



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.

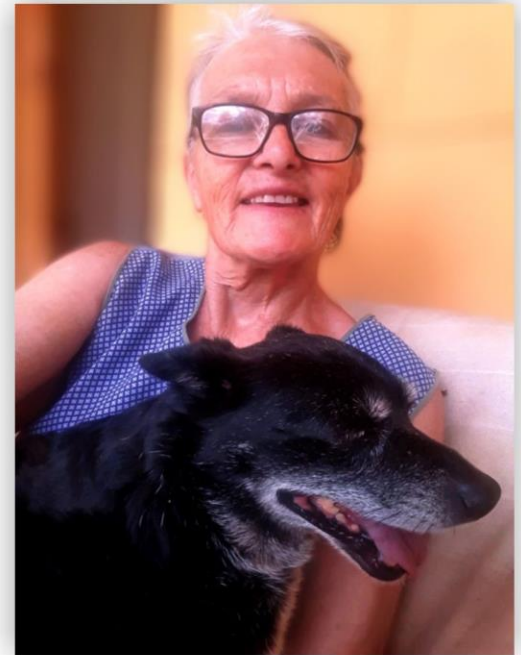


During rest stops, the lambs are taken out of the pockets so that they can suckle from their moms before being returned to the pockets to continue the journey down the mountain.

*Teacher's
Note*



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



Illustrations by
Pandora Alberts



SeSotho

VERSION

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



Mpho ya bohlokwa

ka Peta Jones



Tonki e nyane

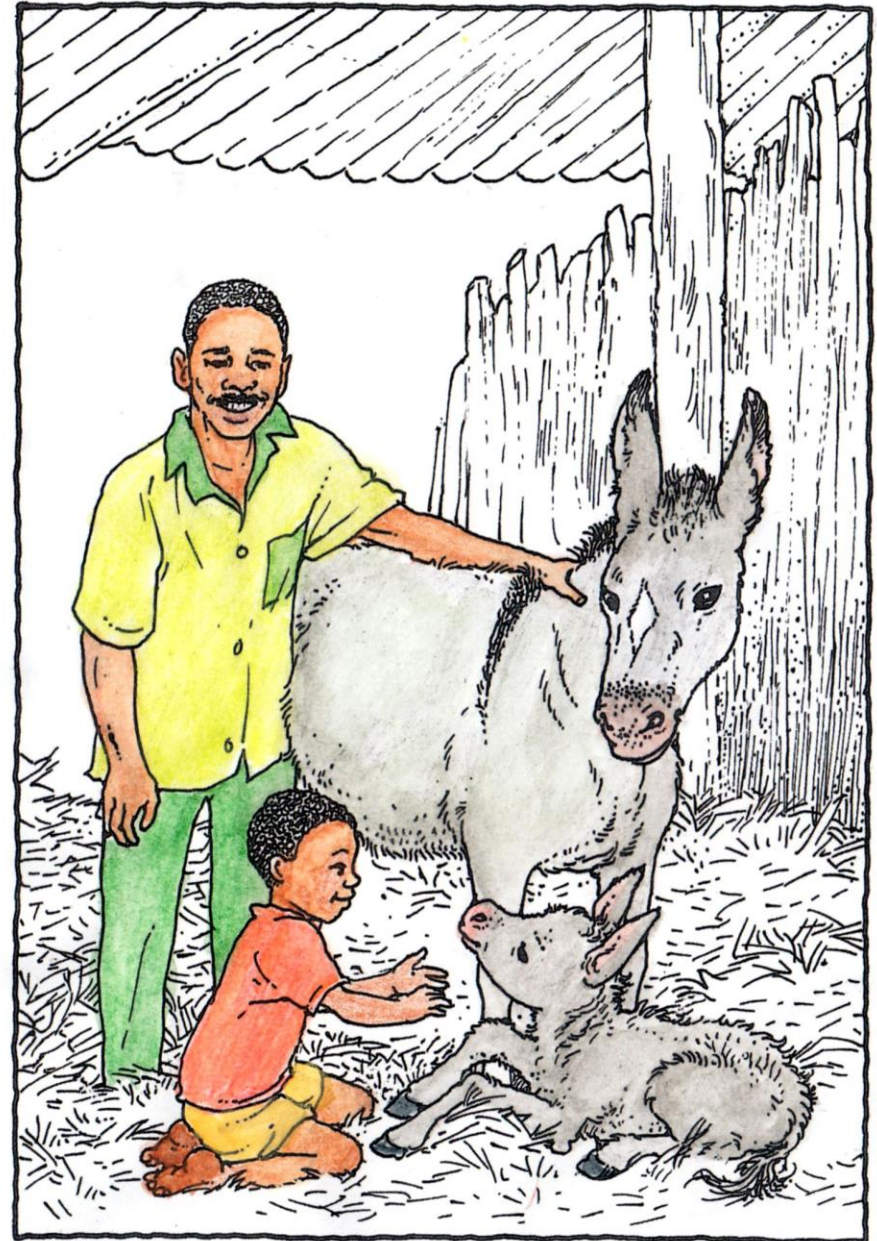
Thabo o ne a le dilemo di tharo ha tonki ya ntatae e ba le petsana. Ntata Thabo a re a ka reha petsana lebitso mme a be a e hlokomele ka boena. A bolella Thabo hore mehleng ya kgale, marena le banna ba hlomphehang ba ne ba palama ditonki. “Batho re lehlohonolo hobane ditonki di kgona ho re sebeletsa. Di hloka ho hlokomelwa hantle, bakeng la mosebetsi wa tsona,” a rialo.

