

**AFL1504**

May/June 2013

**LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS ACQUISITION IN AN AFRICAN  
LANGUAGE 2**

Duration 2 Hours

100 Marks

**EXAMINERS  
FIRST**PROF IM KOSCH  
PROF MR MASUBELELE  
DR PH NKUNA  
MR AP SOTASHE  
DR JC LE ROUXPROF MJ MAFELA  
MS TMSMA MONYAKANE  
DR TD RANAMANE**SECOND**

DR EM MABUZA

Closed book examination

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**THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF 29 PAGES**

Go to the section on **YOUR PARTICULAR LANGUAGE** and **ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS**. All answers must be written in the exam script.

You may answer the questions in **YOUR AFRICAN LANGUAGE, ENGLISH OR AFRIKAANS**, unless it is specifically stated in which language the answer should be.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTION 1**

In all the language sections **QUESTION 1** consists of multiple choice sub-questions. The answers must be written in your answer book in the following way

Write a to j underneath each other, and next to each letter, give the number of the correct answer, e.g.

a 2  
b 4  
c 3  
etc

**[TURN OVER]**

**ISIZULU (ZULU)****UMBULO 1 / QUESTION 1. Multiple choice questions**

- a Considering the political situation in South Africa, why has the term 'African languages' become more acceptable than 'Bantu languages'?
- 1 Its usage was endorsed with the advent of the new democracy in 1994
  - 2 It is the internationally accepted term for linguistic and classificatory purposes
  - 3 It does not carry negative connotations attached to the apartheid era
  - 4 It emphasizes the fact that these languages originated in Central Africa
- b Which well-known proverb (paraphrased in English below) expresses an African philosophy that places greater value on the social group than on the individual?
- 1, Do unto others as you want them to do unto you
  - 2 One good turn (favour) deserves another
  - 3 Many hands make light work
  - 4 A person is what he is because of other people
- c The ceremony which marks the end of the mourning period of a widow is called
- 1 a crowning ceremony
  - 2 a welcoming ceremony
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- d The use of expressions like 'I was dropped by my knife' instead of 'I lost my knife' in an African language, is an example of
- 1 a strategy whereby blame is directed away from an individual in a disagreeable situation
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- e Which option contains words whose meanings first have to be specified before they can be translated into an African language?
- 1 sand, water
  - 2 aunt, uncle
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- f One of the purposes of praise poems is to
- 1 honour an important person
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  - 3 teach a moral lesson
  - 4 encourage collaboration in manual labour

**[TURN OVER]**

- g Which statement is NOT TRUE regarding folktales?
- 1 They often have an open-ended story structure
  - 2 They have timeless messages and universal qualities
  - 3 They are usually told by the grandmother
  - 4 They are typically told during daytime
- h Proverbs are phrases that perform a specific function in a community, namely to
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- i Which one of the following genres of folklore has a rigid structure, in other words, it does not allow the author to exercise his/her creative freedom?
- 1 praise poems
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- j In translations the aim is to produce texts that are meaningful and stylistically well-formed. This is achieved by
- 1 an idiomatic translation
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/10/

**UMBUZO 2 / QUESTION 2**

- 2.1 Funda isiqephu esilandelayo bese uphendula imibuzo / Read the following extract and then answer the questions that follow

Nayo imbuzi futhi ithi ingabona imoto, ithi ngaze ngavelelwa. Ibaleke ngesikhulu isivini. Kanti izimbongolo zona, aziyigqize qakala imoto, ngisho ingaqhamuka indiza, ziyazimele nje zinganyakazi nakunyakaza ngoba ziyazi ukuthi zasikhokhela sonke isikweletu sazo.

**Imibuzo/ Questions**

- (a) Yisiphi isilwane esibalekayo lapho sibona imoto? Kungani sibaleka? / Which animal runs away when it sees a car? Why does it run away? (2)
- (b) Yisiphi isilwane esingabaleki lapho sibona imoto? Kungani singabaleki? / Which animal does not run away when it sees a car? (2)
- (c) Yisiphi esinye isilwane okuxoxwa ngaso kule nganekwane? / Which other animal is talked about in this folktale? (2)
- (d) Yisikweletu sani okuxoxwa ngaso kule nganekwane? / What debt is talked about in this folktale? (2)
- (e) Bangaki abalingiswa abakule nganekwane? / How many characters are in this folktale? (2)

**[TURN OVER]**

- 2.2 (a) Discuss the themes covered in isiZulu folktales. Use an isiZulu folktale to support your answer (5)
- (b) Zulu folktales have a unique structure. Discuss this statement with reference to an isiZulu folktale of your choice (5)
- 2.3 Riddles played an important role in Zulu culture. What were the functions of riddles in this culture? Which phrase is often used to introduce riddles in Zulu? Give an example of a simple riddle and its answer (10)
- 2.4 Choose any five Zulu idioms and use them in Zulu sentences of your own to show that you understand what they mean (10)
- /40/**

### UMBUZO 3 / QUESTION 3

Funda le ndatshana engezansi bese uphendula imibuzo elandelayo /Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow

Abantu abaningi beze emshadweni kadadewethu. Umakoti ufike esontweni ngemoto entsha eluhlaza eyiBMW. Uggoke ingubo yakhe enhle emhlophe. Umkhwenyane umlinde phakathi esontweni, ugqoke isudi yakhe enhle emnyama.

Ekhaya amakhosikazi apheke ukudla okuningi okumnandi ngoba usuku olukhethekile. Amakhosikazi aphise utshwala obuningi, enze neziphuzo eziningi. Abeke ikhekhe elikhulu elimhlophe nezimbali ezibomvu etafuleni elide. Amanye amakhosikazi ayakizela egcekeni athi, "Halala, kwakuhle kwethu." Izingane zacula amaculo amnandi omshado. Obaba basina kwaba kuhle kwanjeya.

