

NAL'IBALI

Mehato e bonolo ya ho ngolla bana

Ho ngolla bana dibuka kapa dipale e ka ba phihlelo e thabisang le e kgotsafatsang! Pale e ntle ya bana e tlameha ho ngolwa ho nahanwa ka mmadi.

1. O NGOLLA MANG?

Dipale le dibuka di tlameha ho kgotsafatsa diithoko le nako ya mamediso ya bana.

Dilemo tse 0-3: Sebedisa mantswe a ka tlase ho 100, a nang le morethetho, phetapheto le dipapiso tse hlakileng, tse loketseng.

Dilemo tse 3-5: Dibuka tsa diitshwantsho (nantswe a 100-500) di lokela ho ba tse bonahalang le tse monate, hangata di sebedisa raeme.

Dilemo tse 5-7: Dibuka bakeng sa babadi ba pele (nantswe a 500-1 500) di na le dikgaolo tse kgutshwanyane le mantswe a bonolo.

Dilemo tse 7-9: Dibuka tsa dikgaolo di ka ba nantswe a 1 000-10 000, a nang le sebopeho se hlakileng le meralo e menyenyane.

Dilemo tse 9-12: Dibuka tsena di telele ebile di hlahloba mehopollo e rarahang.

2. KE ENG E ETSANG PALE E MATLA YA BANA?

1. Kgetha mokotaba kapa molaetsa oo bana ba ka o utlwisang, jwalo ka setswalle, sebete kapa monahano.
2. Etsa sebakadi se ka sehlohang (mophetwa) eo ba ka amanang le yena. Hangata mophetwa ke ngwana kapa phoofolo e bohelehele, e mosa kapa e sebete.
3. Boloka moralo wa hao o le bonolo.
4. Qalong ya pale, tsebisa sebakadi sa hao mme o hlalose maemo.
5. Hlalosa bothata kapa phephetso eo mophetwa a tlamehang ho e hlola ka ho hlaka.
6. E re sebakadi se leke (mme se hlolehe!) ho rarolla bothata. Ebe o dumella sebakadi hore se leke hape.
7. Pale e hloka phetoho kapa sehlohlolo ha bothata bo rarollwa.

3. DITLHAHISO TSA HO ETSA HORE PALE YA HAO E KGADISE

- Sebedisa dipolelo tse kgutshwane, tse tsamaellanang le dilemo le tlotlontswe e tlwaelehileng.
- Raeme, morethetho le poeletso di molemo ho babadi ba banyane.
- Qetellong ya pale, sebakadi sa hao se lokela hore ebe se hodile kapa se fetohile.
- Bala pale ya hao ka lentse le phahameng ho fumana dipolelo dife kapa dife tse sa hlakang.
- Ntsha eng kapa eng e fokotsang sekgahla sa pale.

SHEBA LEQEPHE LA 13 BAKENG SA TATAISO YA HO NGOLA PALE!

SEE PAGE 13 FOR A GUIDE TO WRITING A STORY!

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. 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. 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.

HO QALA KA PALE.



Dipeo tsa Tsebo ya ho Bala le ho Ngola!

Ho ntshetsa pele bokgoni ba motsamao wa mesifa e menyane ho tloha ho 0 ho isa ho dilemo tse 6

Literacy Seeds!

Developing fine motor skills from 0 to 6 years



Batswadi ba ratehang le bahlokomedi ba bana ba banyenyane, ho bohlokwa ho thusa bana ba lona ho ntshetsa pele bokgoni ba motsamao wa mesifa e menyane. Motsamao wa mesifa e menyane ke ho sisinyeha ha motsamao e menyenyane eo re e etsang re sebedisa mesifa e matsohong a rona, menwana le manonyeletso. Bokgoni bona bo bohlokwa mesebetsing ya letsatsi le letsatsi e kang ho nka le ho sebedisa dintho tse nyenyane, ho tlama marapo a dieta le mabanta, ho rala le ho penta, le ho ngola.

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.

Mesebetsi ya dilemo tsohle



Ho tloha ho tswalo ho isa ho dilemo tse 2

- ★ **Nako ya ho robala ka mpa:** Ha masea a iphahamisa ha a robetse ka dimpa, a matlafatsa matsoho le matsoho a bona.
- ★ **Ho tshwara dibapadiswa:** Ho qhautsa le ho tshwara dibapadiswa tse bonolo ho thusa masea ho matlafatsa menwana ya bona.
- ★ **Dijo tse nyenyane:** Hang ha lesea la hao le se le kgona ho dula mme le kgona ho ja dijo tse tiileng, le fe dikotwana tse nyenyane tsa dijo tse bonolo bakeng sa hore le iphepe le tsebe ho haha le ho laola menwana ya lona.
- ★ **Dipapadi tsa ho opa diatla le ho phaphatha:** Dipapadi tsena di tshehetsa kgokahanyo ya matsoho le morethetho, mme di monate haholo!



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!



Dilemo tse 2 ho isa ho tse 4

- ★ **Ho rala le ho taka:** Ho rala le ho taka ho thusa ngwana wa hao ho sebedisana le mahlo le ho laola letsoho la hae le menwana.
- ★ **Boithabiso ka hlama ya ho papala:** Ho petetsa, ho pitikisa le ho pitla hlama ya ho papala ho matlafatsa mesifa ya matsoho.
- ★ **Mesebetsi e bonolo ya matsoho:** Ba dumelle hore ba sebedise ditikara, dikgomaretsi kapa o ba dumelle ho tabola pampiri ho etsa bonono.
- ★ **Boikwetliso ba ho apara:** Ba kgothaletse ho ikapesa le ho qhwaela, ho fasa kapa ho qhwaela dikonopo tsa bona.



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.



Dilemo tse 4 ho isa ho tse 6

- ★ **Ho seha ka sekere se sireletsehileng sa bana:** Dula le bona ha ba ntse ba itlwaetsa ho seha pampiri mabapa le mela e sehang.
- ★ **Boikwetliso ba ho ngola:** Ba thuse ho hatisa dihlaku, dinomoro kapa dibopeho.
- ★ **Ho haha ka diboloko:** Ho bokella diboloko ho ba thusa ho ntlafatsa ho hokahanya ha mahlo le matsoho.
- ★ **Ho thusa ka kitjhineng:** Ho fuduwa, ho tshela le ho ebola e ka ba boikwetliso bo botle ba matsoho. Sebedisa nako eo hape ho ruta bana ba hao ka bohlweki ba dijo le ho di lokisa.



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.



Ho sebedisa diphazele ho ntshetsa pele bokgoni ba motsamao wa mesifa e menyane

Dipapadi tsa diphazele ke sesebediswa se setle sa ho ntshetsa pele bokgoni ba motsamao wa mesifa e menyane le bokgoni ba ho rarolla mathata. Qala ka mokgwa o bonolo ka diphazele tse kgolo mme o fetele ho diphazele tse rarahane ha ba ntse ba hola.

1. Ho thonaka le ho beha dikotwana ho thusa bana ho sebedisa menwana ya bona hantle.
2. Ho kopanya dikotwana ho matlafatsa tshebedisano pakeng tsa seo ba se bonang le kamoo matsoho a bona a tsamayang kateng.
3. Ho qeta ho kopanya diphazele ho thusa ho hahla nako ya ho mamedisa le ho tsepamisa mohopolo.
4. Dula le bona, o ba kgothatse, mme le keteke ha ba qeta phazele.



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.

