

NAL'IBALI

Dikgato tše bonolo tša go ngwalela bana

Go ngwalela bana dipuku goba dikanegelo e ka ba maitemogelo ao a thabišago gape ao a putsago! Kanegelo ye botse ya bana e swanetše go ngwalwa o naganne ka mmadi.

1. O NGWALELA MANG?

Dikanegelo le dipuku di swanetše go hlokomela dinyakwa tša bana le nako ya tlhokomelo.

Mengwaga ye 0-3:

Šomiša mantšu a ka fane ga a 100, ka morethetho, poeletšo le diswantšho tšeo di tlešego bophelo, tša maleba.

Mengwaga ye 3-5:

Dipuku tša diswantšho (mantšu a 100-500) di swanetše go ba tša go bonwa le go thabiša, gantši di šomiša morumokwano.

Mengwaga ye 5-7:

Babadi ba mathomo (mantšu a 500-1 500) ba holega ka dikgaolo tše dikopana le tlhotlontšu ye bonolo.

Mengwaga ye 7-9:

Dipuku tša dikgaolo e ka ba mantšu a 1 000-10 000, ka tlhamo yeo e kwagalago le thulaganyo tše dinnyane tše bohwefo.

Mengwaga ye 9-12:

Dipuku tše ke tše ditelele gomme di hlohlošiša dikgopolo tšeo di raraganego kudu.

Easy steps to write for children

Writing books or stories for children can be a joyful and rewarding experience! A good children's story must be written with the reader in mind.

1. WHO ARE YOU WRITING FOR?

The stories and books must cater to the children's needs and attention spans.

0-3 years: Use fewer than 100 words, with rhythm, repetition and vibrant, relevant illustrations.

3-5 years: Picture books (100-500 words) should be visual and fun, often using rhyme.

5-7 years: Books for early readers (500-1 500 words) have short chapters and use simple vocabulary.

7-9 years: Chapter books can be 1 000-10 000 words, with clear structure and light subplots.

9-12 years: These books are longer and explore more complex ideas.

2. KE ENG SEO SE DIRAGO GORE KANEVELO YA BANA E BE YE MAATLA?

1. Kgetha sererwa goba molaetša wo bana ba ka o kwešišago, go swana le segwera, go ba le sebete goba boikgopolelo.
2. Hlana moanegwa yo bohlokwa (moanegwathwadi) yo ba ka amanago le yena. Moanegwathwadi gantši ke phoofolo goba ngwana yo a ratago go tseba, yo botho goba yo bogale.
3. Dira gore thulaganyo ya gago e be bonolo.
4. Mathomong a kanegelo, tsebiša moanegwa wa gago gomme o hlaloše tikologo.
5. Hlaloša gabotse bothata goba tlhotlo yeo moanegwathwadi a swanetšego go e fenywa.
6. E re moanegwa a leke (gomme a palelwe!) go rarolla bothata. Ke moka e re moanegwa a leke gape.
7. Kanegelo e nyaka ntlha ya phetogo goba sehloa ge bothata bo rarološwe.

2. WHAT MAKES A STRONG CHILDREN'S STORY?

1. Choose a theme or message that children can understand, like friendship, courage or imagination.
2. Create a central character (protagonist) that they can relate to. The protagonist is often a child or animal who is curious, kind or brave.
3. Keep your plot simple.
4. At the beginning of the story, introduce your character and describe the setting.
5. Clearly describe the problem or challenge that the protagonist must overcome.
6. Let the character try (and fail!) to solve the problem. Then let the character try again.
7. The story needs a turning point or climax when the problem is solved.

3. MAELE A GO DIRA GORE KANEVELO YA GAGO E PHADIME

- Diriša mafoko a makopana, ao a swanetšego mengwaga le tlhotlontšu yeo e tlhvaelegilego.
- Morumokwano, morethetho le poeletšo ke tše dibotse go babadi ba bannyanenyana.
- Ge kanegelo e fela, moanegwa wa gago o swanetše go ba a goše goba a fetogile.
- Bala kanegelo ya gago ka go hlaloša go hlaola mafoko le ge e le afe ao a sa kgahlišego.
- Tloša selo se sengwe le se sengwe seo se diegišago lebelo la kanegelo.

BONA LETLAKALA 13 GO HWETŠA TLHAHLO YA KGATO KA KGATO YA GO NGWALA KANEVELO!

SEE PAGE 13 FOR A GUIDE TO WRITING A STORY!

3. TIPS TO MAKE YOUR STORY SHINE

- Use short, age-appropriate sentences and familiar vocabulary.
- Rhyme, rhythm and repetition are great for younger readers.
- By the end of the story, your character should have grown or changed.
- Read your story aloud to identify any awkward sentences.
- Cut anything that slows the pace of the story.

IT STARTS WITH A STORY.

GO THOMA KA KANEVELO.



Dipeu tša tsebo ya go Bala le go Ngwala!

Go hlabolla mabokgoni a mesepelo yeo e tswalanego go tloga go 0 go ya go mengwaga ye 6

Literacy Seeds!

Developing fine motor skills from 0 to 6 years



Batswadi ba rategago le baabatlhokomelo ba bana ba bannyane, go bohlokwa go thuša bana ba lena go hlabolla mabokgoni a mesepelo yeo e tswalanego. Mabokgoni a mesepelo yeo e tswalanego ke mesepelo ye mennyane yeo re e dirago re šomiša mešifa ya diatla tša rena, menwana le manakaila. Mabokgoni ao a bohlokwa mešongwaneng ya tšatši ka tšatši go swana le go topa le go šomiša dilo tše dinnyane, go bofa dithapo tša dieta le mapanta, go thala le go penta, le go ngwala.

Dear parents and caregivers of young children, it is important to help your children to develop fine motor skills. Fine motor skills are needed to make the small movements using the muscles in our hands, fingers and wrists. These skills are important for everyday activities like picking up and using small objects, tying shoelaces and belts, drawing and painting, and writing.

Mešongwana ya mengwaga ye mengwe le ye mengwe



Activities for every age



Matswalo go fihla go mengwaga ye 2

- ★ **Nako ya go diriša mpa:** Ge masea a ikgoromeletša godimo ge a patlame ka dimpa tša ona, a agelela maatla matsogong le diatleng tša ona.
- ★ **Go swara dibapadišwa:** Go ngaparela le go swara dibapadišwa tše boleta go thuša masea go matlafatša menwana ya ona.
- ★ **Dijo tše dinnyane:** Ge lesea la gago le šetše le kgona go dula gomme le kgona go ja dijo tše di tiilego, neelana ka diripana tše dinnyane tša dijo tše boleta gore le iphepe le go aga taolo ya menwana ya lona.
- ★ **Dipapadi tša go opa diatla le go phaphatha:** Dipapadi tše di thekga tswalano ya diatla le morethetho, gomme ke tša boithabišo kudu!



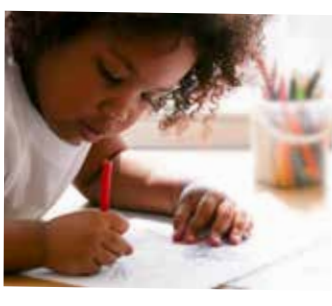
Mengwaga ye 2 go ya go ye 4

- ★ **Go thala le go balafatša:** Go thala le go balafatša go hlabolla tswalano ya ngwana wa gago ya seatla le mahlo le taolo ya bona ya lenakaila le menwana.
- ★ **Boipshino bja tege ya go bapala:** Go pineletša, go kgokološa le go soba tege ya go bapala go matlafatša mešifa ya seatla.
- ★ **Ditiroatla tše bonolo:** E re ba šomiše disetikara, dikgomaretši goba e re ba gagole pampiri go hlama bokgabo.
- ★ **Boitlwaetšo bja go apara:** Ba hlohleletše go ikapeša le go ngamela, go bofa goba go konopetša diaparo tša bona.



Mengwaga ye 4 go ya go ye 6

- ★ **Go ripa ka dikero tše di šireletšegilego tša bana:** Dula le bona ge ba dutše ba itlwaetša go gagola pampiri go bapela le methaladi ya go ripša.
- ★ **Boitlwaetšo bja go ngwala:** Ba thuše go gatelela diithaka, dinomoro goba dibopego.
- ★ **Go aga ka dipoloko:** Go hlopha dipoloko go thuša go kaonafatša tswalano ya seatla le mahlo.
- ★ **Go thuša ka moralleng:** Go hudua, go tšhela le go ebola e ka ba boitšhidullo bjo bogolo bja diatla. Diriša nako yeo go ruta gape bana ba gago ka ga thutaphelo ya dijo le peakanyo.



Birth to 2 years

- ★ **Tummy time:** When babies push themselves up when lying on their tummies, they build strength in their arms and hands.
- ★ **Holding toys:** Grabbing and holding soft toys helps babies strengthen their fingers.
- ★ **Finger foods:** Once your baby is able to sit and can eat solid foods, offer small pieces of soft food for them to feed themselves and build their finger control.
- ★ **Clapping and patting games:** These games support hand coordination and rhythm, and are a lot of fun!



2 to 4 years

- ★ **Drawing and colouring:** Drawing and colouring develops your child's hand-eye co-ordination and their wrist and finger control.
- ★ **Playdough fun:** Squeezing, rolling and pinching playdough strengthens hand muscles.
- ★ **Simple crafts:** Let them use stickers, glue sticks or let them tear paper to create art.
- ★ **Dressing practice:** Encourage them to dress themselves and zip, tie or button up their clothes.