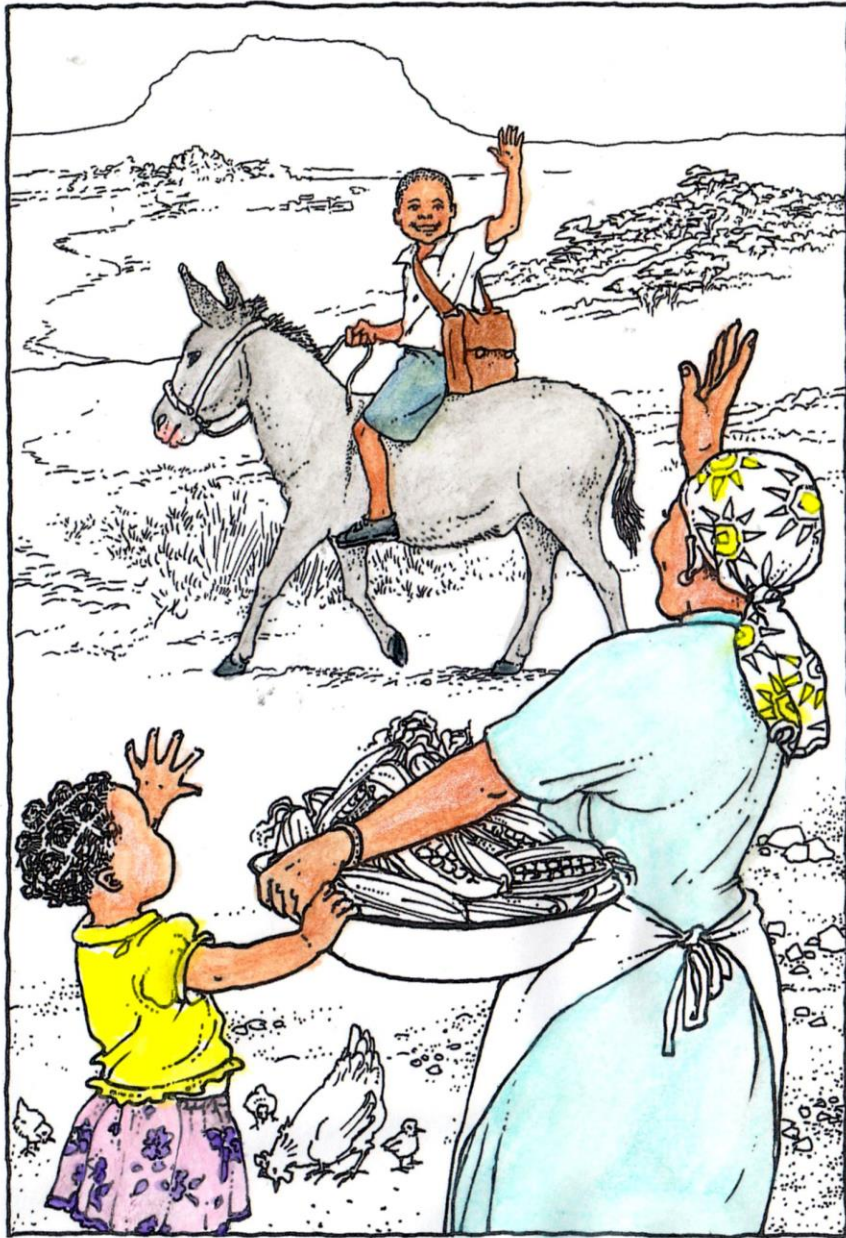
Thabo a reha tonki e nyane Chipu, ho bolelang 'mpho'. Ntata Thabo a mmontsha ka moo a ka tlwaetsang Chipu ho tshwarwa maoto le mahlo. A hlalosa hore sena sea hlokahala hobane ka nako e nngwe ditlhako tsa tonki di lokela ho hlwekiswa ha di tletse seretse, kapa di hlabilwe ke meutlwa. Mahlo a tsona a hloka ho hlatsuwa ha lerole le le lengata le ha ditshintshi di le ngata mme di etsa hore mahlo a ditonki a lle.