Iketsitse diphazele tsa hao

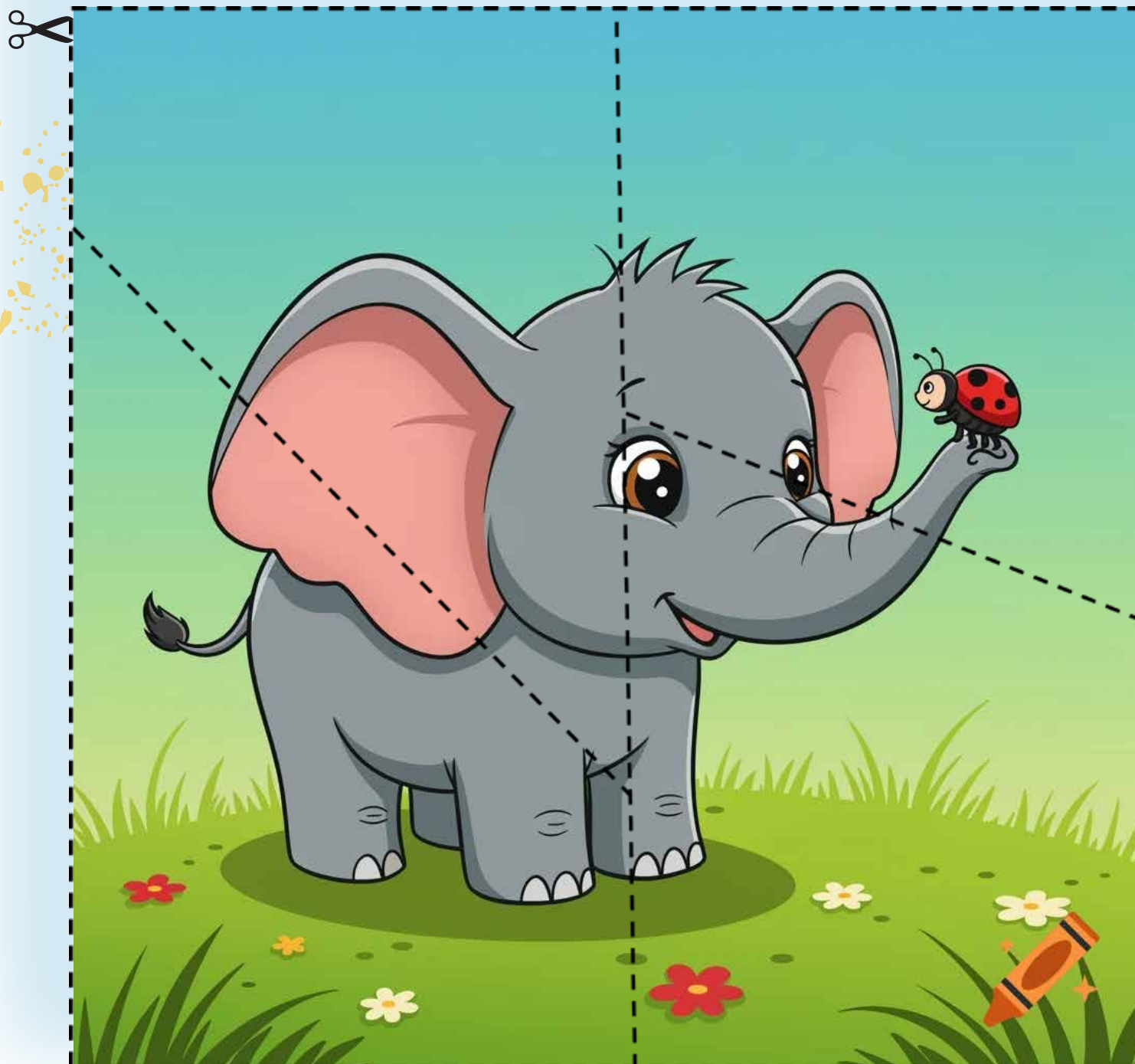
1. Seha le ho manamisa ditshwantsho tse bonolo, tse mebalabala hodima khateboto e tiileng.
 2. Rala mela ho kgabanyanya le setshwantsho.
 3. Seha ho latela mela ho etsa dikotwana tsa phazele.
- Phazele e bonolo e ka tlase e loketse bana ba dilemo tse 2 ho isa ho tse 4.



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.



Matsatsi a ho keteka ka Mphalane! Days to celebrate in October!

Ho Mphalane ona, re batla ho keteka kapa ho nahana ka karolo ya bohlokwa ya batho ba baholo le matijhere bophelong ba bana. Batho ba baholo ke sehokelo sa bophelo ba bona ba nako e fetileng, mme matijhere ke sehokelo sa bokamoso ba bona. Re batla hape le ho hopola ho 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 di 1 tsa Mphalane ke Letsatsi la Matjhaba la Batsofe

Ke hobaneng ha o sa etele batsofe setsing sa ithokomela kapa seabakeng sa heno? Qeta nako e itseng o mametse dipale tsa bona, bala buka hammoho kapa o ba etsitse karete.

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 di 5 tsa Mphalane ke Letsatsi la Titjhere

Qapa thothokiso mabapi le bohlokwa ba matijhere. E ngole karefeng kapa o e phetele titjhere ka tlelaseng. Etsa ntho e kgethehileng jwaloka ho hlwekisa le ho kgabisa phaposi ya ho rutela pele ho sekolo kapa nakong ya kgefu.

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 di 10 Mphalane ke Letsatsi la Lefatshe la Bophelo Bo Botle ba Kellello

Ho monate ho ba kante! Hobaneng o sa hlophise sehlopha ho hlwekisa phaka ya motseng wa lona mme le jale sefate kapa dimela tsa matswallwa? Jwale, natefelwa ke ho paqama jwanng ha o ntse o bala buka eo o e ratang haholo!

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!

Hodisa laeaborari ya hao. Iketsetse dibuka tse sehwanng-le-ho-ipolokelwa tse PEDI

Lebaka le etsang sephooko se hloke boroko

1. Ntsha leqephe la 9 tlatsetso 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.

Katse yane e kae?

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.



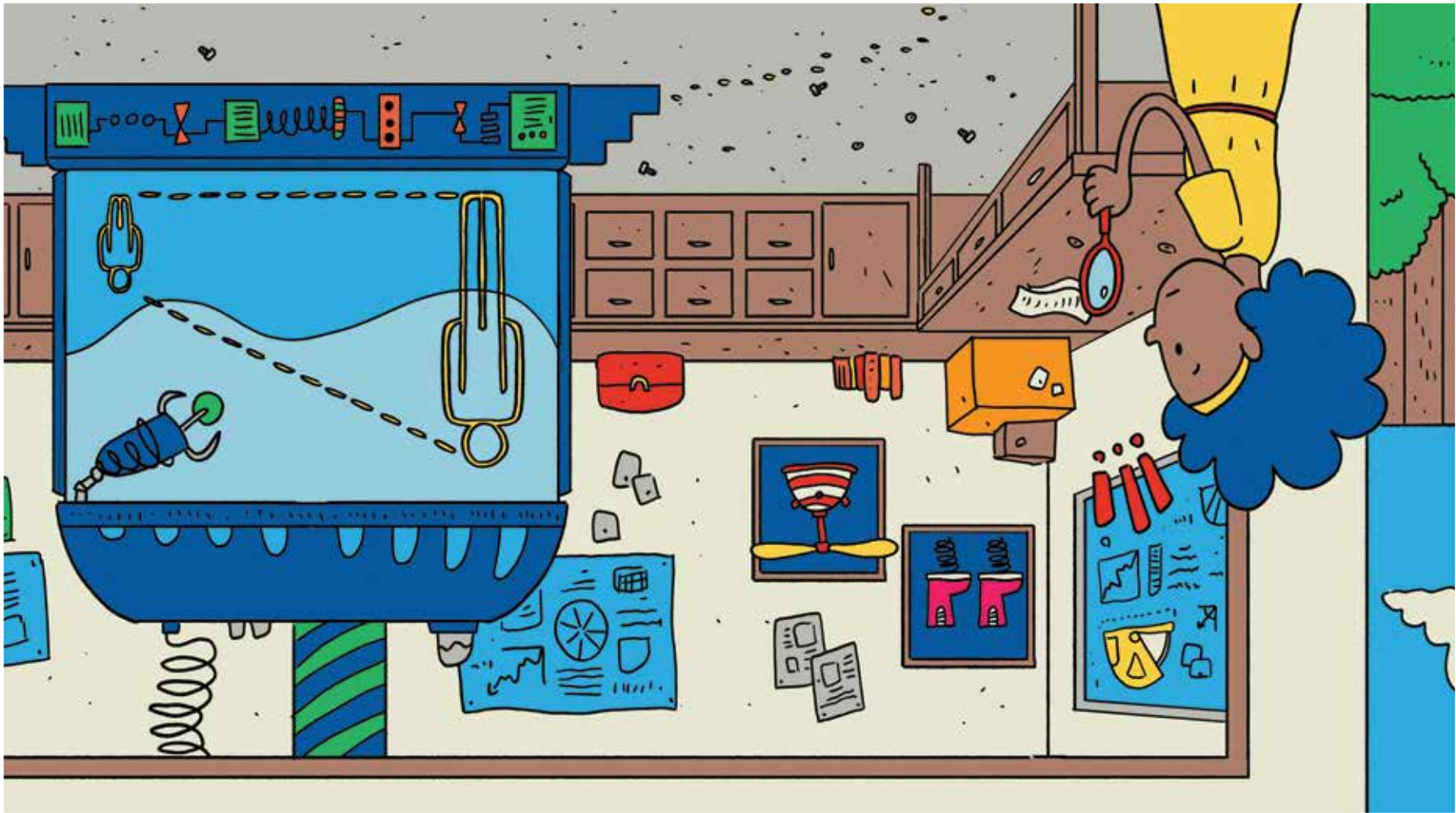
Grow your own library. Create TWO cut-out-and-keep books

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.



