka tla sefateng sena sa rona sa ho hopola."
"Le ka mohla re ke ke ra lebala Ntatemoholo Nathi. O tla dula a le ka dipelong tsa rona."



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.”

Mme le Ntate ba utlwile bohloko haholo. “Ho etsahetseng?” ho bosa Thembi. O utlwa a sehwa ke mala. Mme o buela tlase haholo. “Ntatemoholo Nathi o ne a se a tsofetse mme a kula. Dingaka di sitilwe ho etsa hore a be betere.” O tlala dikgapha ka mahlong. “Re ke ke ra hlola re bona Ntatemoholo Nathi hape.”



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!”

Kaofela ba kgomaretsa difoto tsa Ntatemoholo Nathi sefateng. Ba hopola dinako tse monate tseo ba bileng le tsona. Thembi o opa diatla ka thabo e kgolo. “Sena ke sefate sa ka seo ke se ratang ka ho fetisisa!”



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.

Borena bo ile ba dula bo hola ka dilemo tse makgolo kgolo. Ba ile ba aha toropokgolo ya bona haufi le Noka ya Limpopo. Bahwebi ba ne ba theosa noka ka diketswana tsa bona, ho feta Afrika Borwa ho ya tshela Mozambique, ho fihlela ba fihla Lewateng la India.

Lewatle la India le ne le letle bakeng sa ho eta ka diketswana. Bahwebi ba Swahili ba tswang Kenya le Tanzania ba ne ba tsamaya ka diketswana ho nyolosa le ho theosa lebope la Afrika, ba bokella dintso tseo ba ka hwebang ka tsona le dinaha tse ding tsa Asia. Baeti ba diketswana ba tswang Middle East, India, le China le bona ba ne ba feta lewatle.

Marena le mafumahadi ba Mapungubwe ba ne ba hweba ka kgauta le aevoiri ya bona bakeng sa ho fumana disetramiki, mabenyanane a galase le lesela le letle le tswang Asia.

Ba ne ba ena le boiqapelo bo boholo ka kgauta ya bona. Batho ba etsang dintso ka kgauta ba bitswa bogoldsmith.

The story of the golden rhino



Pale ya tshukudu ya kgauta

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?

Mehopolo eo le ka buang ka yona: Na marena le mafumahadi ba Mapungubwe ba ne ba ruhile ho feta batho ba bang ba phelang moo? Na seo se na le toka? Hobaneng o nahana jwalo/hobaneng o sa nahane jwalo? Kutlwisiso ya hao ka seabo sa marena le mafumahadi setjhabeng ke efe?

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>.

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

Get story active!

- ★ 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.

Eba mahlahlaha ka pale!

- ★ Taka setshwantsho sa morena le mofumahadi tlung ya borena e hodima leralla.
- ★ Ke dinnete dife tse hlano tse tswang paleng tseo o fumanang di kgahla ka ho fetisisa?
- ★ Ke dipotso dife tseo o nang le tsona kamora ho bala pale ee? Di ngole fatshe.
- ★ Sebedisa letsopa ho bopa tshukudu e nyane e ka fellang ka letsohong la hao.
- ★ Nahana ka ho fumana letoto la ditepisi tsa sephiri. O nahana hore e ka nna yaba di lebisa hokae? Hlwella ka hodimo mme ha o fihla teng, hlalosa seo o se bonang.

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 letsholo la naha la ho-balla-boithabiso bakeng sa ho tsoseletsa le ho jala tlwaelo ya ho bala Afrika Borwa ka bophara. Bakeng sa tlhahisoleseding e nngwe, etela www.nalibali.org



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.

Bogoldsmith ba ne ba tlameha ho besa mello e tjhesang haholo bakeng sa ho qhibidihisa kgauta. Mollo o ne o tlameha ho tjhesa kgauta ho ya fihla ka hodimo ho dikgerata tsa Celsius tse 1000 hore e qhibidihe.

Jwale *bogoldsmith* ba ne ba tshela kgauta e qhibidihileng mme ba e otlala ka hamore ho etsa foile e tshesane haholo. Kapa ba ne ba ka etsa marothodi a kgauta ho etsa difaha, kapa ba sarolla dikotwana ho di etsa khoile bakeng sa mabenyanane.

Kamora hoba *bogoldsmith* ba etse foile ya kgauta, basebetsi ka patsi ba ne ba ba thusa. Basebetsi ka patsi ba ne ba betla patsi ho etsa dibopeho, mme ebe *bogoldsmith* ba harela foile ho tsona.