Thabo o ne a rata boya bo benyang boo Chipo e neng ena le bona ha e sale nyane, le letlalo le bonolo le patapotileng molomo wa yona. Thabo o ne a efa dijo ho tswa seatleng sa hae. Chipo e ne e di nka ka molomo wa yona o bonolo. Ka mora nako e seng kae, ha e bona Thabo a etla e ne e lla haholo e le ho mo dumedisa.

Chipo ya hola ka potlako ho feta Thabo, empa ntata Thabo a mo hlokomedisa hore masapo a Chipo ha a eso tiye. Ha e sebediswa e sale nyane, ho jara dintho tse boima, masapo a yona a ka kobeha, mme sena se ne se ka e utlwisahloko bophelo ba yona bohle. Haeba Chipo e ne e hlokometswe hantle, e ne e tla phela halelele jwalo ka Thabo, hobane ditonki di ka phela nako e telele.

Ha Chipo e le dilemo di nne mme e hodile, ya qala ho thusa mma yona ho hula kariki ya ntata Thabo. Chipo e ne e boetse e thusa ho lema tshimo ya mma Thabo.





Empa jwale Thabo o ne a se a le dilemo di supileng a hloka hore Chipo e mo ise sekolong. Thabo o ne a lokela ho nka dibuka tse boima, empa Chipo e ne e ka kgona ho mo nkella le tsona ka nako e le nngwe.

Matsatsi a sekolo

Ha Thabo a ntse a ithuta sekolong, Chipo ya ithuta ho fula leralleng. Jwang bo ommeng le dihlahla ke dijo tse lokileng ho tonki. Thabo a ruta Chipo ho kgutlela sekolong ka nako e tshwanang ka mehla ha sekolo se tswa, ho mojara ho ya hae mmoho le dibuka tsa hae. Bana ba bang ba sekolo ba ne ba tsheha Chipo.

Sally a re: “Ho a qabola ho sebedisa phoofolo e lenama e tsofetseng. Ntate o ntlisa ka koloi e lebelo, e ntle. Ke mamela seyalemoya ka koloing!”

Bana ba bang ba re: “Re tla sekolong ka tekisi, mme re mamela dikhasete tsa mmimo!”

Phineas a re: “Baesekele ya ka e a benya mme e ntjha mme e dula moo ke e behileng teng. Ha e hloke ho ja jwang.”

