



Special
Days

LESSON PLANS

for

Internationally recognized

SPECIAL DAYS

[with an animal component]



The **United Nations** has designated certain days in the calendar as **International Days** in order to shine a spotlight on **important aspects of human life.**



8 MAY

The content of this Lesson Plan supports
World Donkey Day



Donkeys have laboured on behalf of humans ever since they were first domesticated about 5000 years ago.

Over the centuries they have...

- helped us ***plough the land*** in preparation for planting

- helped us ***thresh wheat*** for bread

- helped us ***carry heavy loads***

- from place to place, even across great distances

- been ***essential*** to our

- transport*** right up to this very day ***in rural areas***



Donkeys are STOIC

They are also known for their stamina, strength, intelligence, patience and affectionate natures.

They can become stubborn and uncooperative if bullied.



Look up

NEW WORDS

you may not be sure of...



STOIC

What are the
characteristics
of a stoic?

The South African town of Upington in the Northern Cape is home to a life-sized monument of a donkey ***to symbolise the contribution made by donkeys*** in helping early farmers to pump water from the Orange River.





Donkey nannies are donkeys that help look after newborn lambs



They're mostly found in Italy where they help shepherds to **transport new-born lambs from high pastures down to the plains**, when the lambs are too young to make the journey on their own.

The donkeys have to wear special coats with cosy pockets into which the lambs can fit.

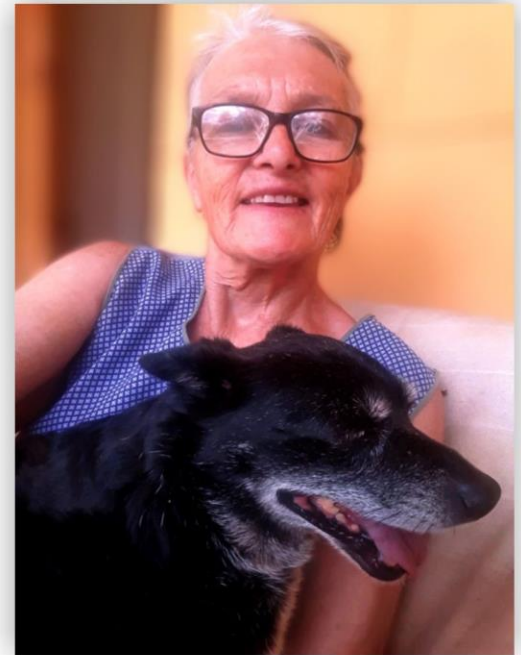


During rest stops, the lambs are taken out of the pockets so that they can suckle from their moms before being returned to the pockets to continue the journey down the mountain.

*Teacher's
Note*



***Invite the learners
to read this story
written by
Dr Peta Jones,
a world expert
on donkeys and
their welfare.***



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SeTswana

VERSION

Also available in English, Afrikaans, isiXhosa, isiZulu and SeSotho.



Mpho e e Rategang

ka Peta Jones



Tonkana

Thabo o ne a na le dingwaga di le 3 fa tonki ya ga rraagwe e tsala tonkana. Rraagwe Thabo a re a ka e taya leina mme a e itlhokomelela. O ne a bolelela Thabo gore bogologolo magosi le batlotlegi ba ne ba palama ditonki.

“Re le batho re lesego tota gone ditonki di kgona go re direla.

Di tlhoka go tlhokomelwa sentle, go duela tiro e ya tsona,” a rialo.