4 to 6 years

- ★ **Cutting with child-safe scissors:** Sit with them while they practise snipping paper along cutting lines.
- ★ **Writing practice:** Help them trace letters, numbers, or shapes.
- ★ **Building with blocks:** Stacking blocks helps improve hand-eye coordination.
- ★ **Helping in the kitchen:** Stirring, pouring and peeling can be great hand exercises. Use the time to also teach your children about food hygiene and preparation.



Go šomiša marara go hlabolla mabokgoni a mesepelo ya tswalano

Marara ke sedirišwa seo se kgahlišago sa go aga mabokgoni a mesepelo ya tswalano le mabokgoni a go rarolla mathata. Thoma gabonolo ka marara a magolo gomme o ye go ao a raraganego kudu ge ba dutše ba gola.

1. Go topa le go bea diripana go thuša bana go šomiša menwana ya bona ka nepo.
2. Go nyalanya diripana go tliša tswalano magareng ga seo ba se bonago le ka moo diatla tša bona di sepelago ka gona.
3. Go phethagatša marara go thuša go aga nako ya go ela hloko le go hlokomedišiša.
4. Dula le bona, o ba hlohleletše, gomme o keteke ge ba fetša marara.



Using jigsaw puzzles to develop fine motor skills

Jigsaw puzzles are a fantastic tool for building fine motor skills and problem-solving abilities. Start simple with large puzzles and move to more complex jigsaws as they get older.

1. Picking up and placing pieces helps children use their fingers precisely.
2. Matching pieces strengthens coordination between what they see and how their hands move.
3. Completing jigsaws helps build attention span and concentration.
4. Sit with them, encourage them, and celebrate when they finish a puzzle.

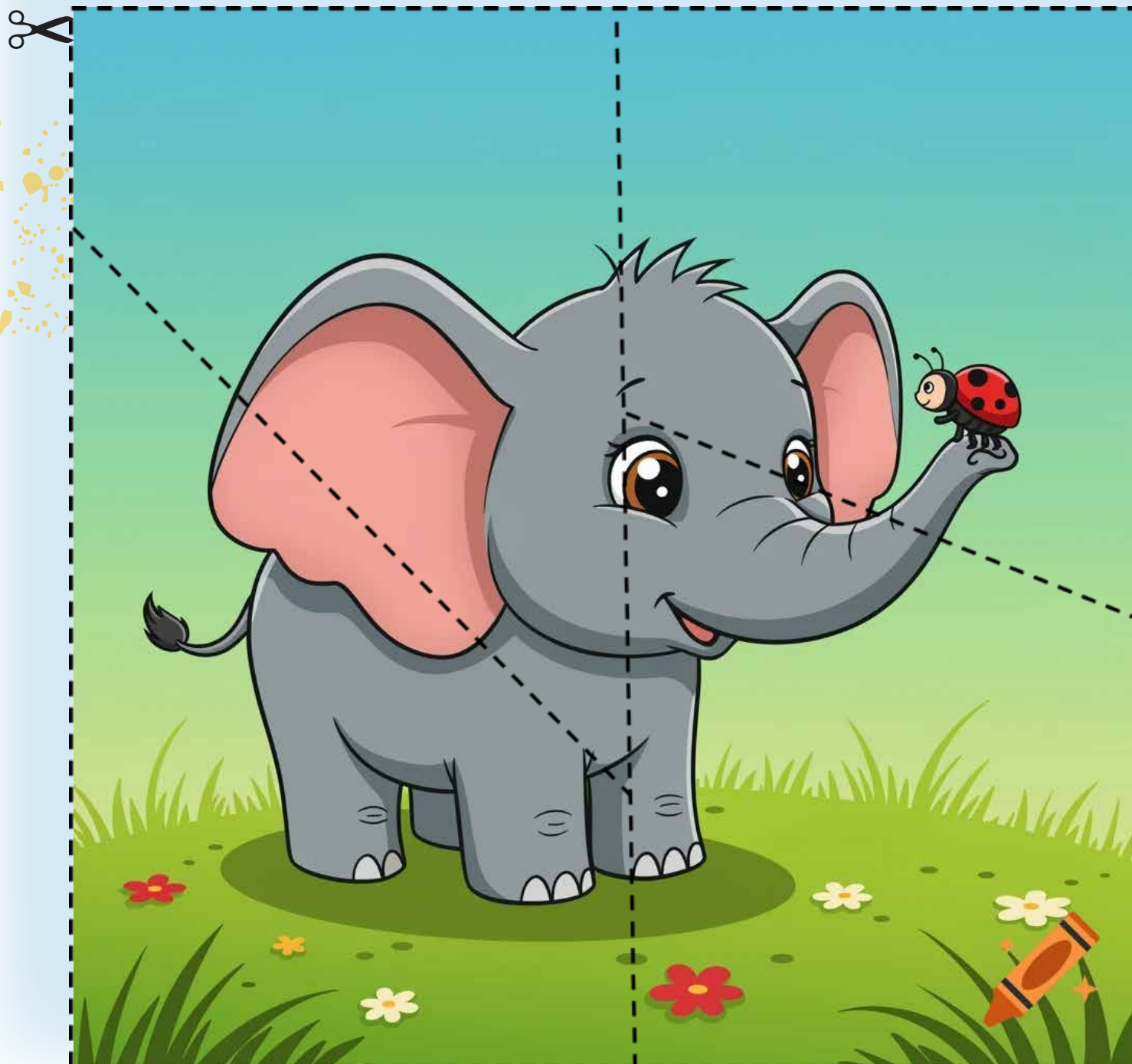
Itirele marara a gago

1. Ripa gomme o kgomaretše diswantšho tše bonolo, tša mebalabala godimo ga khatepote yeo e tiilego.
 2. Thala methaladi ya go sega go selaganya seswantšho.
 3. Ripa go bapela le methaladi go hlama diripana tša marara.
- Marara a bonolo ao a lego ka moo tlase a lokešše bana ba mengwaga ye 2 go ya go ye 4.

Make your own puzzles

1. Cut out and paste simple, colourful pictures on strong cardboard.
2. Draw cutting lines across the picture.
3. Cut along the lines to create puzzle pieces.

The simple jigsaw below is suitable for children of 2 to 4 years.



Matšatši a go keteka ka Diphlane! Days to celebrate in October!

Diphlane ye, re nyaka go keteka goba go nagana ka karolo ye bohlokwa ya batšofadi le barutiši maphelong a bana. Batšofadi ke kgokagano ya nako ya bona ya tša kgale, gomme barutiši ke kgokagano ya bokamoso bja bona. Re nyaka le go gopola go ithokomela!

This October, we want to celebrate or think about the important role of older persons and teachers in the lives of children. Older persons are the link to their past, and teachers are the link to their future. We also want to remember to take care of ourselves!



Ka la 1 Diphlane ke Letšatši la Boditšhabatšhaba la Batšofadi

Ke ka baka la eng o sa etele batšofadi lefelong la tlhokomelo goba setšhabeng sa geno? Fetša nako o theeditše dikanegeto tša bona, le bale puku mmogo goba o ba direle karata.

1 October International Day of Older Persons

Why not visit older persons at a care centre or in your community? Spend some time listening to their stories, read a book together or make a card for them.

Ka la 5 Diphlane ke Letšatši la Barutiši

Hlamba sereto ka ga bohlokwa bja barutiši. Se ngwale karateng goba o se retele morutiši ka phapošing. Dira selo se sengwe seo se kgethegilego go swana le go hlwekiša le go kgabiša phapošiborutelo pele ga sekolo goba lebakeng la nako ya go khutša.

5 October Teacher's Day

Compose a poem about the importance of teachers. Write it on a card or recite it to the teacher in class. Do something special like cleaning and decorating the classroom before school or during breaktime.

Ka la 10 Diphlane ke Letšatši la Boditšhabatšhaba la tša Maphelo a Mabotse a Monagano

Go a kgahliša go ba ka ntle! Ke ka lebaka la eng o sa rulaganye sehlopha sa go hlwekiša phaka ya selegae le go bjala sehlare goba dimela tše dingwe tša setlogo? Ke moka o ipshine ka go robala bjanyeng ge o dutše o bala puku ya gago ya mmamoratwa!

10 October World Mental Health Day

It's wonderful being outside! Why not organise a group to clean up your local park and plant a tree or some indigenous plants? Then enjoy lying on the grass while you read your favourite book!

Godiša bokgobapuku bja gago.

Itlhomele dipuku tša ripa-o-boloke tše PEDI

Ke ka baka la eng leribiši le sa robale?

1. Ntšha letlakala la 9 la tlaleletšo ye.
2. Mena letlakala ka bogare go bapela le mothladi wa marontho a maso.
3. Le mene ka bogare gape go bapela le mothladi wa marontho a matalamorogo go dira puku.
4. Ripa go bapela le methaladi ya marontho a mahubedu go aroganya matlakala.

E mokae katse?

1. Go dira puku ye, diriša matlakala a 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 le 12.
2. Boloka matlakala a 7 le 8 a be ka gare ga matlakala a mangwe.
3. Mena matlakala a pampiri ka bogare go bapela le mothladi wa marontho a maso.
4. A mene ka bogare gape go bapela le mothladi wa marontho a matalamorogo go dira puku.
5. Ripa go bapela le methaladi ya marontho a mahubedu go aroganya matlakala.



Grow your own library.