- (a) Beze kuphi abantu abaningi? (1)
- (b) Ufike kuphi umakoti ngemoto entsha eluhlaza eyiBMW? (1)
- (c) Injani ingubo egqokwe ngumakoti? (1)
- (d) Injani isudi egqokwe ngumkhwenyane? (1)
- (e) Amakhosikazi apheke ukudla okunjani? (1)
- (f) Bhala ezinye izinto ezintathu ezenziwe ngamakhosikazi? (3)
- (g) Mention two things that are specific to Zulu culture which were done at the wedding (2)
- /10/**

### UMBUZO 4 / QUESTION 4

Paraphrase the following Zulu passage in English

UZenzile walizwa iculo elaliculwa ngudadewabo, wedlula wangangeni elawini lakhe. Udadewabo wayecula njalo uma ikhona ingozi eyayizomehlela. Nanamuhla ubaba wakhe wayefuna ukumbualala. Wayezifihle elawini lakhe ukuze athi lapho ethi uyangena ambulale. Ngenxa yeculo likaZenziwe, uZenzile akangenanga elawini lakhe. Okwenzeka ukuthi indoda yaphuma elawini lomfana yabaleka ngoba yesaba ukuthi umfana uzoyibulala. (10)

[TURN OVER]

**UMBUZO 5 / QUESTION 5**

Translate the following passage from English into Zulu

The owner of the car agreed that the animals ride in his car. The driver of the car drove until he reached a place where the animals were supposed to get off. When the animals got off the car, the donkey paid the whole amount which the driver had requested, and it went away. The owner of the car was happy about what the donkey had done. The dog also paid its due but the owner of the car did not have change. /10/

**UMBUZO 6 / QUESTION 6**

Write an essay or dialogue (ingxoxo) of about 1 page on **ONE** of the following topics, OR

2 paragraphs of about 10 to 15 lines each on **TWO** of the following topics

- (a) Ngiyayithanda iNingizimu Afrika (South Africa)
- (b) Kumnandi ukufunda isiZulu
- (c) NgoMgqibelo ezitolo
- (d) Umndeni wami
- (e) Idili elimnandi (A pleasant party)
- (f) Inja yami
- (g) Olwandle
- (h) Emsebenzini
- (i) Ingxoxo UThembu utshela udokotela ukuthi uyagula
- (j) Ingxoxo UMandla uxoxa nomngane wakhe uLinda ngokufunda kwabo eyunivesi
- (k) Ingxoxo Egalaji uMnu ufuna uphethiloli, uwoyela namanzi
- (l) Ingxoxo Abafundi bakhuluma ngezepolitiki eNingizimu Afrika

/20/

**TOTAL. [100]****ISIXHOSA (XHOSA)****UMBUZO 1 / QUESTION 1 Multiple choice questions**

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**[TURN OVER]**

- c The ceremony which marks the end of the mourning period of a widow is called
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## UMBUZO 2 / QUESTION 2

**Phendula YONKE imibuzo. Ungaphendula ngesiNgesi okanye iAfrikaans okanye ngesiXhosa. Answer ALL questions. You may answer in English or Afrikaans or isiXhosa.**

- 2.1 Folktales are said to have various values and purposes. Discuss this statement with reference to any folktale that you know, in your own words in English. (5)
- 2.2 Write an explanatory paragraph regarding the role of the audience in Xhosa story telling. (5)
- 2.3 Traditional songs are composed and sung for various reasons and at various occasions. Give five occasions where these songs are sung. (5)
- 2.4 Give five social functions of praise poetry. (5)
- 2.5 Sebenzisa ezi zazi namaqhalo alandelayo kwizivakalisi ozenzele zona / Use the following idiomatic expressions in your own sentences
- (a) ukubamba isandla
  - (b) ukutya phantsi
  - (c) amathunzi anabile
  - (d) intaka yakha ngoboya benye
  - (e) ukupheka usophula
- (5)
- 2.6 List three idioms and two proverbs from the ones given in 2.5 above to show that you know the difference between the two. (5)
- 2.7 Write down the stereotyped phrase that is usually used to introduce a Xhosa riddle. (2)
- 2.8 Riddles serve a three-fold function. Write down the three functions of riddles and give examples of riddles that you know. (8)
- /40/

**UMBUZO 3 / QUESTION 3**

Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow

Abantu abaninzi beze emtshatweni kadade wethu Umakoti ufike ecaweni ngemoto entsha eluhlaza eyiBMW Unxibe ilokhwe yakhe entle emhlophe Umkhwenyana umlinde phakathi ecaweni, unxibe isuti yakhe emnyama

Ekhaya amakhosikazi apheke ukutya okuninzi, okumnandi kuba yimini ebalulekileyo Amakhosikazi enze utywala obuninzi, enze neziselo ezininzi Abeke nekeyiki enkulu emhlophe neentyatyambo ezibomvu etafileni ende Amanye amakhosikazi ayakikizela athi, "Halala, ntombazana "

Abantu baphe abatshati izipho ezihle ezibiza imali eninzi, babanqwenelela ukonwaba ebomini babo Abantwana abancinci bacule amaculo amnandi omtshato, bexhentsa bakugqiba ukutya

- (a) Beze emtshatweni kabani abantu abaninzi?/ Whose wedding is attended by so many people? (1)
- (b) Umakoti unxibe ilokhwe enjani?/ How is the bride's dress/attire? (1)
- (c) Ngubani onxibe isuti emnyama?/ Who is wearing a black suit? (1)
- (d) Amakhosikazi enzani ekhaya?/ What are the women doing at home? (2)
- (e) Kubekwe ntoni etafileni ende?/ What is on the long table? (2)
- (f) Athini amakhosikazi xa ekikizela?/ How do women ululate? (1)
- (g) Xela imiba emibini ongathi ivelisa inkcubeko yama-Afrika kwesi siganeko /  
Mention two aspects which you would regard as portraying Xhosa culture at this occasion (2)  
/10/

**UMBUZO 4 / QUESTION 4**

Shwankathela ngesiXhosa esi sicatshulwa silandelayo / Paraphrase the following passage in Xhosa