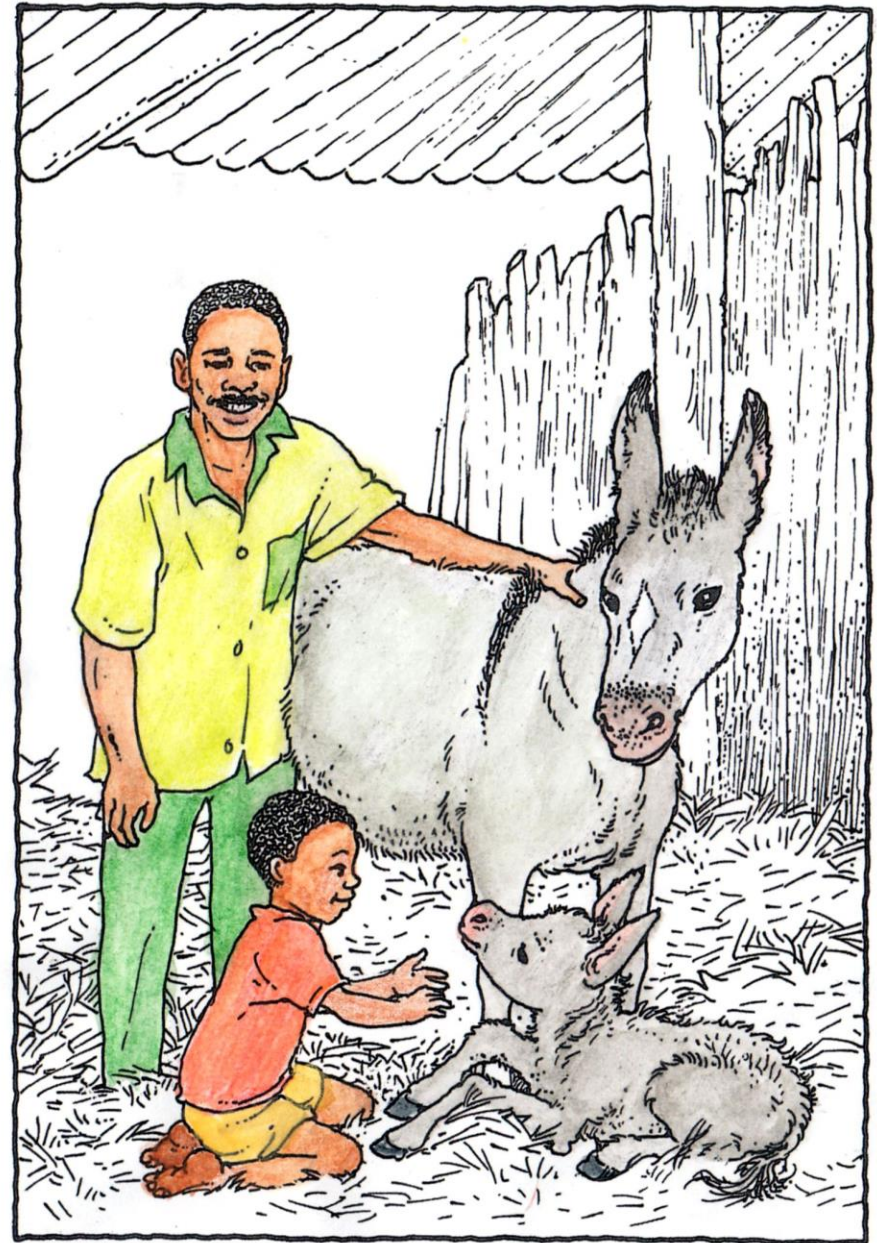
Thabo o ne a bitsa tonkana e a re Siphō, e leng 'mpho'. Rraagwe Thabo o ne a mmontsha gore a dire jang go tlwaetsa Siphō go tshwarwatshwarwa maoto le matlho. O ne a tthalosa gore seo se botlhokwa gone ka dinako dingwe ditlhakwana tsa ditonki di tlhoka go tlhatswiwa ka ntlha ya fa di ka tlala seretse, gongwe di tsenwe ke mebitlwa.