Lots more free books at bookdash.org



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?

Eba mahlahlaha ka pale!

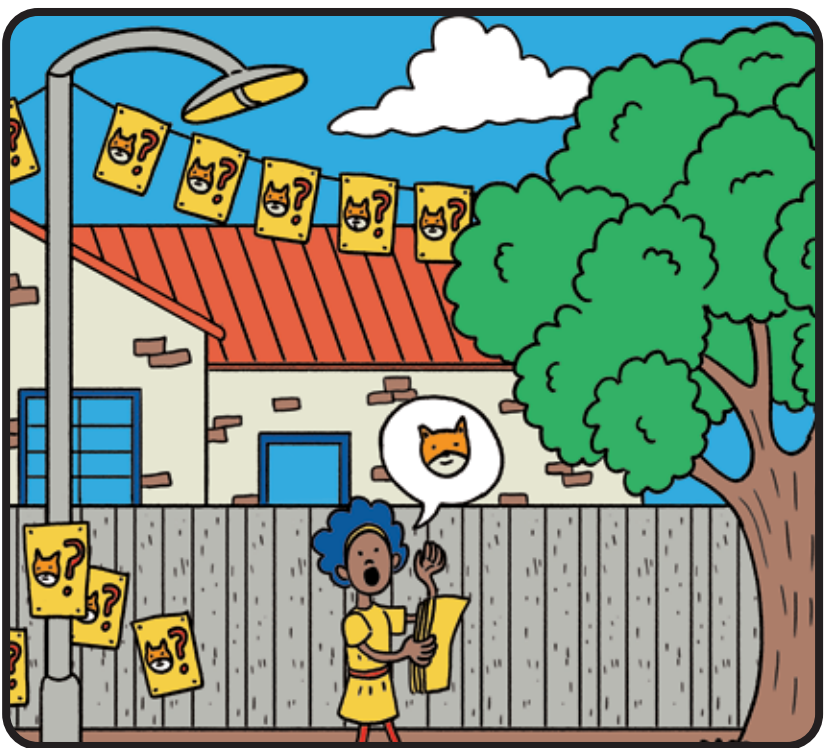
- ★ Ho etsahetseng paleng ena? Ke hobaneng ha o sa phetle pale hape mme o bolelle motswalle kapa setho sa lelapa se etsahalang setshwantshong ka seng?
- ★ Ntho e molemohadi ka buka ya ditshwantsho e se nang mantswe ke hore o ka “bala” pale ka puo efe kapa efe! O natefelwa ke ho bala ka puo efe kapa dipuo dife?
- ★ Haeba o ne o e na le motjhini o ka etsang hore dintho di be nyenyane haholo, o ne o tla etsang ka ona? O ne o ka etsang haeba o ne o hlile o le monyenyaney?

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 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

Where's that cat?

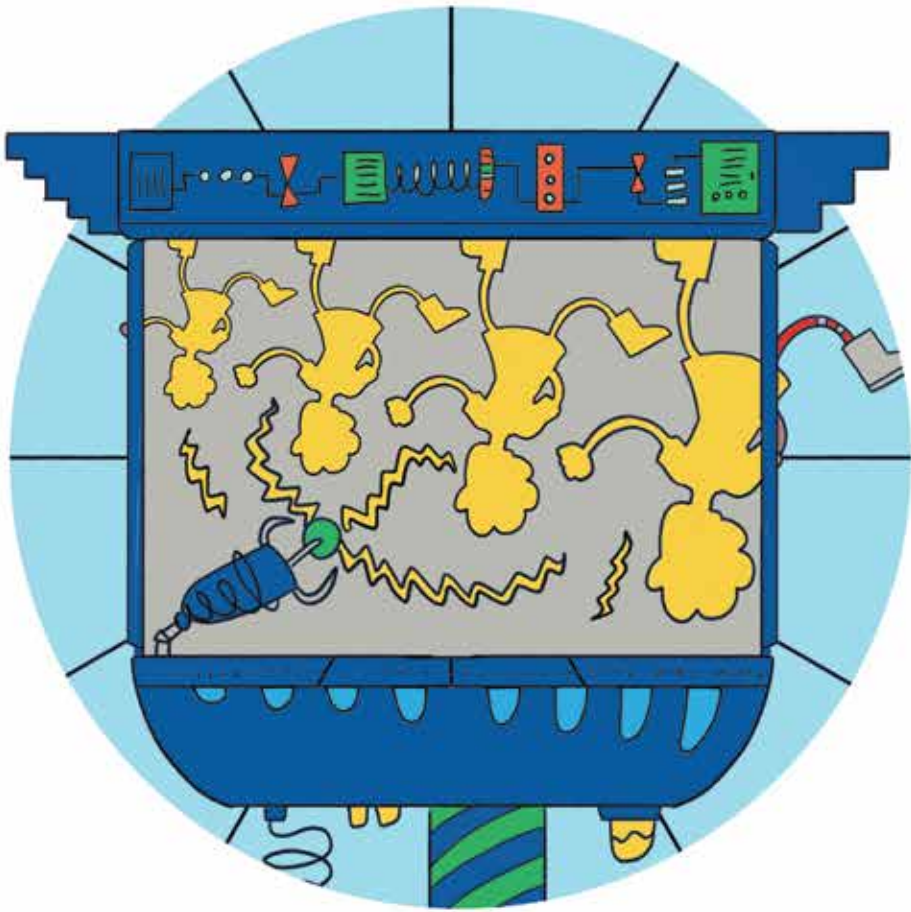
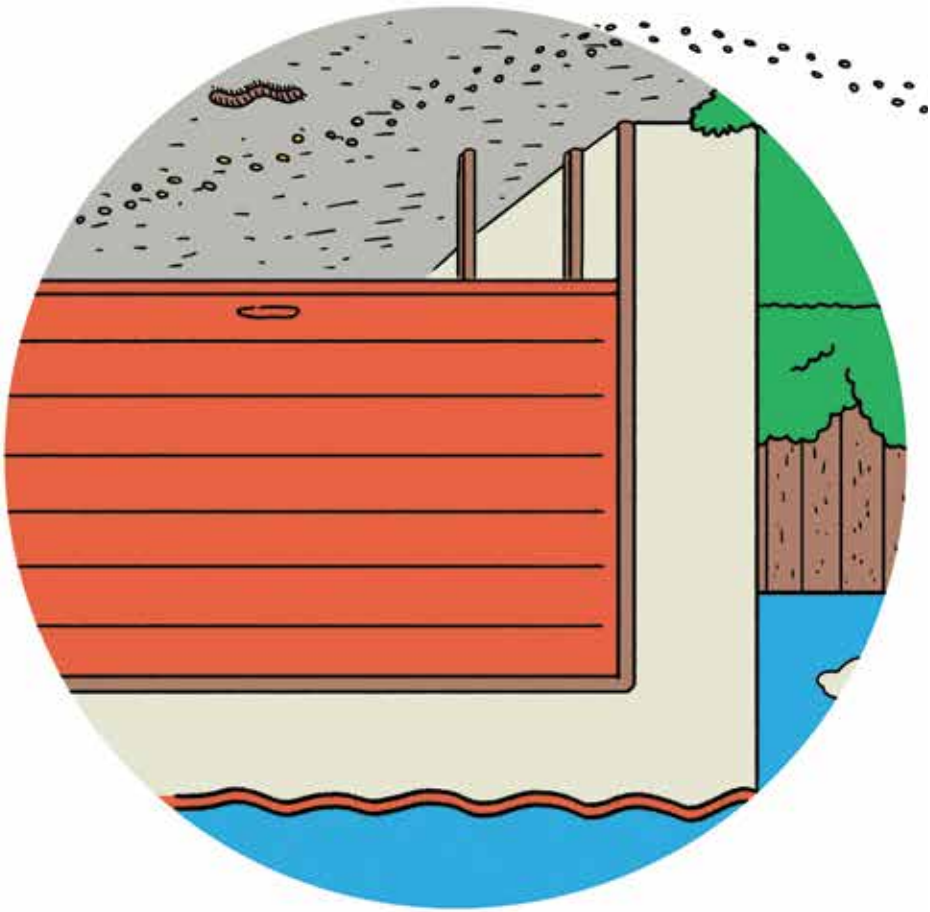


