

KGATISO 196
EDITION 196

Setswana
English



Go ithuta ka dipina, dipoko tsa bana le ka go tshameka

A o gopola nako ya fa o ne o tshameka metshameko le bana ba bangwe fa o ne o le ngwana? A o ne o rata go opela dipina kgotsa go bolela dipoko tsa bana? Ga go na pelaelo gore o ka tswa o ile wa itumela tota, mme kwa ntle ga go lemoga, o ile wa ithuta ka megopolo e mesha le bokgoni jo boshwa. Bana botlhe ba tlhoka ditshono di le dintsi tsa go tshameka. Go tshameka go godisa bokgoni jwa bone jwa go bona dilo ka leitho la mogopolo e bile go oketsega bokgoni jwa bone jwa go rarabolola mathata, go dira ditsala le go ithuta dipuo. Bokgoni jono bo thusa bana go kgona go fetofetoga le maemo e bile e le batho ba ba kgonang go rarabolola mathata sentle.



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.

KE ENG O TLHOKA GO DIRISA DIPINA, DIPOKO TSA BANA LE METSHAMEKO?

- ★ Bana ba ithuta fa ba tshameka le fa ba dira sengwe se se monate.
- ★ Dipina, dipoko tsa bana le metshameko e thusa go tokafatsa bokgoni jwa bana jwa go itse dipuo tsa kwa gae mme gape ke tsela ya tlhologo e ba ka ithutang puo ya bobedi ka yone.
- ★ Di dira bana ba nne le kitso le maitemogelo mme gape go dira gore ba kgone go itshepa, e leng selo se se botlhokwa thata gore bana ba ithute.
- ★ Fa bagolo ba opela le go tshameka le bana, go dira gore ba ba tshepe e bile go nonotsha kamano e e fa gare ga bone.
- ★ Dipina le metshameko e dira gore bana ba ritibale. Bana ga ba kgone go ithuta fa ba tlhobaela, fa ba le ka fa tlase ga kgatelelo kgotsa fa ba boifa.



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.

KAFA O KA DIRISANG DIPINA, DIPOKO TSA BANA LE MTSHAMEKO KA TENG

- ★ Dirisa go itshikinya mmele le ditsela tse di tsamaisanang le mafoko a pina kgotsa a poko ya bana.
- ★ Printa kgotsa kwala mafoko a dipina gore bana ba kgone go a buisa fa ba ntse ba opela. Morago ga foo supa mafoko fa o ntse o a opela kgotsa o a bua. O ka dira seno le fa bana ba ise ba kgone go kwala kgotsa go buisa ka gonne fa ba bona mafoko a a kwadilweng a dirisiwa go tla ba thusa go ithuta go buisa.



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.

MO O KA BONANG DIPINA LE DIPOKO TSA BANA TENG

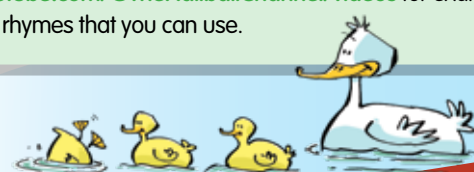
- ★ Ruta bana dipina le dipoko tsa bana tse o ileng wa di ithuta fa o ne o le ngwana.
- ★ Dirisa dipina tse mongwe le mongwe a di tseng mme o folele mafoko gore a tsamaisane le se bana ba gago ba ileng ba le bana le sone.
- ★ Itlhamela dipina kgotsa dipoko tsa bana ka mainane a o a buisitseng.
- ★ Kopa bana gore ba go rute dipina le dipoko tsa bana tse ba di itseng o bo o dira gore ba itlhamela dipina tsa bone le dipoko tsa bana.
- ★ Adima dibuka tsa dipoko tsa bana tse di nang le ditshwantsho kwa laeaborang ya lefelo la lona.
- ★ Etela <https://www.youtube.com/@TheNalibaliChannel/videos> go bona dikai tsa metshameko, dipina le dipoko tsa bana tse o ka di dirisang.

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 website ya rona mo go <https://nalibali.org/stories> go bona mainane, dipoko tsa bana le dipina ka dipuo tse di farologaneng!

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



IT STARTS WITH
A STORY.
GO SIMOLOLA
KA LEINANE.

Thusa ngwana wa gago gore a rate go buisa!

Bana bangwe ba ka kgona go nna ka tidimalo ba sa tshwenyega fa go buisiwa leinane le le telele ka nako ya go robala, mme ba bangwe ba simolola go khidiega le go felelwa ke kgatlhego ka bonako. Bana ba bangwe ba rata dibuka, mme ba bangwe ba tlhoka go rotloedwa go sekaenyana. Seno se tlwaelegile mme se ka fetoga fa ba ntse ba gola.



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.



Gantsi bana ba ba sa rateng go buisa ba tsewa e le bana ba ba "sa kgoneng" go buisa sentle. Seno ga se boammaaruri. Ba ka tswa ba sa kgatlhegele go buisa ka gonne ba ise ba ko ba nne le kamano le dibuka tse di ba dikologileng, kgotsa ga ba na dibuka ka dipuo tse ba di ratang kgotsa ba godile ba sa tlwaela go buisa.

Bana ba tlhoka dibuka le mainane ka puo e ba kgonang go e buisa le go e tlhaganya. Dibuka tseno e tshwanetse go nna tse di buang ka dilo tse ba di kgatlhegelang kgotsa tse di amanang le botshelo jwa bone mme se se botlhokwa le go feta e tshwanetse go na tse di monate! Nal'ibali e na le mainane a mantsintsi a bana ba Aforika Borwa a a nang le ditshwantsho tse dintle tse di ka bonwang mo atereseng ya www.nalibali.org/stories.



Batsadi, go buisetsa bana ba lona ka metlha e tshwanetse go nna nako e e monate e lo e dirisang mmogo. Fa lo dira jalo bana ba lona ba tla kgona go buisa ba itumetse mme go ka direga gore moragonyana ba ipuisetsa ka bobone. Go tsaya nako go tlhagolela mokgwa wa go buisa ka metlha, mme selo se se botlhokwa le go feta ke gore lo simolole!