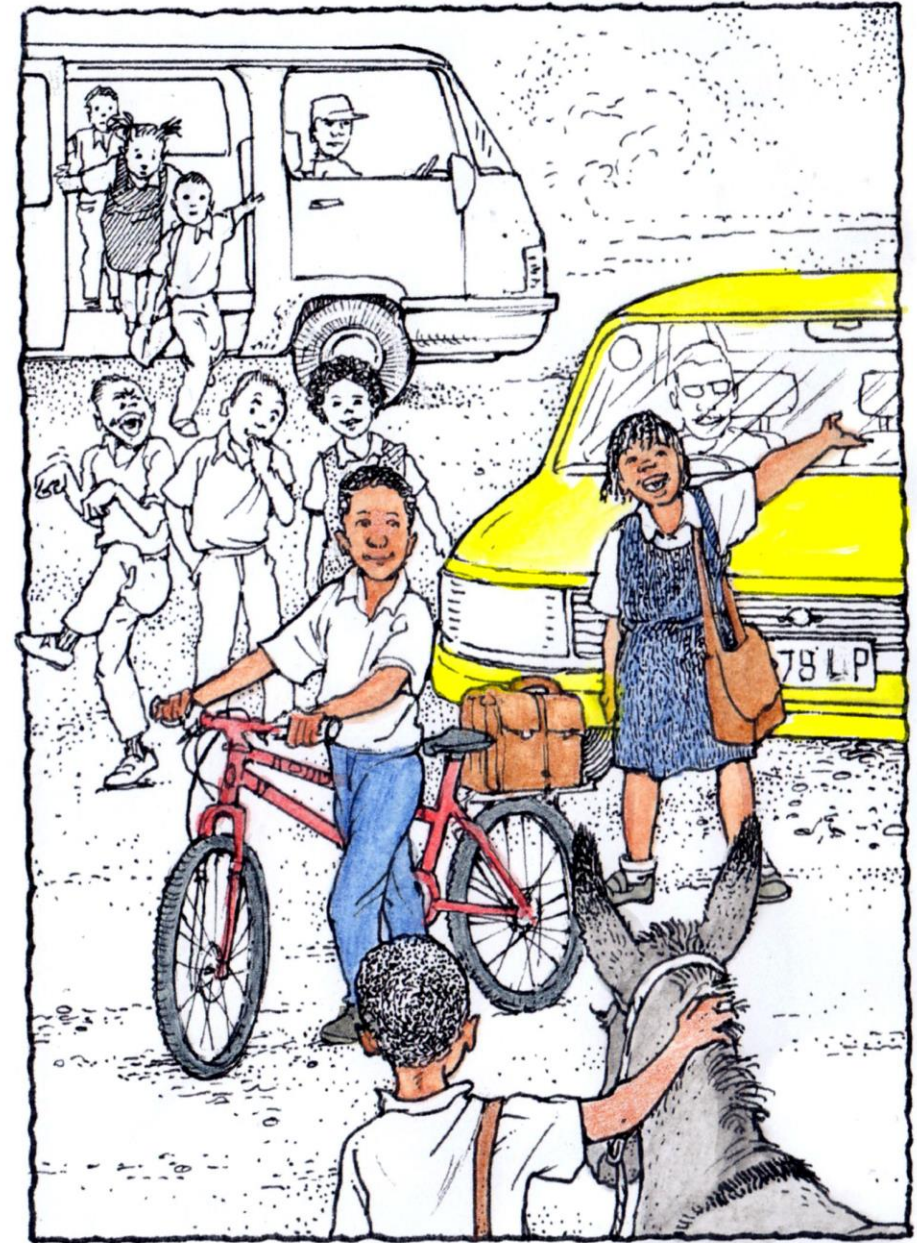
Empa Thabo o ne a rata Chipo le Chipo e rata Thabo mme e mo latella hohle moo a yang teng. Thabo ha a ka a kopa ntatae hore a mo rekele baesekele.