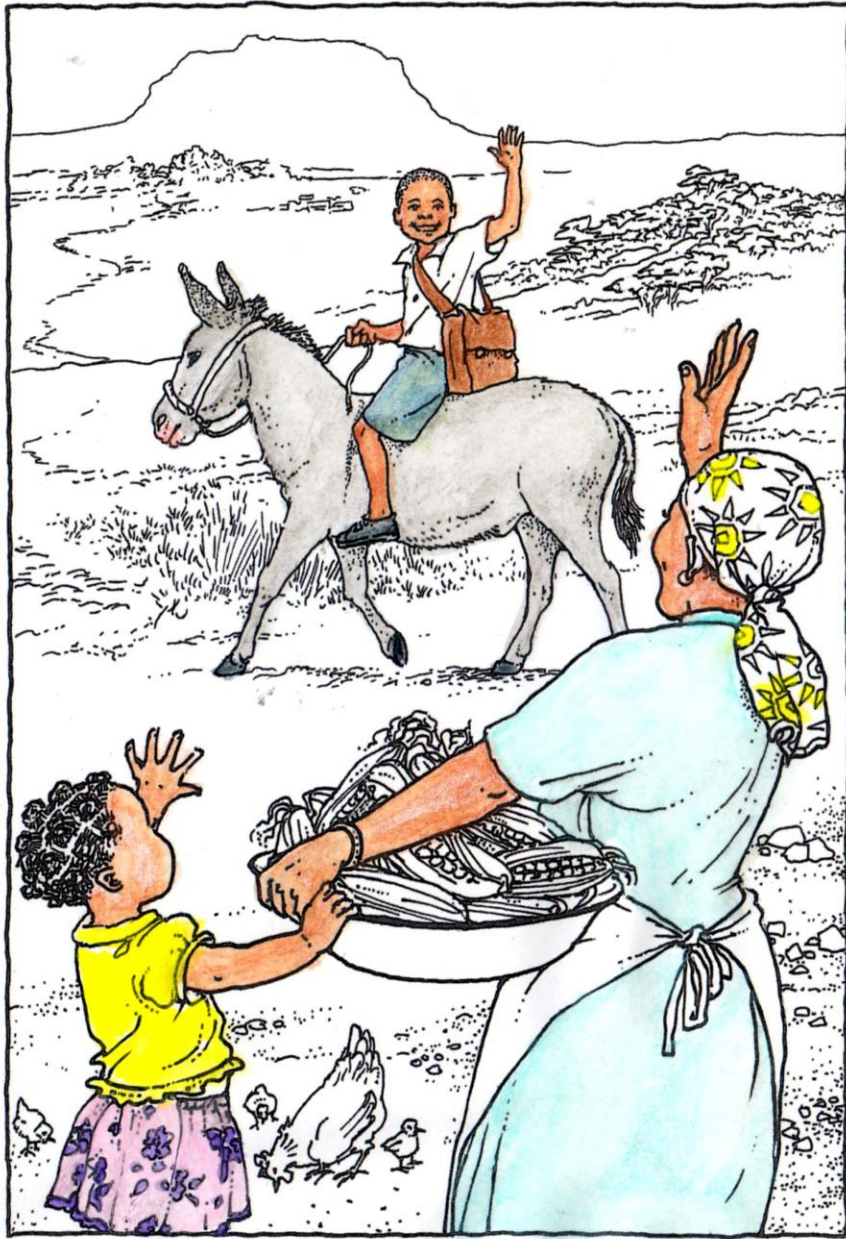
Matlho a tsona a tlhoka go tlhaphisiwa fa go na le lerole le lentsi gongwe go na le dintshi tse di bakang gore matlho a ditonki a tshologe dikeledi.

Thabo o ne a rata bobowa jwa silika jwa ga Siphon fa a sa le mmotlana, le letlalo le le borethe go dikologa molomo wa ga Siphon. Thabo o ne a naya Siphon manathwana a dijo go tswa mo seatleng sa gagwe se se phutholotsweng.

Siphon o ne a di tsaya mo seatleng sa ga Thabo ka dipounama tsa gagwe tse di boleta. Go ise go ye kae, e ne e re fa a bona Thabo a tla, Siphon a goeletse kwa godimo a mo dumedisa.

Siphon o ne a gola ka bonako go feta Thabo, fela rraagwe Thabo o ne a mo lemosa gore marapo a ga Siphon ga a ise a tie.





Fa a ka simolola go dirisiwa a le monnye thata jalo, a rwala dithoto tse di boima, marapo a gagwe a tla kobega, mme se se tla mmakela ditlhabi botshelo ba gagwe botlhe. Fa Siph o a tlhokomelwa sentle, o tla tshela go ka lekana le Thabo gonne ditonki di kgona go tshela sebaka se setelele.

Fa Siph o a setse a godile a na le dingwaga di le 4, o ne a simolola go thusa mmaagwe go goga kariki ya ga rraagwe Thabo. Gape Siph o ne a thusa go lema tshimo ya ga mmaagwe Thabo.

Malatsi a sekolo

Fa Thabo a ithuta kwa sekolong, Siph o ene a ithuta go bona dijo tse di siameng mo lekgabaneng. Tlhaga e e omileng le ditlhatshana ke dijo tse di siametseng tonki. Thabo o ne a rutila Siph o go boela kwa sekolong ka nako e e tshwanang letsatsi le letsatsi fa sekolo se tswa gore a mo pege le dibuka tsa gagwe go ya gae.

Bangwe ba bana ba kwa sekolong ba ne ba tshega Siphō.