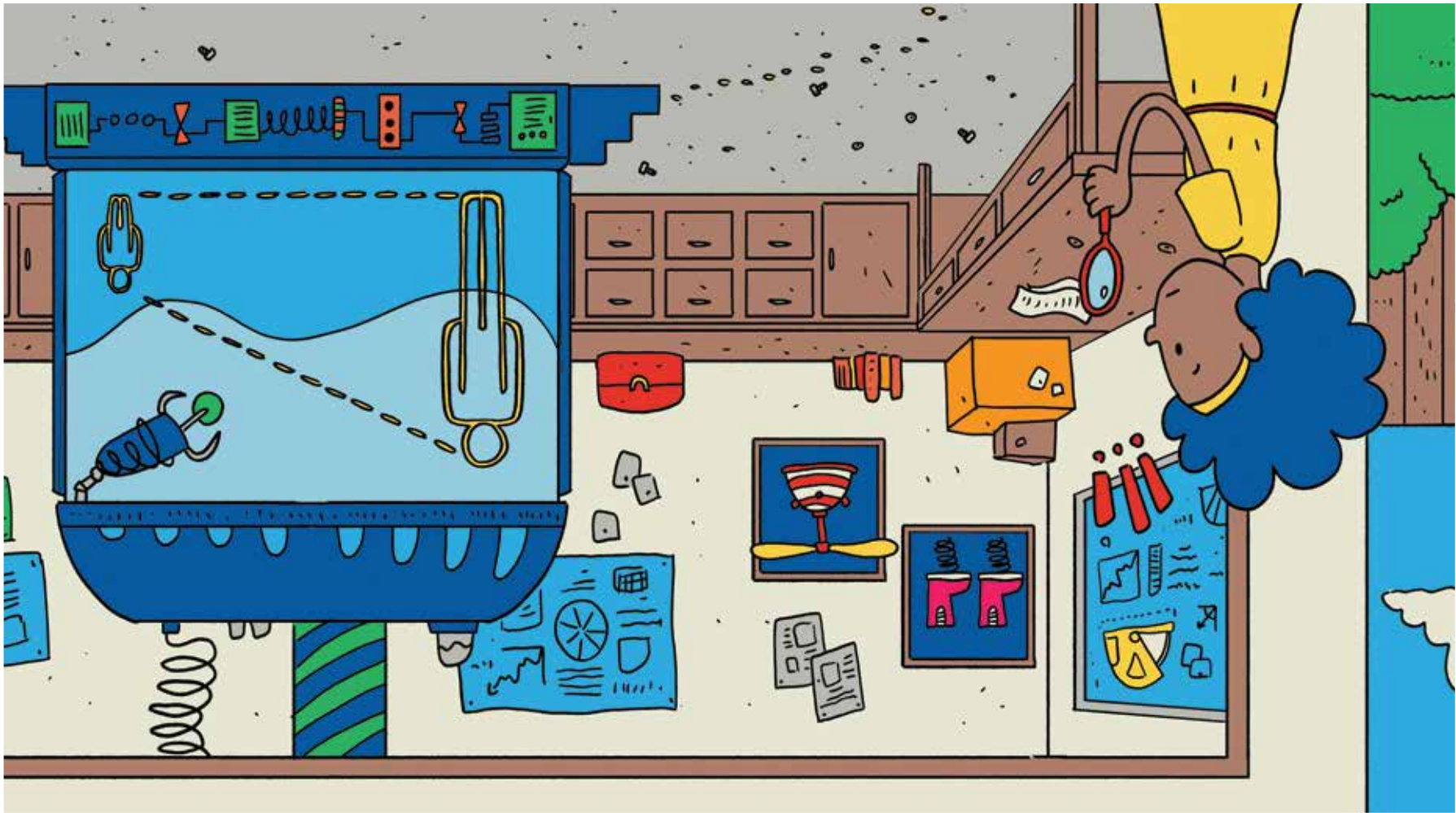
Create TWO cut-out-and-keep books

Why the owl never sleeps

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.

Where's that cat?

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.



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Get story active!

- ★ What happened in this story? Why not page through the story again and tell a friend or family member what is happening in each picture?
- ★ The best thing about a wordless picture book is that you can "read" the story in any language! Which language(s) do you enjoy reading?
- ★ If you had a machine that could make things much smaller, what would you do with it? What would you do if you were really tiny?

Dira gore kanegelo e be le bophelo!

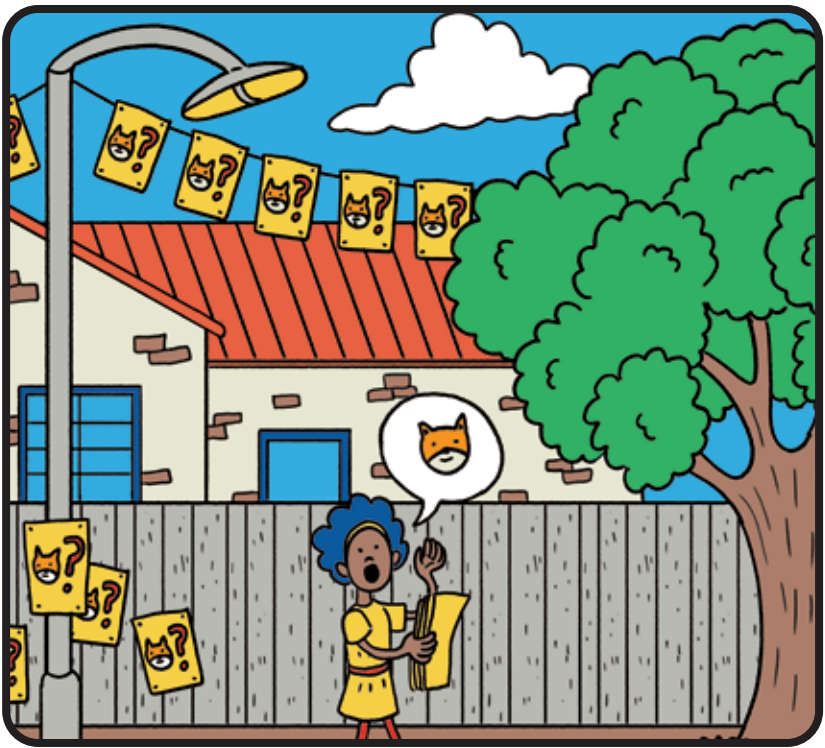
- ★ Go diregile eng kanegelong ye? Ke ka lebaka la eng o sa lebelele kanegelo gape gomme o botše mogwera goba leloko la lapa seo se diregago seswantšhong se sengwe le se sengwe?
- ★ Selo se sebotse kudu ka puku ya diswantšho yeo e se nago mantšu ke gore o ka "bala" kanegelo ka leleme le ge e le lefe! Ke (ma)leleme lefe leo o thabelelago go bala ka lona?
- ★ Ge nkabe o be o na le motšhene wo o ka dirago gore dilo di be tše dinnyane kudu, o be o tla dira eng ka wona? O be o tla dira eng ge eba o be o floga o le yo monnyane?

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 lesolo la go-balela-boipshino la bosesetšhaba la go utulla le go tsenyeletša setšo sa go bala go selaganya Afrika Borwa ka bophara. Go hwetša tshedimošo ye nngwe, etela www.nalibali.org.

Where's that cat?