Granny was old, but her face was still shining as new school shoes Her hands are big and rough because of hard work However, her touch is soft She puts them on Zola's shoulder and says, "I need someone to help me today" Zola just keeps quiet, and listens "I must go to town for shopping Just imagine those cars which are driven by madcaps and those robots! The green man at the robots confuses me completely", Granny says /10/

**UMBUZO 5 / QUESTION 5**

Guqulela esi sicatshulwa silandelayo esiNgesini okanye kwiAfrikans/ Translate the following paragraph into English or Afrikaans

Namhlanje uThoko nomama wakhe baya ezivenkileni UThoko ukhangela ilokhwe kunye neblawuzi Bangena evenkileni yeempahla zokunxiba UThoko ulinganisa ilokhwe Uyayithanda Umama ubuza inenekazi elithengisayo "Yimalini le lokhwe" "Yi- R150" "Enkosi" Umama ubhatala ngekhadzi Badiniwe Baphunga ikofu kwaWimpy /10/

[TURN OVER]

**UMBUZO 6 / QUESTION 6**

Bhala ibali enemigca engama-20 ngesihloko ESINYE kwezi zilandelayo ngesiXhosa /

Write your own essay of about 20 lines in Xhosa on ONE of the following topics

- (a) Abantu baseMzantsi Afrika
- (b) Usapho lwam / My family

/20/  
**TOTAL: [100]**

**SESOTHO SA LEBOA / SEPEDI (NORTHERN SOTHO)****POTŠIŠO 1 / QUESTION 1: Multiple choice questions**

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**[TURN OVER]**

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/10/

**POTŠIŠO 2 / QUESTION 2**

- 2.1 Folktales are often didactic in nature. Mention at least 3 valuable lessons that children learn by listening to the experiences of the characters in the folktale of 'Tselane le Makgema' (6)
- 2.2 Discuss the function of the following three formulae encountered in traditional praise poetry
- Kgomo e a tsha!  
E gangwa ke mang?  
Ke tšhaba mediti (6)
- 2.3 Why and how was the main character in the story of 'Sewela' punished? (4)
- 2.4 Is 'Mainama wee' a wedding song, a working song, or a song of thanksgiving? Explain the underlying message of the song and by whom it is usually sung (6)

**[TURN OVER]**

- 2 5 Explain the function of riddles and give an example with its answer in Northern Sotho (4)
- 2 6 Proverbs are often deeply rooted in traditional settings and customs. Illustrate this statement by referring to one of the following proverbs (4)
- 'Ga go poo pedi šakeng le tee' OR 'Ngwana yo a sa llogo o hwela tharing'
- 2 7 Explain the literal and figurative meaning of the following proverbs and idioms (10)
- (a) Bontši bo bolaya noga  
(b) Khudu ga e lahle legapi la yona  
(c) Go raga lepai  
(d) Go bina felo go tee  
(e) Go bea marumo fase
- /40/

### POTŠIŠO 3 / QUESTION 3

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow in **full Northern Sotho sentences**

Ke Sontaga Batho bohle ba motse ba fihla kerekeng. Ba thabile kudu. Ke letšatši la tebogo ka gobane ba tlile go bula moago wo moswa lehono. Ba botšišana maphelo ka go re "Le kae? Le tsogile?" Tšhipi e lla ka iri ya lesome. E tsebiša phuthego gore ke yona nako ya go thoma. Sehlopha sa baopedi se thoma go reta Modimo ka koša. Badumedi ba hlomphe Moruti Thema, mohlanka wa Modimo, ka gobane o ruta phuthego. Lentšu la Modimo ka lerato. O šegofatša phuthego ka diatla.

- (a) Batho ba fihla kerekeng ka Mokibelo na? (2)
- (b) Batho ba thabile ka lebaka lang? (2)
- (c) Ba botšišana maphelo ka go re'ng? (1)
- (d) Tšhipi e lla ka nako mang? (1)
- (e) Sehlopha sa baopedi se dira'ng? (1)
- (f) Leina la mohlanka wa Modimo ke mang? (1)
- (g) Moruti o ruta Lentšu la Modimo bjang? (1)
- (h) Moruti o šegofatša phuthego ka eng? (1)
- /10/

### POTŠIŠO 4 / QUESTION 4

Paraphrase the following passage in good idiomatic English or Afrikaans

Jone le Selina ba rata go ya paesekopong ka Labohlano. Ba gahlana le bagwera ba bona resturanteng ya Wimpy go ja asekherimi le go nwa kofi. Ba swanetše go ya gae gona bjale ge paesekopo e tšwile, ka gobane toropo e tletše dikotsi bošego. Ka Mokibelo ba thuša batswadi ba bona ka serapaneng go nošetša maloba. Tate le bašemanane ba rata go beša nama le go lebelela kgwele ya maoto thelebišeneng.

/10/

[TURN OVER]

**POTŠIŠO 5 / QUESTION 5**

Translate the following passage into Northern Sotho

Mother and Selina go to the shops today It's Selina's birthday Selina does not know what she wants a dress, a blouse or shoes? They enter many shops They are tired because they have walked for a long time In the end they enter a small shop with beautiful shoes Selina likes the shoes more than a dress or a blouse She puts on the shoes, she walks around with them Mother buys the shoes with a card

/10/

**POTŠIŠO 6 / QUESTION 6**

Write your **own** dialogue in **Northern Sotho** which you envisage taking place in ONE of the following settings Your dialogue should be about one page in length

*Mabenkeleng* (At the shops)

*Polaseng* (On the farm)

*Ka serapaneng ka Mokibelo* (In the garden on a Saturday)

/20/

**TOTAL: [100]****SETSWANA (TSWANA)****POTSO 1 / QUESTION 1: Multiple choice questions**

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**[TURN OVER]**

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[TURN OVER]

**POTSO 2/ QUESTION 2**

- 2 1 (a) Naya mesola e meraro ya dinaane/ Give three functions of folktales (3)  
 (b) Name two types of folktales (2)  
 (c) At what time are folk tales narrated and by whom? (2)