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.



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. Tlhome mogopolo mo dilong tse bana ba gago ba di itumelelang

Go tlwaelegile gore batho ba kgatlhiwa le go amiwa ke mainane – e ka tswa e le difilimi, mainane a balelapa kgotsa go bolelela mongwe ka letsatsi la gago. Batla mainane a bana ba gago ba a ratang, e ka tswa e le dibuka tsa metlae, dibuka tsa ditshwantsho tse di takilweng kgotsa tsa padi, tse di nang le ditshwantsho.



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. Dira gore ba kgone go bona dibuka tse dintsi

Ya kwa laeaboraring mme o dire gore bana ba gago ba tlhophe dibuka tse ba batlang go di buisa. Fa o tlotla tshwanelo ya bana ba gago malebana le se ba batlang go se buisa go ba thusa go nna babadi ba ba botoka.



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. Dira gore e nne selo sa bone

Gantsi, bana ba amana go buisa le tiro ya sekolo. Dira gore go buisa go nne monate, ka sekai, tsenya makwalonyana kgotsa dipoko mo mabokosong a bone a dijo tsa motshagare, kgotsa a beye mo malaong a bone. Fa o simolola go dira gore go buisa le mainane e nne selo se ba se dirang ka metlha, bana ba tla simolola go rata go buisa.



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. Go diragatsa leinane

Dira gore bana ba ba nang le ngwaga go ya go dingwaga di le tlhano ba simolole go rata mainane ka go ba buisetsa. Dira gore ngwana wa gago a kgone go dirisa leitlho la mogopolo le bokgoni jwa gagwe jwa go ithuta ka go diragatsa dikarolo tsa leinane mmogo le go bua ka batho ba ba mo leinaneng.



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.



Dinaledi tsa Leinane

Sithembiso Nhlapo – MOGAKA wa Nal'ibali!

Sithembiso Nhlapo ke morulaganyi wa kgaolo wa Nal'ibali' yo o mo tirong sebaka se seleele go gaisa botlhe. Ke moemedi le mmueledi wa Nal'ibali wa Gauteng le Foreisetata, mo a rulaganyang ditiro tsa bolekanane le diithulaganyo tse di nang teng.

1. Ke eng se o se fitlheletseng ka tiro ya gago go fitlha jaanong?

Ke dirile bolekanane jo bontle mo diporofenseng tse di thusitseng gore mokgatlo wa rona o itirele leina mo setheong sa go ruta batho go buisa le go kwala.

2. O akanya gore mainane le dibuka di na le seabe sefe mo matshelong a rona le mo setšhabeng?

Tsela e re akanyang ka yone le e re lebanang le botshelo ka yone e tlhotlhelediwa ke se re se buisang le ke mainane a re a utlwang. Hisitori ya setšhaba sa rona e kwadilwe kgotsa go tlhalosiwa ka molomo gore re itse gore re bomang le gore re tswa kae. Bokamoso jwa rona bo tlhotlhelediwa ke megopolo e re buisitseng ka yone kgotsa e re boleletsweng ka yone.

3. A go botlhokwa gore re nne le dibuka ka dipuo tsotlhe tsa Aforika Borwa?

Gore re kgone go gatela pele le go rotloetsa tlwaelo ya go buisa mo setšhabeng sa rona, re tlhoka go dira gore bana ba ba oketsegileng le batsadi ba bone ba buise, mme ga go na tsela e e botoka ya go buisa mainane fa e se ka puo ya gago. Fa bana ba buisediwa ka puo ya bone, ba kgona go tlhaloganya le go bona ka fa leinane le ba amang ka teng.

4. O akanya gore ke eng fa selekanyo sa batho ba ba kgonang go kwala le go buisa mo Aforika Borwa se le kwa tlase jaana?

Ga go na mokgwa o o tsepameng wa go buisa mo setšhabeng sa rona. Ga re dire dilo tsa motheo sentle; re tlhoka go nna le ditsela tsa go buisa kwa gae, kwa diitheong tsa ECD, kwa dikolong, kwa dilaeboraring le gare ga baagi ba rona. Go buisa e tshwanetse go nna karolo ya botshelo jwa rona jwa letsatsi le letsatsi.

5. A go na le mongwe yo o neng a go tlotelela mainane fa o ne o le ngwana?

Mmëmogolo o ne a tle a ntlotelele mainane mme o ne a sa go dire ka metlha.

6. A go na le mongwe yo neng a go buisetsa fa o ne o le ngwana?

Ka maswabi, go ne go se na ope yo a neng a mpuisetsa dibuka. Ke ne ka simolola go buisa ka go nne ke ne ke batla go itse mme ka ithuta go rata dibuka.

7. Ke eng ga ngwana mongwe le mongwe a tshwanetse go buisa?

Go buisa go ka ba isa kwa mafelong a ba iseng ba ye kwa go one. Go ka ba thusa go dira diithwetso tse di botoka, ba nne batho ba ba botoka le go dira gore ba itshepe gore ba kgone go ya gongwe le gongwe.



Sithembiso Nhlapo- Mampudi wa rona mo tirong ya go ruta go buisa le go kwala!

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.

Kafa o ka dirisang mainane a rona ka ditsela tse di farologaneng ka gone

- 1. Bolelela ngwana wa gago leinane.** Buisa o bo o ithapisetse go bolelela leinane. Dirisa lentswe la gago, sefatlhego le mmele go dira gore leinane e nne la mmatota.
- 2. Buisetsa ngwana wa gago leinane.** Bua ka diithwantsho. Botsa gore, "O akanya gore go diragalang morago ga fa?" kgotsa "O akanya gore ke eng fa motho yoo a ile a bua se kgotsa a dira sele?"
- 3. Buisa leinane le ngwana wa gago.** Refosanang go buisa leinane mmogo. O se ka wa baakanya diphoso tsa bone, mme ba thusa fela fa ba go kopa go dira jalo.
- 4. Reetsa ngwana wa gago fa a buisa.** Reetsa kwantle ga go mo tsena mo ganong. Ba bolelele gore wa itumela fa o ba utlwa ba go buisetsa kwa godimo.
- 5. Dira ditiro tsa Nna le matlhagathaga a leinane!** Seno e tshwanetse go nna sengwe se wena le ngwana wa gago lo se itumelelang.