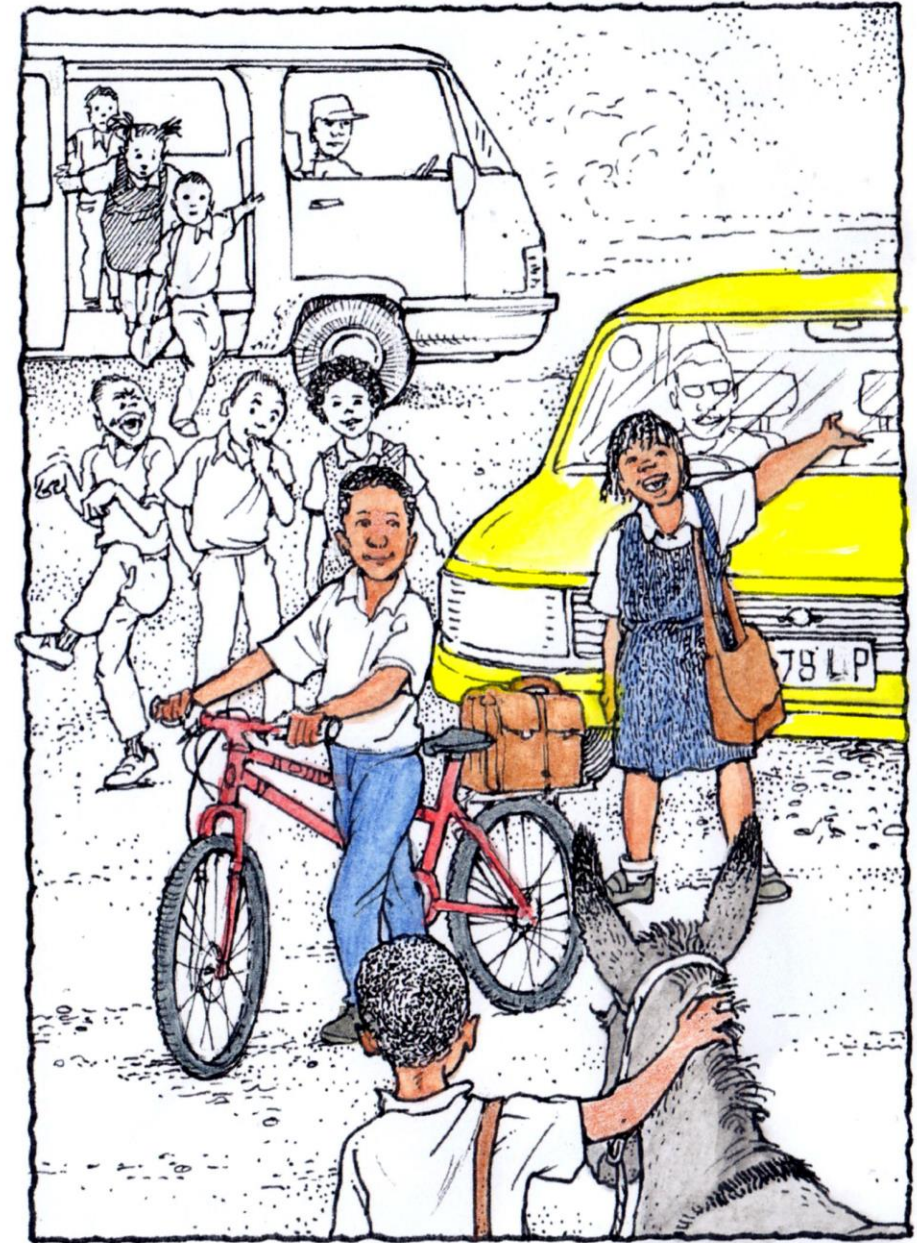
Sadi a re: “Ijoo, go dirisa phologolo e e bonya jaana? Nna rre o ntlisa sekolong ka koloi e e bonako, e ntle. E bile ke reetsa radio mo koloing!”