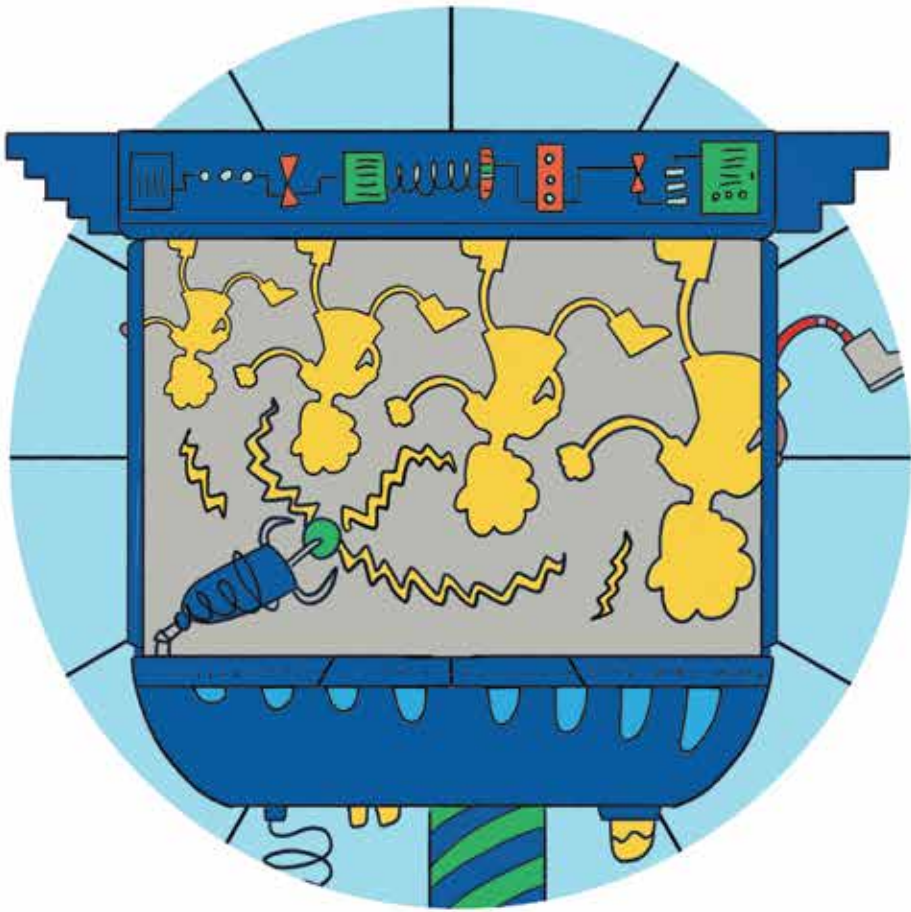
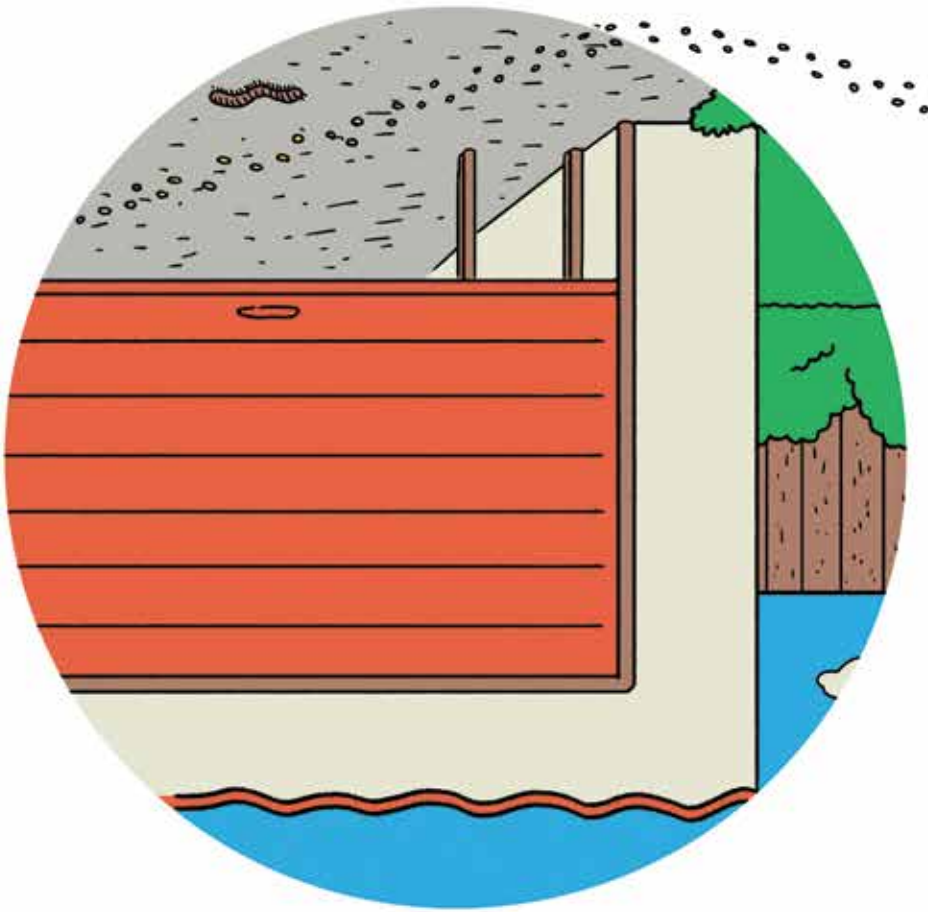


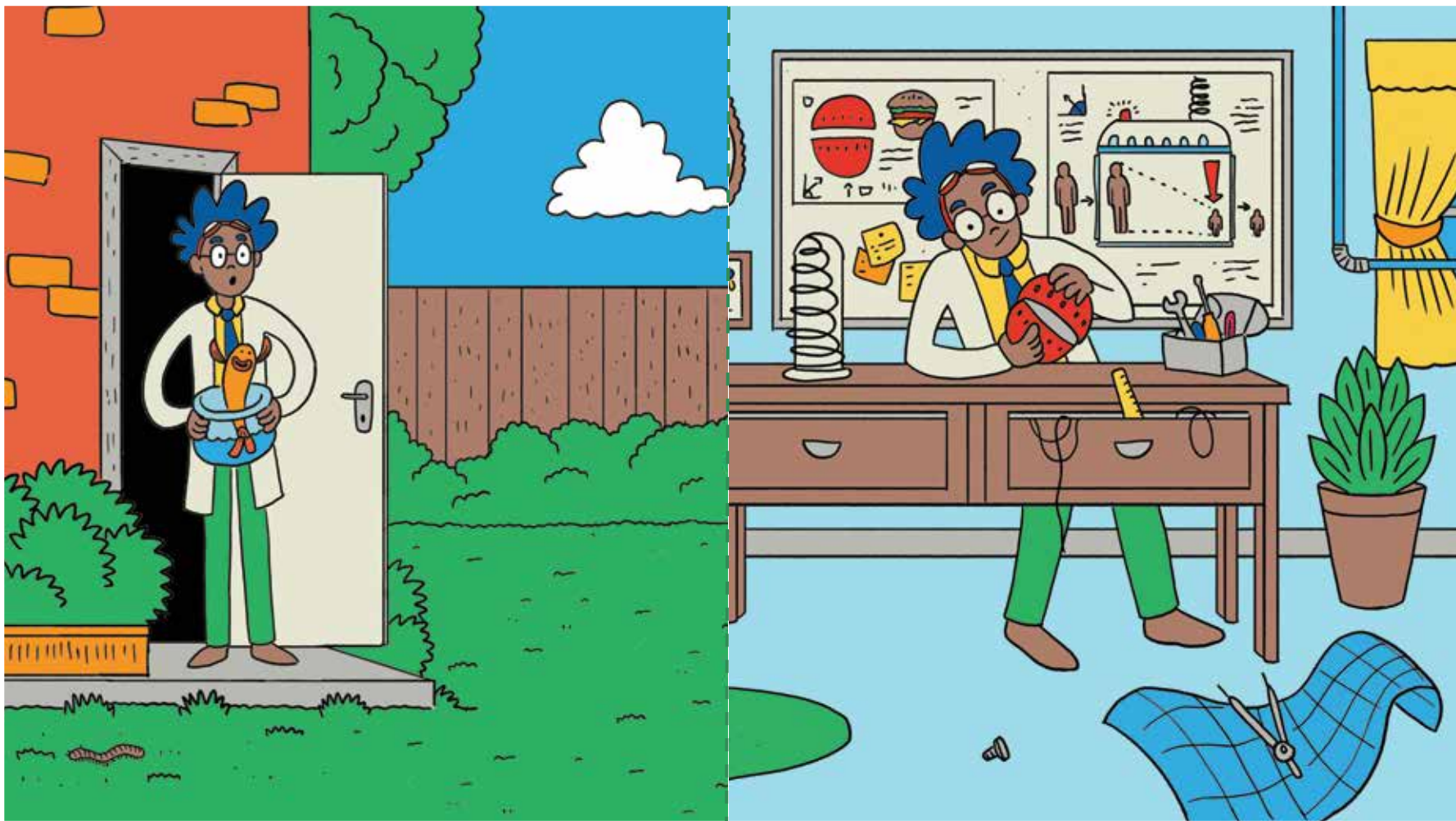
E mokae katse?

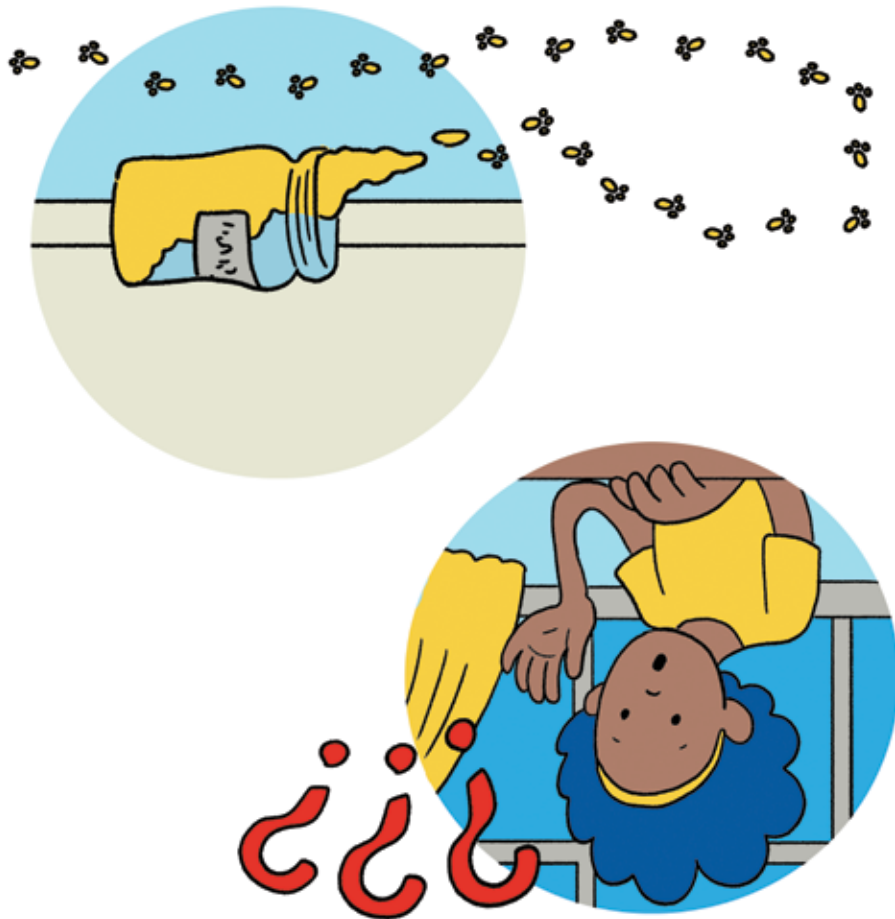
Sam Wilson • Thea Nicole de Klerk
• Chenél Ferreira

Ideas to talk about: What do you think the story is about when you read the title and look at the cover picture? Do you have a pet? What would you do if it went missing?