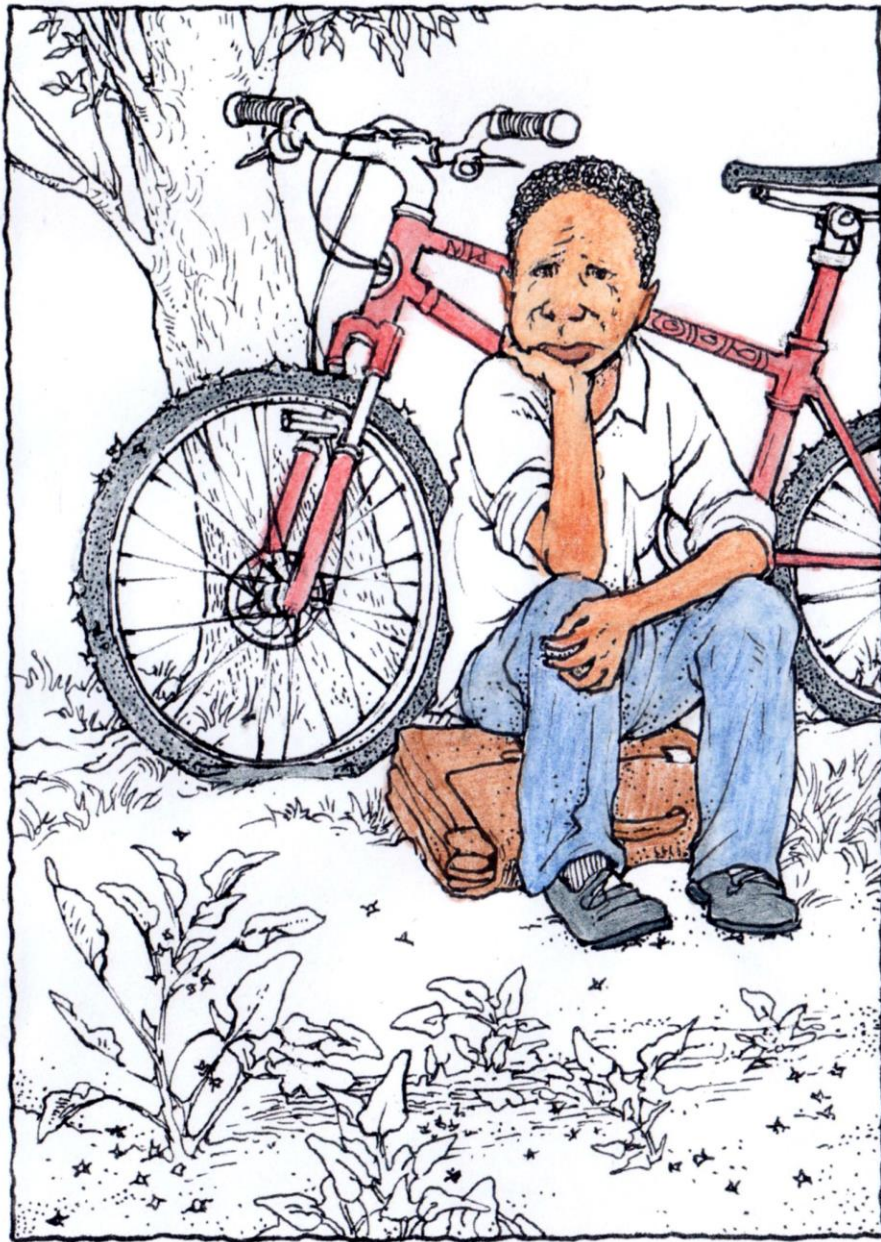
Ka tsatsi le leng, a palame ho ya sekolong, Thabo a feta Sally a tsamaya mmileng o yang sekolong, a jere dibuka tse boima.

“Koloi ya ntatao e kae?” ho botsa Thabo.

“Koloi ha e na peterole” ho rialo Sally ka ho sarelwa. A hlwella Chipo mme a palama le Thabo ho ya sekolong.

“Chipo e ntjarile mmoho le dibuka tsa ka!” a bolella bana ba bang. Ho tloha mohla moo a palama le Thabo tsatsi le leng le le leng.





Ka tsatsi le leng ha Thabo le Sally ba tloha sekolong, ba lemoha hore Phineas o a lla. “Lebidi la ka le pantjhile! Ha nka leka ho palama baesekele ya ka, lebidi le tla robaha!” Phineas a siya baesekele ya hae sekolong, mme a ya hae a palame Chipole le Thabo le Sally.

Ntata Thabo a halefa haholo hobane o ne a nahana hore morwalo oo o se o le boima haholo bakeng la Chipole. “Bana ba bararo le dibuka kaofela di lekane bakeng la tonki e le nngwe! Ha bana ba bang ba palama, kapa ha o hola, morwalo oo o tla ba mongata haholo. Bana ba bang ba iphumanele ditonki tsa bona le bona,” ho rialo ntate.

Phineas a qeta dihora a lokisa baesekele. O ne a lokela ho pheta pheta sena, hobane tsela ya kerabole e ne e etsa hore lebidi la hae le pantjhe kgafetsa mme o ne a atisa ho fihla morao sekolong. Ka tsatsi le leng bohobo ba bana ba fihla morao sekolong.