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.



Letsatsi le le Itumetseng la Bommè la May 14 Happy Mother's Day 14 May



Monongwaga, Letsatsi la Bommè le tla ketekiwa ka Sontaga, ka May 14. Kopanela le rona mo letsatsing leno go tlotlomatsa bommè ba rona, mmogo le basadi ba re ba lebang jaaka bommè ba rona. Latela ditaelo tsa go direla mmaago karata kgotsa o e direle mongwe yo o mo lebang jaaka mmè mo botshelong jwa gago!



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!

Dira karata ya Letsatsi la Bommè

1. Segolola karata go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse dikhibidu.
2. Mena karata go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse dintsho.
3. Kgomaretsa dikarolo tse pedi tseno mmogo.
4. Ka fa letlhakoreng le go nang le setshwantsho, kwalela motho yo o tlleng go mo naya karata molaetsa. Tsenya mmala mo setshwantshong.
5. Ka fa letlhakoreng le lengwe, torowa setshwantsho sa gago le motho yoo. Kgotsa, kwala poko kgotsa serapa se se tlhalosang gore ke eng fa o akanya gore bommè ba botlhokwa.



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.



Godisa laeborari ya gago.

Itirele dibuka tsa sega- o-boloke tse **PEDI**

Kgang ka ga tshukudu ya gouta

Setlhare sa segopotso

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Ntsha letlhare la tsebe 9 la tlaleletso e. | 1. Go dira buka e dirisa ditsebe 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 le 12. |
| 2. Mena letlhare ka bogare go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse dintsho. | 2. Tlogela ditsebe 7 le 8 mo gare ga ditsebe tse dingwe. |
| 3. Le mene ka bogare gape go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse di tala go dira buka. | 3. Mena matlhare ka bogare go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse dintsho. |
| 4. Sega go lebagana le mela ya dikhutlo tse dikhibidu go kgaoganya ditsebe. | 4. A mene ka bogare gape go lebagana le mola wa dikhutlo tse di tala go dira buka. |
| | 5. Sega go lebagana le mela ya dikhutlo tse dikhibidu go kgaoganya ditsebe. |



Grow your own library.

Create **TWO** cut-out-and-keep books

The story of the golden rhino

The memory tree

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Tear off page 9 of this supplement. | 1. To make this book, use pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12. |
| 2. Fold the sheet in half along the black dotted line. | 2. Keep pages 7 and 8 inside the other pages. |
| 3. Fold it in half again along the green dotted line to make the book. | 3. Fold the sheets in half along the black dotted line. |
| 4. Cut along the red dotted lines to separate the pages. | 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. |

Thembi o galehle mme o furuletsa mpopi wa gagwe kwa. "Ke eng fa Rremogolo Nathi a tshwanela ke go swa!"
Mama o mo gogela mo go ene go mo hara. "Go siame go galefa," Mama a rialo. "Le na ke tlhologelelwa Rremogolo 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?

Nna le matlhagatlhaga a leinane!

- ★ Ke eng se o ratang go se dira le rremogolo kgotsa mmemogolo wa gago? Torowa setshwantsho se mo go sone wena le mmemogolo kgotsa rremogolo wa gago yo o kgethegileng lo dirang sengwe se lo se ratang thata mmogo.
- ★ Kwalela mmemogolo kgotsa rremogolo wa gago yo o kgethegileng lekwalonyana le le khutshwane kgotsa lekwalo o mmolelela ka fa o mo ratang ka teng.
- ★ Thembi le Thulani ba ne ba hutsafetse thata fa Rremogolo Nathi a tlhokafala. A o kile wa latlhegelwa ke mongwe yo o kgethegileng? O ne wa ikutlwa jang, mme ke eng se se dirileng gore o ikutlwe botoka?

Nalibali 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



Nalibali ke letsholo la bosetšhaba la go buisetsa monate e le go rotloetsa le go jala mowa wa go buisa go ralala Aforika Borwa. Go bona tshedimisetso ka bottlalo, etela mo www.nalibali.org