Ka tsela ena ba ne ba kgona ho bopa kgauta ba etse diphoofolo, kapa dijana, kapa mare a borena.

Ke kamoo *bogoldsmith* ba ileng ba betla tshukudu e tsejwang hohle ya kgauta.

Marena le mafumahadi ha ba a ka ba siya mongolo ofe kapa ofe. Ba ile ba siya kgauta ya bona. Jwaloka bofaro ba Egepetla, ba ile ba patwa le matlotlo a bona a kgauta.



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.

Na o ne o tseba hore dilemong tse 1 000 tse fetileng, marena le mafumahadi a matla ka ho fetisisa Afrika Borwa a ne a dula ka hodima leralla?

Kajeno re bita leralla leo Mapungubwe. E bolelang "leralla la phokojwe". Ke leralla le leholo haholo, le leholo hoo le neng le ka lekana marena le mafumahadi ho dula teng mmoho le malapa a bona, basireletsi ba bona le basebeleletsi ba bona. Batho bana bohle mmoho ba ne ba bitswa lekgotla la boreneneng.

Tlase manane, tlasa leralla, ho ne ho dula batho bohle ba motse. Diketekete tsa batho di ne di dula moo. Ba bang ba ne ba lema mobu ho jala dijo. Ba bang ba roka diaparo, Ba bang ba betla patsi. Mme ba bang ba ne ba bedisa kgauta ho etsa mabenyanane a made haholo.

Marena le mafumahadi ba ne ba ruile haholo. Ba ne rafa kgauta, mme ba bokella aevori ho tswa manakeng a didou. Hape ba ne ba le bohale haholo. Ba ne ba entse tselana ya sephiri e lebang ka hodimo bakeng sa ho ya fihlella kgotla ka boreneneng. Ditepisi tse nyolosang di ne di patehile ele hore batho ba tlase manane ba se ke ba bona hore ke manang ya nyolohang kapa ya theosang.

Thembi can't sleep. She calls out to Mommy.
"Mommy, I miss Grandpa. My heart is
so sore!"
Thembi o sitwa ho robala. O bitisa Mme.
"Mme, ke hopotse Ntatemoholo. Ke utlwile
bohloko haholo!"



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

Empa Ntatemoholo Nathi o kula haholo sepetelele. O kwetse mahlo.
Motjhini o pela Ntatemoholo Nathi o ntse o lla, o re pip! pip! pip!
"Mme, hobaneng Ntatemoholo Nathi a sa bine le nna?" ho botsa Thembi.
Mme a re, "Ntatemoholo Nathi o ntse a o utlwa. Pelo ya hae e ntse e bina le wena."



Thembu 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.”

Thembu le Thulani ba ntse ba ja dijo tsa hoseneng ha Ntate a kena le sefate se sehlo, holo, holo, sa khateboto.

“Sena ke sefate sa ho hopola,” ho rialo Ntate.

O kgomaretse sefate seo sa khateboto leboteng.

Mme o nkile lebokose la difoto. “Nkang difoto tseo le di ratang ka ho fetisisa tsa Ntatemoholo Nathi mme le di kgomaretse sefate.”

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

Mommy and Daddy are taking so long at the hospital.

Then Thembu sees Mommy and Daddy walk up the driveway.

“They are back!”

Ha ba le lapeng, Thembu le Thulani ba eme fensetereng.

E se e le kgale haholo jwale Mme le Ntate ba ile sepetlele.

Jwale Thembu o bona Mme le Ntate ba tla ka tselana e kenang lapeng.

“Ba kgutlile!”



Afrika e Hlolang!



Amazing Africa!



Afrika e tsebahala ka sebopeho sa yona se setle sa naha le diphoofole tse ngata tse hlaha. Ke lehae la tswelopelo ya kgale ka ho fetisisa lefatsheng mme le manoni ka ditso tse mahlahlaha le batho ba fapafapaneng. A re hlalobeng tse ding tsa dintlha tsa khonthinente ena ya bobedi ho tse kgolo ka ho fetisisa lefatsheng!

La 25 Motsheanong ke Letsatsi la Afrika!
25 May is Africa Day!

