

**AFL1504**

October/November 2015

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

Duration 2 Hours

100 Marks

**EXAMINERS  
FIRST**

MS C KHOZA  
PROF IM KOSCH  
PROF MR MASUBELELE  
MR OJ MOKAKALE  
DR JC LE ROUX

DR L KOCK  
MS MM MAHWASANE  
MS LR MFAZWE-MOJAPELO

**SECOND**

DR EM MABUZA

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Closed book examination

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**THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF 32 PAGES**

Go to the section on **YOUR PARTICULAR LANGUAGE** and **ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS.**

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 correct answer, e.g

- a 2
- b 4
- c 3
- etc

[TURN OVER]

**ISIZULU (ZULU)****UMBUZO 1/QUESTION 1· Multiple choice questions**

- a In South Africa the term 'African languages' is preferred to 'Bantu languages' because
- 1 it is the internationally recognized term for linguistic and classificatory purposes
  - 2 people speaking these languages like to be associated with Africa
  - 3 the term 'Bantu' did not exist when these languages originated
  - 4 it is a politically more acceptable term in South Africa
- b A language will be classified as belonging to the Bantu language family, when it displays the following characteristics
- 1 Its literature is mostly oral
  - 2 It serves various purposes in social interaction
  - 3 It makes use of a class system and concordial agreement
  - 4 It has a large number of proverbs, idioms and riddles
- c Which option contains words which would have to be specified before they can be translated into an African language?
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  - 2 hand, foot
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- d The ritual whereby a woman's hair is shaved off at the end of her mourning period is called
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[TURN OVER]

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- j Where would you least expect code-switching and code-mixing to occur?
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/10/

**UMBUZO 2/QUESTION 2**

- 2 1 Funda isiqephu esilandelayo bese uphendula imibuzo ngesiZulu /  
Read the following extract and then answer the questions in Zulu

Isenzo sembuzi samthukuthelisa umshayeli wemoto Washaya wachitha engasayinikangainja ushintshi wayo Isenzo somshayeli sashiyainja ithukuthele nayo ngoba ingasawutholanga ushintshi wayo Yabona kufanele ukuthi igijimise imoto hleze umshayeli eme, ithole ushintshi wayo Yagijimainja, yagijima yaze yakhathala Ukusuka ngalolo suku, ithi ingabona imotoinja, ithathele ngemuva kwayo ngethemba lokuthi izowuthola ushintshi wayo

**Imibuzo/Questions**

- (a) Yini eyenziwa yimbuzi eyathukuthelisa umshayeli wemoto? (2)
- (c) Yini eyenza ukuthiinja ithukuthele? (2)
- (d) Injanyabona ukuthi ifanele yenzeni? (2)
- (d) Yisiphi esinye isilwane okuxoxwa ngaso kule nganekwane? (2)
- (e) Ungathi le nganekwane iqukethe yiphi indikimba? (2)

**[TURN OVER]**

- 2.2 Traditional songs are also part of a people's cultural heritage. They are composed and sung for various reasons at various occasions. Mention five occasions at which Zulu songs are sung and give an example of only one song and indicate the occasion on which the song is sung (10)
- 2.3 What function did riddles play in Zulu 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 their meanings (10)

/40/

**UMBUZO 3/QUESTION 3**

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

Abantu abaningi beze emshadweni kadadewethu. Umakoti ufike esontweni ngemoto entsha eluhlaza eyiBMW. Ugqoke 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 ayakikizela egcekeni athi, "Halala, kwakuhle kwethu." Izingane zacula amaculo amnandi omshado. Obaba basina kwaba kuhle kwanjeya.

- (a) Ngobani abeze emshadweni kadadewethu? (1)
- (b) Ngubani ofike esontweni ngemoto? (1)
- (c) Umakoti ufike ngemoto enjani? (1)
- (d) Umakoti ugqoke ingubo enjani? (1)
- (e) Ngubani olinde phakathi esontweni? (1)
- (f) Ngubani ogqoke isudi enhle emnyama? (1)
- (g) Ekhaya amakhosikazi enzeni? (2)
- (h) 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

UMelusi wayekuthanda ukuya ezitolo nogogo wakhe. Ugogo wakhe wayengazithandi izibani emalobhothini. Wayengakwazi ukusheshisa uma izibani ziluhlaza. Wayegugile. Wayengakuthandi ukubona izimoto ezazishayelwa ngokushesha zimedlula kwangathi zishayelwa ngabantu abahlanyayo (10)

/10/

[TURN OVER]

**UMBUZO 5/QUESTION 5**

Translate the following passage from English into Zulu

Seeing that their plans were not working, the wife and her husband said, "Now what are we going to do?" They made another plan. The husband said he will wait for the boy at his hut when he comes back from herding the cattle in the evening. He will then kill him when he enters his hut **/10/**