Dikgopolo tšeo le ka bolelago ka tšona: O nagana gore kanegelo e bolela ka eng ge o bala thaelele gomme o lebelela seswantšho sa ka ntle? Naa o na le seruiwaratwa? O be o tla dira eng ge eba se be se ka timela?







“!jo!” Morena Leribi! o be a tanyegile ka diatlang
tša mošèmane yo monyane.
Leribi! o ile a lla gomme a hlakahlakanya
mafofa a gagwe.
“Hle o se ke wa mpeša! Tšea diphoofolo tše
dingwe. Ke bohale kudu gore nka jewa – nka se
be bose bjalo.”



“Aw!” Mr Owl was trapped in the hands of a small boy.

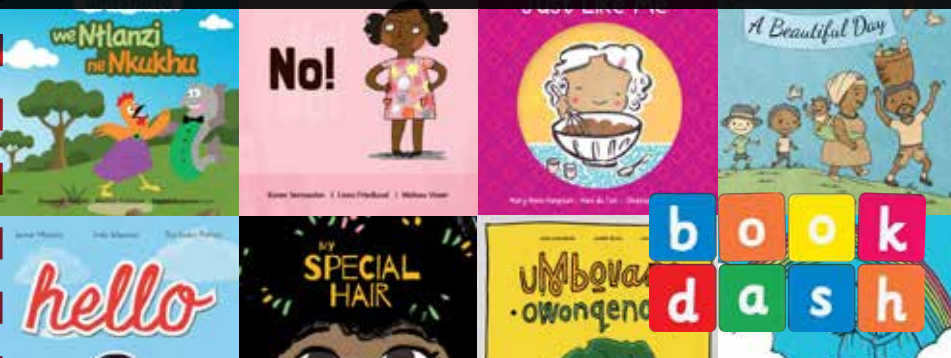
Owl hooted and ruffled his feathers.

“Please don’t roast me! Take the other animals. I am too wise to be eaten – I won’t be as delicious.”



The boy shrugged, heading to the animals' shed.
He lit a fire, waking the animals from their sleep.
"Fire!" they shouted, as they scattered all over.

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Get story active!

- ★ Draw the outline of an owl. Use strips of paper to make its feathers. Use big buttons for the eyes. What would you use to make the legs and beak?
- ★ Would you eat roasted owl? What is your favourite roast meat?
- ★ Use clay or playdough to make a model of an owl. If you make models of some other animals too, you could use them to act out the story!

Dira gore kanegelo e be le bophelo!

- ★ Thala thulaganyo ya leribiši. Diriša meseto ya pampiri go dira mafafa a yona. Diriša dikonopi tše dikgolo go dira mahlo. O be o tla šomiša eng go dira maoto le molomo?
- ★ Naa o ka ja leribiši leo le bešitšwego? Ke nama efe yeo e bešitšwego yeo o e ratago kudu?
- ★ Diriša letsopa goba tege ya go bapala go dira motlolo wa leribiši. Ge e ba o dira mebotlolo ya diphoofole tše dingwe gape, o ka di diriša go diragatša kanegelo!

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Why the owl never sleeps



Ke ka baka la eng leribiši le sa robale?

*Gerald Bedeker • Wandile Mathe
• Luke Mateman*

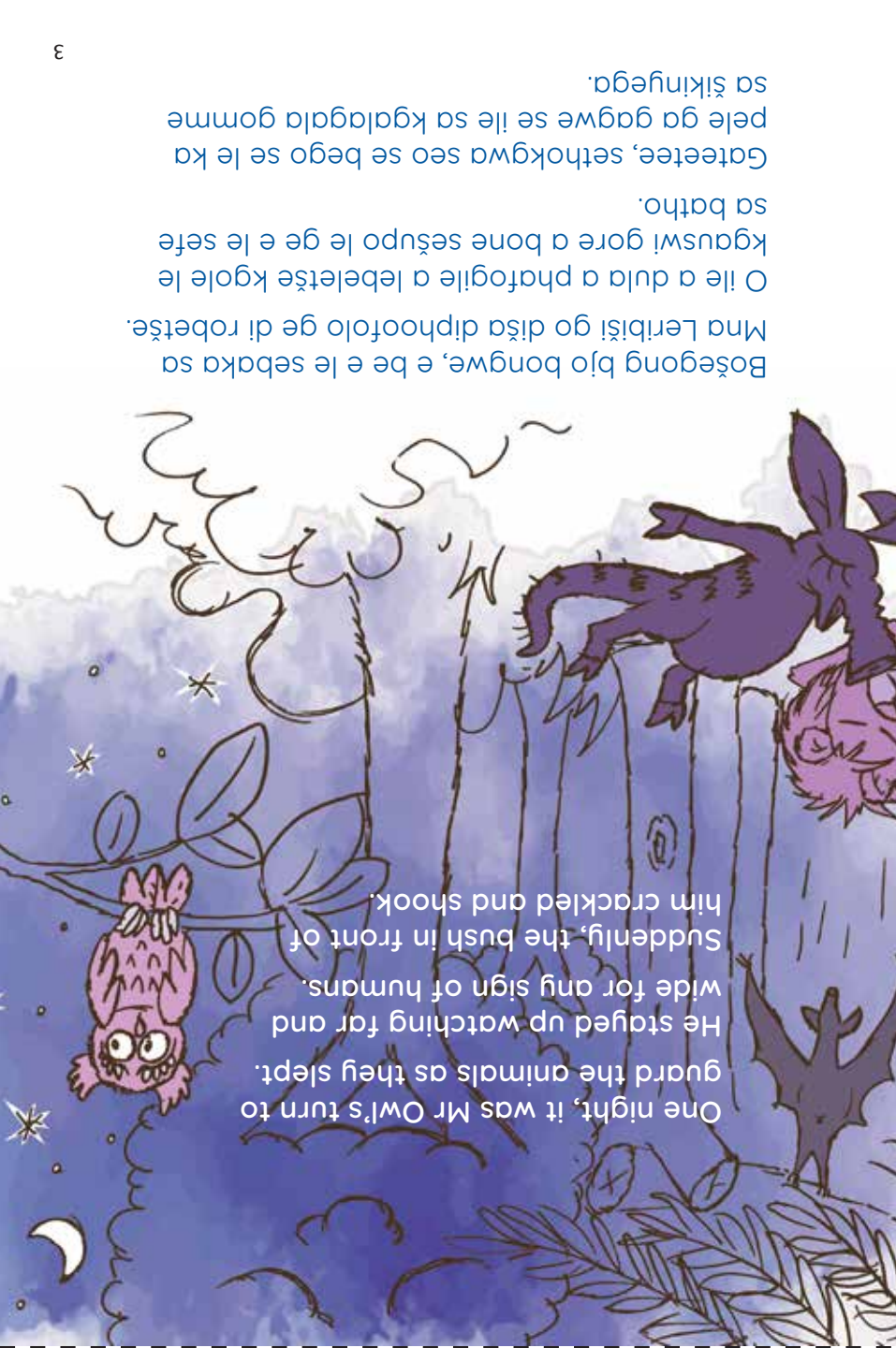
Ideas to talk about: When do owls sleep? What else do you know about owls? What important role do owls play in keeping rat and beetle populations low?

Dikgopolo tšeo le ka boelago ka tšona: Maribiši a robala neng? Ke eng se sengwe seo o se tsebago ka maribiši? Ke tema efe ye bohlokwa yeo maribiši a e kgathago go boloka setšhaba sa magotlo le dihunkhwane e le fase?



Dikhunkwane di ile tša iphila ka
tlase ga mobu.
Diphoofolo tše dingwe di ile
tša kitimela nokeny gomme
tša se sa boa.
Dinonyana di ile tša fofela
ka gare gare leratadimeng
la bošego.
Batho ba ile ba tloga
le dikatse, dikgomo le
dimpša, ba tlogela Mna
Leribiši a hlabja ke
dihlong.

The insects hid underground.
Some animals ran for the river and never
came back.
The birds flew deep into the night sky.
The humans left with the cats, cows and
dogs, leaving Mr Owl ashamed.



One night, it was Mr Owl's turn to
guard the animals as they slept.
He stayed up watching for and
wide for any sign of humans.
Suddenly, the bush in front of
him crackled and shook.