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

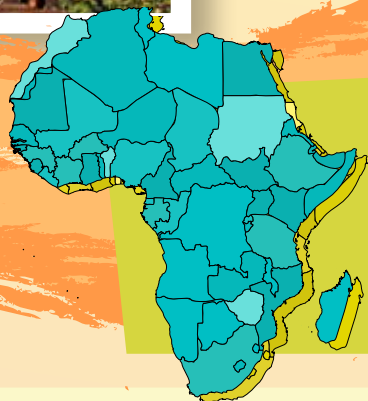


Sun City e Dithabeng tsa Pilanesberg ke sebaka sa phomolo se seholo ka ho fetisisa lefatsheng.

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

Karolo e fetang 25% ya dipuo tse teng lefatsheng e buuwa feela Afrika. Nigeria ho buuwa dipuo tse 502, mme ke yona e nang le dipuo tse ngata ka ho fetisisa tse buuwang 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!



Ho na le dinaha tse 54 Afrika.

There are 54 countries in Africa.



Diphoofole tse kgolo ka ho fetisisa, tse telele ka ho fetisisa le tse lebelo ka ho fetisisa lefatsheng di tswa Afrika!

Tlou ya Afrika ke phoofole e kgolo ka ho fetisisa lefatsheng. E ka ba boima ba dithane tse fetang tse tshelatseng mme e hola ho fihlela e le bolelele ba dimithara tse supileng (ke hore, ho tlhoha hloohong ho ya mohatleng).

Phoofole e telele ka ho fetisisa lefatsheng ke thuhlo. Dithuhlo tse tona di ka ba telele ba dimithara tse 6, ha tse tsheladi tsona di ba bolelele ba dimithara tse 4,6.

Phoofole e lebelo ka ho fetisisa lefatsheng ke lengau. Le ka matha ho fihlela lebelong la dikhilomithara tse 96,5 ka hora.

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.

Blyde River Canyon e Mpumalanga ke kgohlo e kgolo ka ho fetisisa lefatsheng e tletseng ka dimela tse talana.

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



Batho ba pelepele ba simoloha Afrika. Ka dinako tse ding Afrika e bitswa Tshimoloho ya Moloko wa Batho ka lebaka la mesaletsa e mangata ya kgalekgale e sibolotsweng e bontshang hore bophelo ba batho bo qadile mona tshimolohong.

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.



Ho falla ho hoholo ka ho fetisisa ha diphoofole tse hlaha ho etsahala Afrika! Selema se seng le se seng diqwaha tse fetang 750 000 le dipudumo tse fetang dimilione tse 1,2 di nka leeto ho haola Serengeti, Tanzania.

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 e hlahisa 70% ya dinawa tsa cocoa lefatsheng. Dinawa tsa cocoa di sebediswa ho etsa tihokolete.

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



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



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Nare e Nyenyane le medumo e korotlang le ho kirietsa

Ka Marilize de Wet ■ Ditshwantsho ka Heidel Dedekind

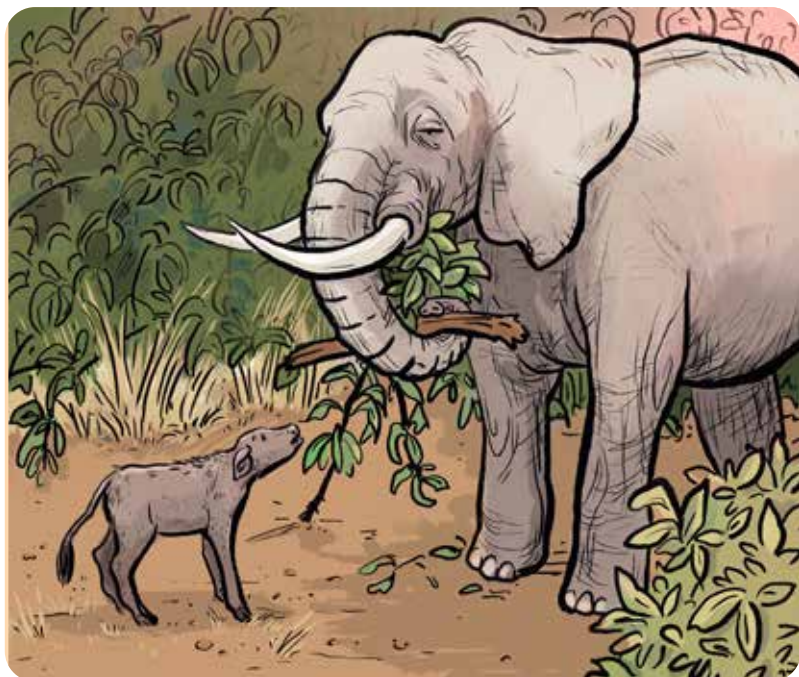


Nare e Nyenyane o tsoha ka lehlakoreng le fosahetseng la kwatipa ya jwang hoseng ha letsatsi leo. Ho hang ha a robala hantle bosiung bo fetileng. Bosiu bona kaofela o ne a utlwa medumo e tshosang ka ho fetisisa thoteng moo.