The memory tree

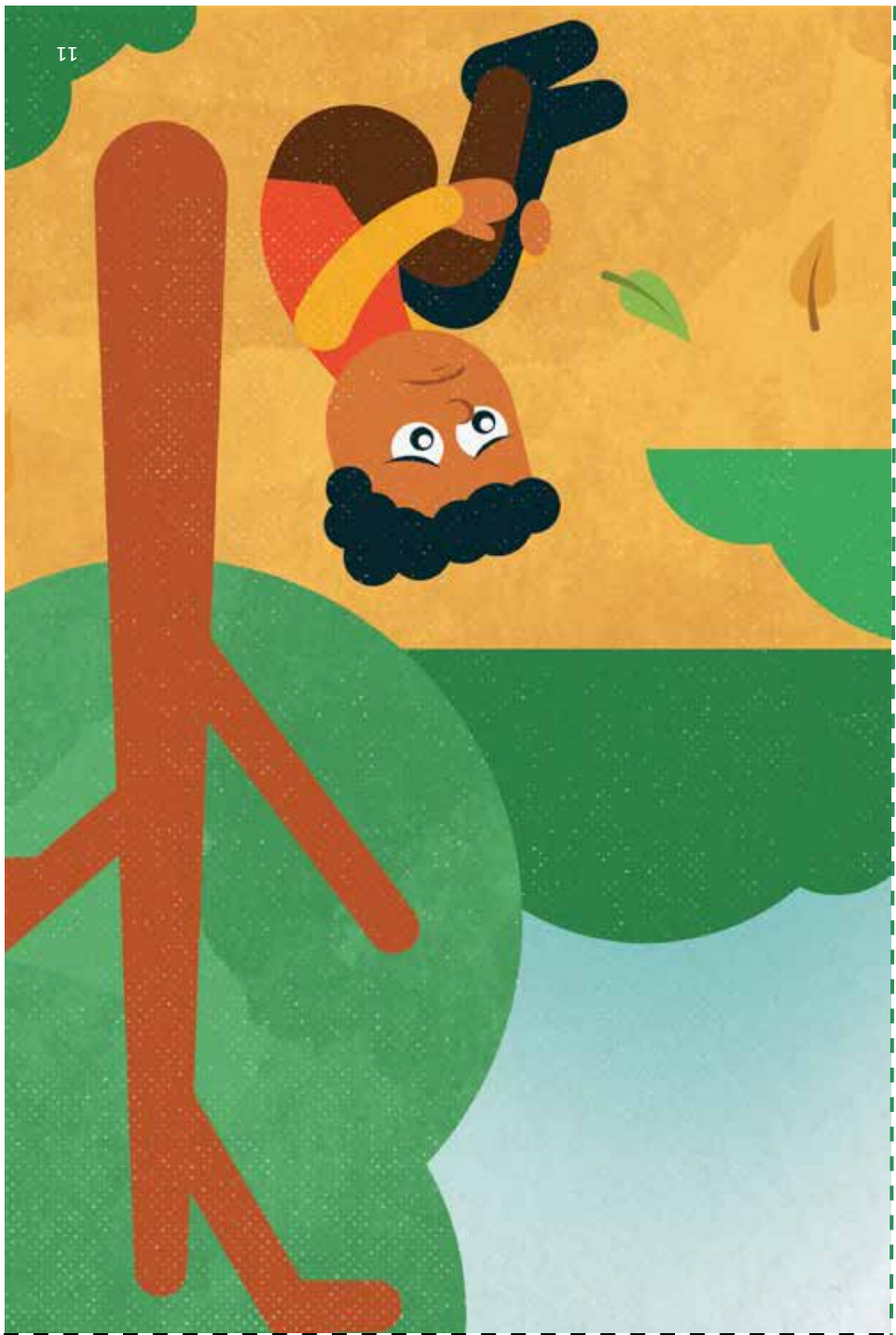


Setlhare sa segopotso

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?

Megopolo e re ka buang ka yona: Ke eng se o se bonang mo setlhareng sa segopotso? O akanya gore ke bomang ba ba leng mo dinepeng? O akanya gore ke eng fa setlhare seno se bidiwa setlhare sa segopotso?



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

Thembi le Thulani ba rata go ya parakeng le Rremogolo Nathi.
Ba rata Rremogolo wa bone Nathi.



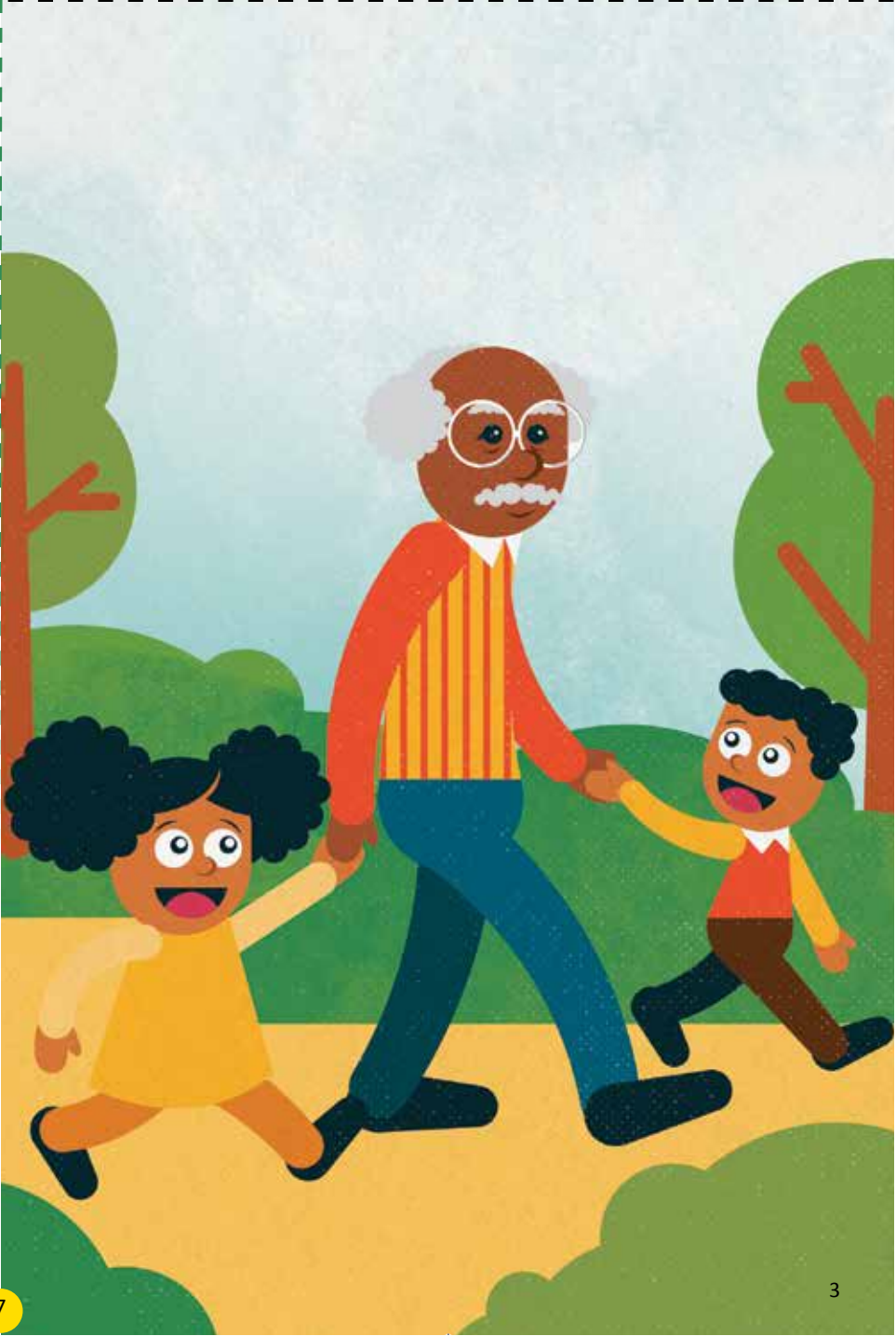
Today Mommy, Daddy, Thulani and Thembi are wearing their best clothes to go to church for Grandpa Nathi's funeral.
Everyone is coming to remember Grandpa. Mommy holds Thembi's hand as they sing Grandpa Nathi's favourite songs.
Everybody sings and dances too.
Gompieno Mama, Papa, Thulani le Thembi ba apere diaparo tsa bone tse dinle gore ba ye kerekeng kwa phitlhong ya ga Rremogolo Nathi. Mongwe le mongwe o tle go gopola Rremogolo.
Mama o tshwere Thembi ka seatla fa ba nse ba opela dipina tse Rremogolo Nathi a neng a di rata thata.
Mongwe le mongwe o a opela le e leng go bina.