- 2 2 Neela dipopego tse di tlwaelegileng tsa dinaane tse pedi fela / Give two formulaic expressions of a folktale (2)

- 2 3 Read the following stanza carefully and then answer the questions that follow

Rammotswana a Bakgatla tshukudu  
 Tshukudu ya ga mpheteng ke eme  
 Fa le sa mphete le tlhola dilelo  
 Le tlholela bommaeno go beolwa  
 Le tlholela bommaeno go lala ba lela  
 Ba bile ba senya matlhaku a batho  
 Ba a gasa digotlhola le mamina

- (a) Which animal is Pheto compared to in the above stanza? (1)  
 (b) What is the role of the comparison? (1)  
 (c) Explain the following expressions in your own words  
 (i) Go tlhola dilelo  
 (ii) Go belowa  
 (iii) Matlhaku  
 (iv) Digotlhola  
 (v) Mamina (5)  
 (d) Give two lines each which exemplify parallelism, cross parallelism and linking (3)
- 2 4 Dirisa dikapuo tse di latelang mo dipolelong / Use the following idiomatic expressions in your own sentences  
 (a) Go loma motho tsebe  
 (b) Go se je di welang  
 (c) Go tshwara tau ka mangana  
 (d) Go latlha seditse  
 (e) Go wa ka mpa ya sebetse  
 (f) Go lela dikeledi tsa mathe  
 (g) Go bua diphirimisi (7)

- 2 5 Naya ditlhaloso tse di nepagetseng tsa sengwe le sengwe sa diane tse di latelang/ Give the meaning of each of the proverbs given below

- (a) Lefoko la kgosi le agelwa mosako  
 (b) Tsholofelo ga e tllhabise ditlhong  
 (c) Kgosi thotobolo e olela matlakala

[TURN OVER]

- (d) Letsema le ema ka mong wa lona
- (e) Bana ba tladi ba anyela leratleng
- (f) Mabogo dinku a thebana
- (g) Lore lo ojwa lo sa le metsi (7)

2 6 Naya tlhaloso tsa thamelakwane nngwe le nngwe e e latelang / Give the meaning of each of the following riddles

- (a) Se sennye, mafoko ga re itse gore se a tsaya kae
  - (b) Logadima lo pota motse
  - (c) Mosese wa ga Mmakgothi marantha
  - (d) Ke itaya mpipo, mpipo o gana go tswa lebadl
  - (e) Tshwene kotama bana ba tshege
  - (f) Lesepa le le se keng le kotangwa ke ntsi
  - (g) Ntlo e tshweu e e se nang kgoro (7)
- /40/**

### POTSO 3/ QUESTION 3

Read the following excerpt carefully and then answer the questions that follow

"Leina la me ke Dikgakologo Ke a itse fa le ntse le ntlhologeletswe le ntse le re ke tla tla leng Ga ke nne le lona lebaka le letelele le fa Makgoa mpaya lebaka le letelele jaaka bomorwarre Batswana ba re ke tshela dikgwedi tse pedi fele ke bo ke naya botshelo jwa me Selemo Fa re tsaya dilo ka mokgwa wa sekgoa, re ka re dikgwedi tsa me ke Phatwe, Lwetse le Diphlane Batswana ba re mo kgweding ya Phatwe ditlhare di phophorega matlhare, Ka kgwedi ya Lwetse, go iwala maru mme ka diphlane go tsalwa diphana"

- (a) Mo temaneng e e fa godimo, go buiwa ka eng?/ What is the topic of discussion of the above paragraph? (1)
  - (b) Ntaha e go buiwang ka yona e na le dikarolo di le tharo Naya dikarolo tseo/ The topic of discussion is said to comprise three items Name these three items (3)
  - (c) Pharologanyo ya tebelelo ke efe magareng ga Makgoa le Bantsho?/ What is the difference in perception between Whites and Blacks in the above paragraph? (2)
  - (d) Fetolela lengwe le lengwe la mafoko a a latelang mo Seesimaneng kgotsa mo Seburung / Give the English or Afrikaans equivalents of each of the following words
    - (i) Bomorwarre
    - (ii) Makgoa
    - (iii) Phatwe
    - (iv) Dikgakologo (4)
- /10/**

[TURN OVER]

**POTSO 4/ QUESTION 4**

Fetolela temana e e latelang mo Setswaneng/ Paraphrase the following paragraph into Setswana)

Long ago, there was famine in the village. The king of the animals, the Lion invited the other animals to a meeting to decide what they could do so that when it rains they should keep the water safe in a dam. The King called a meeting of all animals to discuss the idea of digging a dam. They started digging the dam but Mr Hare refused to be involved because he said he was not going to drink from it. One day, when all the animals returned from their hunting expedition they discovered that the Hare had drunk from the dam. They then decided that every day when they go for hunting, one of them should remain behind watching the dam.

/10/

**POTSO 5/ QUESTION 5**

Fetolela temana e e latelang mo Seesimaneng/ Translate the following paragraph into English

Bogologolo tala, monna le mosadi ba kile ba bo ba nna mo tlong e ntle thata mo motseng. Ba bo ba utlwela gore Dimo o gorogile e bile o agile gaufi le motse. Ba bo ba ikeaelela go tloga mo motseng ka gonne ba ne ba tshaba boDimo. Ngwana wa bona, Tselane, ena a se ka a itumelela kgang ya go huduga. "Ke rata ntlo e ntle e" a bolelela batsadi ba gagwe. "Ga ke batle go huduga". Bagolo ba gagwe ba bona gore ba ka se nne. Ka kutlobotlhoko ba rwala dithoto tsa bona ba tswa mo motseng.