Qalong, medumo eo e ne e utlwahala e le hole, empa ya nna ya atamela. E ne e utlwahala jwalo ka mpa ya Ntatemohlo Tlou ha e korotla le ho kirietsa ha a lapile! Hoseng ha kajeno ho bonahala e ka ha ho le ya mong ho dinare tse ding ya utlwileng medumo eo. Le hoja Nare e Nyenyane e ne e le yena ya monyenane ka ho fetisisa mohlaping wa dinare, o ne a sa tlo botsa dinare tse ding tse nyenyane ka modumo oo! Ha di ka nahana hore ke lekwala ebe di a mo soma o tla reng?

Hoseng ha letsatsi leo kaofela esale Nare e Nyenyane a ipotsa hore na ebe modumo oo o neng o korotla le ho kirietsa e ne e le wa eng.

Ntatemohlo Tlou o ne a ntse a itlhafula makgasi a sefate sa mopane ka kgutso ha Nare e Nyenyane e mo feta ha e lo nwa metsi. "Ntatemohlo Tlou, na e ne e le mpa ya hao e neng e korotla le ho kirietsa haholo bosiung bo fetileng hoo e ileng ya utlwahala thota ee kaofela?" ha botsa Nare e Nyenyane.



"Tjhe hle Nare e Nyenyane. E ne e se nna. Mpa ya ka e qadile ho korotla le ho kirietsa ka mora hore letsatsi le tjhabe hoseng hona," ha araba Ntatemohlo Tlou. Yaba o wa reteleha mme a itsamaela ho leba difateng tse telele.

Ha Nare e Nyenyane a fihla metsing, a fumana Mme Kubu a orile letsatsi.

"Mme Kubu, na ebe o ile wa utlwa modumo o korotlang le ho kirietsa maobane bosiu? Ha botsa Nare e Nyenyane.

"Tjhe hle Nare e Nyenyane. Ditsebe tsa ka di ne di le ka metsing. Ha ho letho leo ke le utlwileng," ha araba Mme Kubu. Yaba o idimola haholo jwalo ka kubu a ntano tutubala ho bo tsipa hanyenyane thapameng eo.

Thapameng eo kaofela esale Nare e Nyenyane a ipotsa hore na ebe modumo oo o neng o korotla le ho kirietsa e ne e le wa eng. A botsa bohle bao a kopanang le bona hore na ba utlwile modumo oo, empa ha bonahala ho se le ya mong ya o utlwileng.

"Mohlomong o no o mpa o lora Nare e Nyenyane," ha araba Mme Nare ha a mo botsa. Ho hlakile hore Mme o ne a tla tseba hobane Nare e Nyenyane o ne a robetse pela hae.

Ha kganya ya ho qetela ya letsatsi e diketse, e ne e le nako ya hore Nare e Nyenyane le dinare tse ding kaofela di bothe mohlweng o bonojwana bakeng sa bosiu.

Nare e Nyenyane o ne a sa tswa tshwara boroko ha ka tshohanyetso a re tlakotlako! Jwang kapa jwang o ne a utlwile modumo o korotlang le o kirietsang hape! Qalong modumo oo o korotlang le o kirietsang o ne o utlwahala o le hole, empa jwale o ne o ntse o atamela. Yaba o ntse o ba moholo, o ba moholo! Pelo ya Nare e Nyenyane ya tidinya jwalo ka moropa. A thalatsa mahlo ho bona hore na dinare tse ding di ntse di utlwa modumo oo, empa kaofela di ne di kgalehile thuwe! Esita le Mme Nare o ne a ile le sephume sa boroko.

Nare e Nyenyane o ne a tshohile. Yaba modumo o duletse ho korotla le ho kirietsa ho mo potoloha. Yaba jwale, ... *THO!* Ntho e metsi ya wela nkong ya Nare e Nyenyane! *Tho! Tho! Tho!* Yaba ho na marothodi a mangata a pula.



Nare e Nyenyane a lelala. Ha tsholoha metsi a mangata ho tswa marung. Nare e Nyenyane a itsheha, le hona a tshela hodimo ... ha a nahana hore ... empa e le pula. E ne e le pula ya hae ya pele! Mme modumo wa ho korotla le ho kirietsa oo a neng a o utlwile e ne e mpa e le seaduma! Ho ne ho se letho le tshosang.