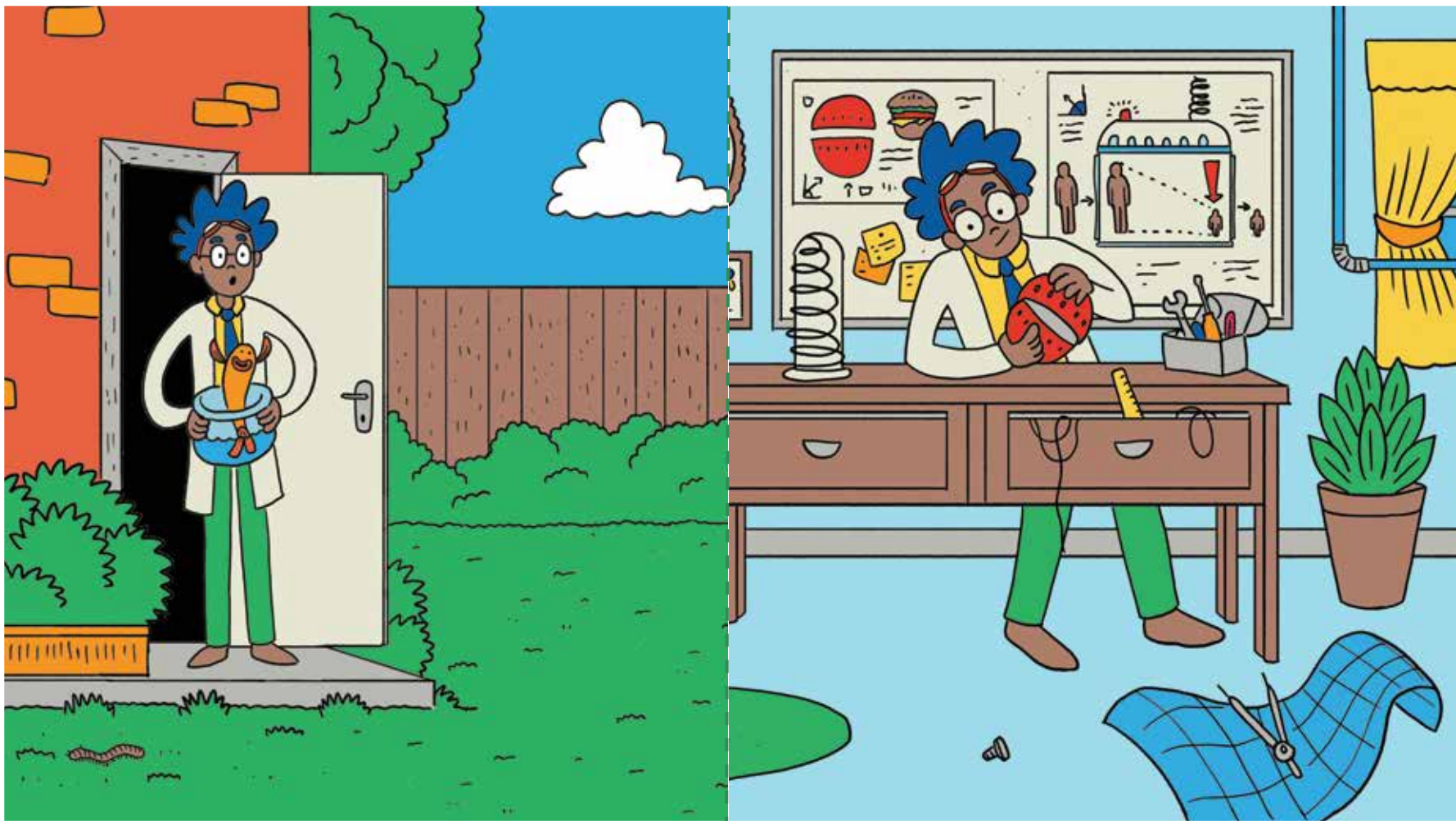
Katse yane e kae?

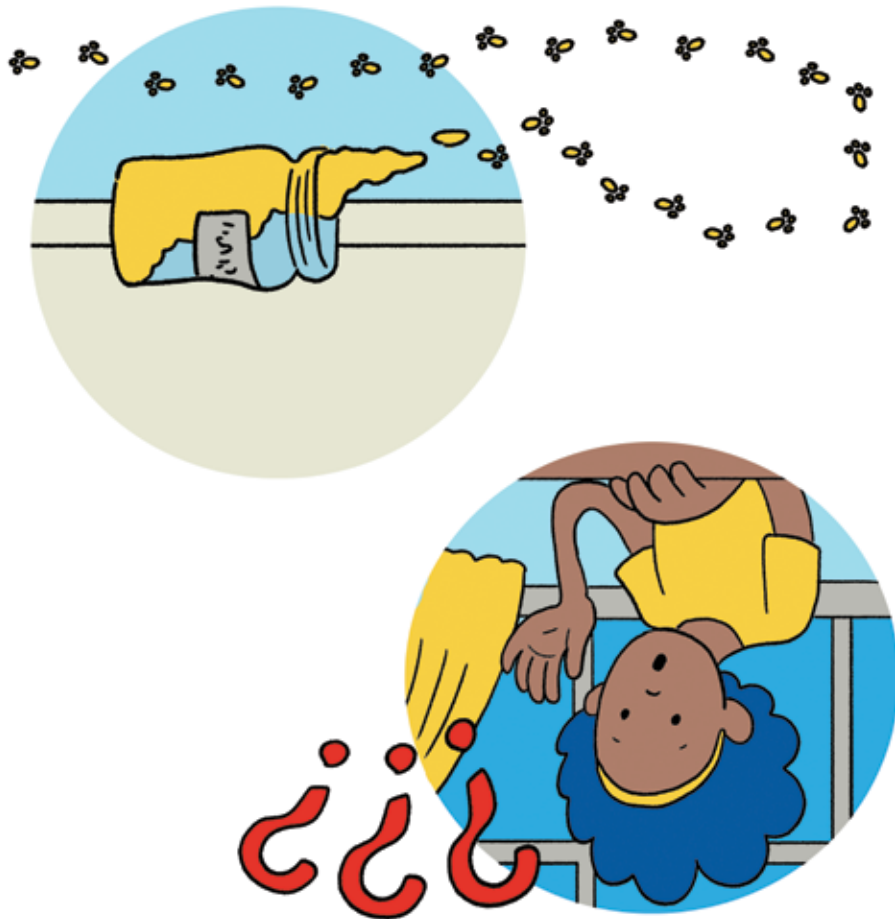
Sam Wilson • Thea Nicole de Klerk
• Chenél Ferreira