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 kwa ntle ka fa tlase
ga setlhare se Rremogolo Nathi a neng a se
rata thata.
Ga a ikutlwe a batla go tshameka le
Thembi. O eletsa e kere Rremogolo Nathi
nka bo a mnuisetse leinane.

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."

Papa o a nyenya. "Ka gone, nako nngwe
le nngwe fa re batla go gopola Rremogolo
Nathi, re ka tla mo setlhareng sa rona sa
segopotso."
"Re ka se ka ra ba ra lebala Rremogolo
Nathi. O tla nna a le mo 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.”

Mama le Papa ba hutsafetse thata. “Mathata ke eng?” Thembi a bota jalo. O utlwa mala a gagwe a nna bothoko. Lentšwe la ga Mama le kwa tlase. “Rremogolo Nathi o ne a tsofetse e bile o ne a lwala. Dingaka di paletswa ke go mo thusa go nna botoka.”

Matlho a gagwe a gelela dikeledi. “Re ka se tlhole re bona Rremogolo Nathi gape.”



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!”

Ba kgomaretsa ditshwantsho tsa ga Rremogolo Nathi mmogo mo setlhareng. Ba gopola dinako tse di monate tse ba nnileng le tsone. Thembi o opa diatla ka boitumelo. “Se ke setlhare sa me se sesha se ke se ratang thata!”



Puso eno e ne e tswelsetse go gola dingwagangwaga di le makgolo. Ba ne ba aga toropokgolo gaufi le noka ya Limpopo. Bagwebi ba ne ba palama mekoro go ralala kwa Lewateng la India. Lewate la India le ne le siametse go sesa mo go lona. Barekisi ba Swahili go tswa Kenya le Tanzania ba sesetse mo losing lwa Aforika, ba kokoanya dilo tse ba neng ba gwebisana le dinaga tse dingwe kwa Asia ka tsona. Basesi ba ba neng ba tswa kwa dinageng tse di kwa Botlhabagare, India le Tshaena le bona ba seitse go ralala lewate. Dikgosi le dikgosigadi go tswa Mapungubwe ba ne ba gwebisa digouta le dinaka tsa tlou ka diseramiki, dibenya tsa galase le lesela le lentle go tswa Asia. Ba ne ba na le mathale a go dirisa gouta. Batho ba ba neng ba dirisa gouta go dira dilo ba bidiwa babeti ka gouta.

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>.

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

Nna le matlhagatlhaga a leinane!

- ★ Dira setshwantsho sa kgosi le kgosigadi mo kgotleng ya segosi kwa godimo ga thaba.
- ★ Ke dintlha dife di le tlhano go tswa mo setoring seno tse o fitlhelang di kgatlha thata?
- ★ O na le dipotso dife fa o se na go bala leinane leno? Di kwale fa fatshe.
- ★ Dirisa mmopa go dira tshukudu e nnye e e tla tsenang mo letsogong la gago.
- ★ Akanya go bona setepisi se go neng go sa itsiwe ka sone. O akanya gore se ka isa kae? Palamela kwa godimo mme fa o fitlha koo, tlhalosa se 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 bosetšhaba la go buisetsa monate e le go rotloetsa le go jala mowa wa go buisa go ralala Aforika Borwa. Go bona tshedimosetso ka botlalo, etela mo www.nalibali.org

The story of the golden rhino



Kgang ka ga tshukudu ya gouta

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?

Megopolo e re ka buang ka yona: A dikgosi le dikgosigadi tsa Mapungubwe di ne di humile go feta batho ba ba nnang koo? A seo se siame? Goreng o re e ne e siame/e ne e sa siama? O tlhaloganyang ka seabe sa dikgosi le dikgosigadi mo motseng wa lona?



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.

Babetli ka gouta ba ne ba besa molelo o o boitsheang go gakolola gouta. Molelo ono o ne o tlhoka go gotetsa gouta ka mogote wa tekanyo e e fetang digerata di le 1 000 go e gakolola.

E re go ntse jalo jaanong babetla ka gouta ba tshele gouta e e gakologileng mme ba e teke ka hamore go dira foele e tshesane. Kgotsa ba ne ba dira marothodi a gouta kgotsa ba taolose dikgametshana go dira dikhoele tse ba di dirisang go dira dibenya.

Morago ga gore babetla ka gouta ba dire difoele tsa gouta, babetla ka logong ba ne ba ba thusa. Babetla ka logong ba ne ba betla dipopego ka logong mme babetla ka gouta ba thathelele difoele tsa gouta mo go tsona.

Ka yona tsela e, ba ne ba kgona go bopa diphologolo, dijana kgotsa dinthe ka gouta.