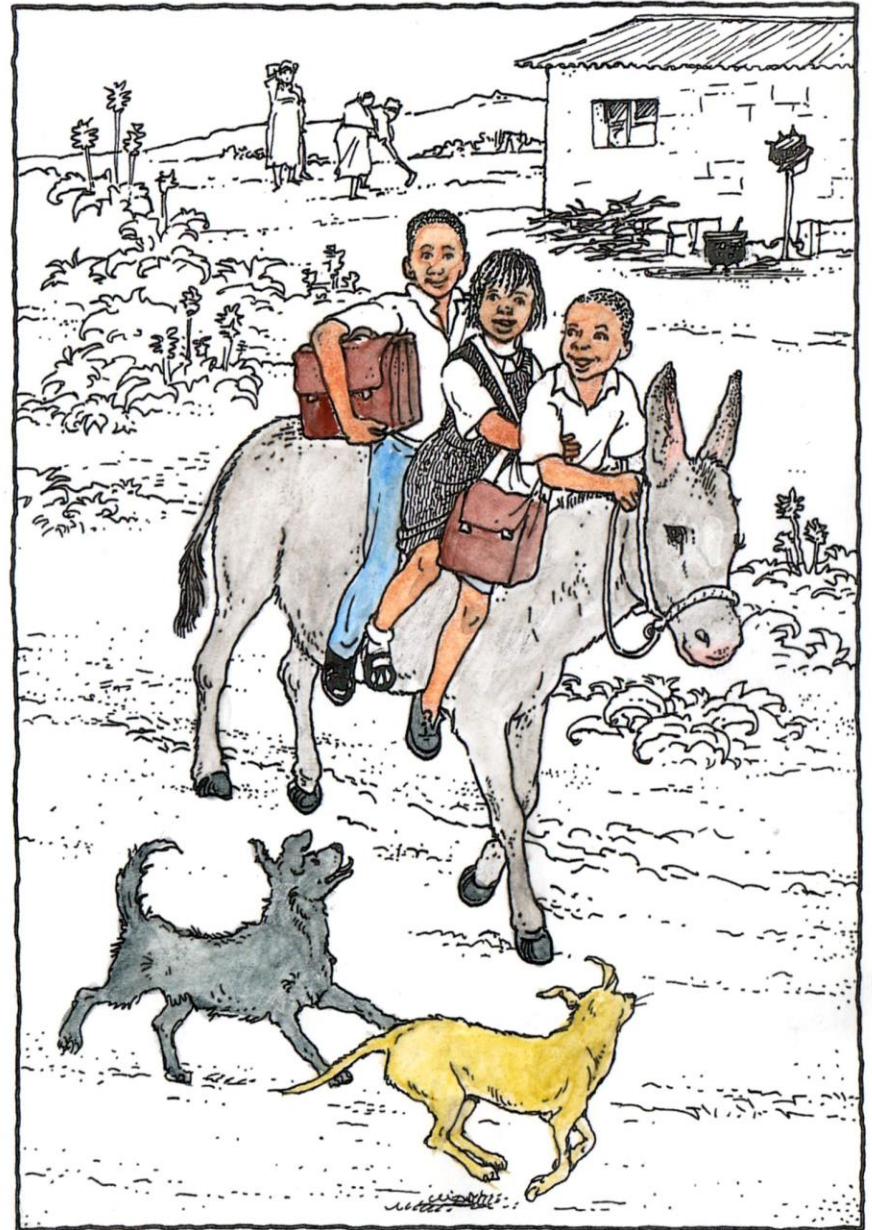
Bana e ne e le bana ba tlang ka tekisi sekolong. Mosuwe-hlooho o ne a tshwenyehile. A letsa mohala, mme a bolella matitjhere: “Tekisi e amehile kotsing empa, ka lehlohonolo, ha ho motho ya tswileng kotsi!”

Tekisi

Ka mora moo, ntata Thabo e bile mokganni wa tekisi ya bana ba sekolo, mme kariki ya tonki ya e ba tekisi. Sally le Phinease ba ile ba rata 'tekisi' ena e ntjha.

Bana bohle sekolong ba se ba rata ditonki. Ka nako tse ding bana ba tla ho tla thusa Thabo le ntatae ho tshela moitedi wa ditonki masimong. Ka mokgwa ona ntata Thabo o boloka tjhelete mme o hlahisa dijalo tse atlehileng. Ba dumellana hore, Chipo ke mpho ya bohlokwa ho Thabo.

Chipo ha e dumellwe ho ba mmileng e meholo, mme ha e le mmileng ofe kapa ofe, Thabo o ba teng.





Bosiu Chipu ena le sebaka se setle moo e robalang teng, moo e bolokehileng. Bana ba bang ba kopile bo-ntata bona ho ba fumanela ditonki le bona.

Ntata Thabo o rekile kariki ya mabidi a mane bakeng sa e mabidi a mabedi, mme o se a ka nka bana ba bangatanyana ho ya sekolong. Ha kariki e na le mabidi a mabedi feela, ho tsitsisa morwalo ho batla ho eba boima, haholo bakeng la ditonki. Ka mabidi a mane bothata bona bo a hlolwa.