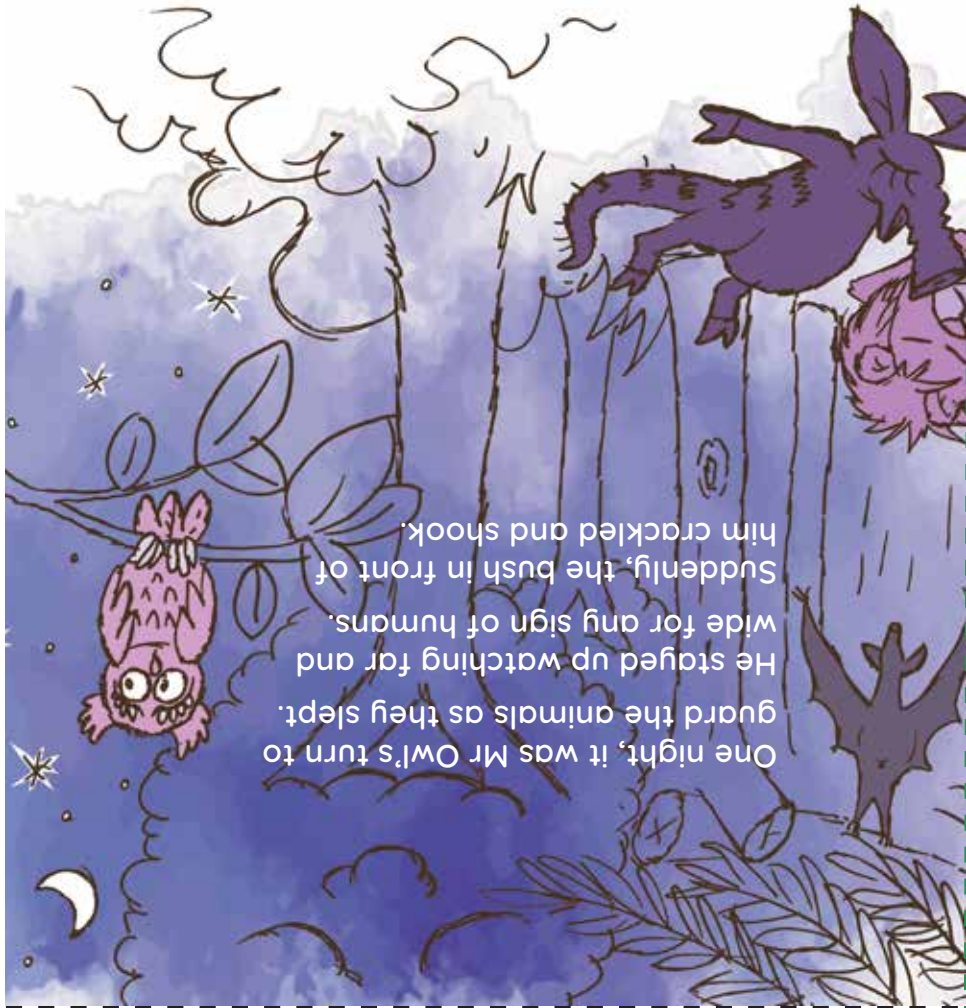
Ideas to talk about: What do you think the story is about when you read the title and look at the cover picture? Do you have a pet? What would you do if it went missing?

Mehopolo eo le ka buang ka yona: O nahana hore pale e bua ka eng ha o bala sehlooho mme o sheba setshwantsho sa khavara? O na le seruuwa? O ne o tla etsa eng ha se ne se ka nyamela?









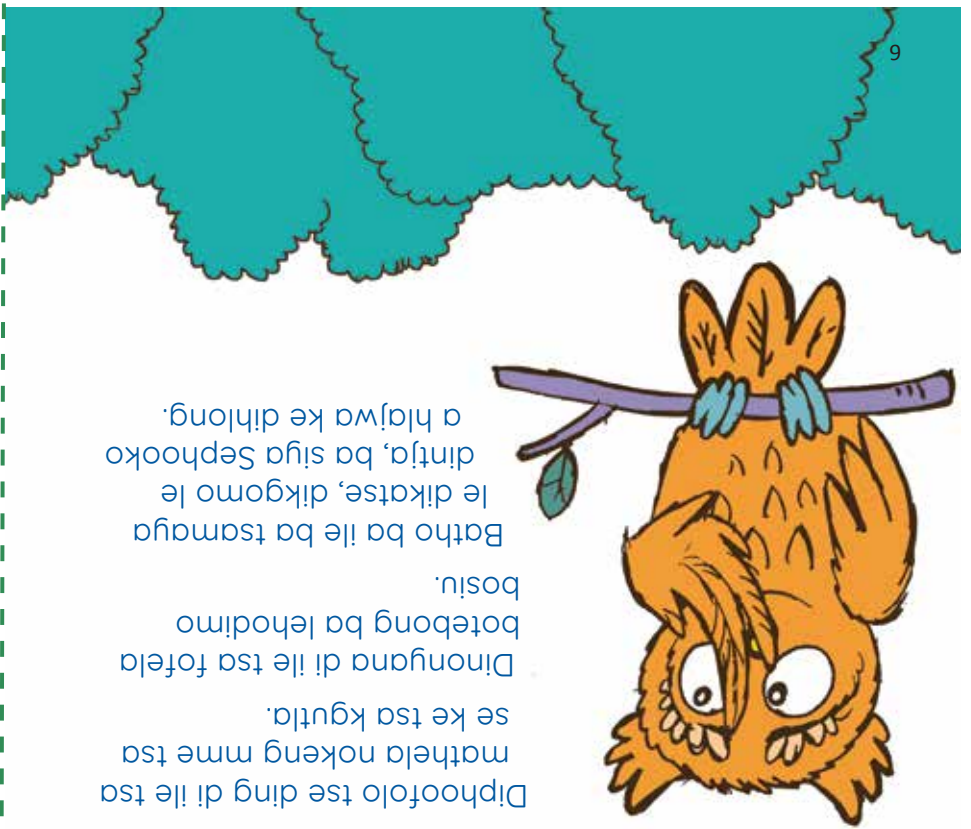
One night, it was Mr Owl's turn to guard the animals as they slept. He stayed up watching for and wide for any sign of humans. Suddenly, the bush in front of him crackled and shook.

Bosung bo bong, e ne e le nako ya Mong Sefhoko ya ho lebela diphoofole ha di robetse.
O ile a dula a shebetse hole le hohle ho bona sesupo leha e le sefe sa batho.
Hanghang, sehlahla se ka pela hae se ile sa reketla mme sa sisinyeha.

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.



Dilemong tse fetileng, ha mafika a ne a santsane a le bonolo mme difate di kgona ho bua, diphoofole tsohle di ne di dula fatshe ka hara lesaka le le leng le leholo. Di ne di hlokomelana mme di sireletsana ho kgathatsuweng ke batho bosiu le motshehare.