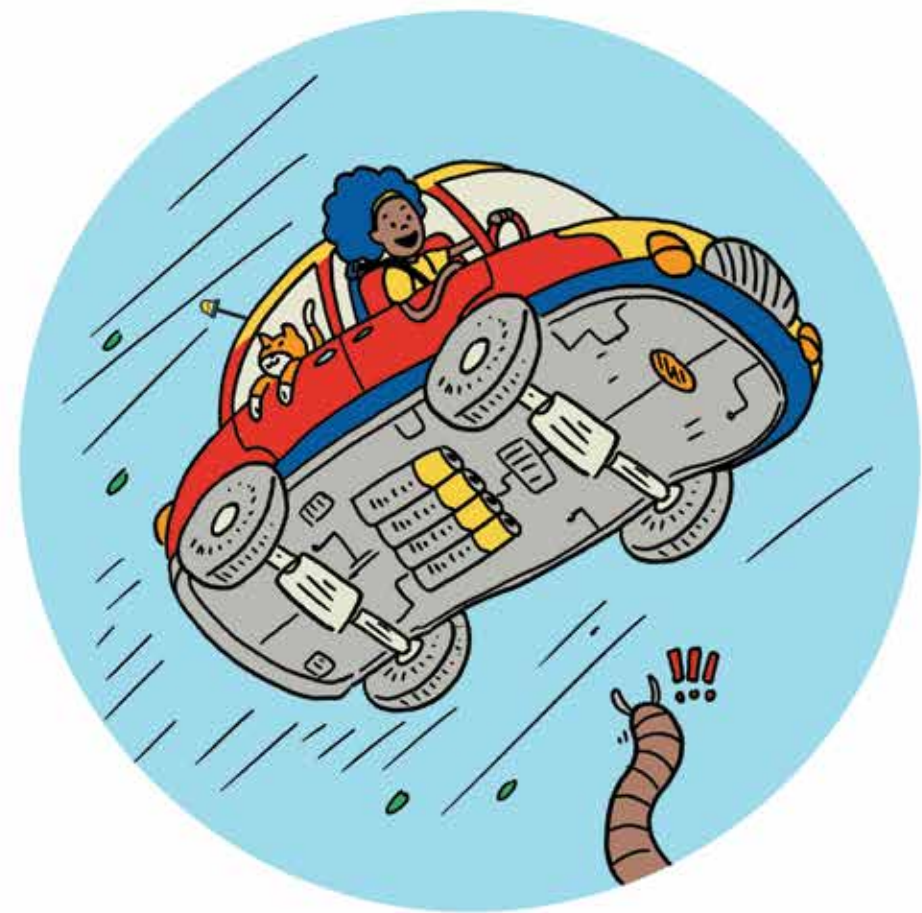
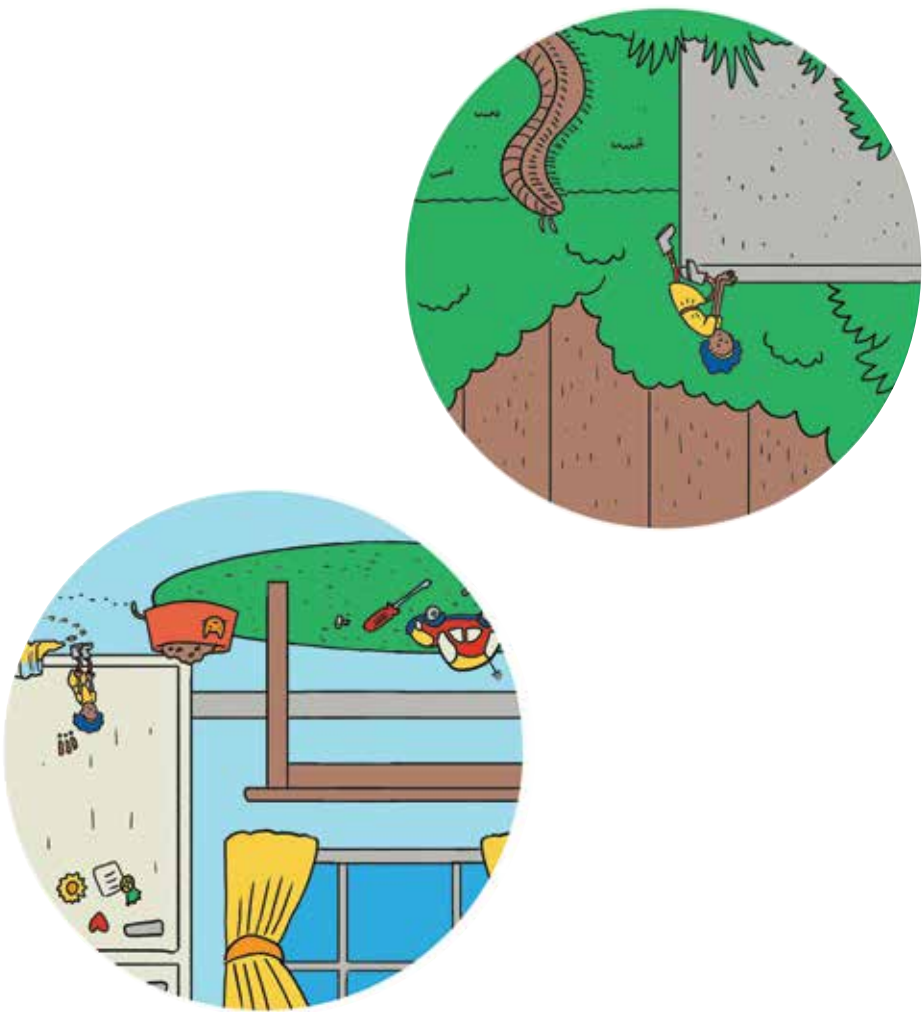
Ages ago, when rocks were still soft and
trees could talk, all the animals lived on
land in one big shed.
They took care of each other and
protected one another from human trouble
all day and night.

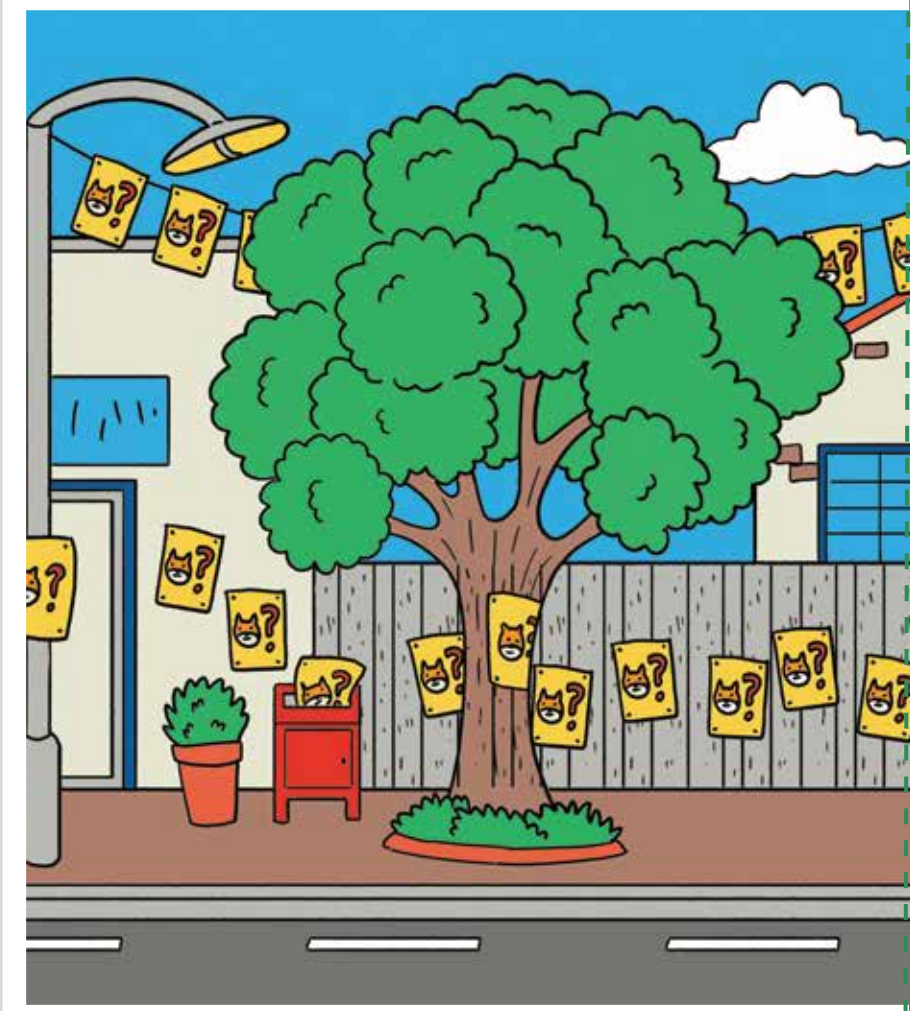


Mengwaga yeo e fetilego, ge maswika a
be a sa le boleta gomme mehlare e kgona
go bolela, diphoofolo ka moka di be di dula
nageng ka fase ga lešaka letee le legolo.
Di be di hlokomelana le go šireletšana
mathateng a batho mosegare le bošego
ka moka.

“They must never see me again.”
From that night, he vowed never to show
his face in daylight ... only at night to eat
and stretch his wings.

“Ba se sa hlwa ba mpona.”
Go tloga bošegong bjoo, o ile a ikana gore a
ka se tsoge a bontšhitše sefahlego sa gagwe
mosegare ... ge e se fela bošego gore a je le
go otlolla maphego a gagwe.





Dikgato tša go ngwala kanegelo

Steps to writing a story

01

Thaetlele yeo e gogago

A catchy title

02

Moanegwathwadi

- Moanegwathwadi ke mang?
- O dula kae?
- Ke eng seo se dirago gore e be wa moswananoši goba yo a kgahlišago?

Mohlala: "Milo legotlo o be a dula ka gare ga lepokisi la mangkware le lennyane kgauswi le lefelo la lepaka la dinkgwa. O be a rata go kgoboketša marathana – eupša o be a tšhošwa ke mašata a magolo."

Main character

- Who is the main character?
- Where do they live?
- What makes them unique or interesting?

Example: "Milo the mouse lived in a tiny matchbox near a bakery. He loved collecting crumbs – but he was scared of loud noises."

03

Tlhotlo

- Moanegwa wa gago o nyaka eng goba o hloka eng?
- Ke tlhotlo efe goba bothata bofe bjo bo mo šitišago?

Mohlala: "Milo o be a nyaka go kgoboketša lerathana le legologolo leo le kilego la ba gona – eupša le be le le thwii ka fase ga onto ya lešata ya lefelo la go paka dinkgwa."

The challenge

- What does your character want or need?
- What challenge or problem stands in the way?

Example: "Milo wanted to collect the biggest bread crumb ever – but it was right under the bakery's noisy oven."