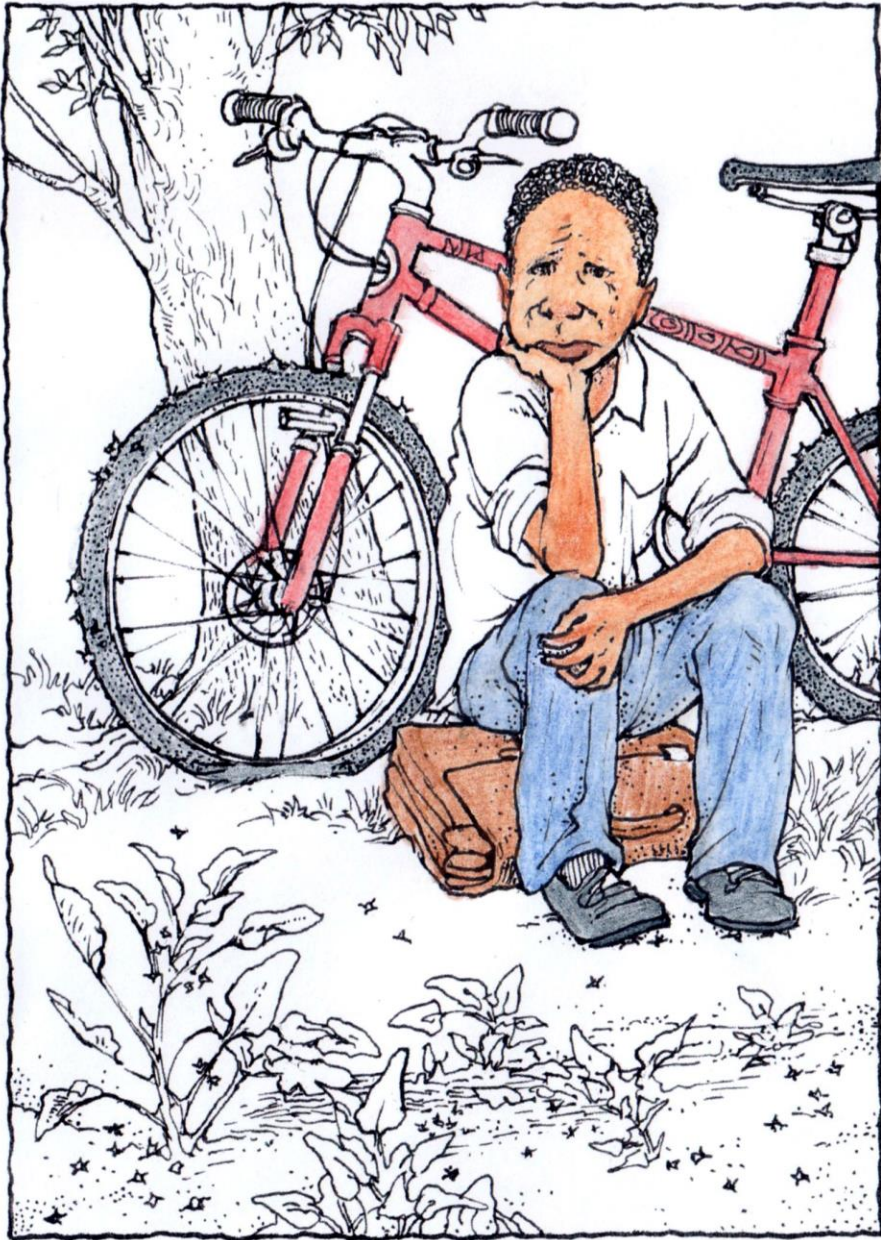
Bana ba bangwe ba re: “Rona re tla ka thekesi, mme re reetsa dikhasete tsa mmīno!”

Modise a re: “E bile nna baesekele ya me e ntšhwa e bile e a phatsima mme e nna fa ke e tlogetseng gone. Ga e tlhoke le go fula tlhaga.”

Fela Thabo o ne a rata Siphō le Siphō a rata Thabo e bile a mo sala morago gongwe le gongwe. Thabo a seke a kopa rraagwe baesekele.

Ka letsatsi lengwe fa Thabo a ya sekolong, a feta Sadi a tsamaya fa thoko ga tsela, a imelwa ke dibuka.





“Koloi ya ga ntate rraago e kae?” ga botsa Thabo.

“E feletswe ke petorolo,” Sadi a araba a swabile. A palama Siphon mme a tsamaya le Thabo go ya sekolong.

“Siphon o ne a mpegile le dibuka tsa me!” a tlotlela bana ba bangwe. Morago ga moo, a palama le Thabo letsatsi lengwe le lengwe.

Ka letsatsi le lengwe fa Thabo le Sadi ba tswa kwa sekolong, ba fitlhela Modise a lela.