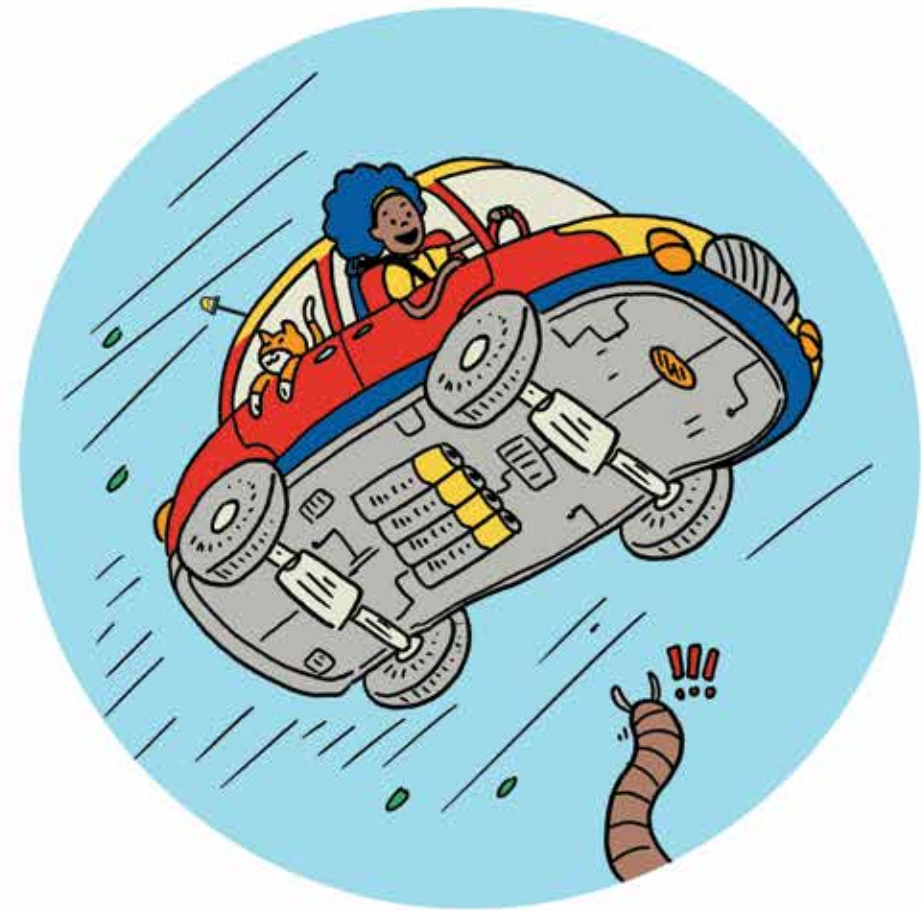
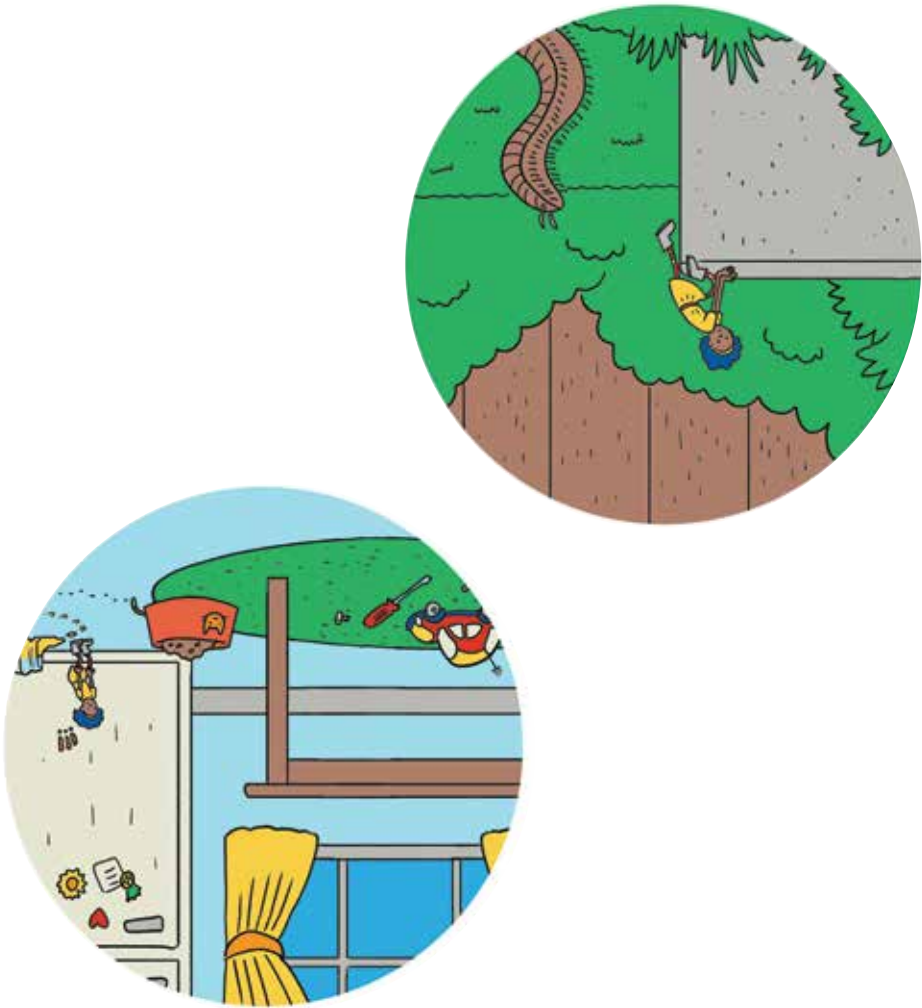
Dikokwanyana di ile tsa ipata ka tlasa lefatše.
Diphoofole tse ding di ile tsa mathela nokeng mme tsa se ke tsa kgutla.
Dinonyana di ile tsa fofela botebong ba lehodimo bosiu.
Batho ba ile ba tsamaya le dikatse, dikgomo le dintja, ba siya Sefhoko a hlajwa ke dihlolong.

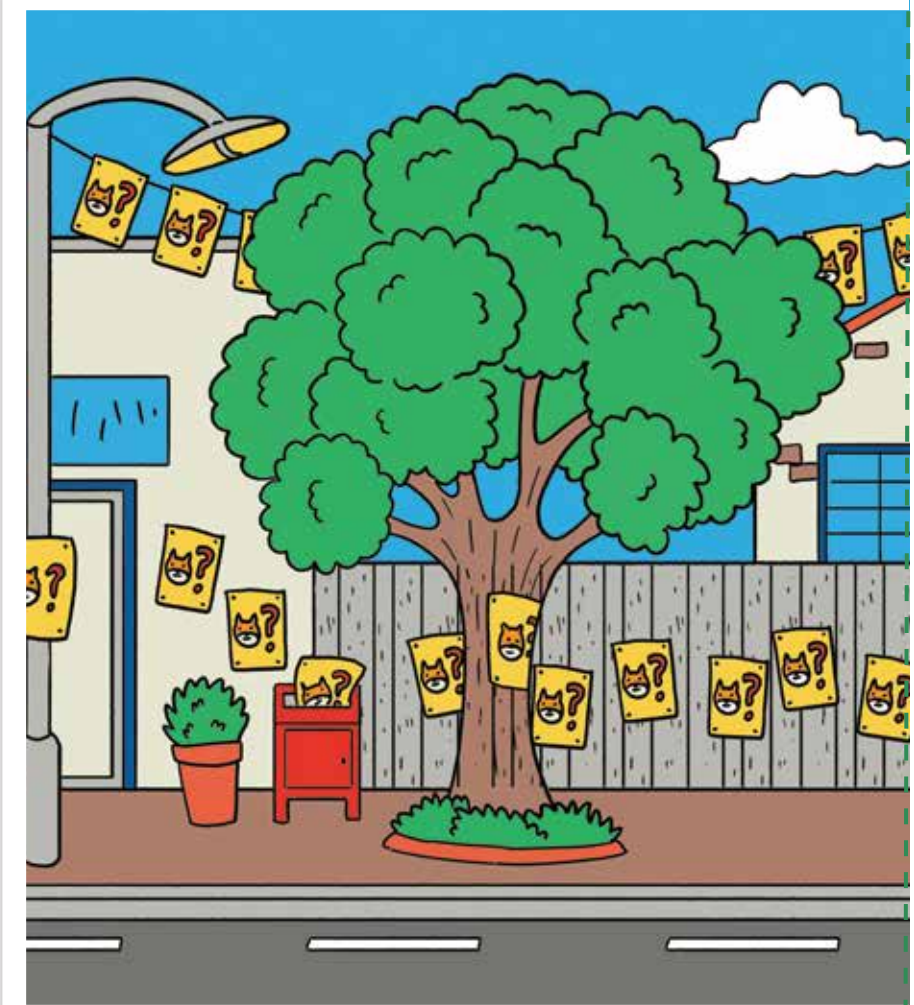
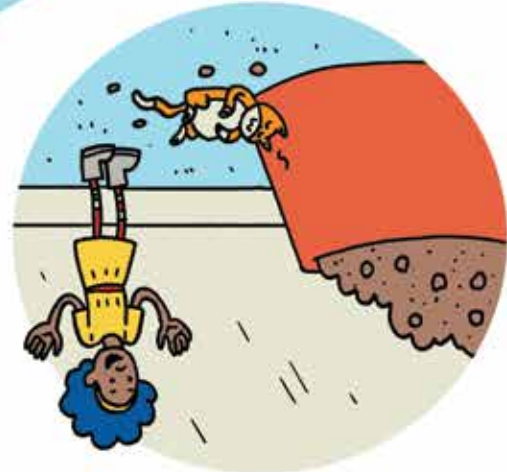
The insects hid underground. Some animals ran for the river and never came back. The birds flew deep into the night sky. The humans left with the cats, cows and dogs, leaving Mr Owl ashamed.



“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.

Ha ba a lokela ho mpona hape.
Ho tloha bosiu boo, a ikana hore a ke ke a hlalisa sefahleho sa hae motshehare ... bosiu feela ho ja le ho otlolla mapheo a hae.





Mehato ya ho ngola pale

Steps to writing a story

01

Sehlooho se hohelang
A catchy title

02

Sebapadi se ka sehloohong

- Sebapadi se ka sehloohong ke mang?
- O dula hokae?
- Ke eng e etsang hore e be ya ikgethang kapa ya thahasellisang?

Mohlala: "Tweba Milo o ne a dula ka hara lebokose le lenyenyane le haufi le moo ho bakwang bohobe. O ne a rata ho bokella makumane – empa o ne a tshaba marata a maholo."

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

Phephetso

- Sebapadi sa hao se batla kapa se hloka eng?
- Ke phephetso kapa bothata bofe bo emeng tseleng?

Mohlala: "Milo o ne a batla ho bokella lekumane le lehlo ka ho fetisisa la bohobe le kileng la e ba teng – empa le ne le le ka tlasa onto e lerata ya ho baka."

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

Boiteko le ditshitiso

- Bontsha dintho tse pedi kapa tse tharo tseo sebapadi se lekang ho di etsa ho hlola phephetso.
- Boiteko bo bong le bo bong bo tlameha ho hloleha kapa bo lebishe mokgweng o qabolang kapa o makatsang.