**UMBUZO 6/QUESTION 6**

Write an essay or dialogue (ingxoxo) in Zulu 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) Umndenı wamı
- (e) Idili elimnandi (A pleasant party)
- (f) Inja yamı
- (g) Olwandle
- (h) Emsebenzini
- (i) Inxoxo UThembı utshela udokotela ukuthı uyagula
- (j) Inxoxo UMandla uxoxa nomngane wakhe uLinda ngokufunda kwabo eyunivesi
- (k) Inxoxo Egalaji uMnu ufuna uphethiloli, uwoyela namanzi
- (l) Inxoxo UBheki ukhuluma noyise ngezifiso zakhe zonyaka ka-2016

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

**[TURN OVER]**

**ISIXHOSA (XHOSA)****UMBUZO 1/QUESTION 1: Multiple choice questions**

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- 1 *They must be told during daytime*
  - 2 They often have an open-ended story structure
  - 3 They allow a certain degree of creative freedom by the narrator
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- f A characteristic feature of praise poems is that
- 1 they are recited in work groups
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/10/

**UMBUZO 2/QUESTION 2**

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

- 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)

**[TURN OVER]**

- 2 5 Sebenzisa ezi zaci namaqhala 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 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 nezisele 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/

[TURN OVER]

**UMBUZO 4/QUESTION 4**

Shwankathele ngesiXhosa ezi zicatshulwa zibini / Paraphrase the following passage into 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 kwiAfrikaans /  
Translate the following paragraph into English or Afrikaans

Kudaladala izilwanyana zehlathi zazisoloko zihleli emngciphekweni, ziphila ubomi bentshontsho zingcungcutheka kuba uNgonyama ephila ngouzibulala. Into embi yaba kukucutheka kwamanani ezilo ngenxa yokondla uMhlekazi, yaye nezilo zingenandlela yokwazi ukuba ngubani na oya kuba lixhoba elilandelayo. /10/

**UMBUZO 6/QUESTION 6**

Bhala ibali enemigca emi-5 ngesihloko ESINYE kwezi zilandelayo ngesiXhosa /  
Write your own essay of about 5 lines in Xhosa on ONE of the following topics

- (a) Usapho lwam / My family
- (b) Kuyabanda ebusika / It is cold in winter
- (c) Umhakhulu uya edolophini / Granny visits the city
- (d) Amabhokobhoko, iqela lomdlalo wombhoxo/rugby loMzantsi Afrika / Bafanabafana, the South African National soccer team

/20/

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

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

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/10/

**POTŠIŠO 2/QUESTION 2**

- 2 1 Which four types of **dinonwane** are normally distinguished as part of folklore in Northern Sotho? (4)
- 2 2 Write a short paragraph in which you explain the value and purpose of folktales and the social setting in which such tales are traditionally told (6)
- 2 3 "In African oral narration there is a strong storyteller-audience interplay"  
Explain the above statement and how this is marked in a Northern Sotho folktale (6)
- 2 4 Discuss any three important truths or messages regarding social behaviour/cultural values portrayed in the folktale 'Tselane le Makgema' with reference to the characters in the folktale (6)
- 2 5 What type of song is 'Mainama wee'? Explain by whom, where and why this song is sung (6)
- 2 6 Write a paragraph in which you explain the structure and purpose of riddles (6)

**[TURN OVER]**

2.7 Explain the literal and figurative meaning of the following proverbs and idioms

- (a) Ngwana yo a sa llogo o hwela tharing
- (b) Go bontšha a mašweu
- (c) Go bolaya naga

(6)

/40/

**POTŠIŠO 3/QUESTION 3**

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

**Go bulwa ga kereke ye mpsha**

Ke Sontaga Batho bohle ba motse ba fihla kerekeng Ba thabile kudu Ke letšatši la tebogo ka gobane ba tlile go bula moago wo mofsa Baagi ba agile lebaka le letelele go fetša kereke Bjale, nako ya go swara bothata ka tenteng e fetile, gomme ba tlo ipshina go dula dipankeng tše boleta moagong wo mobotse

- 3.1 Kereke e bulwa ka letšatši lefe la beke? (2)
- 3.2 Ke letšatši la tebogo ka lebaka la'ng? (2)
- 3.3 Baagi ba agile kereke ka pela (quickly) na? (2)
- 3.4 Pele ga go fetša ga kereke (before the completion of the church) batho ba be ba kgobokana (gather) kae? (2)
- 3.5 Batho ba tlo ipshina go dula kae kerekeng ye mpsha? (2)

/10/

**POTŠIŠO 4/QUESTION 4**

Paraphrase the following passage in good idiomatic English or Afrikaans

Badumedi ba hlompha moruti Thema, mohlanka wa Modimo O ruta phutego lentšu la Modimo ka lerato Yena ga se moruti fela, aowa, moruti Thema ke mogwera wa badumedi ka moka Moruti o thoma go rera thero Badumedi ba theetša gabotse Moruti o ba šegofatša ka go kuka diatla