Ke ka moo babetla ka gouta ba neng ba dira tshukudu ya gouta e e neng e tumile ka gona.

Dikgosi le dikgosigadi ga ba a ka ba tlogela mokwalo ope. Ba tlogetse fela digouta tsa bona. Jaaka BoFaro kwa Egepeto, ba ne ba fitlhiwa le matlotlo a bona a gouta.



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.

A o ne o itse gore dingwaga di le 1000 tse di fetileng, dikgosi le dikgosigadi tse di tshabegang di ne di dula mo godimo ga thabana mo Aforikaborwa?

Gompieno thabana eo e bidiwa Mapungubwe. Seo se kaya "thabana ya ga phokojwe". Ke thabana e kgolo thata, e kgolo mo go lekaneng gore dikgosi le dikgosigadi di bo di kile tsa dula gona mmogo le malapa a kgoseng, batlhokomedid ba bona le batlhanka ba bona. Batho bano botlhe ba ne ba dula mmogo mo go neng go bidiwa kgotla ya kgoseng.

Kwa tlase, mo dinaong tsa thabana, go ne go dula batho bangwe mo toropokgolong. Go ne go dula dikete tsa batho moo. Bangwe ba ne ba lema go jala merogo. Bangwe ba ne ba dira dipararo. Bangwe ba betla ka legong. Fa ba bangwe ba ne ba gakolola gouta go dira dibenya tse dintle.

Dikgosi le dikgosigadi tseno di ne di humile. Ba ne ba epa gouta le go kokoanya manaka a ditlou. Cape ba ne ba le botlhale thata. Ba ne ba dira direpodi tsa sephiri tse di neng di ba gokaganya le kgotla ya kgoseng. Direpodi tseno di ne di fitlhegile gore di se ka tsa bonwa ke batho ba ba neng ba ya godimo le tlase.

Thembu can't sleep. She calls out to Mommy.
"Mommy, I miss Grandpa. My heart is so sore!"
Thembu ga a kgone go robala. O goa Mama.
"Mama, ke tlhologeleitsewe Rremogolo. Pelo ya me
e bothoko tota!"



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."

Le fa go ntse jalo, Rremogolo Nathi o lwala thata kwa kokelong. Matlho a gagwe a tswalegile.
Motšhini o o fa thoko ga Rremogolo Nathi o dira modumo wa bib, bib, bib.
"Mama, ke eng fa Rremogolo Nathi a sa batle go opela le nna?" ga botsa jalo Thembu.
Mama a re, "Rremogolo Nathi o sa ntse a kgona go go utlwa. Pelo ya gagwe e opela le wena."



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 le Thulani ba ja sefitholo fa Papa a tlhaga a tshwere setlhare se se tonatona sa khateboto.

“Se ke setlhare sa segopotso,” Papa a rialo. O kgomaretse setlhare sa khateboto mo leboteng.

Mama o tshwere lebokoso la dinepe. “Ntshang dinepe tse lo di ratang thata tsa ga Rremogolo Nathi mme lo di kgomaretse mo setlhareng.”

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!”

Kwa gae, Thembi le Thulani ba letile ba eme mo fensetereng.

Mama le Papa ba diega thata kwa kokelong.

Mme ke fa Thembi a bona Mama le Papa ba tsena ka mmila o o tsenang mo jarateng ka one.

“Ba boile!”



Aforika e e kgatlang tota!

Amazing Africa!

Aforika e itsege thata ka mafelo a yone a mantle le diphologolo tsa yone tsa naga tse dintsi. Ke nngwe ya mafelo a a sa bolong go tlhabologa tsa lefatše mme gape e na le ditso dintsi tse di kgatlang le le mefuta ya batho ba ba farologaneng. Mma re sekaseke dingwe tsa dintlha tse di ka ga kontinente eno e e leng ya bobedi e kgolo mo lefatsheng!

May 25 ke Letsatsi la Aforika!
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!

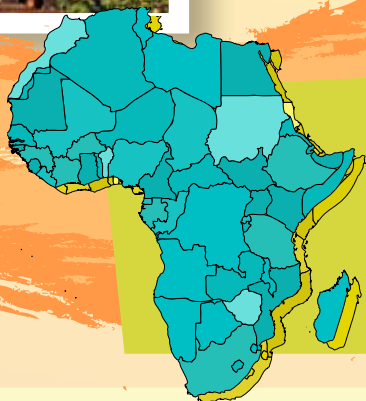


Sun City kwa Pilanesberg ke nngwe ya mafelo a boitapolo a magolo go gaisa mo lefatsheng.

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

Dipuo tse di fetang 25% tsa lefatše di buiwa mo Aforika fela. Nigeria, e na le dipuo di le 502 tse di buiwang, ke yone e nang le dipuo di le dintsi tse di buiwang mo Aforika!

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



Go na le dinaga di le 54 mo Aforika.

There are 54 countries in Africa.



Blyde River Canyon e kwa Mpumalanga ke mekoloko e megolo go gaisa mo lefatsheng ya dihaba tse ditata.

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

Diphologolo tse dikgolo, tse di telele tse di lobelo go gaisa tsa lefatše di tswa mo Aforika! Tlou ya mo Aforika ke phologolo e kgolo go gaisa e e tshelang mo godimo ga lefatše. E kgona go nna boima jwa ditone tse di fetang thataro mme e ka kgona go gola go fitlha boleele jwa dimitara di le supa.

Phologolo e telele go gaisa mo lefatsheng ke thutlwa. Dithutlwa tse ditonanyana di kgona go gola go fitlha boleele jwa dimitara di le 6, mme tse di namagadi tsone di kgona go gola go fitlha go boleele jwa dimitara tse di ka nnang 4,6.

Phologolo e e lobelo go gaisa e e tshelang mo godimo ga lefatše ke letlotse. E fitlhelela lobelo lwa dikilometara tse di ka nnang 96,5 ka ura.

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.