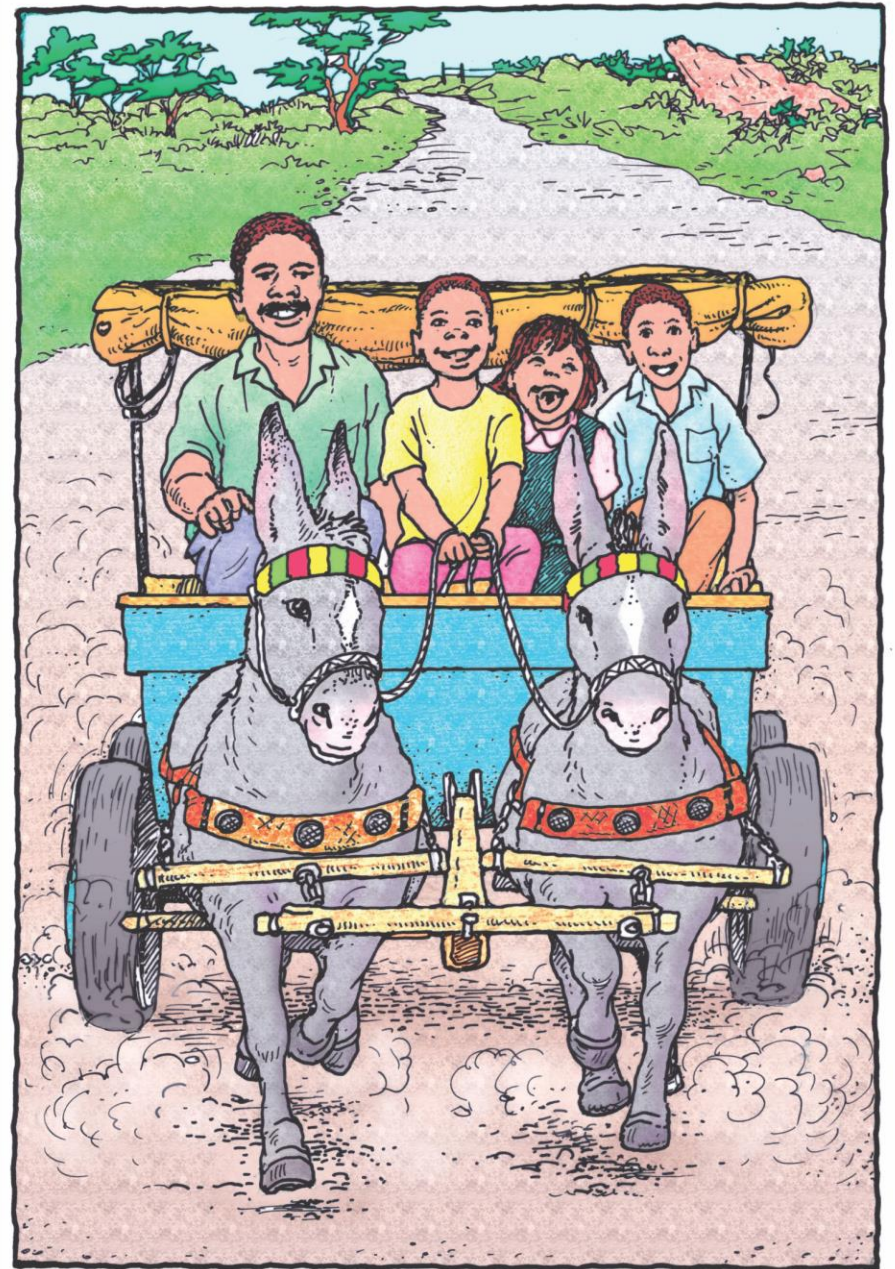
Bakeng la karolo ya hae, mma Thabo o ne a ntse a ithuta ho etsa marapo a hulang kariki ka ho loha dipolasetiki tse sebeditseng tsa disuphamakete. Di etsa marapo a thata bakeng sa marapo a hulang kariki mme ha di utlwise ditonki bohloko.

Ka nqa e nngwe, mekotla ya dipolasetiki e na le mebala e hlakileng mme e hlatsweha ha bonolo e le hore mehala e hulang kariki e dule e hlwekile e kganya.

Sena se molemo haholo ho ena le hore mekotla ya dipolasetiki e tlatlale moo e ka jewang ke diphoofolo. Diphoofolo di e ja hobane e nkgadijo empa polasetiki e etsa mafito ka maleng mme e ka di bolaya.

Jwale ditonki ka bobedi di hula kosekara di kentswe dirifoleketara marapong a phatleng tsa tsona.