/10/

**POTŠIŠO 5 / QUESTION 5**

Translate the following passage into Northern Sotho

Today Mother and Selina go to the shops Selina is looking for a dress and a blouse They enter a clothing store Selina puts on a dress She likes it Mother asks the saleslady "How much is it, the dress?" "It is R150" "Thank you" Mother pays with a card They are tired They drink coffee at a Wimpy restaurant

/10/

**[TURN OVER]**

**POTŠIŠO 6/QUESTION 6**

Write a dialogue of about a page in Northern Sotho, making use of one of the following settings for the dialogue

- (a) Serapaneng (In the garden)
- (b) Kerekeng (At church)
- (c) Karatšheng (At the garage)

/20/

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

**SETSWANA (TSWANA)****POTSO 1/QUESTION 1 Multiple choice questions**

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**POTSO 2/QUESTION 2**

- 2 1 (a) Dinaane ke eng? /What are folktales? (3)  
 (b) Neela boleng le mosola wa dinaane /Give the value and purpose of folktales (3)  
 (c) Dinaane di tlhabelwa kae le gone ke mang? / Where and by whom are folktales told? (2)  
 (d) Neela sebopego sa matseno a dinaane /Give the form of the introduction of folktales (2)
- 2 2 Buisa tematheto e e latelang ka kelotlhoko mme o arabe dipotso tse di latelang/ Read the following stanza carefully and then answer the questions that follow

Le kwa kgomong tsa bogwagadi  
 O no ya go tsaya kwa go tsone  
 Dikgomo tsa bogwagadi ga di jewe  
 Re tla di ja re ile go ralala  
 Re di ja re ile go dira modiro  
 Re di ja re di apeelwa bomete

**[TURN OVER]**

- (a) Tihalosa molaetsa wa melatheto e ka mela e le mebedi/ Give the meaning of this poem in two lines (4)
- (b) Bontsha ka mafoko a le mabedi, semelo sa mmokiwa mo meleng ya leboko le le fa godimo/ Describe the character of the person who is praised in this poem (2)
- (c) Neela mosola wa semelo se o se umakileng mo go (b) fa godimo/ Give the importance of the character given in (b) above (1)
- (d) Bontsha diponagalo tse di latelang tsa poko mo melathetong e e fa godimo/Show the following characteristics of poetry in the poem given above
- (i) Tlogelo
- (ii) Tihatlagano ya bokao
- (iii) Tihatlagano ya mafoko (3)
- (e) Neela leele le le lengwe le le dirisitsweng mo melathetong e e fa godimo le bokao jwa lona/ Give all the idioms given in this poem and their importance (2)
- (f) Neela bokao jwa mafoko a a latelang/ What is the meaning of the following words?
- (i) bogwagadi
- (ii) modiro (2)

2 3 Maele a kaiwa e le mangwe a matshego a puo ya Setswana Tihalosa maele a a latelang o lebile kakgelo e e fa iso /Idioms are said to be the panacea for Setswana language development Explain the following idioms based on the above caption

- (a) Go ntsha se se mo inong
- (b) Go tseelana molelo
- (c) Ga se koo se kwano
- (d) Go bua diphirimisi (4)

2 4 Naya ditlhaloso tse di nepagetseng tsa sengwe le sengwe sa diane tse di latelang/ Give the meaning of each of the following proverbs

- (a) Fa bokhudutlou ba robetse, bolebeto ba ipha naga
- (b) Ga se tlala tlihaolamalata, ke marumo majamagosi
- (c) Tihapi solofela leraga, gone metsi a tšhele o a lebile
- (d) Lefoko la kgosi le ageiwa mosako (4)

2 5 Neela tlhaloso ya nngwe le nngwe ya dithamalakwane tse di latelang/ Give the meaning of each of the following riddles

- (a) Mmakgati ke a tsorotla, fa ke tshwarwa ke a tshologa
- (b) Mabodi maswaana mafologa ntsweng
- (c) Ntlo e tshweu e e senang kgoro
- (d) Bana ba ga Mmankete ba ba binang mmaabo a sa bine
- (e) Bonnoi ba ba theka le sesane
- (f) Basimane ba ba tiholang ba tihomagane ba alolane
- (g) Dikgomo tse ditshweu, tse di pookhibidu
- (h) Baloi ba ba mminammitlweng (8)

/40/

[TURN OVER]

**POTSO 3/QUESTION 3**

Buisa temana e e latelang ka kelotlhoko mme o arabe dipotso tse di latelang/

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

Kgwedi e e reeletswe nako e lephoi la *mofiri* kgotsa *kofiri* le a beng le sela dikgonyana, le aga sentlhaga, go tla le simolola go baya mae Ka ga jalo leina le le tswa mo go *mofiri* le *dikgong* tse di neng di selwaselwa ke nonyane Yone ke kgwedi ya ntlha ya ngwaga Ke nako ya dipula di na matsorotsoro