/10/

**POTSO 6/ QUESTION 6**

Kwala tlhamo ya mela e ka nna lesome go fitlha go somamabedi ka Setswana ka nngwe ya ditlhogo tse di latelang/ Write a paragraph of about ten to twenty lines in Setswana on one of the following topics

- (a) Selemo (Summer)
- (b) Bosenyi (Corruption)
- (c) Tihalo (Divorce)

/20/

**TOTAL: [100]****[TURN OVER]**

**SESOTHO (SOUTHERN SOTHO)****POTSO YA 1 / QUESTION 1: Multiple choice questions**

- a Considering the political situation in South Africa, why has the term 'African languages' become more acceptable than 'Bantu languages'?
- 1 Its usage was endorsed with the advent of the new democracy in 1994
  - 2 It is the internationally accepted term for linguistic and classificatory purposes
  - 3 It does not carry negative connotations attached to the apartheid era
  - 4 It emphasizes the fact that these languages originated in Central Africa
- b Which well-known proverb (paraphrased in English below) expresses an African philosophy that places greater value on the social group than on the individual?
- 1, Do unto others as you want them to do unto you
  - 2 One good turn (favour) deserves another
  - 3 Many hands make light work
  - 4 A person is what he is because of other people
- c The ceremony which marks the end of the mourning period of a widow is called
- 1 a crowning ceremony
  - 2 a welcoming ceremony
  - 3 a shaving ceremony
  - 4 a cleansing ceremony
- d The use of expressions like 'I was dropped by my knife' instead of 'I lost my knife' in an African language, is an example of
- 1 a strategy whereby blame is directed away from an individual in a disagreeable situation
  - 2 synonymous expressions with no difference in implication
  - 3 an attempt to impress the listener with one's linguistic competence
  - 4 a personal preference by speakers to use the passive form of a sentence
- e Which option contains words whose meanings first have to be specified before they can be translated into an African language?
- 1 sand, water
  - 2 aunt, uncle
  - 3 eye, mouth
  - 4 sheep, goat
- f One of the purposes of praise poems is to
- 1 honour an important person
  - 2 stimulate children's intellect
  - 3 teach a moral lesson
  - 4 encourage collaboration in manual labour

- g Which statement is NOT TRUE regarding folktales?
- 1 They often have an open-ended story structure
  - 2 They have timeless messages and universal qualities
  - 3 They are usually told by the grandmother
  - 4 They are typically told during daytime
- h Proverbs are phrases that perform a specific function in a community, namely to
- 1 combat boredom
  - 2 express general truths
  - 3 encourage a story-teller
  - 4 entertain adults and children
- i Which one of the following genres of folklore has a rigid structure, in other words, it does not allow the author to exercise his/her creative freedom?
- 1 praise poems
  - 2 riddles
  - 3 proverbs
  - 4 traditional songs
- j In translations the aim is to produce texts that are meaningful and stylistically well-formed. This is achieved by
- 1 an idiomatic translation
  - 2 word-for-word translation
  - 3 a literal translation
  - 4 translation divorced from context

/10/

**POTSO YA 2/ QUESTION 2**

- 2.1 Name three functions of riddles (3)
- 2.2 What was the purpose of songs in a traditional setting? (3)
- 2.3 Who or what is the object of praise in traditional praise poetry? (4)
- 2.4 Write down three examples of Sesotho proverbs and their meanings (3)
- 2.5 Give answers to the following riddles
- (a) Mati la kwalla Barwa ka tlung (the door closed whilst the Barwana (small Bushmen) were inside the house) (2)
  - (b) Mohlankana ya dulang ka lehaheng (a young man who lives in the cave) (2)
  - (c) Bashemane ba tswa Engelane, ba tlo ruta Basotho ho duba papa (the boys come from Britain and come to teach the Basotho to stir porridge) (2)
  - (d) Ka qhala phofo ka ja mokotla (I scattered the follower and ate the bag) (2)
  - (e) Pota ka nqena, ke tla pota ka nqane (Go around this side, I will go around that side) (2)
- 2.6 Why do the Basotho avoid the play of riddles during daytime? (3)

**[TURN OVER]**

2.7 Why is it necessary that the audience interrupts the storyteller during the narration of a folktale? (8)

2.8 Make use of the words below and give suitable idioms with their explanations

kgomo  
dikgoho  
mohope

(6)

/40/

### POTSO YA 3/ QUESTION 3

Bala serapa se latelang, mme o arabe dipotso ka Sesotho ka ho sebedisa dipolelo tse felletseng /

Read the following extract of a folktale and then answer the questions that follow in full Sesotho sentences

Ba re e ne e re e le kgudu le mmutlanyana. Ka letsatsi le leng kgudu ya tsheha\_mmutlanyana ya re 'Wena mmutlanyana, ka mehla o dula feela. Ha o tsebe ho matha jwalo ka nna. Nna ke lebelo, mme ke kgona ho matha\_ka lebelo ho feta wena.'

Mantswe ana a utlwiswa mmutlanyana bohloko. Mmutlanyana wa nahanisisa taba ena hantle. Ka mora matsatsinyana, kgudu ya romela manqosa ho ya bitsa mmutlanyana. Ha mmutlanyana o fihla, kgudu ya re 'Ngwaneso, ke rata ho bontsha bohle ba leng mona hore pakeng tsa ka le wena, ya leng lebelo ho feta e mong ke nna.'

Yaba diphoofole tse neng di le teng moo di a tsheha, di a keketeha. Yaba kgudu e tswela pele ka puo ya yona ya re 'Nna le wena re tla kena tlhodisanong ya ho matha hosane. Ho matha ha rona ho tla qala hona mona pela lefika lena. Peiso e tla qetella mane pela thaba. Bohle ba memilweng ba tla ba teng jwalo ka dipaki.'

Ha letsatsi la peiso le fihlile, kgudu le mmutla tsa qala ho beisa. Eitse feela ha peiso e qala, mmutlanyana wa hla wa ipetsa ka pele. Ha mmutlanyana o potela ka mora thaba ya pele, wa fumana kgudu moo, mme kgudu ya re "Mmutlanyana, o sa ntse o le moo?" Mmutlanyana ha o utlwa mantswe ana wa matha le ho feta. Kaekae ha mmutlanyana o feta pela leralla le leng, wa makala ho bona kgudu e le ka pele ho ona. Ha o feta pela kgudu, kgudu ya re "Mmutlanyana, o sa ntse o le moo?" Mmutlanyana wa tshoswa le ho makatswa ke mantswe ana, mme wa matha ka lebelo le leholo ho ya dipalong moo peiso e fellang teng. Yare moo mmutlanyana o shebileng ho ya feta dipalong tsa tlhoho, wa bona kgudu e le ka pele ho ona. Ke hona mona moo kgudu e ileng ya feta mola wa tlhoho, mme yaba ke yona e hlotseng.