04

Maiteko le mapheko

- Bontšha dilo tše pedi goba tše tharo tšeo moanegwa a lekago go di dira go fenywa tlhotlo.
- Boiteko bjo bongwe le bjo bongwe bo swaneiše go paledišwa goba go lebiša go tharagano yeo e segišago goba yeo e makatšago.

Mohlala:

- O leka go tsena ka go khukhuna – eupša katse e a mo kitimiša.
- O aga roboto ya go kgoboketša marathana – eupša e a robega.
- O kgopela mogwera – eupša mogwera le yena o tšhogile.

Attempts and obstacles

- Show two or three things the character tries to do to overcome the challenge.
- Each attempt should fail or lead to a funny or surprising twist.

Example:

- He tries sneaking in – but a cat chases him.
- He builds a crumb-collecting robot – but it breaks.
- He asks a friend – but the friend is scared too.

05

Sehloa goba ntlha ya phetogo

- Ye ke karolo yeo e kgahlišago kudu goba yeo e kgomago maikutlo.
- Moanegwa o a ithuta, fetoga goba o dira selo se sengwe se bogale.

Mohlala: "Milo o ile a lebana le poifo ya gagwe, a nanabela ka fase ga onto, gomme a ngaparela lerathana – thwii ge onto e nišha go thunya! Eupša mo nakong ye, ga se a tšhaba."

The climax or turning point

- This is the most exciting or emotional part.
- The character learns, changes or does something brave.

Example: "Milo faced his fear, tiptoed under the oven, and grabbed the crumb – right as the oven let out a bang! But this time, he didn't run."

06

Tharollo

- Tlhotlo e a fenywa (goba e a amogelwa).
- Moanegwa o fapane ka tsela ye nngwe – o bohlae, o bogalenyana goba o bothonyana.

Mohlala: "Bjale Milo o kgoboketša marathana – le ao a lego ka fase ga onto. Gomme ga a sa tšhaba mašata a magolo."

Resolution

- The challenge is overcome (or accepted).
- The character is different in some way – smarter, braver or kinder.

Example: "Now Milo collects crumbs – even the ones under the oven. And he's not afraid of loud noises anymore."

07

Mothaladi wa go tswalela (Ke boikgethelo)

- Lefoko la mafelelo leo le sa lebagego goba leo le segišago leo le ka šišinyago bohlagahaga bja ka moso.

Mohlala: "Bekeng yeo e tlogo, o nyaka go hwetša lerathana la kuku ya tšhokolete!"

Closing line (optional)

- A memorable or funny final sentence that can hint at a future adventure.

Example: "Next week, he wants to find a chocolate cake crumb!"





Ga go le o tee yo a swanago le Thando

Ka Jason van Rensburg ■ Diswantšho ka Clyde Beech



Kgalekgale mošemane yo a bitšwago Thando o be a dula motseng wa go rea dihlapi kgauswi le lewatle. Lapa la gabo Thando le be le dutše le iphediša ka go swara dihlapi le go buna dijo tša lewatle. Dijo tša lewatle tše bohlokwa kudu tšeo ba bego ba di kgoboketša e be e le abalone. Abalone e hwetšwa ka sewelo gomme e be e rekišwa ka ditheko tša godimo kudu go feta dihlapi tšeo ba bego ba di swere.

Ke mošomo wo mogolo go kgoboketša abalone. Barei ba dihlapi ba hloma dikepe tša bona tše dinnyane tšeo di bulegilego ka lewatleng gomme ka morago ba di lebiša maswikeng. Motho o tee o dula ka seketswaneng mola ba bangwe ka moka ba thuma go yo buna abalone. Baruthi ba diriša lepara la tšhipi go gapeletša le go gogela abalone ka ntle ga maswika.



Ba dumeletšwe fela go tšea nomoro ye nnyane ya abalone. Abalone le yona e swanetše go ba le bogolo bjo bo itšego. Go tšea abalone ye ntši go feta yeo e dumeletšwego goba go kgoboketša abalone ye nnyane ke bosenyi. Maphodisa a lewatle a lekola bogolo le nomoro ya abalone yeo e kgobokeditšwego. Ge go na le abalone ye ntši goba e le ye nnyane kudu, maphodisa a tšea dijo tša ka lewatleng, seketswana le didirišwa ka moka tša go thuma. Ke moka ba swara basenyi gomme ba ba romela kgolegong.

Ge rakgolo wa Thando a be a šoma, go be go dula go na le dihlapi tše dintši le dijo tša ka lewatleng gore yo mongwe le yo mongwe a kgone go iphediša. Eupša bjale go be go na le bothata bjo bogolo. Batsomi bao ba sego molaong ba be ba dula ba tsena ka go khukhuna gomme ba utswa dihlapi le diabalone tše bohlokwa lewatleng. Batsomi bao ba sego molaong ba ile ba tšhošetša gape ka gore ba tla gobatša mang le mang yo a ka lekago go ba thibela. Badudi ba motse ba be ba tšhogile ebile ba befetšwe.

Thando o be a hloile go bona lapa la gabo le motse ba tlaišega. Batho ba be ba tšhaba go ya lewatleng ka moo ba ile ba thoma go hlaka le go swarwa ke tlala. Thando o ile a akanya go dira se sengwe go thibela batsomi bao ba sego molaong le ditsela tša bona tše kgopo.

Thando o be a tseba gore batsomi bao ba sego molaong ba be ba le bohlale, ka moo o be a swanetše go ba le leano le bohlale. O ile a itira eka o nyaka go tsenela sehlopha sa batsomi bao ba sego molaong gore a kgone go seleda lapa la gabo. E be e le mošemane fela ka moo batsomi bao ba sego molaong ba mo dumelela go šoma bjalo ka mohlapešhi. Ge batsomi bao ba sego molaong ba be ba etšwa lewatleng, Thando o be a dula lebopong gomme a lebelela maphodisa a ka lewatleng. Ge a bone maphodisa, o be a lemoša batsomi ka seo. Ka tsela ye o ile a hwetša go potego ya bona.

Bošegong bjo bongwe lebopong, Thando o ile a ba sebate sa go bolela le moetapele wa batsomi bao ba sego molaong. Thando o ile a hemela godimo gomme a re, "Ke hweditše gore maphodisa a boloka kae diabalone ka moka le diketswana le didirišwa tšeo ba le tšeešego tšona. Nka le iša lefelong la polokelo gore re kgone go bušetša dilo tše morago."

Batsomi bao ba sego molaong ba ile ba nagana ka taba yeo. Ba ratile kgopolo ya go bušetša dilo tša bona morago, ka moo ba theeditše leano la Thando.

"Nka re tsenya ka gare ga lefelo la polokelo ntle le gore motho a tsebe," Thando a tshepiša ka go myemyela. "Motswala wa ka ke mootledi wa lori ya polasa ya beine moeding. O swanetše go dira thomelo ya megopo ya beine gosasa thapama. Megopo yeo e lego kgauswi le mojako e tla be e tletše ka beine, eupša go tla ba le megopo ye tshela yeo e se nago selo ka morago ga yona. O tla ema kgauswi le tsela mo e retologelelago ka motseng. Le swanetše go ba le letile moo gomme ge a tloga le swanetše go tsena ka gare ga megopo yeo e se nago selo. O tla re o be a thopilwe. Ge maphodisa a hwetša lori ba tla nagana gore bathopi ba e tlogetše. Ba tla e iša lefelong la polokelo ka gobane ke bohlatse. Ba tla notlelela lori ya diabalone, diketswana le didirišwa tšeo ba di tšerego go lena. Ge ba tloga lefelong la polokelo, le ka tšwa ka gare ga megopo. Le tla be le le ka gare ga lefelo la polokelo ntle le gore mang goba mang a tsebe."

Batsomi bao ba sego molaong ba ile ba rata kgopolo yeo!

Letšatšing leo le latelago dilo ka moka di ile tša sepela go ya ka leano. Ge batsomi bao ba sego molaong ba tsena ka morago ga lori ba be ba segela kgopolo ya go bušetša dilo tša bona morago. Beine e be e nkga bose kudu gomme ba akanya go nwa ye nngwe pele ba tsena ka gare ga megopo. Beine e be e latswega bose ka moo ba be ba sa kgone go ikganetša go nwa go feta. Nakong ya ge lori e be e otelwa go ya ka lefelong la polokelo, batsomi bao ba sego molaong ba be ba tagilwe kudu.

Thando o be a khutile ka ntle ga lefelo la polokelo gomme a bona lori e otelwa ka gare. Thando o ile a kwa batsomi ba thoma go opela ka gare ga megopo. Bjale e be e le nako ya go bitša maphodisa. Ge maphodisa a bula lori yeo, batsomi bao ba sego molaong ba be ba tagilwe kudu gore ba ka leka go tšhaba. Leano la Thando le be le šomile, gomme batsomi bao ba sego molaong ba ile ba romelwa kgolegong nako ye telele kudu.

Motse o ile wa keteka ge ba ekwa ditaba tšeo. Thando o be a fedišitše ditsela tše mpe tša batsomi bao ba sego molaong gomme go se go ye kae lewatle le be le tla be le tletše ka dihlapi le diabalone gore badudi ba motse ba iphediše ka potego gape.



Dira gore kanegelo e be le bophelo!

- Ke karolo efe yeo o e ratago kudu kanegelong ye? Thala seswantšho go e bontšha.
- Naa o rata dijo tša ka lewatleng? Dira lenaneo la dijo tšeo o di ratago kudu go tšwa lewatleng!