- (a) Ke kgwedi efe e e umakiwang fa godimo? (1)
- (b) Tlhalosa ka boripana gore ke goreng kgwedi e e tselwe leina leo go ya ka diteng tsa temana e? (2)
- (c) Go bonala kgwedi e e tla ka paka efe ya ngwaga? Ke goreng o rialo? (2)
- (d) Go ya ka khalendara ya Seroma, ke letsatsi lefe la boikhutso le le ketekwang ka kgwedi e, mme ke goreng le ketekwa? (2)
- (e) Fetolela lengwe le lengwe la mafoko a a latelang mo Seesimaneng
- (i) Dipaka
- (ii) Diane
- (iii) Maina a dikgwedi (3)

/10/

**POTSO 4/QUESTION 4**

Fetolela temana e e latelang mo Seesimaneng/ Paraphrase the following passage in English

Ga twe e rife, e le basetsana ba bararo Ba ne ba ile kgonnye Yo mongwe a kgopiwa ke letlapa fa ba le mo tseleng go ya kwa kgonne Ke fa a roga letlapa la go nna jalo

Fa ba sena go rwalela, ba bo ba boela kwa gae Letlapa le ne la gogomoga, la nna legolo Go se fa o ka kgabaganyang teng Le bona basetsana ba rona ba tlhoka fa ba ka kgabaganyang teng Go raya gore le ne la thibela basetsana bao go feta Ba tshwara bothata ba sa bolaya motho Ba tsena mo tlalelong e e seng kana ka sepe

/10/

**POTSO 5/QUESTION 5**

Fetolela temana e e latelang mo Setswaneng/ Translate the following passage into Tswana

The main purpose of folklore is to convey a moral lesson and present useful information and everyday life lessons in an easy way for the common people Folk tales sugar coat the lessons of hard life in order to give audience pointers about how they should behave It is one of the best mediums to pass a living culture or traditions to future generations Currently, many forms of folk literature have been transformed into books and manuscripts, which we see in the form of novels, histories, drama, stories, lyric poems and sermons

/10/

[TURN OVER]

**POTSO 6/QUESTION 6**

Kwala tlhamo ya mela e ka nna lesome ka Setswana ka nngwe ya ditlhogo tse di latelang/ Write an essay of about 10 lines in Tswana on one of the following topics

- (a) Re ba godisetse mo setsong / The importance of preserving one's culture
- (b) Moletlo / A celebration
- (c) Ditsala tsa me / My friends

/20/  
**PALOGOTLHE: [100]**

**[TURN OVER]**

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

- a In South Africa the term 'African languages' is preferred to 'Bantu languages' because
- 1 it is the internationally recognized term for linguistic and classificatory purposes
  - 2 people speaking these languages like to be associated with Africa
  - 3 the term 'Bantu' did not exist when these languages originated
  - 4 it is a politically more acceptable term in South Africa
- b A language will be classified as belonging to the Bantu language family, when it displays the following characteristics
- 1 Its literature is mostly oral
  - 2 It serves various purposes in social interaction
  - 3 It makes use of a class system and concordial agreement
  - 4 It has a large number of proverbs, idioms and riddles
- c Which option contains words which would have to be specified before they can be translated into an African language?
- 1 clouds, rain
  - 2 hand, foot
  - 3 sister, aunt
  - 4 horse, goat
- d The ritual whereby a woman's hair is shaved off at the end of her mourning period is called
- 1 a farewell ceremony
  - 2 a cleansing ceremony
  - 3 a shaving ceremony
  - 4 an initiation ceremony
- e Which statement is NOT TRUE regarding folktales?
- 1 They must be told during daytime
  - 2 They often have an open-ended story structure
  - 3 They allow a certain degree of creative freedom by the narrator
  - 4 They have timeless messages and universal qualities
- f A characteristic feature of praise poems is that
- 1 they are recited in work groups
  - 2 their authors are always well known
  - 3 they are intended for children
  - 4 they are composed in honour of an important person

**[TURN OVER]**

- g Folklore as verbal art includes the following genres
- 1 proverbs, legends, inauguration ceremonies, myths
  - 2 court dialogue, ritual dances, games, riddles
  - 3 fables, riddles, idioms, folktales
  - 4 idioms, folk songs, praise poetry, journalistic reports
- h Proverbs are phrases which are used in a community to
- 1 express general truths
  - 2 combat boredom
  - 3 entertain adults and children
  - 4 pose questions which must be answered
- i What is the general purpose of a comprehension test?
- 1 to test whether an individual is able to recite a given passage word for word
  - 2 to test whether an individual can read with understanding and answer questions based on a particular passage
  - 3 to test whether an individual can pronounce all the words in the given passage correctly
  - 4 to test whether an individual is able to give a stylistically good translation of the given passage
- j Where would you least expect code-switching and code-mixing to occur?
- 1 news bulletins
  - 2 interviews with students
  - 3 talk shows
  - 4 dramas

/10/

**POTSO 2/QUESTION 2**

- 2 1 What is the formula, i.e. words that uniquely mark the introduction of Sesotho folktales? (4)
- 2 2 Why is it that anyone attempting to render a folktale in a readable form is indeed faced with a big challenge? (4)
- 2 3 What does it mean when we say folktales have an open-ended structure? (4)
- 2 4 What role do songs play in African cultures during the execution of manual labour? (4)
- 2 5 Why do the Basotho avoid the play of riddles during daytime? (4)

**[TURN OVER]**

2 6 What is the answer to the following riddles?