- (a) Mmutlanyana o ne a beisa le mang? (2)
- (b) Ke mantswe afe a ileng a utlwiswa mmutlanyana bohloko? (2)
- (c) Ka mora matsatsinyana kgudu o ile a romela mang ho ya bitsa mmutlanyana? (2)
- (d) Ho matha ha kgudu le mmutlanyana ho ile ha qala hokae ha qetella hokae? (2)
- (e) Dipaki tsa lebelo lena e tla ba bomang? (2)

/10/

[TURN OVER]

**POTSO YA 4/ QUESTION 4**

Paraphrase the following sentences into English or Afrikaans

Yaba diphoofole tse neng di le teng moo di a tsheha, di a keketeha Yaba kgudu e tswela pele ka puo ya yona ya re 'Nna le wena re tla kena tlhodisanong ya ho matha hosane Ho matha ha rona ho tla qala hona mona pela lefika lena Peiso e tla qetella mane pela thaba Bohle ba memilweng ba tla ba teng jwalo ka dipaki

/10/

**POTSO YA 5/ QUESTION 5**

Translate the following sentences into Sesotho

When the thief saw the Police he hid himself  
 People who die leave behind their loved ones crying  
 My friend was of great help to ensure that I get employed.  
 He refused entirely to inform the Police where he hid the stolen goods  
 He sleeps too early because he goes to sleep at 6 pm

/10/

**POTSO YA 6/ QUESTION 6**

Write an essay of about 20 lines in Sesotho on one of the following

- (a) Papadi ya bolo (soccer/rugby)
- (b) Mmarakeng (at the market)
- (c) Karatjheng (at the garage)

/20/

**TOTAL. [100]****TSHIVENĀ (VENDA)****MBUDZISO YA 1 / QUESTION 1: Multiple choice questions**

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  - 3 It does not carry negative connotations attached to the apartheid era
  - 4 It emphasizes the fact that these languages originated in Central Africa.

**[TURN OVER]**

- b Which well-known proverb (paraphrased in English below) expresses an African philosophy that places greater value on the social group than on the individual?
- 1, Do unto others as you want them to do unto you
  - 2 One good turn (favour) deserves another
  - 3 Many hands make light work
  - 4 A person is what he is because of other people
- c The ceremony which marks the end of the mourning period of a widow is called
- 1 a crowning ceremony
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- h Proverbs are phrases that perform a specific function in a community, namely to
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/10/

**MBUDZISO YA 2 / QUESTION 2**

- 2.1 Kha vha vhale lungano lu tevhelaho vha kone u fhindula mbudziso nga Tshivenda  
Read the tale below and answer the following questions in full Tshivenda sentences

**PFENE NA NNGWE**

Salungano! Salungano!

`Vha ri kale-kale nngwe na pfene zwo vha zwi tshi pfana. Zwo vha zwi tshi ita zwi tshi dalelana, ngauri zwothe vhuvhili hazwo zwi na vhudele. Ha nngwe ndi ha u dinanzwa. Ha pfene ndi ha u tonga. Pfene li tshi da u tola nngwe, la di wana yo shuvhama bakoni layo, ho swielwa ho naka. Vha dzula vhothe vho takala, la vhuya la kovhela vhe mutani wa nngwe. Nngwe i tshi dalela pfene, pfene la di lavhanya u bva bakoni lo hwala thovho, la adzela mueni walo nda murunzini. Fhala mutani wa pfene, bakoni, nngwe a yo ngo vhuya ya iswa.

Linwe duvha, nngwe i tshi shavha mvula, ya da bakoni la pfene, ya wana lo khuda mvula na vhana walo. Hone, mutani wa pfene ho vha hu sa swielwi, na vhana vho vha vha sa tambiswi, vho dala tshika dza kale-kale. Nahone ndu ya pfene yo vha i tshi nukha munukho wa tshika dza lini na lini. Musi uyo wa mvula nngwe ya tou shengela nga fe da la bakoni la pfene. Nahone pfene la vhasala nga u liwa nga thoni, li tshi vhona uri duvha lo mueni walo wa ndele o vhona zwe la vha li tshi mu dzumbela.

[TURN OVER]

Mvula yo tsha, nngwe ya bva Na pfeṅe ǀa bva ǀi tshi i fhelekedza Vha tshi onesana, pfeṅe ǀa ri “Ni songo nṱola musi wa mvula ” Nngwe ya ri “Aiwa Thovhela, a thi tsha ḡo dovha nda vhuya Zwa muṱani wavho ṅamusu ndo zwi vhona” Nangoho ha mbo ḡi vha u fhambana Vha ri ndi he ha vuwa vhuswina, nngwe na pfeṅe a zwi tsha pfana Na kha vhathu zwi ralo, musi wo vhona zwi re muṱani kana mbiluni ya uyo we wa vha u tshi ri ndi ndele

Ndi u fa ha lungano

- (a) Who are friends in this tale? (2)  
 (b) Where does the leopard stay? (2)  
 (c) Why did the leopard go to the cave? (2)  
 (d) Why did the leopard stop going to the cave? (2)  
 (e) Write down the English equivalents of the following words
- (i) thovho  
 (ii) vhuswina (2)

- 2.2 Kha vha vhale lumbo lu re afha fhasi vha lu senguluse nga Tshisimane  
 Read the song below and analyse it critically in English

**NDI SINḡA NDO DZULA**

Mbili! Nṅe ndi sinḡa ndo dzula

Mbilu yanga i duga mulilo

Mbilu yanga i lwa na khana

Inwe i ri litsha u shuma

Inwe i ri shuma

Vhuhadzi ndi ṅama ya thole,

Ha fhufhuma ri a fhunzhela

Vhuhadzi a vhu na muthakhi

Nṅe ndi sinḡa ndo beba nwana

Nge a hanwa nga makhulu,

Vhe makhulu wawe ndi muṱana

(10)