- Le mogwera goba leloko la lapa, ke ka lebaka la eng o sa bapale karolo ya go botšiša dipotšišo mabapi le go tsoma ka tsela yeo e sego molaong? Yo mongwe wa lena e ka ba mmotšiši gomme yo mongwe e ka ba Thando goba mohlankedi wa maphodisa a ka lewatleng.



No match for Thando

By Jason van Rensburg ■ Illustrations by Clyde Beech



Story
corner

Once upon a time, a boy named Thando lived in a fishing village by the sea. Thando's family had always made a living by catching fish and harvesting seafood. The most important seafood that they collected was abalone. Abalone is rare and could be sold for much higher prices than the fish they caught.

It is a lot of work to collect abalone. The fishers launch their small open boats into the sea and then row out to the rocks. One person stays in the boat while the rest dive to harvest the abalone. The divers use an iron bar to force and pull the abalone off the rocks.



They are only allowed to take a small number of abalone. The abalone also has to be a certain size. Taking more abalone than allowed or collecting smaller abalone is a crime. The marine police check the size and number of abalone collected. If there is too much abalone or it is too small, the police take away the seafood, the boat and all the diving equipment. Then they arrest the criminals and send them to jail.

When Thando's grandfather was working, there was always plenty of fish and seafood for everyone to earn a living. But now there was a big problem. Poachers kept sneaking in and stealing the fish and precious abalone from the sea. The poachers also threatened to hurt anyone who tried to stop them. The villagers were afraid and angry.

Thando hated to see his family and village suffer. The people were afraid to go to sea so they became poor and hungry. Thando decided to do something to stop the poachers and their wicked ways.

Thando knew the poachers were clever, so he had to have a clever plan. He pretended that he wanted to join the gang of poachers to earn money for his family. He was just a boy so the poachers let him work as a lookout. While the poachers went out to sea, Thando stayed on the shore and watched for the marine police. If he saw the police, he signalled to the boats to warn them. In this way he earned their trust.

One night on the beach, Thando plucked up the courage to speak to the leader of the poachers. Thando took a deep breath and said, "I have found out where the police keep all the abalone and boats and equipment they have taken from you. I can take you to the warehouse so we can take these things back."

The poachers thought about it. They liked the idea of getting their things back, so they listened to Thando's plan.

"I can get us inside the warehouse without anyone knowing," Thando promised with a smile. "My cousin is a truck driver for a wine farm in the valley. He has to make a delivery of barrels of wine tomorrow afternoon. The barrels next to the door will be full of wine, but there will be six empty barrels behind them. He will stop next to the road at the turn-off to the village. You must be waiting there, and when he leaves, you must get into the empty barrels. He will say he was hijacked. When the police find the truck, they will think the hijackers abandoned it. They will take it to the warehouse because it is evidence. They will lock up the truck with the abalone, boats and equipment that they took from you. When they leave the warehouse, you can get out of the barrels. You will be inside the warehouse without anyone knowing."

The poachers liked the idea!

The next day, everything went according to plan. When the poachers got into the back of the truck they were laughing at the thought of getting their things back. The wine smelled very good and they decided to drink some before they climbed into the barrels. The wine tasted good, so they could not resist drinking more. By the time the truck was driven into the warehouse, the poachers were quite drunk.

Thando was hiding outside the warehouse and saw the truck being driven in. Thando heard the poachers start singing in the barrels. Now it was time to call the police. When the police opened the truck, the poachers were too drunk to try to run away. Thando's plan had worked, and the poachers were sent to prison for a very long time.

The village celebrated when they heard the news. Thando had put an end to the poachers' wicked ways and soon the sea would be full of fish and abalone for the villagers to make an honest living again.



Get story active!

- What is your favourite part of the story? Draw a picture to show it.
- Do you like seafood? Make a list of your favourite foods from the sea!

- With a friend or family member, why not role-play an interview about poaching? One of you can be the interviewer and the other can be Thando or a marine police officer.

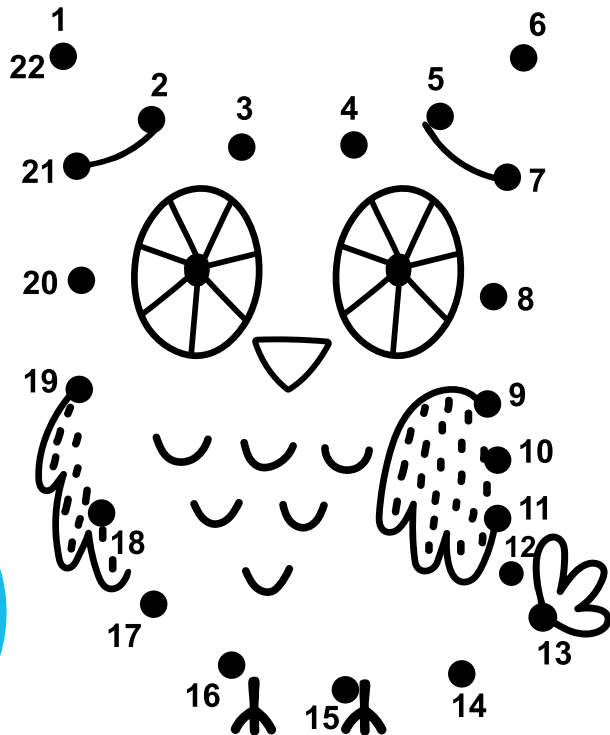
Boipshino bja Na'ibali

Na'ibali fun

1.

Kgokaganya marontho go thala leribiši le le botse. Balafatša seswantšho sa gago.

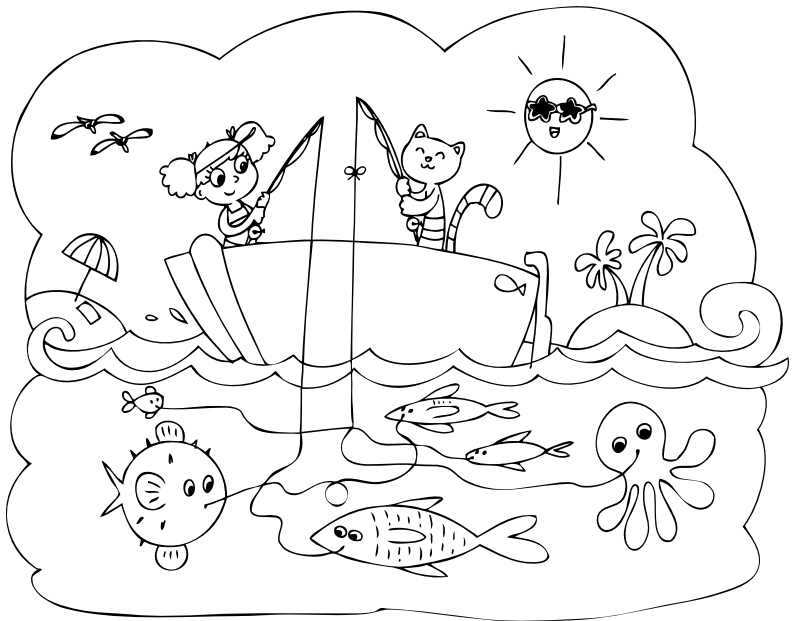
Connect the dots to draw a cute owl. Colour in your picture.



2.

Thumi le katse ya gagwe ba ile go rea dihlapi. Thumi o ile a swara eng? Katse e ile ya swara eng? Balafatša seswantšho.

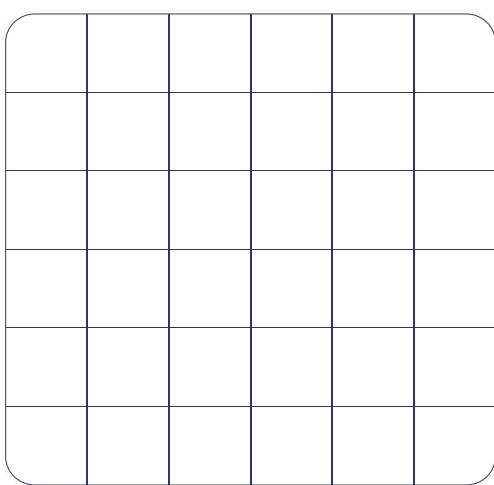
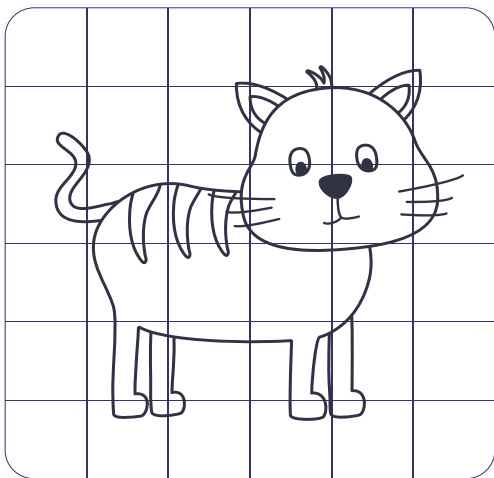
Thumi and her cat went fishing. What did Thumi catch? What did the cat catch? Colour in the picture.



3.

Kopolla katse. Diriša keriti go go thuša. O ka balafatša diswantšho ka bobedi o šomiša mebala yeo e fapanego.

Copy the cat. Use the grid to help you. You can colour in both pictures using different colours.



4.

Ke sejo sefe seo Neo a se rekilego? Balafatša seswantšho.

What treat did Neo buy? Colour in the picture.



Na'ibali e fa go go hlohleletša le go go thekga. Ikopanye le rena ka efe goba efe ya ditsela tše:

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