- (a) *Phate di a lekana* (Blankets are equal in size) (4)  
 (b) *Senya ka mmele* (Using the whole body to excrete) (4)  
 (c) *Ha o le Morwa tjee, metsi o a nka kae?* (Being a Bushman as you are, where do you get water?) (4)

2 7 Give the meaning of the following proverbs

- (a) *E hlabang ha e bope* (The fighting bull does not show) (4)  
 (b) *Tse jang di a rora* (The eating dogs/ones roar) (4)

**/40/**

### POTSO 3/QUESTION 3

Bala ditaba tsena, mme o arabe dipotso ka Sesotho /

Read the following passage and answer the questions in Sesotho

Ba re e ne e re, e le Moshanyana wa Senkatana ya ileng a hlahela ka lehaheng ha Kgodumodumo e ja setjhaba kaofela, e se qeta Ya phutha dintho jwalo, ya nna ya di kwenya Kgodumodumo

Athe mosadi o tla balehela lehaheng E ne e le mosadi wa moimana Ha a le lehaheng a beleha moshanyana yena enwa wa Senkatana A makatswa ke ngwana enwa Ha a hlaha, a hlaha e le motho, a tswela ka ntle, a botsa mmae potso ena 'Mme, setjhaba se ile kae?'

**Sebedisa dipolelo tse feletseng** ho araba dipotso tsena /**Use full sentences** in answering these questions

- 3 1 Moshanyana wa Senkatana o ile a hlahela hokae? (2)  
 3 2 Kgodumodumo e ile ya qeta dintho ka ho di etsa jwang? (2)  
 3 3 Mosadi o ile a balehela hokae? (2)  
 3 4 Mosadi wa moimana ke mosadi ya jwang? (2)  
 3 5 Mosadi o ile a makatswa ke eng ha moshanyana a hlaha? (2)  
**/10/**

### POTSO 4/QUESTION 4

Translate the following idiomatic expressions into English or Afrikaans

- 4 1 Batho ba ileng masihlwane ba kenngwa ka hara mabitla (2)  
 4 2 Motswalle wa ka o twanne molamu wa hloho hore ke fumane mosebetsi (2)  
 4 3 O hanne hehehe ho bolella Mapolesa moo a patileng dintho tse utswitweng (2)  
 4 4 Batho ba yang boyabatho ba siya baratuwa ba bona ba lla (2)  
 4 5 O robala le dikgoho hobane o robala mantsiboya ka 6 pm (2)  
**/10/**

**[TURN OVER]**

**POTSO 5/QUESTION 5**

Translate the following paragraph into Sesotho

Many people come to this farm on Saturday to buy sheep and cows. Apart from that, many vegetables are sold on this farm. The vegetables sold are cabbage, onions, tomatoes, pumpkin and watermelons. Meat and milk are also sold. /10/

**POTSO 6/QUESTION 6**

Write an essay of about 10-15 lines in Sesotho on one of the following

- (a) Batho ba Afrika Borwa
- (b) Lelapa la ka

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

**[TURN OVER]**

**TSHIVENḐA (VENDA)****MBUDZISO YA 1/QUESTION 1· Multiple choice questions**

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- b A language will be classified as belonging to the Bantu language family, when it displays the following characteristics
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- f A characteristic feature of praise poems is that
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  - 4 they are composed in honour of an important person

**[TURN OVER]**

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- 3 fables, riddles, idioms, folktales
- 4 idioms, folk songs, praise poetry, journalistic reports

h Proverbs are phrases which are used in a community to

- 1 express general truths
- 2 combat boredom
- 3 entertain adults and children
- 4 pose questions which must be answered

i What is the general purpose of a comprehension test?

- 1 to test whether an individual is able to recite a given passage word for word
- 2 to test whether an individual can read with understanding and answer questions based on a particular passage
- 3 to test whether an individual can pronounce all the words in the given passage correctly
- 4 to test whether an individual is able to give a stylistically good translation of the given passage

j Where would you least expect code-switching and code-mixing to occur?

- 1 news bulletins
- 2 interviews with students
- 3 talk shows
- 4 dramas

/10/

## MBUDZISO 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 questions that follow in full Tshivenda sentences

### Sankambe na Mapfene

Salungano! Salungano!