- 2 3 Kha vha fhindule mbudziso dzi tevhelaho nga Tshivenda  
Answer the following questions in Tshivenda
- (a) Kha vha haseledze nga ha mishumo ya mirero  
Discuss the functions of proverbs (6)
- (b) Kha vha talutshedze ipfi 'lidioma'  
Define the term 'idiom' (4)
- 2 4 Kha vha bule zwine mafhungo aya a amba nga Tshivenda  
Give the meanings of the following sentences in Tshivenda
- (a) Mudini wa ha Makatu khuhu i tevhela muthu (2)
- (b) Sedzani o mbo di litsha tshikolo ngauri u muvhilini (2)
- (c) Musi a tshi vhudziswa ho ngo vhuya a bva mulomo (2)
- (d) Madekwe ro lalela luvhondo (2)
- (e) Uyu nwana u na mbilu (2)
- /40/**

**MBUDZISO YA 3 / QUESTION 3**

Kha vha vhale mafhungo a tevhelaho vha kone u fhindula mbudziso nga Tshivenda

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow in full Tshivenda sentences

**Nyambedzano vhukati ha Muelelwa na Litshani**

*(Muelelwa na Litshani khevha vho dzula nduni vha khou talela mutambo wa bola ya milenzhe kha thelevishini)*

Muelelwa Inwi ngoho mutambo wa bola ya milenzhe ni a u funa, nahone na kha u tamba ni tou vha makone wawo

Litshani Hone ni amba ngoho, bola i tou vha malofhani anga A hu na mutambo une nda u funesa u fhira hoyu wa bola ya milenzhe Arali ho vha hu kha manwe mashango ndi musu ndi tshi do tou vha mudivhalea nga nthani ha hoyu mutambo

Muelelwa Afho ni amba zwone, fhedzi na henefha kha jashu ndi vhona u nga ni nga fhedza ni munwe wa vhane vha divhea arali ni nga tou fungelela khawo

Litshani Ni ambani ni tshi ri u fungelela khawo? Hafhu a hu na munwe mutambo une nda u tamba nga nnda hawo

[TURN OVER]

Muelelwa U fungelela khawo ndi amba uri ni tutshele tshikolo ni tou tamba wone fhedzi Ni nga fhedza ni mupfumi muhulwane kha jino jashu

Litshani Matsiko ni khou amba ayo! Arali hu tshikolo ndi nga si tshi tutshele Arali zwi tshi kongda ndi nga litsha u tamba bola nda nda fungelela kha tshikolo Pfunzo ndi yone mutheo wa vhutshilo

Muelelwa Hafhu na tou fungelela kha tshikolo ni do wana tshelede nnzhi A ni vha vhoni avha vhanwe vhoramitambo uri vho pfuma hani? Vho swikelela izwo nge vha litsha zwinwe zwothe vha fungelela kha mitambo yeneyo ine vha i funesa

Litshani Vhutshilo ri vhu vhona nga ngila dzo fhambanaho Zwa mitambo ndi zwa tshifhinganyana Musi muthu a tshi aluwa u swika hune a vho kundelwa u tamba Zwino ni humbula uri kha tshifhinga tshenetsho ndi do tou zwi itisa hani ngauri ndi do vha ndi sa tsha kona u wana tshelede ya u unga vha muja wanga? A si hanefha hune nda vho do thoma zwa vhufhura?

- (a) Ndi vhoneyi vhane vha khou ambedzana? (2)
- (b) Ndi nnyi ane a funa mutambo wa bola? (2)
- (c) Ndi ngani Litshani a tshi ri a nga si tutshele tshikolo? (2)
- (d) Ndi lini hune muthu a vho kundelwa u tamba mitambo? (2)
- (e) Kha vha nwale maipfi a ambaho zwithihi na aya nga Tshisimane (2)

**/10/**

#### **MBUDZISO YA 4 / QUESTION 4**

Kha vha pharafureise mafhungo a tevhelaho nga Tshisimane  
Paraphrase the following passage into English

Musandiwa ndi muthu ane a khou lila u vha na laisentsi ya u tshimbidza golo. Izwi zwi khou itiswa ngauri o wana mushumo kha jine ja mamaga afha doroboni ya Johannesburg Kha mushumo uyu u fanela u ita a tshi hwala thundu dzinwe a tshi dzi isa hune dza todea hone Musandiwa u ya kha vhanwe muhulwane vhane vha tshimbidza tshikolo tsha u gudisa u tshimbidza golo. U swika afho o mbo di vha vhudza nga zwine a khou lila u wana Avha muhulwane vhane vho mu jalutshedza uri a zwi nga mu kongeli u wana laisentsi iyo Fhedzi-ha u fanela u thoma u wana laisentsi ya u guda Ndi afha vha tshi mu vhudza uri u fanela u bvisa R200-00 ya u vhetshedza divha ja u nwala mulingo wa laisentsi iyo

**/10/**

**[TURN OVER]**

**MBUDZISO YA 5 / QUESTION 5**

Kha vha pindulele mafhungo a tevhelaho kha Tshivenda

Translate the following passage into Tshivenda

The home-made beer was intoxicating Maemu, who was responsible for drawing and distributing the beer, was good at her job On the groom's part drinking never ceased The young men were now under the influence of alcohol, and the girls, too, were affected Masuwa was by now carelessly talking about town life Tshibalo interrupted him by boasting about the train and his services at the orange farm He left unceremoniously, however, after he had started singing a song of which the girls scornfully disapproved (Madima 1998 12) /10/

**MBUDZISO YA 6 / QUESTION 6**

Kha vha nwalele khonani yavho lunwalo vha tshi mu divhadza nga ha golo yavho ntswa ye vha renga

Write a letter to your friend informing him/her about the new car you have just bought /20/