“Thaere ya me e tshabilwe! Fa nka leka go palama baesekele ya me leotwana le tla robega!” Modise a tlogela baesekele ya gagwe kwa sekolong, mme a ya gae a palame Siphon a na le Thabo le Sadi.

Rraagwe Thabo o ne a sa itumela gonne a re ba imela Siphon.

“Bana ba bararo le dibuka ba lekane tonki e le nngwe! Fa bana ba bangwe ba ka batla go palama, gongwe fa le gola, le tla nna bokete thata. Bana ba bangwe ba ipatlele ditonki tsa bona,” ga rialo rre.

Modise a tsaya sebaka go baakanya baesekele ya gagwe.

O ne a tlhoka go dira se gangwe le gape gonne ditsela tse di makgwakgwa di ne di pontšhisa thaere ya gagwe mme a fitlha thari gantsi kwa sekolong.

Letsatsi lengwe bana ba le bantsi ba nna thari kwa sekolong. E ne e le bana ba ba tlang ka thekisi. Mogokgo o ne a tshwenyegile.

O ne a letsa mogala mme a bolelela barutabana se: “Thekisi e menogile, mme ka lesego ga go ope yo o gobetseng!”





Thekisi

Morago ga moo, rraagwe Thabo e ne e le mokgweetsi wa thekisi ya bana ba sekolo, mme kariki ya ditonki e le thekisi. Sadi le Modise ba ne ba rata 'thekisi' e ntšhwa.

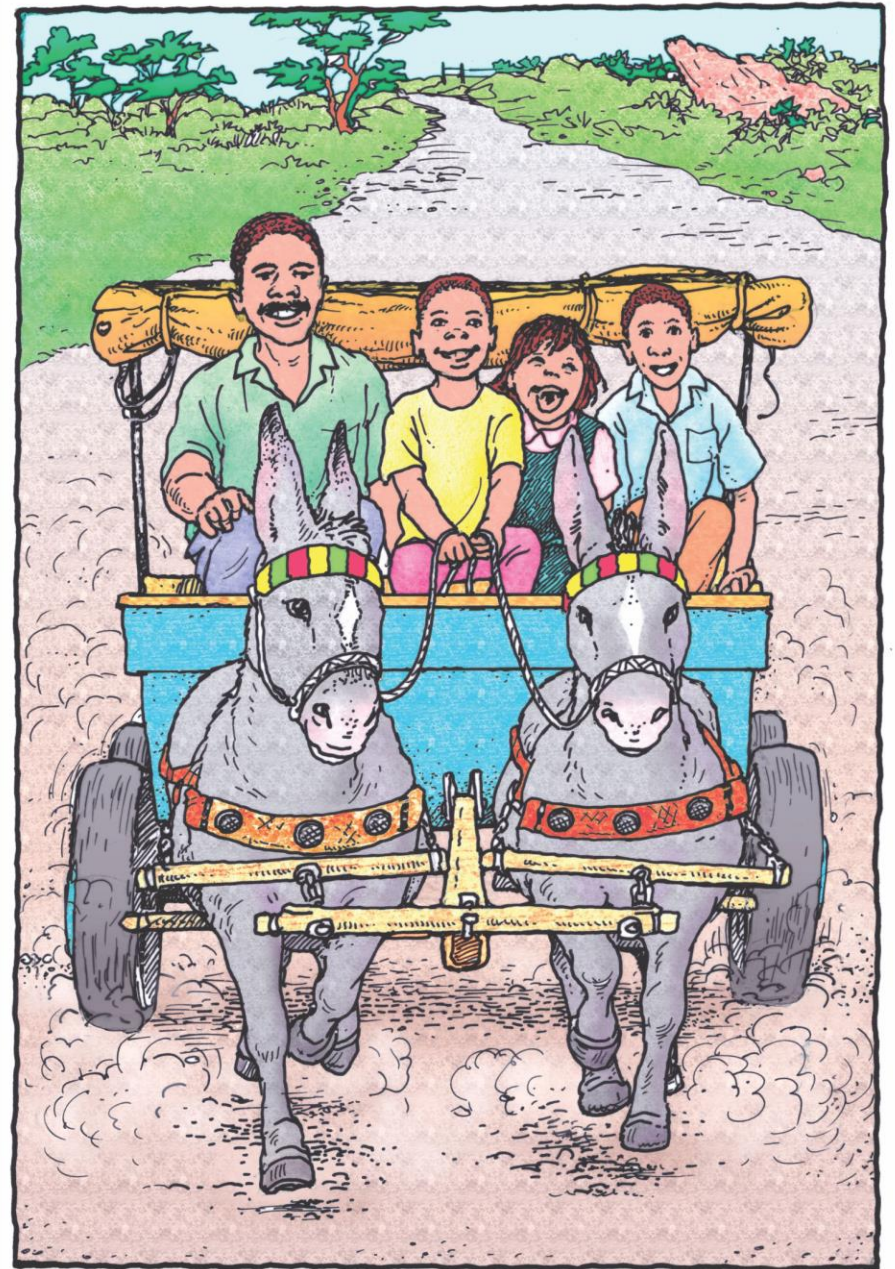
Bana botlhe kwa sekolong ba rata ditonki jaanong. Ka dinako dingwe bana ba tla go thusa Thabo le rraagwe go tshela motshotelo wa ditonki mo masimong. Ka tsela e, rraagwe Thabo o boloka madi mme o tthagisa dijalo tse di nonneng. Botlhe ba dumelana gore Siph o ke mpho e e rategang ya ga Thabo.