Sankambe tsho ri u vhona uri mapfene a a tshi vhenga, tsha mbo di delwa nga muhumbulo wa u pfisa vhuṭungu. Ndi afha tshi tshi vhamba maano. Linwe duvha ndi afha tshi tshi ṭangana na mapfene, tsha mbo di a fhura. Tsho humbela mapfene uri a ṭuwe natsho u ya u rafha ṅotshi. Musi tshi tshi swika afho nao, ha wanala uri hu na tombo lihulu le la vha li tshi fanela u bviswa uri zwi kone u swika hu re na ṅotshi. Sankambe tsha mbo di ri mapfene a tike tombo ilo. Tshone tsha dzhena ngomu tsha rafha ṅotshi. Tshi tshi fhedza tsha bva nga inwe ndila tsha ṭuwa. Mapfene a sala o tika tombo a tshi di ri

[TURN OVER]

Sankambe tshi khou vhuya Mapfene o tika a vhuya a neta a welwa nga lila tombo Manwe a vhulawa nga tombo ilo ngeno manwe o fhedza e zwi-hole

Nga murahu Sankambe tsha tangana na ala mapfene a zwi-hole tsha a sea vhutsilu hao One a pfa o vha isala nga maanga Fhedzi a wana hu si na tshe a vha a tshi nga ita vhunga o vha a sa koni u pandamedza Sankambe

Ndi u fa ha lingano

- (a) Mention the main characters in the tale (2)
- (b) Why did Sankambe decide to inflict pain on the baboons? (1)
- (c) How did Sankambe inflict pain on the baboons? (1)
- (d) Why did the baboons fail to punish Sankambe for what he did to them? (2)
- (e) Describe the milieu of the story (2)
- (f) Write down the English equivalents of the following words
- (i) tombo
- (ii) zwi-hole (2)
- /10/**

- 2 2 Kha vha vha tshikhogo tshi re apha fhasi vha tshi senguluse nga Tshisimane  
Read the praise poem below and analyse it in English

### Tshakhuma

Tshakhuma tsha Mabodo tshi bodomedza tsiwana na muloi,  
Zwira zwi huma Tshakhuma tsha Madzivhandila,  
Mafhoru a vulelwa muenimudivhiwa,  
Mutsinda a nga vha tholi ya tshira tshi re seli ha  
Luvuvhu na thavha dza Vhulaudzi

**/10/**

- 2 3 Kha vha fhindule mbudziso dzi tevhelaho nga Tshivenda / Answer the following questions in Tshivenda

- (a) Tabulate four functions of proverbs (4)
- (b) Tabulate three functions of riddles (6)
- /10/**

- 2 4 Kha vha nee phindulo dza mirero i tevhelaho nga Tshisimane / Provide the meanings of the following proverbs in English

- (a) Tanzu liswa li tikwa nga lilala (2)
- (b) Nwana hu la a lila (2)
- (c) Mutshetshete wo beba mutanzwa (2)
- (d) Munwe muthi a u tusi mathuthu (2)
- (e) U naka a hu fani na u dihwa (2)

**/10/**

**[40]**

**[TURN OVER]**

**MBUDZISO 3/QUESTION 3**

Kha vha vhale mafhungo a tevhelaho vha kone u fhindula mbudziso / Read the passage below and then answer the questions that follow in full Tshivenda sentences

Ano maduvha ngoho zwithu zwo shanduka Vhathu vha vshivhana na kha zwine vha tou vha na vhuṭanzi uri vha nga si ḡo vhuya vha vuwa vho zwi swikela Tshivhonammbi o vha na mashudu a malwa nga munwe muṭhannga wa mushumi vhukuma Hoyu Tshivhonammbi vhatu vhanzhi vha hafha kusini kwa hawe vho vha vho no ṭovhowa uri u ḡo vhuya-vho a wana mufaris! Ndi ralo ngauri o vha o no tou vha khomba l sin a vhukono Hone-vho saizwi ya Mudzimu i tshi bva dzirweni na khae mashudu o mbo mu tevhutshela Mafhungo o ḡo ḡa a khakhea musi muhura wawe vha tshi thoma u tama kutshilele kwa Tshivhonammbi na vhamuṭani wawe Mathina ngoho muthu a nga fela zwi re zwawe vhone Vho-Thifhirwi vho vha vha tshi vho tou ita zwiḡulu zwine na wanga mulomo wa tata u zwi bula Hone saizwi Nwali a tshi avhelaa mashudu a tshi vha a so ngo langana na muthu, zwiḡwekwe zwavho zwo fhedza zwo zhaka vhone vhaṅe

- (a) Hu tshi pfi muthu u khou vshivha munwe zwi amba mini? (2)
- (b) Ndi ngani hu tshi tou pfi Tshivhonammbi o vha na mashudu a malwa? Kha vha ṭalutshedze nga vhuḡalo (4)
- (c) Muhura zwi amba mini? (2)
- (d) Tshikwekwe ndi mini? Kha vha ṭalutshedze nga vhuḡalo (2)
- /10/