Mohlala:

- O leka ho kgukgunela – empa katse ya mo lelekisa.
- O haha robo to ya ho bokella lekumane – empa e a senyeha.
- O kopa motswalle – empa motswalle le yena o a tshaba.

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

Sehlohlolo kapa phethoho

- Ena ke karolo e thabisang ka ho fetisisa kapa ya maikutlo.
- Sebapadi se a ithuta, se a fetoha, kapa se etsa ho hong ka sebete.

Mohlala: "Milo o ile a tadimana le tshabo ya hae, a nanyetsa ka tlasa onto, mme a qhautsa lekumane – hang ha onto e ntse e ntsha modumo o moholo! Empa lekgetlong lena, ha a ka a baleha."

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

- Phephetso e hlotswe (kapa e amohetswe).
- Sebapadi se fapane ka tsela e itseng – se bohlae, se sebete kapa se mosa.

Mohlala: "Jwale Milo o bokella makumane – esita le a tlasa onto. Ebile ha a sa tshaba lerata le lehlo."

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

Mola wa ho kwala (Boikgethelo)

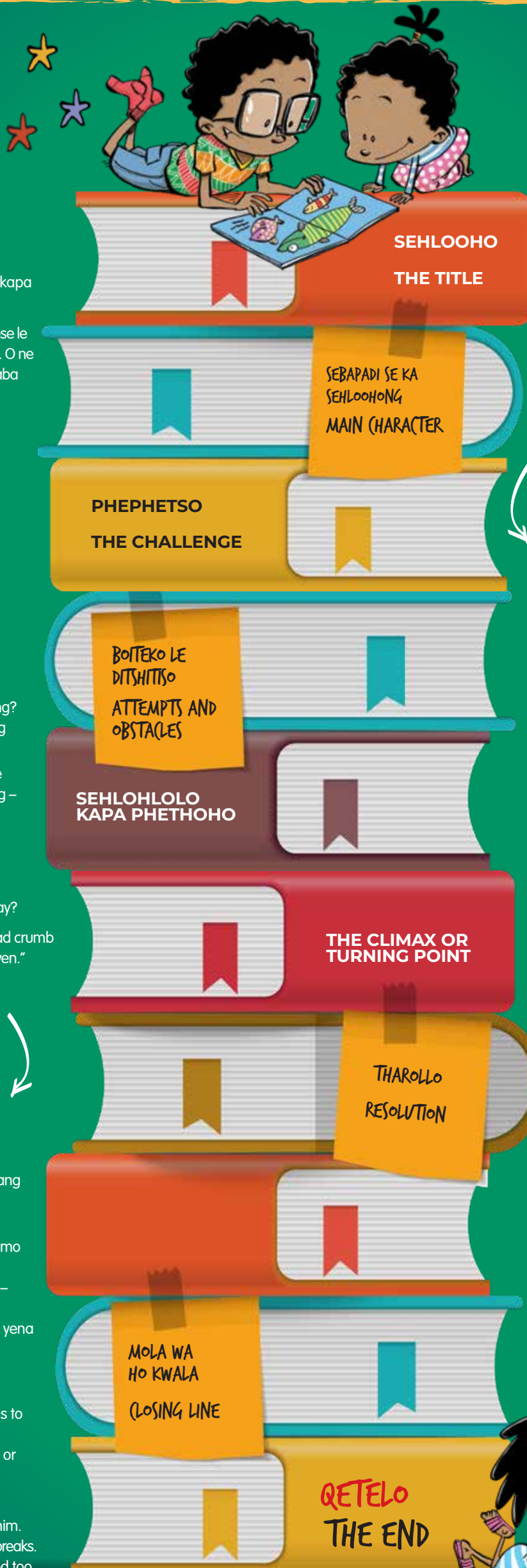
- Polelo ya ho qetela e sa lebaheng kapa e qabolang e ka supang tshibollo ya nako e tlang.

Mohlala: "Bekeng e tlang, o batla ho fumana lekumane la kuku ya tihokoletel!"

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!"





Thando ha a na thaka

Ka Jason van Rensburg ■ Ditshwantsho ka Clyde Beech



Kgalekgale moshanyana ya bitswang Thando o ne a dula motsaneng wa ho tshwasa ditlhapi haufi le lewatle. Lelapa la Thando le ne le dula le iphedisa ka ho tshwasa ditlhapi le ho kotula dijo tsa lewatleng. Dijo tsa lewatleng tsa bohlokwa ka ho fetisisa tseo ba neng ba di bokella e ne e le abalone. Abalone ha e fumanehe hangata mme e ka rekiswa ka theko e phahameng haholo ho feta ditlhapi tseo ba neng ba di tshwasa.

Ke mosebetsi o mongata ho bokella diabalone. Batshwasi ba ditlhapi ba akgela dikepe tsa bona tse nyenyane tse bulehileng ka lewatleng ebe ba tswella mafikeng. Motho a le mong o sala ka sekepeng ha ba bang kaofela ba qwela ho ya kotula abalone. Ba qwelang metsing ba sebedisa lere la tshepe ho qobella le ho hula abalone mafikeng.



Ba dumellwa feela ho nka palo e nyenyane ya abalone. Abalone le yona e lokela ho ba bohoto bo itseng. Ho nka diabalone tse ngata ho feta tse dumelletsweng kapa ho bokella diabalone tse nyane ke tlolo ya molao. Mapolesa a metsing a lekola bohoto le palo ya diabalone tse bokelletsweng. Haeba ho na le abalone e ngata haholo kapa e nyenyane haholo, mapolesa a nka dijo tsa lewatleng, sekepe le disebediswa tsohle tsa ho qwela. Ebe ba tshwara dinokwane tseo mme ba di isa tihankaneng.

Ha ntatemoholo wa Thando a ntse a sebetisa, ho ne ho dula ho e na le ditlhapi le dijo tsa lewatleng tse ngata hore e mong le e mong a iphedise. Ho ile ha ba le bothata bo bohoto. Batsomi ba tsomang ntle le molao ba ile ba nna ba kgukgunela le ho utswa ditlhapi le diabalone tsa bohlokwa lewatleng. Batsomi ba tsomang ntle le molao ba ile ba boela ba tshosa ka hore ba tla ntsha motho leha e le ofe ya lehang ho ba thibela kotsi. Baahi ba motse ba ne ba tshohile ba bile ba halefile.

Thando o ne a hloile ho bona lelapa la hae le motse wa habo o sotleha. Batho ba ne ba tshaba ho ya lewatleng kahoo ba futsaneha mme ba lapa. Thando o ile a etsa qeto ya ho etsa ho hong ho thibela batsomi ba tsomang ntle le molao le ditsela tsa bona tse kgopo.

Thando o ne a tseba hore batsomi ba tsomang ntle le molao ba ne ba le bohlale, kahoo o ne a lokela ho ba le leano le bohlale. O ile a etsa eka o batla ho kena sehlopheng sa batsomi ba tsomang ntle le molao e le hore a fumane tijelete bakeng sa lelapa la habo. E ne e le moshanyana feela, kahoo batsomi ba tsomang ntle le molao ba ile a mo dumella ho sebetisa e le molebedi. Ha batsomi ba tsomang ntle le molao ba ile lewatleng, Thando o ile a sala lebopong la lewatle a shebeletse mapolesa a metsing. Ha a ne a ka bona mapolesa, o ne a etsa pontsho ho dikepe ho ba lemosa. Ka tsela ena o ile a etsa hore ba mo tshepe.

Bosiung bo bong lebopong la lewatle, Thando o ile a iteta sebete ho bua le moetapele wa batsomi ba tsomang ntle le molao. Thando a hemela fatshe mme a re, "Ke fumane moo mapolesa a bolokang diabalone tsohle le dikepe le disebediswa tseo ba di nkileng ho lona, nka le isa ntlung ya polokelo re tle re kgutlise dintho tsena."

Batsomi ba tsomang ntle le molao ba ile ba nahana ka hona. Ba ratile taba ya ho buseletswa dintho tsa bona, kahoo ba mamela leano la Thando.