A aparetswe ke kgotso, Nare e Nyenyane a iphuthaphutha haufi le mmele o futhumetseng wa Mme Nare. A mamela modumo wa pula ha e wela makgasing le mohlweng nakwana, a ntano ya le sephume sa boroko a se a sa kgathatseha ho hang.

Eba mahlahlaha ka pale!

- ★ Na o hopola nako eo o kileng wa utlwa modumo o tshosang? O ile wa etsang? E ne e le modumo wa eng?
- ★ Taka setshwantsho sa Nare e Nyenyane le Mme Kubu. Taka pudulwana ya puo e tswang ho Nare e Nyenyane le e nngwe e tswang ho Mme Kubu.

Kopiletsa ka dipudulwaneng tseo mantswe a mophetwa ka mong a tswang paleng.

- ★ Nahana ka pula. Ngola thothokiso e bolelang hore na modumo wa pula o jwang, monko wa yona le hore na e utlwahala jwang letlalang la hao.



Drive your
imagination



Little Buffalo and the rumble-grumble

By Marilize de Wet ■ Illustrations by Heidel Dedekind

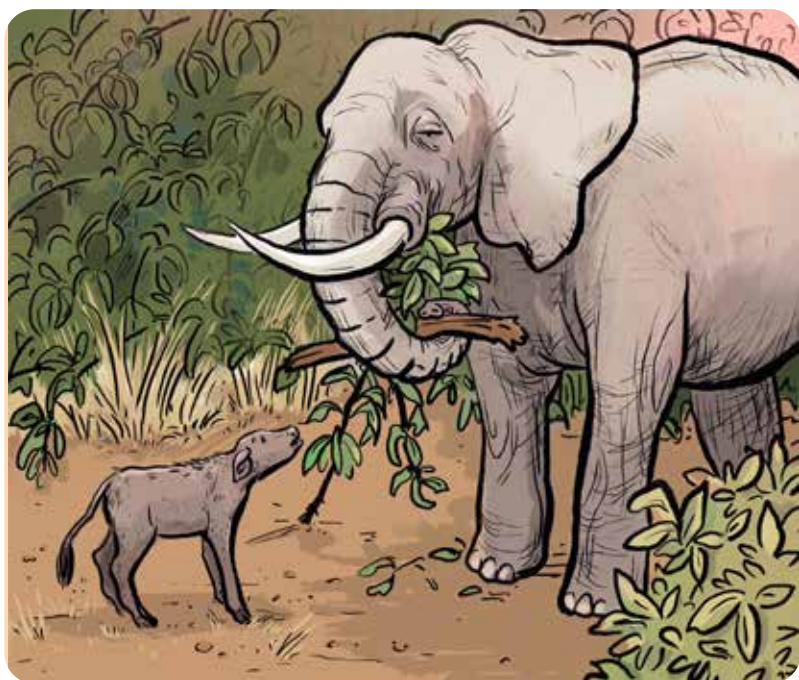


Little Buffalo woke up on the wrong side of the grassy patch that morning. He had not slept well last night. All night long he had heard the most frightful sounds in the bushveld.

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.

Monate wa Na'ibali

Na'ibali fun



1.

Fumana diphapang tse robedi pakeng tsa ditshwantsho tsena tse pedi.



Find eight differences between these two pictures.



2.

Etsa pousetara ya Fumanwa o bala! ka Motsheanong

- Seha o be o kenye mmala setshwantshong sa Neo ebe o se kgomaretsa pampiring e kgolo.
- Ngola lebitso la buka eo Neo a e balang e be o taka setshwantso sekwahelong se ka pele.
- Qetela setshwantsho ho bontsha moo Neo a dutseng teng a ntse a bala!
- Etsa pousetara e nang le sehlooho se reng **Fumanwa o bala letsatsi le leng le le leng!**

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!**



Na'ibali e mona ho tla o kgothatsa le ho o tshehetsa. **Ikopanye le rona** ka e nngwe ya ditsela tse latelang:

Na'ibali is here to motivate and support you. **Contact us** in any of these ways:

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Produced by The Na'ibali Trust. Translation by Mosekola Solutions. Na'ibali character illustrations by Rico.

UMLAZI
EYETHU

EASTERN CAPE
RISING SUN

POLOKWANE
OBSERVER



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