**MBUDZISO 4/QUESTION 4**

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

Vhuria hu a vhavha ngoho makhulu Vhone vhe zwenezwi zwa u vuwa khuhu dza u thoma dzi sa athu u lila zwi a takadza naa Ndi zwavhukuma ndi a tama u fana na Vhomadzhoṅi vhaṅe vha tou tshimbila vho dzula Mapfura one a ri tsha amba vha tou kappa nga yone forogo Hone naho u vhomukondeleli hei phepho hafhu nga matsheloni i tou tshea U tshi swika ngei tshikoloni tsha hone u wana vkhakethwa vha tshi swura dzigofhi ngeno iwe wo sokou fhefherisa milomo /10/

**MBUDZISO 5/QUESTION 5**

Kha vha pindulele mafhungo a tevhelaho u ya kha Tshivenda

Translate the following passage into Tshivenda

Lusani was a perfect driver, but did not have a driver's licence He spent a long time driving with the learner's driving licence before he could go for a driver's licence He was surprised one day when all people who got their learner's driving licences on the date he got his were ordered to bring them back to the licencing office At the licencing office he got information that the number of the licences is similar This means that one licence was photocopied to produce many licences

Lusani was without a driver's licence like in the beginning He was cheated out of his money His employers were desperately looking for a driver They ended up employing a person with a driver's licence /10/

[TURN OVER]

**MBUDZISO 6/QUESTION 6**

Kha vha hwale maanea a mitaladzi i sa paḓiho 20 nga nthihi ya ṭhoho dzi tevhelaho nga Tshivenda

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

- (a) Duvha langa la u thoma Yunivesithi (My first day at the University)
- (b) Ndeme ya Pfunzo (The value of education)
- (c) Bembela nga ha khethululano nga lukanda (Campaign about racial discrimination)

/20/

**ṬHANGANYELO: [100]**

**[TURN OVER]**

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

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- e Which statement is NOT TRUE regarding folktales?
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- f A characteristic feature of praise poems is that
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**[TURN OVER]**

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- j Where would you least expect code-switching and code-mixing to occur?
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/10/

**XIVUTISO 2/QUESTION 2: MATSALWA/LITERATURE****2.1 MITSHEKETO/FOLKTALES**

- 2 1 1 Nyika marito lama tirhisiwaka ku sungula ntsheketo u tihela u vula ntirho wa wona  
Give the words that are used to begin (introduce) a folktale and give their function (2)
- 2 1 2 Xana hi wahi marito lama tirhisiwaka ku hetelela ntsheketo?  
Which words are used to end a folktale? (1)
- 2 1 3 Nyika xikombiso xin'we xa minkongomelo ya mitsheketo  
Give one example of the themes of folktales (1)
- 2 1 4 Xana nhlawulo wa swimunhuhatwa ni mbangu swi pfuna yini eka ntsheketo?  
How does the choice of characters and the correct setting (milieu) help in a folktale? (2)
- 2 1 5 Nyika swikombiso swimbirhi swa swimunhuhatwa swa le ka mitsheketo  
Give two examples of characters in folktales (2)

**[TURN OVER]**

- 2 1 6 Xana hi ku vona ka wena mitsheketo yi na vumundzuku lebyinene kumbe yi ta helela emoyeni?  
Seketela nhlamulo ya wena  
In your opinion, do folktales have a bright future or will they disappear into thin air? Support  
your opinion (2)

/10/

## 2.2 SWITLHOKOVETSELO SWA NDHAVUKO / SWIPHATO / PRAISE POEMS

- 2 2 1 Xana i vamani vaqambhi va swithokovetselo swa ndhavuko?  
Who are the composers of traditional praise poems? (2)
- 2 2 2 Boxa swihlawulekisi swinharhu swa xivumbeko xa xitlhokovetselo xa ndhavuko  
Mention three specific formulae for a traditional praise poem (3)
- 2 2 3 Hi tihithekini tin'wana timbirhi leti nga tirhisiwaka ku vumba xitlhokovetselo xa ndhavuko?  
Which other two linguistic devices/techniques can be used to create a traditional praise poem?  
(2)

## 2.3 TINSIMU/SONGS

- 2 3 1 Boxa mitirho ya mune ya tinsimu ta ndhavuko  
Mention four functions of traditional songs (4)
- 2 3 2 Hlamusela xivumbeko xa tinsimu ta ndhavuko hi ku komisa  
Briefly explain the structure of traditional song (2)

## 2.4 SWITEKATEKISANI/MITHAYITO/RIDDLES

- 2 4 1 Xana switekatekisanani swi tala ku endlwa rini naswona hi vamanani?  
When does riddling usually take place and by whom? (1)
- 2 4 2 Nyika xikombiso xa xitekatekisanani ni nhlamuselo ya xona  
Give an example of a riddle and its meaning (2)
- 2 4 3 Vula mitirho mimbirhi ya switekatekisanani  
Give two functions of riddles (2)

## 2.5 SWIVURISO / PROVERBS

Tirhisa swivuriso leswi eswivulweni ku humelerisa tinhlamuselo ta swona  
Use these proverbs in sentences in order to reveal their meanings