Batho ba ntlha ba tswa mo Aforika. Ka dinako tse dingwe Aforika e bidiwa Cradle of Humankind ka ntlha ya difosele tse dintsi tse di bontshang gore batho ba ntlha ba ne ba tswa mono.



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.



Phudugo e kgolo go gaisa ya diphologolo tsa naga e direga mo Aforika! Ngwaga mongwe le mongwe dipitse tsa naga tse di fetang 750 000 le dikgogong di le dimilione di le 1,2 di kgabaganya Serengeti kwa 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.

Diperesente di le 70 tsa dinawa tsa cocoa ya lefatše di tswa mo Aforika. Dinawa tsa cocoa di dirisediwa go dira tšhokolete.

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



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



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Narenyana a utlwa modumo o mogolo

Ka Marilize de Wet ■ Ditshwantsho ka deur Heidel Dedekind

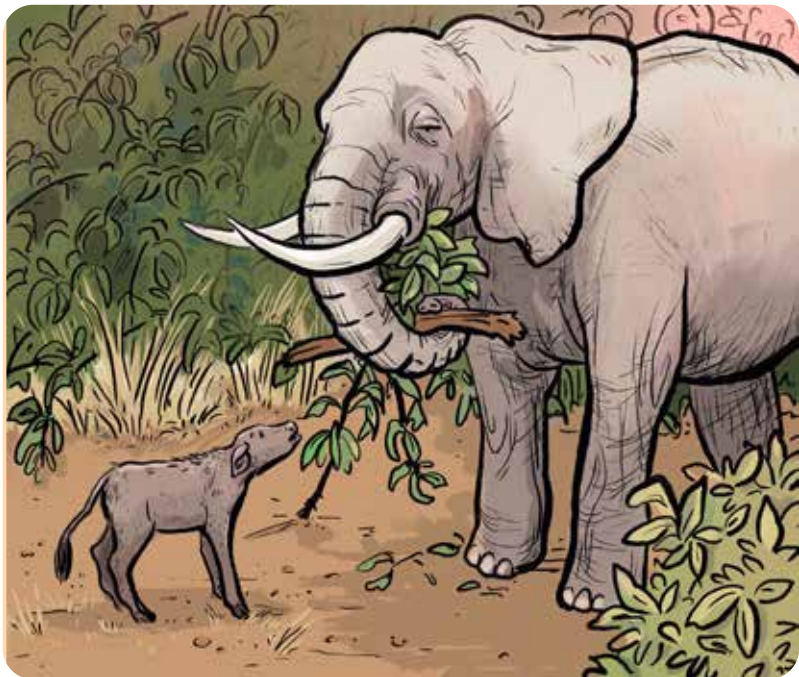


Narenyana o ne a tsoga a le ka kwa ntlheng e sele ya sebata sa bojang mo mosong oo. O ne a sa robala monate bosigo jo bo fetileng. Bosigo jo tlhe o ne a utlwa modumo e e tshosang mo sekgweng.

Mo tshimologong, modumo eo e ne e utlwala kgakala thata, mme moragonyana e ne ya nna e ntse e atamela gaufi. E ne e utlwala fela jaaka modumo wa go duma ga mala a ga Rremogolo Tlou fa a tshwerwe ke tlala! Mo mosong ono go ne go bonala go sena epe ya dinare tse dingwe tse di o utlwieng. Le fa Narenyana e ne e le ene nare e nnye mo go botlhe mo motlhapeng wa dinare, o ne a sa ikaelela go botsa dinare tse dingwe tse dinnye ka modumo ono! Go tla direga eng fa di ka akanya gore ke legatlapa mme di bo di dira metlae ka ene?

Moso otlhe, Narenyana o ne a ipotsa gore modumo o mogolo oo e ne e le wa eng.

Rremogolo Tlou o ne a itlha funela matlhare a setlhare sa mopane ka kagiso fa Narenyana a ne a feta a ya kwa mosimeng wa metsi. "Rremogolo Tlou, a e ne e le mala a gago a a neng a duma thata maabane bosigo mo e leng gore ke ne ke kgona go o utlwa ke le ka kwa ga sekgwa?" Narenyana a botsa jalo.



"Nnyaa, Narenyana. E ne e se nna. Mala a me a simolotse go duma fa letsatsi le sena go tlhaba mosong ono," Rremogolo Tlou a araba jalo. Morago ga foo o ne a retologa mme a tsamaela kwa ditlhareng tse di telele.

Kwa mosimeng wa metsi, Narenyana o ne a kopana le Rakgadi Kubu a arametse letsatsi.

"Rakgadi Kubu, a o ka tswa o ile wa utlwa modumo o mogolo maabane bosigo?" Narenyana a botsa jalo.

"Nnyaa, Narenyana. Ditsebe tsa me di ne di le ka fa tlase ga metsi. Ga ke a utlwa sepe," Rakgadi Kubu a araba jalo. Morago ga foo o ne a edimola a butse molomo thata jaaka dikubu di tlwaetse go dira mme a tswala matlho a gagwe go robala borokonyana jwa gagwe jwa motshegare.

Motshegare otlhe Narenyana o ne a ipotsa gore modumo o mogolo e ne e ka tswa e le wa eng. O ne a botsa mongwe le mongwe yo a neng a kopana le ene gore a o utlwile modumo oo, mme go ne go bonala go sena ope yo o o utlwieng.

"Narenyana, gongwe e ne e le toro fela, Mama Nare a araba jalo fa a mmotsa. Mme ga go na pelaelo gore Mama o ne a ka bo a itse fa go ne go na le modumo ka gonne Narenyana o ne a robetse fela fa thoko ga gagwe.

Fa marang a bofelo a letsatsi a nyelela, e ne ya nna nako ya gore Narenyana le dinare tse dingwe tsotlhe di ipaakanyetse boroko jwa bosigo joo mo bojananyeng jo bo boleta.