"Nka le kenya ka tlung ya polokelo ho se motho ya tsebang," Thando a tshepisa a bososela. "Motswala wa ka ke mkganni wa teraka ya polasi ya veine e phuleng, o tlameha ho isa dibarele tsa veine hosane motshehare wa mantsiboya. Dibarele tse pela monyako di tla tla veine, empa ho tla ba le dibarele tse tshelatseng tse se nang letho kamora tsona. O tla ema pela mmila moo tsela e kenang motseng. Le tlameha le be le eme moo mme ha a tsamaya le tlameha ho kena ka hara dibarele tse se nang letho. O tla re o kwetetswe. Ha mapolesa a fumana teraka a tla nahana hore mashodu a e lahlile. Ba tla e isa ntlung ya polokelo hobane ke bopaki. Ba tla notlella teraka le diabalone, dikepe le disebediswa tseo ba di nkileng ho lona. Ha ba tloha ntlung ya polokelo, le ka tswa ka hara dibarele. Le tla be le le ka tlung ya polokelo ho sa tsebe motho."

Batsomi ba tsomang ntle le molao ba ile a rata kgopolo eo!

Letsatsing le hlahlamang ntho e nngwe le e nngwe e ile ya tsamaya ho ya ka morero. Ha batsomi ba tsomang ntle le molao ba kena ka morao terakeng ba ne ba tsheha ha ba nahana ho kgutlisa dintho tsa bona. Veine e ne e nkgela ha monate mme ba etsa qeto ya ho nwa pele ba hlwella ka hara dibarele. Veine e ne e latsweha hoo ba neng ba sitwa ho hana ho nwa haholwanyane. Nakong eo teraka e kenang ka tlung ya polokelo, batsomi ba tsomang ntle le molao ba ne ba se ba tahlilwe haholo.

Thando o ne a ipatile ka ntle ho ntlo ya polokelo mme a bona teraka e kenngwa. Thando o ile a utlwa batsomi ba tsomang ntle le molao ba qala ho bina ka hara dibarele. Jwale e ne e le nako ya ho letsetsa mapolesa. Ha mapolesa a bula teraka, batsomi ba tsomang ntle le molao ba ne ba tahlilwe hoo ba neng ba ke ke ba leka ho baleha. Leano la Thando le ne le sebeditse, mme batsomi ba tsomang ntle le molao bao ba ile ba iswa tihankaneng ka nako e telele haholo.

Motse o ile wa keteka ha o utlwa ditaba tsena. Thando o ne a fedisitse mekgwa e kgopo ya batsomi ba tsomang ntle le molao mme haufinyane lewatle le ne le tla tla ditlhapi le diabalone hore baahi ba motse ba boele ba sebetse ka thata le ka ho tshepahala.



Eba mahlahlaha ka pale!

- Ke karolo efe eo o e ratang haholo paleng? Rala setshwantsho ho e bontsha.
- Na o rata dijo tsa lewatleng? Etsa lenane la dijo tseo o di ratang tse tswang lewatleng!

- Wena le motswalle kapa setho sa lelapa, ke hobaneng ha le sa tshwantshise dipuisano mabapi le ho tsoma ntle ho molao? E mong wa lona e ka ba motho ya botsang dipotso ha e mong e ka ba Thando kapa lepolesa la metsing.



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!

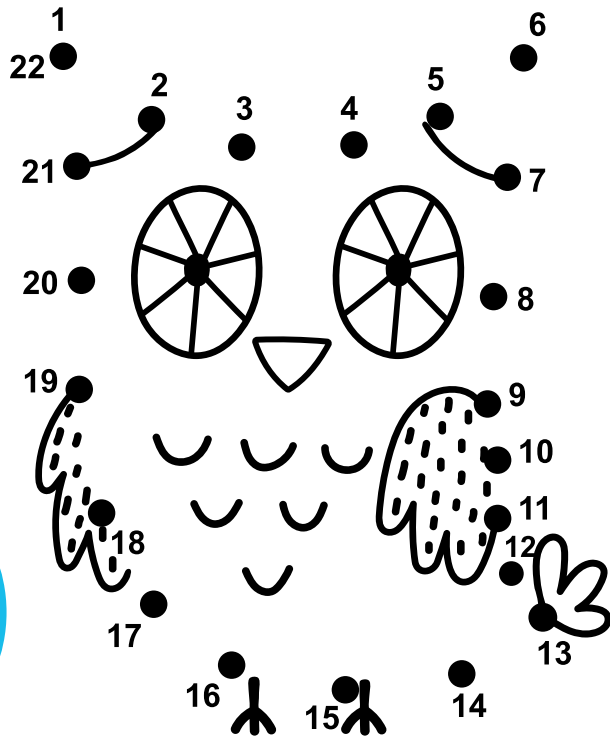
- With a friend or family member, why not role-play an interview about poaching? One of you can be the interviewer and the other can be Thando or a marine police officer.

Monate wa Na'ibali

1.

Hokela matheba ho rala sephooko se setle.
Taka setshwantsho sa hao.

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

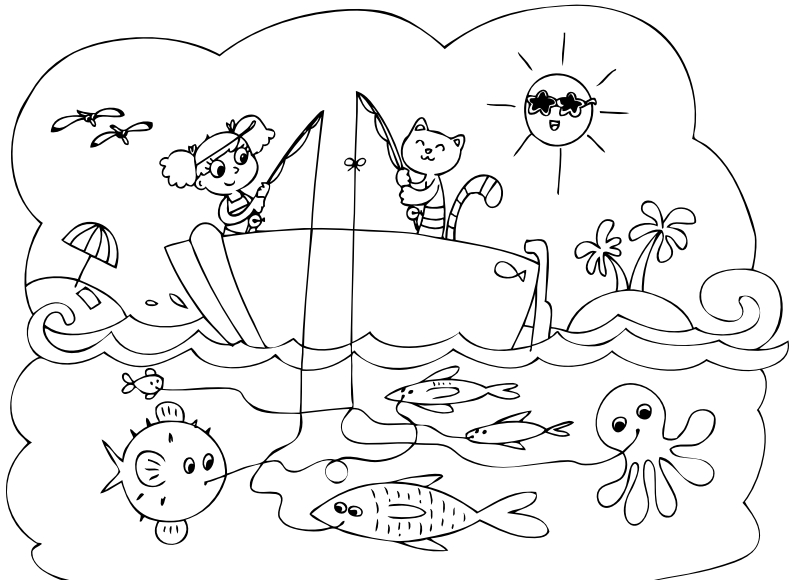


Nal'ibali fun

2.

Thumi le katse ya
hae ba ile ba tshwasa
ditlhapi. Thumi o ile a
tshwasa eng? Katse
e ile ya tshwasa eng?
Taka setshwantsho.

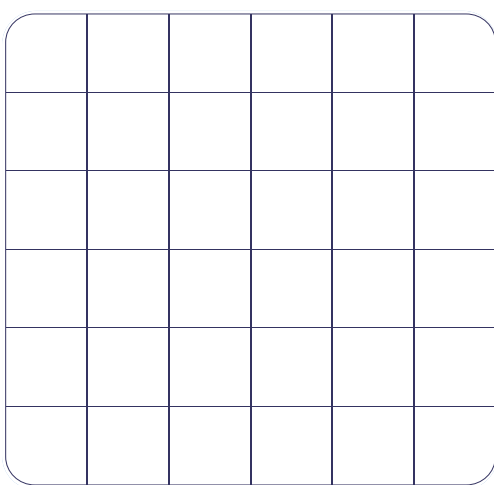
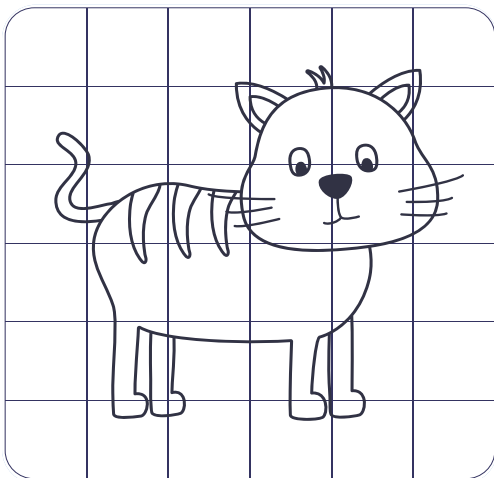
Thumi and her cat went fishing.
What did Thumi catch?
What did the cat catch?
Colour in the picture.



3.

Kopitsa katse.
Sebedisa keriti ho
o thusa. O ka taka
ditshwantsho ka
bobedi ba tsona o
sebedisa mebala e
fapaneng.

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



4.

Neo o ile a reka ntho efe e monate? Taka setshwantsho.
What treat did Neo buy? Colour in the picture.



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

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



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UMLAZI
EYETHU

POLOKWANE
OBSERVER