Siph o ga a letlelelwe go tsamaya mo ditseleng tse dikgolo, mme fa a le mo tseleng epe fela, o a bo a na le Thabo. Bosigo Siph o na le lefelo le le manobonobo la go robala, moo a babalesegileng gone. Bangwe ba bana ba kopile batsadi ba bona gore ba batla go nna le ditonki le bona.

Rraagwe Thabo o fetotse kariki ya gagwe ya maotwana a le mabedi mme jaanong o na le kolotsana ya maotwana a le mane mme jaanong o pega bana ba le bantsi go ya sekolong.

Fa kariki e na le maotwana a le mabedi fela ga go bonolo go lekalekanya morwalo, bogolo fa e gogiwa ke ditonki.

Maotwana a le mane a fedisa bothata jo.



*Note to
Teacher*

*Discuss with the learners
how Thabo and his family
made sure their
donkeys enjoyed the
Five Freedoms for Animals.*

*These principles
are endorsed by the
World Organization for
Animal Health.*

5 DIKGOLOLOSEGO TSE TLHANO tsa Diphologolo



5 FREEDOMS FOR ANIMALS

Endorsed by the World Organization for Animal Health

Kgololosego mo lenyoreng, tlala le phepelotlase

Kgololosego mo pheretlhegong

Kgololosego mo ditlhabing, kgobalo le malwetsi

Kgololosego ya go tlhagisa mekgwa ya ka gale

Kgololosego mo poifong le khutsafalo



How well do you remember the story?

1 Write **TRUE** or **FALSE**

The name **Chipo** means gift

The skin surrounding Chipo's mouth was soft

When Chipo was 3 years old, he had to pull the cart

Thabo started school when he was 7 years old

Thabo's Father was cross that all 3 children had ridden the donkey at the same time
.....

2 Write down the missing words

The wagon had at the back for when it got dark.

Plastic bag harnesses can easily be

Chipo was never allowed on the roads.

In the olden days and noblemen rode donkeys.

Harnesses made from do not hurt the donkeys.

3 Who...

owned a bicycle?

phoned to find out what had happened to the taxi?

warned the children about Chipo's bones?

drove a fast car?

named the foal?

4 What...

did Thabo's father buy for the wagon?

food did Chipo eat?

could make a donkey's eyes weep?

did Thabo's father use to fertilise the field?

part of the wagon protects the children from the rain?



Write an ACROSTIC poem...

If you look at the following poem you will see that the letters on the left in dark print form the word **DOG**

Dear little puppy

Outside playing with a red ball

Give it lots of love and attention

See if you can create a similar **acrostic poem** using the word **DONKEY**

D

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WORKER'S DAY

**1
MAY**



Just like ***the work of humans is celebrated*** on International Workers' Day on 1st May every year, ***donkeys too are deserving of respect and dignity*** and the right not to be exploited.

Now lawyers are putting their heads together to
discuss how best to...

recognize

*the toil
and labour*

*of
donkeys*

*and
other*

animals



Mmaagwe Thabo ene o ntse a
ithuta go dira ditomo ka go loga
dikgetsana tsa polasitiki.

Tonki, tonki, wena yo mosetlha,
bula molomo mme o opele.

Emisa ditsebe mme o letse lepatata
go tsosa lefatshe mo mosong o.

— Tlhokaina —