**TOTAL: [100]**

**XITSONGA (TSONGA)****XIVUTISO XA 1 / QUESTION 1: Multiple choice questions**

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- b Which well-known proverb (paraphrased in English below) expresses an African philosophy that places greater value on the social group than on the individual?
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  - 2 One good turn (favour) deserves another
  - 3 Many hands make light work
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- 1 a crowning ceremony
  - 2 a welcoming ceremony
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  - 4 a cleansing ceremony

**[TURN OVER]**

- d The use of expressions like 'I was dropped by my knife' instead of 'I lost my knife' in an African language, is an example of
- 1 a strategy whereby blame is directed away from an individual in a disagreeable situation
  - 2 synonymous expressions with no difference in implication
  - 3 an attempt to impress the listener with one's linguistic competence
  - 4 a personal preference by speakers to use the passive form of a sentence
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- f One of the purposes of praise poems is to
- 1 honour an important person
  - 2 stimulate children's intellect
  - 3 teach a moral lesson
  - 4 encourage collaboration in manual labour
- g Which statement is NOT TRUE regarding folktales?
- 1 They often have an open-ended story structure
  - 2 They have timeless messages and universal qualities
  - 3 They are usually told by the grandmother
  - 4 They are typically told during daytime
- h Proverbs are phrases that perform a specific function in a community, namely to
- 1 combat boredom
  - 2 express general truths
  - 3 encourage a story-teller
  - 4 entertain adults and children
- i Which one of the following genres of folklore has a rigid structure, in other words, it does not allow the author to exercise his/her creative freedom?
- 1 praise poems
  - 2 riddles
  - 3 proverbs
  - 4 traditional songs
- j In translations the aim is to produce texts that are meaningful and stylistically well-formed. This is achieved by
- 1 an idiomatic translation
  - 2 word-for-word translation
  - 3 a literal translation
  - 4 translation divorced from context

/10/

[TURN OVER]

**XIVUTISO XA 2 / QUESTION 2**

2 1 Marito ya **garingani wa garingani** ma ni nhlamuselo yo karhi eka Ntshketo wa Xitsonga Endla leswi landzelaka

- (a) Kombeta swiphemu swinharhu leswi vumbeke xivulwa xa **garingani wa garingani** (3)
- (b) Hlamusela leswi xiphemu xin'wana na xin'wana lexi u xi kombeteke eka 2 1 (a) laha henhla (6)
- (c) Boxa vito ra ntshketo wun'we wa Xitsonga (1)

2 2 Tirhisa swivuriso leswi landzelaka eka swivulwa ku humelerisa tinhlamuselo

- (a) Munhu i munhu hi van'wana
- (b) Xandla famba xandla vuya
- (c) Va banana hi rhambu ra mfenhe
- (d) Kwembe ro hiwa a ri na murhu
- (e) Xisola hosi sola u sukile (15)

2 3 Tirhisa swivulavulelwa leswi landzelaka eswivulweni ku humelerisa tinhlamuselo

- (a) Ku chueka rhlampfu
- (b) Ku andlala magoza
- (c) Ku ba hungwe
- (d) Ku swi ba hi makatla
- (e) Ku tshwa enon'wini (15)

/40/

**XIVUTISO XA 3 / QUESTION 3**

Hlaya ndzimana leyi landzelaka hi vuxokoxoko, kutani u hlamula swivutiso ehansi ka yona

Ku tsakisa mbilu ya munhu a swi olovi

Ku pfumala vutivi swa tika

Ndzi kumile xinyokana lexi titivaleke,

Xi twa mafidzula ya ridada,

Ndzi twa ndzi xi twela,

Ndzi tityela ku xixima ntumbuluko

Ndzi xi tekile hi Tintswalo,

Ndzi xi yisa emutini wa mina

Ndzi xi chelela mati,

Ndzi xi ongola xi ko xi hola

Ndzi xi endla n'wana wa mina

[TURN OVER]

- 3 1 Xana ku tsakisa mbilu swi vula yini? (1)
- 3 2 Boxa swiendlo swa ntihanu swa nkoka leswi mutsari a swi endleke? (5)
- 3 3 Hi swihi swiendlo swa mune leswi kombaka tintswalo bya mutsari? (4)
- /10/**

**XIVUTISO XA 4 / QUESTION 4**

Katsakanya ndzimana leyi landzelaka ku suka eka Xitsonga yi va hi Xinghezi

Eka Xitsalwana xo kombisa mavonelo mutsari u teka tlhelo kumbe vonelo ro karhi ra mhaka kutani a kana hi ku yi yimela kumbe ku seketela matwisiselo ya yena Tlhelo leri mutsari a yimaka na rona ri fanele ku tikomba nkarhi hinkwawo Xitsalwana lexi xi talela tlhelo rin'we leri mutsari a ringetaka ku khorwisa muamukeriwa wa mahungu ku twisisa timhaka hilaha yena a ti twisisaka hakona

Manghenelo ya xitsalwana ya fanele ku kombisa matwisiselo ya wena ya nhlokomhaka na maendlelo ya wena ya xiviri yo hlamusela timhaka hi ndlela leyi kokaka miehieketo

Kanela timhaka ta wena hi tindlela to hambana ku seketela na ku hlamusela hi vuenti matwisiselo ya wena na ku komba mavonelo ya wena ya mhaka **/10/**

**XIVUTISO XA 5 / QUESTION 5**

Hundzuluxa ndzimana leyi landzelaka yi va hi Xitsonga

The poor quality of markers can compromise matric results, quality assurance body Umalusi said yesterday Briefing a joint meeting of the basic education and science and technology portfolio committees Umalusi chief executive said the body has raised a number of concerns with the Department of Basic Education, including the problem of improperly registered matric candidates and poorly trained markers **/10/**

**XIVUTISO XA 6 / QUESTION 6**

Tsala xitsalwana xa pheji ni hafu hi nhlokomhaka leyi landzelaka

Tindziminyingi e-Afrika Dzonga **/20/**

**TOTAL: [100]**