Kariki e boetse e na le theipi e jwalo ka morao, bakeng sa ha ho ka etsahala hore ntata thabo a phirimelwe tseleng pele fihla hae.



*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 DITOKOLOHO TSE HLANO tsa Diphoofolo



5 FREEDOMS FOR ANIMALS

Endorsed by the World Organization for Animal Health

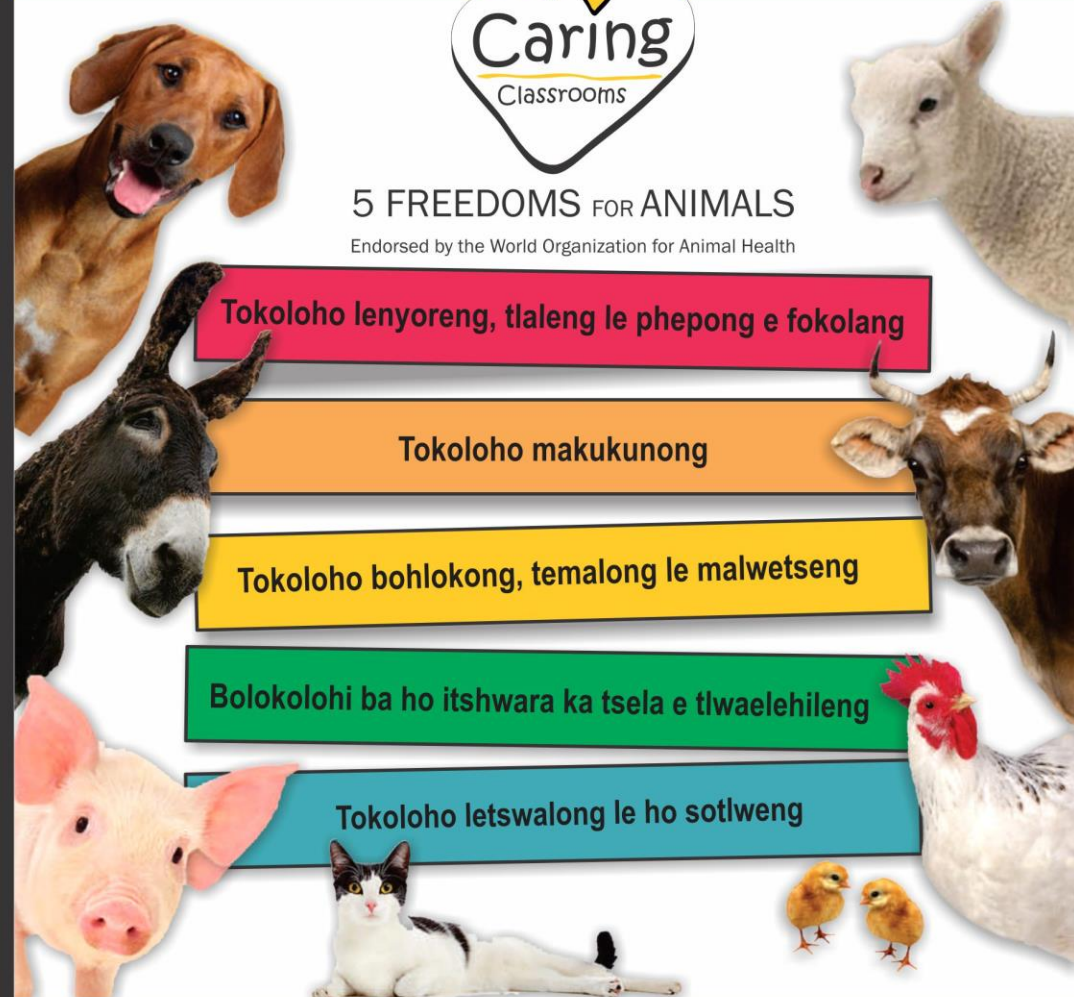
Tokoloho lenyoreng, tlaleng le phepong e fokolang

Tokoloho makukunong

Tokoloho bohlokong, temalong le malwetseng

Bolokolohi ba ho itshwara ka tsela e tlwaelehileng

Tokoloho letswalong le ho sotlweng



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



Tonki, tonki, o tsofetse o bile o le
moputswa, bula molomo wa hao
mme o lle.
Phahamisa ditsebe tsa hao mme o
letse lenaka la hao, ho tsosa
lefatshe hoseng hona ho thibaseleng.

— Mongodi ya sa tsejweng —