E G /XIK

Ku hanya hi rikoko ra xilondza

Nhl Eka Rikhotso ku hava munhu loyi a tirhaka leswaku a ta xava swakudya, hikwalaho va hanya hi  
rikoko ra xilondza

- 2 5 1 Kuwa ro tshwuka ri ni xivungu endzeni (2)
- 2 5 2 Nhwanyana i huku yo khomela vayeni (2)
- 2 5 3 Nghala yi vomba exihlahleni (2)

[TURN OVER]

**2 6 SWIVULAVULELO/ IDIOMS**

Nyika tinhlamuselo ta swivulavulelo leswi  
Give the meanings of the following idioms

E G /XIK

Ku bela enon'wini

Nhl Ku dya

- |       |                     |             |
|-------|---------------------|-------------|
| 2 6 1 | Ku famba swa vonisa | (2)         |
| 2 6 2 | Ku tivona           | (2)         |
| 2 6 3 | Ku hela matimba     | (2)         |
|       |                     | <b>/40/</b> |

**XIVUTISO 3/QUESTION 3: XIKABELANTWISISO / COMPREHENSION TEST**

Hlaya ndzimana leyi landzelaka kutani u hlamula swivutiso leswi yi landzelaka  
Read the following paragraph and then answer the questions that follow it

Nghala yi wela eka ndyangu wa swimanga Nghala yi tala ku vitaniwa hosi ya swiharhi Nghala yi hlota no dlaya timhunti na timangwa Tinkati hi tona ti hlotaka swinene Ti tala ku hlota hi mitlawa Tinghala ti tsakela ngopfu ku hanya endhawini ya byanyi Ti hanya hi mitlawa

Swivutiso/questions

- |     |   |     |
|-----|---|-----|
| 3 1 | Xana loko va ku "Nghala yi wela eka ndyangu wa swimanga" swi vula yini?<br>What does it mean when they say, "Nghala yi wela eka ndyangu wa swimanga"?                             | (2) |
| 3 2 | Tirhisa rito 'hosi' eka swivulwa swimbirhi leswi nga ni tinhlamuselo to hambana ta rito leri<br>Use the word "hosi" in two sentences to show different meanings of this word      | (4) |
| 3 3 | Xana timangwa ni timhunti swona swi dya yini? Vula swilo swimbirhi<br>What do zebras and duikers eat? Mention two things  | (2) |
| 3 4 | Nyika mavizweni wa rito 'ndyangu'<br>Give the synonym of the word 'ndyangu'   | (1) |
| 3 5 | Hlanganisa swivulwa leswimbirhi swi va xivulwa xin'we u tirhisa rin'we ra marito lama nga eswiangini<br>Join these two sentences to become one using one of the words in brackets | (1) |
|     | Tinghala ti tsakela ngopfu ku hanya endhawini ya byanyi Ti hanya mitlawa (hikuva/naswona)   |     |

**/10/**

**[TURN OVER]**

**XIVUTISO 4/QUESTION 4**

- (a) Give the phonetic representation of these sounds ph and qh  
Tsala miphumawulo leyi hi xifonetiki ph na qh (2)
- (b) Break the following words into their syllables and also give the number of syllables in each word
- (i) tsutsumani  
(ii) yivetela (2x2=4)
- (c) (i) Define the concept Vumunhu in your own words (2)  
(ii) Give one example of an expression of Vumunhu in Xitsonga (2)  
/10/

**XIVUTISO 5/QUESTION 5: VUHUNDZULUXI/TRANSLATION**

Tlhela u tsala ndzimana leyi hi Xitsonga xo hlantsweka  
Rewrite this paragraph in a good Xitsonga

I was an eye-witness to an accident one Saturday morning when a small boy was run over. He ran across the street but suddenly appeared to hesitate. At that moment a car came down the street at great speed, the driver disregarding all traffic signs. He tried to avoid the accident by swerving to his right but the car appeared to skid and he lost control completely. /10/

**XIVUTISO 6/QUESTION 6: N'WANGULANO KUMBE XITSALWANA/DIALOGUE OR ESSAY**

Hlawula yin'we ya tnhlokohaka leti landzelaka kutani u tsala n'wangulano kumbe xitsalwana hi Xitsonga

Choose one of the following topics and write a dialogue or an essay of about one page in length in Xitsonga

- 6 1 Doroba leri ndzi tshamaka eka rona/  
The town where I live
- 6 2 Thicara na nese va burisana hi mitirho ya vona/  
A dialogue between an educator and a nurse about their careers/jobs
- 6 3 Nhlawulo eAfrika-Dzonga endzhaku ka makumembirhi wa malembe ya xidemokras/  
Elections in South Africa after twenty-one years of democracy
- 6 4 N'wana loyi a onheke a vulavula ni mutswari wa yena loyi a kwateke/  
A dialogue between a guilty child and his/her angry parent /20/

**TOTAL MARKS/ NTSENGO HINKWAWO: [100]**