Narenyana o ne a sa tswa go thulamela fa a tsiboga ka letshogo. Ga go na pelaelo epe, o utlwile modumo o mogolo oo gape! Mo tshimologong, modumo o mogolo o ne o utlwala kgakala, mme o ne wa nna o atamela gaufi. Mme modumo o ne wa nna o oketsega thata! Pelo ya ga Narenyana e ne ya itaya jaaka moropa. O ne a lebelela go bona gore a dinare tse dingwe le tsone di ka tswa di utlwile modumo oo, mme di ne di ile ka boroko. Tota le Mama Nare o ne a sa tshikinyege.

Narenyana o ne a tshogile. Go ne go duma gongwe le gongwe. Mme morago ga foo, ... PHASHA! Sengwe se se metsi se ne sa wela mo nkong ya ga Narenyana! Phasha, phasha, phasha! Go ne ga bonala marothodi a a oketsegileng.



Narenyana o ne a lebelela kwa godimo. Marothodi a magolo a metsi a ne a wa ka diphororo go tswa kwa loaping. Narenyana o ne a itshega a tshegela kwa godimo ... ee kana ... e ne e tshwanetse ya bo e le pula. E ne e le la ntlha a nelwa ke pula! Modumo o o dumang o a o utlwieng e ne e le go duma ga maru fela! Go ne go sena sepe se a tlhokang go se boifa.

Ka pelo e e ritibetseng, Narenyana o ne a atamela gaufi le mmele o o bothitho wa ga Mama Nare. O ne a reetsa modumo wa pula fa o tswelela go sekaenyana o rothela mo matlhareng le mo bojananyeng, mme morago ga foo a thulamela ka boroko a sa tshwenyega le e seng.

Nna le matlhagatlhaga a leinane!

- ★ A o ka gopola nako e ka yone e o neng wa utlwa modumo o o tshosang? O ne wa dira eng? Ke eng se se neng se dira modumo oo?
- ★ Torowa setshwantsho sa ga Narenyana le Rakgadi Kubu. Torowa pudula ya puo e e tswang mo go Narenyana le e nngwe e e tswang mo go Rakgadi

Kubu. Kwalolola mafoko a a buiwang ke modiragatsi mongwe le mongwe go tswa mo leinaneng mo dipuduleng tsa bone tsa puo.

- ★ Akanya ka pula. Kwala poko e e tlhalosang gore pula e dira modumo o o ntse jang, e nka jang le gore e utlwala jang mo letlalong la gago.



Little Buffalo and the rumble-grumble

By Marilize de Wet ■ Illustrations by Heidel Dedekind

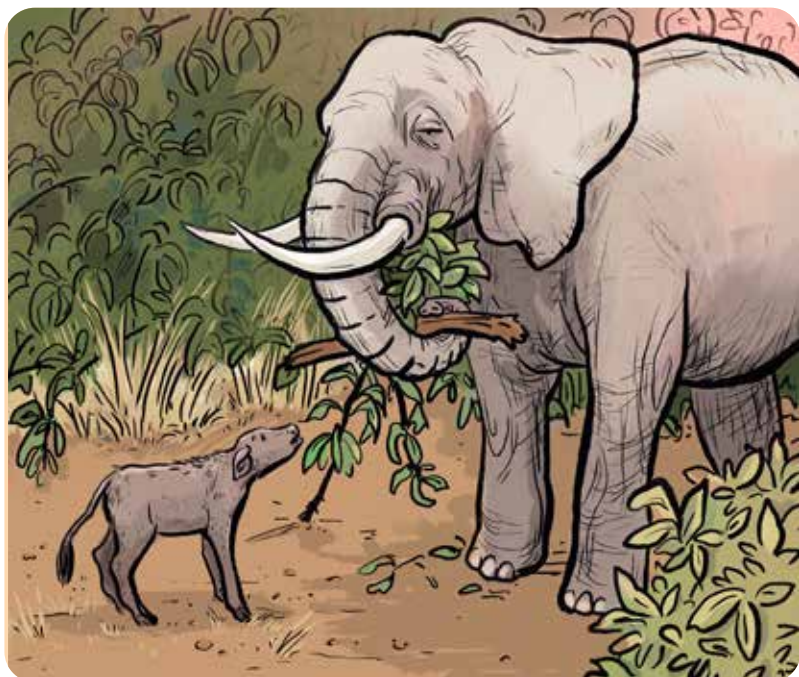


Little Buffalo woke up on the wrong side of the grassy patch that morning. He had not slept well last night. All night long he had heard the most frightful sounds in the bushveld.

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.

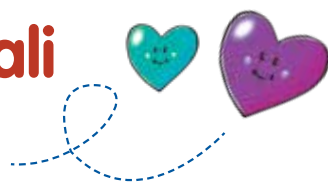
Get story active!

- ★ 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.

Batla dilo di le robedi tse di farologaneng gare ga ditshwantsho tse pedi tseno.



Find eight differences between these two pictures.



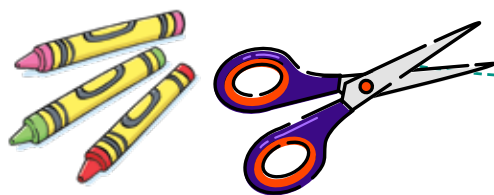
2.

Dira posetara e e nang le setlhogo se se reng **Bonwa o buisa ka May!**

- Segolola o bo o tsenya mmala mo setshwantshong sa ga Neo mme morago ga foo o bo o se kgomaretsa mo letlhareng le legolo la pampiri.
- Kwala leina la buka e Neo a e buisang o bo o torowa setshwantsho mo khabareng fa pele.
- Feleletsa setshwantsho go bontsha gore Neo o dutse kae a buisa!
- Dira posetara e e nang le setlhogo se se reng **Bonwa o buisa letsatsi le letsatsi!**

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 fano go go rotloetsa le go go tshegetsisa. **Ikgolaganye le rona** ka nngwe ya ditsela tse:

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

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UMLAZI
EYETHU

EASTERN CAPE
RISING SUN

POLOKWANE
OBSERVER

Na'ibali